THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

Vol. XXII—No. 21 New York, N. Y. Oct. 28, 1955

Dailies Face $30 Million Boost In Newsprint Cost; View with Habitual Alarm

North American newspaper publishers, already burdened with high newsprint bills, are shrilling their usual chorus of indignant protest against the latest $4 and $5 a ton price increases announced by three major Canadian producers. But so far, none of them has come up with an effective method of checking the skyrocketing rise in paper costs —already more than double the post-World War II price.

Spread of the price boost among all newsprint manufacturers will add an estimated $30,000,000 annually to American publishers' newsprint bills. And it will reduce by just that much the amount available for urgently needed wage raises for newspaper employes.

The publishers, however, were in unanimous agreement—whatever that is worth— that the newsprint price boost is economically unjustified in view of the high profits being reaped by the manufacturers.

The St. Lawrence Corporation, for example, realized a 37 percent increase in its net for the first six months of 1955 over the first half of 1954.

Yet St. Lawrence was the first company to jump its rates.

The Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., which followed suit within a week, had a 21.9 percent rise in its net for the same period.

Profits of the third firm, Canadian International Paper Company, were up 19 percent for the six months.

St. Lawrence and Abitibi announced $5 a ton price hikes, while International sent its rates up $4 a ton. There was speculation that the latter increase would prevail, since International is considered something of a bellwether in the industry and once before reversed a price increase trend.

The $4 a ton increase raises the basic contract price of newsprint effective November 1 to $131 a ton for most U.S. newspapers. The port price in New York goes up to $130 a ton. For Canadian papers, the increase brings the price to $126 a ton for delivery in Ontario.

These new rates reflect an increase of more than 117 percent in the price of newsprint since 1945.

The three firms produce about one-third of total Canadian newsprint tonnage of approximately 6,000,000 annually. St. Lawrence and Abitibi alone provide newsprint to some 500 U.S. newspaper customers.

Other manufacturers, if past practice is followed, are expected to join the price increase parade —after a decent interval, of course.

For example, Sir Eric Bowater, head of the giant Bowater Paper Corporation, Ltd., which has mills in the United States and Europe as well as Canada, said his company plans to increase its newsprint prices "at a time of our own choosing." While he did not specify the amount of the rise, he expressed surprise at the "modesty" of the increase announced by the other companies.

Typical of the publisher reaction was this telegram from John S. Knight to several companies which supply newsprint to the Chicago Daily News:

"My own view is that such an increase has no economic justification since the earnings of newsprint manufacturers are universally satisfactory.

"Higher newsprint costs will bring further attrition in the newspaper field and jeopardize the existence of many newspapers whose earnings are now near the peril point.

"Every additional burden of cost encourages the use of competing media at the expense of newspapers. Respectfully suggest this is a time for business statesmanship and exercise of restraint."

Because of the rise in value of the U.S. dollar, the increase means much more than $4 or $5 a ton to the newsprint manufacturers. When the basic price was raised to $127 a ton on July 1, 1952, the Canadian dollar was

(Continued on Page 3)

Not Just 'Paper' Profits

Listed below are profit records compiled by the Financial Post of Toronto for seven Canadian newsprint firms whose stock is on the market.

	Net profit for all 1954 $	Net profit 1st half 1954 $	Net profit 1st half 1955 $	1st half net 1955 to all net. 1954 %	Change in 1st half '55 from '54 %
Abitibi	10,265,901	5,345,755	6,508,342	61.3	21.7
Bathurst	2,692,283	1,119,922	1,413,587	47.7	26.2
Consol. Paper	11,848,327	5,436,452	6,798,352	57.4	19.5
Donohue Bros.	791,590	393,292	427,841	54.0	8.8
Great Lakes	3,116,444	1,356,334	1,634,426	52.4	20.5
Powell River	11,258,371	4,939,216	5,852,378	52.0	18.5
St. Lawrence	4,451,038	1,919,560	2,636,338	59.2	37.3

New Orleans Item And AFL Union Lose To Guild In NLRB Decision

New Orleans, La.—Both the New Orleans Item management and Local 270, Teamsters union, have agreed to comply with an order of the National Labor Relations Board, arising out of a case which was instituted by the New Orleans Newspaper Guild more than a year ago, involving the Guild's attempts to obtain contract coverage for a group of drivers employed by the Item.

The Guild has filed unfair labor practice charges against the Item and the Teamsters. The Item was charged with having encouraged the Teamsters to the detriment of the Guild, with which the driver group had affiliated. Management told the Guild-member drivers that they were subject to a contract the Item had closed with the Teamsters, and that to hold their jobs they must join that AFL union. They did so, under protest.

The NLRB thereafter issued a complaint, which was duly heard and for which the hearing examiner issued an intermediate report, favorable to the Guild. Item management and the Teamsters appealed the hearer's findings, but the full board has now upheld the hearer's report in all particulars.

The Item and the Teamsters must refund initiation fees and dues to the driver group, and the Teamsters must refrain from further attempts to bargain for them.

The Item is ordered to cease enforcement of the Teamster's contract insofar as it affected the drivers.

The Guild was represented at the hearings throughout by John Carmichael, at that time an ANG international representative, now the executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild local.

Regional Wire Conferences Stress Membership, Contract Procedures

With four regional conferences carrying the program to all corners of the country, October has been observed by the Guild as Wire Service Month. Emphasis at the regional meetings and at numerous stopovers by Ray Pitt, assistant administrator for ANG wire members, has been on improving membership standings, and preparation for a new round of contract negotiations.

The weekend of October 8 saw the first of the regional gatherings, at San Francisco. It was followed the next weekend by a midwest meeting at Chicago, another last weekend at New Orleans and the month will close with the New York session tomorrow and Sunday.

Pitt's month on the road took him to each of the regional sessions, on an itinerary which included many wire points across the country, with group conferences arranged by unit officers in each case.

Theme of the month has been membership enrollment, improvement of contracts, emphasis on careful enforcement measures and the spreading of Guild information to rank-and-file membership.

A total of 20 delegates from seven western cities spent two busy days at the SFONG office in San Francisco at the first of the regional conferences. Douglas Lovelace, president of the Western Regional Council and former chairman of the AP National Committee, presided.

Leonard Milliman, president of the National Wire Service Council, and Joe Wilson, secretary-treasurer, represented the Council. National committee members present were Matt Kramer, Portland, Ore., for AP; Bill Stanfield, San Francisco, for UP, and Harry Bergman, San Francisco, for INS-INP, Al Dipman, member of the IEB for the last six years and an officer of SFONG, represented the local.

Discussion of contracts centered on AP negotiations which open in November.

Delegates were aware of the likelihood that the AP settlement would have a major effect on what happens in subsequent UP and INS-INP contract talks.

Delegates said the excellent financial condition of the newspaper industry this year along with outstanding settlements made by major unions such as the CIO Automobile Workers Union indicate that a healthy atmosphere exists for contract talks between the Guild and wire service managements.

The Western Regional Conference, in addition to expressing belief that higher minimum wages for journeymen newsmen and photographers in the wire services are necessary, passed along these specific recommendations to the national committees:

1. That the Guild Shop be one of the key contractual demands as a way of achieving necessary union security;

2. That efforts be continued to upgrade bureaus with the ultimate goal of complete elimination of all geographical differentials;

3. That negotiators increase the wages of wire service beginners and also try to reduce the number of years it takes to reach the top minimum level of wages.

The conference, noting that contract gains depend on the percentage of Guild membership in the wire services, asked the National Wire Service Council at its November meeting to put into effect the organizing program drawn up in June.

Milliman, reporting for the National Wire Service Council,

(Continued on Page 3)



WIRE SERVICE MONTH OPENS—West coast members of the major wire services sent these delegates, among others, to the first of four regional conferences. In the San Francisco picture are: Standing (l to r) G. K. Hodenfield, AP San Francisco; Ted Frenzel, INS Denver; R. M. Harnett, UP San Francisco; Ward T. Sims, AP Seattle; Leonard Milliman, AP San Francisco; Ben Srere, UP Los Angeles; Joe Wilson, UP San Francisco; Alan Cline, AP Sacramento; Ray Pitt, assistant wire service administrator. Seated (l to r) Matt Kramer, AP Portland; Howard Heyn, AP Los Angeles; Doug Lovelace, AP San Francisco; Harry Bergman, INS San Francisco; John V. Hurst, AP Salt Lake City; Barney Cohan, INS Los Angeles.

The President's Corner—

Ignored ANG'48 Survey Gave Timely Answer To Newsprint Squeeze



By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

MUCH HAS BEEN PRINTED in the press recently concerning the increases in the cost of newsprint.

The price of newsprint is important to every member of the American Newspaper Guild because if the monopolistic newsprint cartel exacts all the profits, there will be nothing left for Guild members.

The Guild launched a detailed research project into the situation, back in 1948, when upward price trends were already in evidence.

That survey was put in pamphlet form by the ANG, and was made available to those expected to be most directly interested—the nation's publishers.

To all appearances, the publishers "received and filed" the document. But the findings of that research project are as valid today as they were then, some seven years ago.

* * *

THE GUILD RESEARCHER, Clara Friedman, found:

"In the determination of newsprint prices there does not exist that free competition which is envisaged in the economics of free enterprise. The newsprint market exhibits elements of monopoly not uncommon in industries where ownership is vested in a highly concentrated group and investment requirements militate against entry of new competitors.

"Beginning with the Federal Trade Commission investigation in 1917, successive inquiries into newsprint prices by the United States governmental bodies have uncovered evidence of monopolistic elements in newsprint price determination.

"Several factors conjoin to lift the newsprint price policies outside the realm of free competition. Control of the industry by a few large newsprint producers provides the economic setting for monopoly practices. The other main facilitating factors are the great dependence of American newspaper publishers upon Canadian newsprint and the importance of newsprint in the Canadian economy.

"Legally the advantage rests with the Canadian producers who are beyond the purview of the American anti-trust action. Politically their advantage has been furthered by the absence of effectively organized opposition by American publishers. The American Newspaper Publishers Association has played on the whole a passive and generally ineffectual role in the newsprint price situation."

And the Guild, at that time, concluded:

"The long-range problem is one of increased production, which requires new capital investment measured in hundreds of millions of dollars to develop wood pulp resources and to construct mills.

"Failure to solve these problems will affect the industry with a further decline in the number of papers; and further squeezing of its earnings by newsprint producers."

* * *

THE GUILD CONSISTENTLY HAS recommended expansion of newsprint facilities as the cure to the price situation. But the expansion, such of it as there has been, has been by firms already in the business and has only increased their stranglehold on the newsprint price market.

The situation in newsprint is one which merits the attention of every Guild member. And where is the money going that should instead be coming to Guild members to pay increases?

The answer can be found in the New York Times financial page of October 24:

"Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd., of London, one of the world's largest producers of newsprint and paper, disclosed over the week end a major reorganization plan" . . . "issuance of a 100 percent stock dividend on the common stock of the parent corporation to all common stockholders of record on November 21, 1955."

That's enough!

LANG Seeks Safeguards In Hearst Merger Plans

Los Angeles, Calif.—Armed with a legal analysis and strong unit backing, Los Angeles Newspaper Guild negotiators this week sought safeguards for Herald-Express Guild members in the coming merger of various facilities of Hearst's afternoon Herald-Express and morning Examiner here. Publication of each daily as a separate paper will continue.

American Newspaper Guild's counsel, Irving Leuchter, flew here last week to huddle with LANG negotiators, headed by Administrative Officer George E. Hutchinson, and LANG Atty. Bob Rissman. The conferences went into all the legal problems of outlining proper contract language.

A snag on safeguards developed when LANG negotiators interpreted management offered language as giving the Guild no opportunities to protect members and other employes in coming merger of departments. The Herax offered to give the Guild 90 days' notice of a department to be merged, and then consider any suggestions the Guild might make, without being bound by them.

This was explained at a Herax unit meeting which sent the negotiators back to get contract language giving the Guild a chance to reduce persons discharged in a merger of departments and to insure maximum benefits for anyone that finally was let go. The unit told its negotiators that if they couldn't attain this, a unit meeting was to be called for the purpose of holding a vote to authorize a strike.

Voice From Forgotten Business Staff Asks Free-And-Equal Guild Status

By IRVING C. BURLEIGH
Los Angeles Guild

This is a lament for the forgotten man and woman of the American Newspaper Guild—the business office worker.

Every year there is a convention and every year we come out with a fighting declaration of just what our goal is now for that Paul Bunyan of our world, the reporter. Nary a word about a national program to better the standards of erasers for business office specialists.

Well no, in the spirit of George Gobel, here's some news for you reporters, you who supply most of the leadership. We read and write too, and are hep on the 3 R's. Aw now, you think I'm bragging just a little bit. Tell the truth now, don't you?

Well, let me tell you a thing or two, brother mine. You all (I once drove through the South crossing the country) may remember those intelligence tests we took when the army was deciding whether they should give up on us right away or not.

Well, somebody in the Washington arm of the Guild should get over to see Senator McCarthy right away about filching those doggone statistics out of the files. It's just possible he may have the connection you need, you know where.

Some subversive that hasn't been combed out yet has gone ahead and correlated the averages on those tests, by occupation. Now I wouldn't want this to leak to that guy who did the recent piece for Editor and Publisher about having to fraternize in a union with us working morons, but I guess it'll be okay to tell you.

Accountants had the highest average in these army IQ tests with 130; lawyers 124 and reporters 118. General clerks, a lowly form of life found in most every part of an office, came through with 117. Our brother, the printer, wasn't even in the running with 112.

Doctors I can't tell you about, because that smartest of all unions, the American Medical Association, is smart enough not to let the army give their boys this test.

So at the next convention if you come up with a program that calls for $150 for the elite and a minimum $75 for us, you'll have to be indulgent if you hear a few snickers from the second class members in the back of the room.

At this year's negotiations in Los Angeles some of us peons decided we'd get vocal and try to do something about it. After eight months of negotiations management on the Herald-Express came up with another 50 cents for us bums, to make it $2.00 per week. This after some of the fattest papers ever seen on the coast in the past year, and probably even fatter net profits.

Peons in other parts of the country were just too much of a drag on us. Matter of fact, management gave us the impression that we should be glad just to be alive.

After all there is romance in this business, you know. Just imagine standing in the men's room right next to the guy who can brag in print that he broke the story that Clark was going to be a papa one week before Kay told the world. It goes to prove that our reporters are there when it happens.

More power and glory to our modern heralds. We're all for them.

But we're very conscious here of the fact that another CIO union, representing office workers at nearby Kaiser Steel, came up with an eight dollar a week increase, that factory workers are earning six bucks more every week this year than a year ago.

We're also a little tired of the past deals when so-called "cost-of-living" increases were negotiated that gave the guys in the upper brackets $6, and $2 for us.

Just recently one of our boys who had been drinking 50 cent gin and tonics at Morans' during the hot summer months switched to bourbon and water for the winter. He handed the bartender the customary 50 cents and got a nickel back. He was so ashamed he had to change bars. He never went back. He thought the bartender had found out he was a lowly bookkeeper and was giving him a nickel cost-of-living rebate.

And we fairly blush when we happen to be standing in back of a printer or pressman when we're cashing our checks over at the bank. We try to avoid this, as it could give a guy an awful inferiority complex.

Now this is not meant to be a negative approach to pull anybody down but rather to pull us bums up. We don't see why mailers are worth $20 more a week than we are; or why a linotype operator, whose main required skill on the newer keyboards is the ability to type, is worth a damn bit more than a girl in the business office running a machine that looks like a pipe-organ console. Maybe she should join Petrillo. He'd probably be able to do more for her than the Guild seems able to do these days.

Psychological studies reveal that it takes more than above average intelligence to do successfully even the most routine office work. One doesn't have to be told that current wages are not commensurate with these responsibilities on most papers. We know very well they are not.

Business office workers are "newspaper specialists" these days, as valuable and highly skilled as most reporters. Where the hell else do you use such skills as are required by classified checkers, or the people who audit galleys to compile figures for making charges and setting up circulation records?

So arise you bums! You have nothing to lose but your inequality, your role as the second-class member.

Too seldom does the Guild Reporter receive copy from Guildsmen in other than editorial ranks of our membership. A happy exception is the accompanying story, written by a Los Angeles Guildsman employed in one of that city's newspaper business offices. Says the writer: "There must be a lot of people thinking as I do; and who knows, it might even do the Guild some good in the long run."—Ed.

Among Ourselves



Elmer F. Ott, vice president and secretary of the Joliet Guild, adds to his titles by being appointed editor of "Between the Lions," monthly newspaper for 41 Lions Clubs in the district.

Leonard Pearson, AP unit chairman in Indianapolis, hospitalized after a heart attack which is expected to keep him off the job for several weeks.

Joel R. Jacobson, Newark Guild president, and executive vice president of the New Jersey CIO, in Europe as State Council representative in a Crusade-For-Freedom delegation tour.

Delano M. Kennard and Earle F. Robbins, both of the Salem Guild, have been named selectmen in their respective owns of Wenham and Danvers. With George A. Harris, Boston Guildsman, now serving his second three-year term as Arlington selectman, they bring to three the number of Guildsmen holding such New England elective posts.

Lea Borkon, Joliet Guild treasurer, became Mrs. Archie Ferr this week. Hubby is city police desk sergeant, Lea covers police and City Hall for the Herald-News.

Morris Inshewitz, New York Guild executive board member, elected as a director of the Greater New York Fund, representing the CIO Council, of which he is secretary-treasurer.

Convention Record In Published Form

Proceedings of the twenty-second annual ANG convention, held at Albany June 27-July 1, have been printed and copies distributed to locals and to each convention delegate.

The copies are paper-bound and run to 180 pages. The booklets are available to anyone at $2 per copy.

The text is derived from a stenotyped record of all that was said in convention sessions, edited only to reduce the bulk of parliamentary routine, and retaining all the debate on contested issues.

Besides the material on the convention sessions, there are included charts and tables of financial records for the fiscal year ended last April 30.

THE GUILD REPORTER
Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 29 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.
$3 per year. Single copy 15c
Entered as second-class matter May 25, 1945 at the New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Oct. 28, 1955 Vol. XXII, No. 21

...Newsprint Up $30 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

103 cents to the U.S. dollar. That meant Canadian producers then received $123.30 per ton in Canadian currency.

With the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar reaching almost parity this week, the difference in income per ton over the 1952 rate becomes $7.70 instead of the announced $4, or $8.70 instead of $5.

A prediction by Sir Eric Bowater, reported in the last issue of the GR (Local Copy Page), that a newsprint price rise was inevitable "in the foreseeable future," appeared to be taken as a green light by St. Lawrence, not usually the pace-maker for the industry.

The St. Lawrence Corporation echoed Sir Eric's contention that higher newsprint prices were necessary to absorb rising labor and expansion costs.

"This is utter nonsense," replied Paul L. Phillips, president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, AFL.

Phillips said increased productivity in the newsprint mills, brought about by improvements in machinery and equipment with very little change in the work force, has meant that labor costs per ton of newsprint manufacture "have risen little, if anything at all."

He added that labor costs per ton amount to less than one-fifth of total costs.

"What he (Sir Eric) should have said," Phillips declared, "and what he undoubtedly was thinking, is that the companies are going to charge more for newsprint because they know they can get more. This, after all the nonsense about costs, is the only reason why any price is raised."

As for the explanation that the producers need more money to meet the cost of expansion programs, Editor & Publisher labelled it "the most extraordinary excuse ever given by a manufacturer to his customers as justification for a higher price. In other words, the customers should pay for expansion and eliminate any possible risk to management.

"We agree with the publisher who called this latest increase a 'gouge'."

The reaction of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to the St. Lawrence and Abitibi announcements was a curious mixture of indignation and naivete. Cranston Williams, general manager of the ANPA said: "We still believe there are some newsprint producers who will not join a common pattern of action but determine their policy based on their own situations."

The New York Times, however, noted that "almost invariably a price advance by one major Canadian company has been followed by the entire industry. This includes more than twenty companies in the United States and Canada."

There was some wishful speculation, too, that the St. Lawrence announcement would be voided by "tie-in" pricing clauses in its contracts if other companies do not follow the leader. These hopes were at least partially dashed by the Abitibi rate boost. The St. Lawrence Corporation's prices in some of its contracts are keyed to rates charged by Canadian International Paper Company and Consolidated Paper Corporation, Ltd. The latter has not yet announced a price rise. Other St. Lawrence contracts, however, tie the price to that charged by Abitibi. And Abitibi itself reportedly has no tie-in clauses in any of its customer agreements.

The boost in prices catches most publishers at a time when newsprint supplies are so short many of them are paying $50 a ton premiums for supplementary orders. Production and consumption in both the United States and Canada are at all-time peaks, chiefly because of record-breaking gains in newspaper advertising linage.

The unparalleled prosperity most newspapers now are enjoying, however, seems to have been interpreted by newsprint producers as a sign that the traffic can bear the heavier charge for their product.

This, plus the tie-in pricing practice and the general history of rate increases, revived suspicions of collusion among the industry's leaders.

B. H. Ridder, Jr., publisher of the Duluth, Minn., Herald and News-Tribune noted that "many pronouncements from newsprint industry spokesmen during the last several years have been to assure the newspapers of the United States that there is no price collusion or cartel price-fixing practices among manufacturers — that competition in its broadest sense truly exists.

"Because the exceptionally strong financial position of the newsprint industry does not justify a price increase and because the welfare of the American newspapers will be jeopardized, the sincerity of these statements is now put to the true test."

The Department of Justice, moreover, immediately set up a series of antitrust conferences with U.S. producers in a move to offset any joint effort to jack up prices.

But the key to the price rise —the Canadian mills which turn out more than 80 percent of total North American newsprint production—remains safely beyond the reach of Assistant Attorney General Stanley M. Barnes and his Antitrust Division.

However, Emil Castonguay, general manager of the Quebec daily L'Action Catholique and president of the Canadian Newspaper Publishers Association, said in condemning the price increases that the Canadian Government might well investigate the motive "if there is combined action on the newsprint front."

Rep. John W. McCormack (D. - Mass.), House Majority Leader, urged Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to protest the increase "and that a program be devised by our Government that will be protective of the interests of the newspapers of our country."

The Guild's Empire State District Council adopted a resolution calling on the ANG to urge a Congressional investigation of the newsprint industry, including full exploration of the stock relationship between U.S. publishers and newsprint producers. The resolution called for publication of the names of all American publishers holding stock in U.S. and Canadian newsprint manufacturing companies.

The District Council measure also suggests that Congress examine the possibility of Federal subsidization of new newsprint plants in the United States or its possessions.

The ANG has long advocated exploitation of the vast timberlands of Alaska, controlled by the U.S. Forest Service. Until last year, when one company applied for timber to support the Territory's first newsprint mill, the Alaskan forests had never been tapped as a source of newsprint pulp. They are estimated as sufficient to meet 20 to 25 percent of the national demand.

A House Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee has announced it plans to meet in New York, Nov. 1, to consider the newsprint situation. And a similar study has been called for by members of the Senate Banking and Currency committee.

ESDC Acts On Hike In Newsprint Cost

The Empire State District Council has adopted the following resolution submitted for consideration by the International Executive Board of the ANG at its November meeting beginning next Tuesday:

"RESOLVED THAT the members of the American Newspaper Guild, like the members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, are deeply concerned with the announced increase in the price of newsprint;

"THAT the Empire State District Council calls upon the officers of the ANG to take the following action:

"1. Urge Congress to investigate the newsprint industry in the United States and the price increase announced by some Canadian newsprint companies and to make public disclosure of the names of any and all publishers of the United States who own stock in Canadian newsprint companies;

"2. Urge Congress to explore the possibility of subsidizing the establishment of new newsprint plants in the United States or its possessions."

Representation Vote Is Pro-Guild, 27-11, At Paterson Daily

Paterson, New Jersey, — Editorial staffers of the Paterson Morning Call selected the Guild as their collective bargaining agent in an NLRB election held on October 17.

Of the 47 eligibles 27 voted for the Guild, 11 for no union and there were 2 challenged ballots, which because they cannot affect the result of the election will not be opened or counted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Spearheading the organization, which began almost a year ago, were Herbert Noble of the full time staff and Norman Ledgin of the correspondents. They were assisted by Edna Berger and, in the last stage of the campaign, Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG international representatives.

Nebel, a sports writer, was elected chairman of the new Call unit; Harold Cummins, telegraph editor, was elected vice-chairman; Norman Ledgin, reporter, treasurer, and Steve Hritz, assistant city editor, secretary.

The officers will be installed Saturday, Nov. 12, at the Cedar Haledon.

Papermakers Chief Gives Lowdown On Price Boosts

Text of the statement by Paul L. Phillips, president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, AFL, commenting on the newsprint price rise, is as follows:

"The war over the price of newsprint has erupted again and, as usual, much of the shot and shell is falling on workers in the paper industry. This is because it has become a popular notion that when workers in any industry secure improvements in their wages, there must be a corresponding increase in the price of the goods they make.

"This notion was reflected at the press conference in which Sir Eric Bowater, chairman of Bowater Paper Corp., predicted a general increase in the price of newsprint. When Sir Eric noted that wage rates in the industry had increased 15 percent in the last three years, he was asked whether prices would advance by that amount. This is typical of reporters and their newspapers, and consequently the public. They generally equate wage increases with price increases.

"This is utter nonsense, particularly in the newsprint industry, and the manufacturers and publishers know it.

"To say that wage rates have advanced 15 percent and to couple this with talk of a price increase is misleading. It suggests that labor costs in the manufacture of a ton of newsprint have gone up by 15 percent. This would be true only if production and the work force remained at the same level.

"But everyone knows that the tonnage output of newsprint has increased substantially in recent years and that this has been done with very little change in the work force. Improvements in machinery and equipment have made it possible. This means that increases in tonnage output have absorbed increases in wage rates. As a result, labor costs per ton have risen little, if anything at all.

"If they have risen, it is difficult to find evidence of it in the profits of newsprint manufacturers. All of them show sizeable increases over last year and earlier years, which were exceptionally profitable years.

"Picking on labor costs as an excuse for a price increase is particularly out of place in the newsprint industry. The cost of labor in a ton of newsprint is a relatively small proportion of total costs. It amounts to less than one-fifth. Other costs, like wood, are much larger. Picking on labor costs, then, is making a mountain out of a molehill.

"Sir Eric Bowater has contributed, perhaps inadvertently, to the fashion among industrialists to pin the blame for price increase on wage increases secured by unions. What he should have said, and what he undoubtedly was thinking, is that the companies are going to charge more for newsprint because they know they can get more. This, after all the nonsense about costs, is the only reason why any price is raised.

"The Paper Makers aren't keenly concerned over the cries of anguish made by the big, affluent, monopolistic publishers. But they are concerned about the small newspapers, and the non - commercial publications. More increase in newsprint prices would deal these publications a severe and crippling blow.

"Too many publications have gone out of existence in recent years. This poses a threat to the free expression of ideas. We need more papers, not fewer, if our democracy is to flourish."

Wire Services

(Continued from Page 1)

said the Council would devote a major part of its November meeting to setting up a program for study of a wire service local. The Guild at its June convention in Albany gave the IEB authority to charter a national Wire Service Local, at its discretion, after Jan. 1, 1957 if asked to do so by the National Wire Service Council.

Milliman said the Council would establish an operational blueprint to start the wire service local study and that wire service groups and leaders over the nation would be asked to help assemble necessary data as the project matures.

The Western Conference, feeling that the study of the local wire service Guildsmen, saw definite advantages in having the president of the National Wire Service Council present at all four regional conferences in 1956. The conference recommended that the National Council include in its 1956-57 budget recommendations an amount large enough to permit the Council President to attend next year's four conferences.

Except for major contract enforcement problems in the Los Angeles UP bureau and minor problems elsewhere, delegates reported a high level of compliance with contract provisions throughout the West.

INS-INP delegates, however, were particularly concerned with two problems: The chronic speed-up which appears to be increasing, and the load of non-news work originating in "Special Services" assignments. Delegates complained about being required to spend time on "Special Services" surveys which are done for commercial purposes and do not result in news copy. The Western Conference asked the other three regional conferences to discuss the "Special Services" problem in an effort to find ways to bring it under control. A similar request was made to the National Wire Service Council.

The conference commended the educational work being done by the National Wire Service Council and urged that the "ANG Wire Service Handbook" project be continued.

The West Coast conference elected as Western Regional Council officers: Howard Heyn, (AP) Los Angeles, president; Richard Harnett, (UP) San Francisco, secretary; Alan Cline, (AP) Sacramento, vice president for the southern area; Ward Simms, (AP) Seattle, vice president for the northern area; and John Hurst, (AP) Salt Lake City, vice president for the eastern area.

Other delegates from out of town were Ben Srere, (UP) Los Angeles, former (UP) National Committee chairman; Barney Cohan, (INS) Los Angeles; and Ted Prenzel, (INS) Denver.

Others from San Francisco were Bill Harrison (AP), Roy Roberts (AP), G. K. Howenfield (AP), Jack McDonald (UP), and Rich Jordan (UP).

CIO: Union Influence Strong In Bolstering National Economy

The CIO has been checking up on the nation's economic pulse, and opines that the past year's increase in the level of national production may well continue through next year, although at a somewhat slackened rate.

It conditions this finding on several provisos, however. To achieve that end, the CIO says, wages and salary increases must continue to spread; the administration must reverse its tendency to favor a "hard money" policy; income taxes on individuals must be reduced; programs must get under way in building roads, schools and hospitals; and consumer spending must rise to prevent over-accumulation of business inventories.

Production increase, however, would have small effect on the unemployment situation, critical in many areas, because the growth in the labor force and the increase in man-hour output in many large industries would cancel out, in relative terms, the employment pick-up.

The findings are based on a study prepared for the summer meeting of the CIO Executive Board by its committee on economic policy, and are detailed in the September issue of the Economic Outlook, publication of the CIO education and research department.

Significant to collective bargaining committees of labor unions is the declaration that union strength in negotiations, together with New Deal - Fair Deal legislation, had a bolstering effect in the decline of 1953-54 and similarly provided stimulus for the upswing in economic activity recorded since last September.

"How Strong Is Our Economic Upturn?" is the title of the Outlook's study. It notes that part of the improvement was due to an increase in the length of the work week and to increases in employment.

But, the Outlook observed, "a substantial portion of this pick-up in output is the result of an extraordinary rapid increase in productivity, especially in manufacturing industries."

The CIO publication quoted an unpublished study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as estimating a "4% to 6% rise in man hour output in manufacturing between early 1954 and early 1955."

Output has risen much faster than employment, the monthly publication said, adding:

"Between the second (spring) quarter of 1954, when the downturn reached its low-point, and the second quarter of 1955, the gross national product rose 7.6%—over three times faster than total employment (farm, non-farm, self-employed), which increased only 2.4% in that period.

"Despite the sharp inreases in output and the slower improvement in employment, non-farm wage and salary employment generally — and manufacturing employment, in particular—are still below the levels reached in 1953, before the downturn started. In June 1955, for example, the number of non-farm wage and salary employes was 600,000 less than in June 1953.

"Some types of non-farm wage and salary employment — such as in non-durable good manufacturing, contract construction and transportation and public utilities—are no greater than in 1951-52; mining employment is at about the depression level of the 1930's. It is in localities where these types of employment are concentrated—coal mining, textiles and railroad repair shops—that unemployment has remained a problem of serious proportions for several years.

"Although manufacturing production in June 1955 was slightly greater than in June 1953 and the length of the work-week was the same, manufacturing employment was considerably smaller.

"The sharp increase in productivity indicated by these figures has reduced labor costs of production and has helped to raise profit margins. Business profits have been booming in the first half of 1955. Corporate profits, in the second quarter of 1955, were 26% greater than they had been the year before. Dividend payments, which were rising even during the general downturn, have continued to increase from one new all-time peak to another.

"Small business, however, is not sharing fully in the prosperity of corporate enterprise generally. During the economic downturn last year, business failures — among small business firms, for the most part—were greater than in any year since 1941. This year, they are continuing to run at high levels. In June 1955, there were 914 business failures reported, as compared with 965 in the same month of 1954, 819 in June 1953, and 671 in June 1952.

"Farm income is also continuing to slip, despite the sharp rise in national output of goods and services. Net farm income, in the first half of 1955, was running 9% below the same period last year. Indeed, net farm income has continued to decline ever since 1951.

"Some economic groups have thus far received a large share of the benefits of the recent sharp upturn in output; they include big business and its stockholders. Other groups have received little or no benefit from this pickup in production; among them are many small family farmers and small business firms, as well as several large groups of wage and salary earners."

Along with collective bargaining strength and New Deal-Fair Deal legislative props, the Outlook cited the sharp upsurge in consumer spending and rising consumer credit and mortgage debt as accounting for the rapid improvement in economic activity.

The CIO publication said:

The sharp upturn in production since September 1954 underscores the effectiveness of trade union action and collective bargaining as a factor of strength within the national economy. It likewise underscores the effectiveness of the economic and social legislation of the New Deal and Fair Deal, despite their present inadequacies and shortcomings, in cushioning the effects of an economic recession and in helping to provide the basis and stimulus for an upturn. And it emphasizes the major importance of consumer income and consumer spending to the national economy, something the CIO has maintained from its formation.

In the entire year 1954, the unemployment compensation system pumped into the economy $1.2 billion more than it did in 1953, when unemployment was considerably lower. Since this sum went to the unemployed, it can readily be assumed that it was immediately spent for goods and services.

Trade union strength—and the federal legal minimum wage—prevented widespread wage-cuts in this period of high unemployment and short work-weeks. As a result of preventing wage cuts and actually obtaining wage gains in some industries during the downturn, trade union strength kept the decline in total wage and salary payments in private industry down to only $2.3 billion between 1953 and 1954.

The unemployment compensation system — although inadequate in coverage and amount of benefits—moved in to cushion part of the effect of the decline in wages and salaries.

Other government insurance prorams, adopted under the New Deal and Fair Deal, gave added strength to the economy's consumer sector. All the federal and state government payments under the various social insurance programs — unemployment compensation, retirement, disability and survivor programs—pumped a total of $9.7 billion into the economy in 1954, over $2.1 billion more than in 1953.

Other government programs, under New Deal and Fair Deal legislation, were also operating in a similar fashion—cushioning the effects of declining income. Government payments to farmers, for example, were several million dollars greater in 1954 than the year before.

Union - negotiated pension plans provided additional incomes for retired workers. Health and welfare plans that are part of collective bargaining agreements likewise provided some incomes for workers and their families who were ill or in other distressed circumstances.

An additional factor that added strength to consumer income and consumer spending in 1954 can be found in the income tax. First, the progressivity of the federal income tax means that if a family's income declines, its income tax payments decline, too; this has a small bolstering effect on consumer after-tax personal income. Secondly, the reduction in the personal income tax, effective January 1, 1954, had the effect of adding additional strength to consumer buying power.

The government's easier housing credit program, instituted in 1954, gave an additional stimulous to construction, which had remained strong throughout the downturn. The number of new non-farm housing starts rose from 1,103,800 in 1953 to 1,220,400 in 1954. Residential non-farm construction expenditures increased from $11.9 billion in 1953 to a yearly rate of $16.4 billion in the second quarter of 1955. Residential construction, which had helped to bolster the economy during the downturn, surged forward under the impetus of easier housing credit.

The sharp rise of consumer short-term credit between mid-1954 and mid-1955 also has accounted for part of the surge of consumer spending.

Easier housing credit and the start of production of 1955-model automobiles brought forth a surge of residential construction and consumer spending — but only because consumer after-tax income had not collapsed during the downturn but, on the contrary, had held fairly steady and then actually moved up during 1954.

Madison Signs 2-Year Pact But Gets Complete Reopener

Madison, Wis.—The Madison Newspaper Guild and the Capital Times have signed a two-year contract which calls for a $5 wage increase retroactive to Aug. 8 for editorial employes of four years' experience.

Also provided in the contract is the MNG's first arbitration clause, an increase in the maximum severance pay from 32 to 35 weeks, a reduction in the service requirement for three weeks of vacation to five years after next summer, and a restriction of nine hours between working schedules.

Mileage payments for those who use their own cars on assignments is hiked to $1 per trip within Madison, and 10 cents per mile outside the city for the first 100 miles and 7 cents a mile thereafter. The telegraph editor, heretofore on a six-day week of 40 hours, is placed on a five-day week.

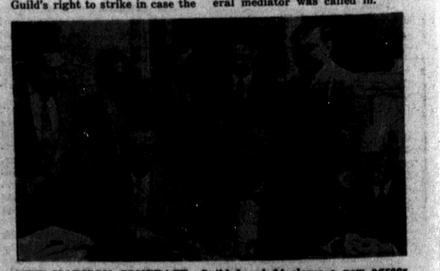
The contract calls for a wage reopener next August and contains a clause preserving the Guild's right to strike in case the wage issue is not settled within 60 days.

Another unique feature of the contract is a provision which permits the Guild to reopen the contract next year on any matters not proposed this year or already contained in the contract.

The wage increase, which amounts to 4.55 per cent, will be applied percentagewise to employes of less than four years' experience. However, more than 75 percent of the Guild's membership will get the full $5.

Editorial employes of the opposition Wisconsin State Journal are non-union. However, the wage increase negotiated by the Guild each year are annually passed on to the free riders on that paper.

Last year the Guild won a $4 wage boost in Madison after a strike vote was taken and a federal mediator was called in.



NEW MADISON CONTRACT—Guild Local 64 closes a new agreement with the Madison Capital Times, with negotiators watching the principals sign. Seated are Irvin Kreisman, local president; George R. Stephenson, executive editor; and Harry D. Sage, associate editor. Standing are Thomas Barlet, Calvin Erickson, Clarence E. Olson, John C. Sammis and Harold Entwistle.

Brooklyn Severance Case Has Its Day In Court

A five-man panel of Appellate Division judges this week heard arguments in the appeal of the New York Newspaper Guild from a Superior Court ruling which held that the Guild could not arbitrate the question of collecting severance pay from the Brooklyn Eagle, which suspended publication last spring when Guild members struck for a new contract, and craft union members declined to cross the Guild picket lines.

The hearing had been deferred for some time, after one judge had disqualified himself from participating, but this week a replacement was seated and attorneys for the Guild and Eagle management argued their cases.

It was expected that a decision would be forthcoming within a week. The Guild held that under the terms of its contract, severance was collectible regardless of the publisher's declaration that the contract had terminated. This view was challenged by management, and the Supreme Court judge who heard the case ruled that the Guild was wrong.

The Guild's appeal followed.

Either party may appeal the forthcoming decision to the Court of Appeals, New York State's highest tribunal.

The New York Guild is following with non-committal interest the efforts of the Eagle Newspaper Enterprises, Inc., of Brooklyn, to float a stock issue for purchasing the name "The Brooklyn Eagle" and subsequently issuing a new afternoon tabloid under that name.

Last week, New York dailies carried stories saying that a registration statement had been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which if approved would allow the sale of 75,000 shares of preferred stock at $10 a share and the same number of common stock shares at ten cents per share, in the name of the corporation.

A four-months option to buy the name expires December 4 if the company is unable to raise $95,000 by that date. A Wall Street firm which will underwrite the stock issue said the stock will be available in about two weeks if SEC approval is given.

News stories indicated that the new Eagle management would seek to reemploy those formerly on the staff of the defunct daily.

2 Months Bargaining Brings Pact At Philadelphia News

Philadelphia, Pa.—After less than two months of negotiations, the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia has signed its first contract with the Daily News.

That agreement puts all employes of all non-mechanical departments under the Guild Shop and checkoff, gives the 160 employes covered job security, an immediate five percent raise retroactive to August 1 and establishes severance pay on resignation.

The agreement runs for 33 months and expires May 1, 1958.

In addition to the five percent raise, minimums keyed to a $115 top for reporters, copyreaders and advertising salesmen are effective December 20, 1955.

The $115 top (and all other minimums accordingly) goes to $123 June 1, 1956 plus whatever increase is negotiated in 1956 between the Guild and the Philadelphia Inquirer. This new minimum, in turn, goes to $132 June 1, 1957 plus whatever is negotiated between the Guild and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The contract payroll increase for the ten months between August 1, 1955 and June 1, 1956 is roughly estimated at $50,000 for an average of ten percent.

The severance pay and sick-pay schedule is identical with that of the Inquirer with the same top limit of 31 weeks for 12 years of service in discharges and 40 weeks on retirement at 65 years or after.

For purposes of retirement and sick pay, the severance pay schedule of "years of employment" refers to all employment on the Daily News. For purposes of severance pay on dismissals for good and reasonable cause and resignation, employment is credited beginning with August 1, 1954.

Other major gains for the News employes:

The 37½ hour week.

3-week vacations after five years of service.

6 paid holidays.

Maternity leave of one year.

An employe working in more than one classification shall be paid according to the minimum of the highest classification.

Employes shall not be required to cross picket lines.

The agreement successfully caps an effective organizing drive started twenty months ago and led by Guild President Kos Semonski.

Semonski also was chairman of the Guild negotiating committee which included I. Michael Segel, Inquirer Unit Chairman; Gerard Martin, Acting News Unit Chairman; John Frasca, News TV columnist; Donal Singer, city room; Mitchell Swarts, News advertising; Pat Bardi, News accounting and Administrative Officer Dave Schick.

Matthew H. McCloskey, News owner and publisher, was represented in the negotiations by William K. Stewart, secretary of the News Company.



CLOSE FIRST CONTRACT—Affixing signatures to the initial contract between the Guild of Greater Philadelphia and the Daily News are representatives of the bargaining parties. Standing, from the left: I. Michael Segel, Guild; Matthew H. McCloskey, 3rd, another son of the daily's publisher. Seated are Local President Kos Semonski; William K. Stewart, company secretary; Lew King, News unit chairman, and David Podney, News general manager.

Charles Dale Joins ANG Staff, First Canadian To Fill IR Post

The first Canadian to join the ANG staff on a full time basis has been appointed to start work immediately in the Vancouver area.

Charles Dale, retiring president of the Canadian Wire Service Guild, left the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation this week to join the ANG staff as an International Representative.

Present plans call for him to undertake organising and negotiating projects on the Canadian West Coast, where one ANG unit, the New Westminster Guild, is preparing to bargain for its first contract since affiliating with the ANG.

Dale was only five days away from moving into an executive spot in Canada's national radio and television network when he decided that "Vancouver and the ANG had considerably greater appeal than the CBC and its post of editor in charge of Radio and Television news for the Maritime Provinces."

His addition to the ANG staff ends four years as a member of the Canadian Wire Service Guild Executive. A card-holder in the ill-fated Canadian Press unit, he joined the CBC shortly before a successful organizing campaign was launched there among the national news service employes. After three years as treasurer, he became acting president last year and subsequently was elected president for a full term. This in spite of the fact that any campaigning had to be done from a distance. At the time of the election, he was spending four months on loan from the CBC to the Radio News Division of the United Nations.

Married, with two children, he describes himself as a "Canadian by birth, and subsequently by conviction." The convincing took place, he says, during four years outside the country, when he looked over New Zealand and, unhappy about what he saw, sailed to Australia where he worked for three and a half years on the Daily Mirror, one of Sydney's four dailies. After a brief period with the Canadian Press news agency, he joined the CBC as a desk man, and in 1953 became its political editor.

Members of his local in Toronto, and news service supervisors presented him last week with an electric razor at a farewell party. His post as local president is being filled in an acting capacity by Craig Armstrong pending a national election.

Thompson Renamed Boston President

Boston, Mass.—Returns from a mail-ballot election among the 1,000 members of the Boston Guild were counted this week, showing John H. Thompson, IEB vice president, returned to another term as local president, while James F. Smith, of the AP bureau, was named local secretary, succeeding Robert E. Glynn, of the Globe unit. Thompson, a deskman at the Herald-Traveler, was opposed by John R. Wright, also of the Herald-Traveler unit. The vote in that contest was 465 to 285.

Smith's opponent was Frederick J. Wheeler, Jr., of the Post unit. Smith polled 425 votes to 314 for Wheeler.

John J. O'Malley, of the H-T unit, had been elected local treasurer without opposition. He succeeds William M. Burke. Charles R. Sibley, of the Record-American unit, was elected without opposition to the vice presidency.

Win Severance For Washington Employe

Washington, D.C. — A Guild grievance committee headed by Seymour Spelman, local counsel, has won from the Post and Times-Herald a severance payment of $685 for a classified solicitor discharged last March.

The Guild member was fired for "willful neglect of duty," and had management been able to substantiate that reason, she would have been ineligible for severance payment. The employe had been ill, and had made a series of telephone calls to her supervisor to say that she could not report for work. One day she neither called nor reported for work, and her discharge was ordered.

The unit grievance committee first handled the case, and when management refused to allow either severance or two weeks' dismissal pay, the matter was referred to the local committee. The latter group stated it was prepared to take the issue to court if necessary, and management paid both dismissal pay and accumulated severance.

Washington Bylaws Await Members' OK

Washington, D.C.—The text of a sweeping revision of the Washington Guild's local bylaws will be subjected to a membership referendum next week. Members will take part in a mail vote, with returns to be counted after November 12, the deadline for returns.

A September membership meeting had amended the report of a special committee's draft, and approved the referendum step. The revision was initiated last May, in response to the need for weeding out much irrelevant and repetitious matter, and dissatisfaction with existing procedure for naming officers and designating their duties.

The proposed revision would make ex-officio members of the executive board those elected as unit chairmen in the various shops under contract. All board members have been chosen at-large heretofore.

New provisions include machinery for levying local assessments, for policing contracts, and bargaining, and for detailed financial reports to the membership.

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

N.Y. Times Moves In Court To Block Barnet Arbitration

The New York Times has been granted a temporary stay by the State Supreme Court of the arbitration of the discharge of copy reader Melvin L. Barnet. The Times fired Barnet last July after he invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee regarding past Communist affiliations.

Argument on the times motion for a permanent stay will be heard Nov. 7.

Arbitration of the Barnet case, as well as that of David Gordon, former Daily News reporter who was discharged under similar circumstances, was voted by the New York Guild's executive board.

The Times, in its petition, noted the Guild's unit grievance committee and the unit itself both had voted against arbitration.

The local, however, is party to the contract with authority to enforce it, not the unit.

In directing Secretary-Treasurer M. Michael Potoker to institute arbitration proceedings in the Barnet and Gordon cases, the resolution adopted 11-4 by the local's executive board also requested the ANG's International Executive Board to conduct a nationwide referendum to determine future Guild policy in such cases. The resolution also said that should the IEB fail to take action, the executive board would propose a local referendum to the New York Guild's representative assembly.

The executive board said it was directing the arbitrations in the light of ANG policy set down in convention. The Albany convention last July adopted a statement of policy permitting its locals not to resist the dismissal of any employe who has admitted "in an open hearing by a competent governmental agency or a court of competent jurisdiction that he was a member of the Communist Party within the six-month period preceding his dismissal," or who has been so adjudged by a "court of competent jurisdiction."

Barnet and Gordon both told the Senate subcommittee they had not been members of the Communist Party since the early 1940's, but refused to answer questions about their membership prior to that time.

The Times affidavit submitted to the court said that the day before his Senate subcommittee appearance Barnet informed a Times representative that he had been a member of the Communist Party before 1942 but had had no connection with it since then, and that he would decline to testify before the subcommittee.

The affidavit complained that Barnet had informed the Times of his past history only on the eve of the hearing and declared "such arm's-length dealing concerning so vital a matter has no place in employe-employer relationship at The Times."

Nominations Are Opened For 1956 Wire Council

With five of the eight present members of the National Wire Service Council not seeking re-election, special significance attaches to the nominations opened this week by the nominating committee headed by Robert Farrington, NY-AP.

Those who have said they do not wish to be renominated are Leonard Milliman, San Francisco-AP, president for the past two years; Joe Wilson, San Francisco-AP, the secretary-treasurer; Farrington, Jerry Sullivan, Kansas City-AP, and Ben Srere, Los Angeles-UP.

The president and secretary-treasurer may come from any of the services involved. A vice president and a delegate are designated by each of the three services, AP, UP-NEA, and INS-INF. Farrington has been a vice president and Sullivan a delegate; while Srere has been the UP vice president.

Milliman has said that while he does not wish the presidency, there might be a possibility that he would seek one of the two AP positions to be vacated.

The nominating procedure was outlined this week in a letter signed by Farrington, who noted that nominations will close November 26, and that candidacies must be supported by statements of willingness to serve.

The council will meet at New York November 12-13. The new council will take office in February.

San Antonio Gets New Pact By Strike Threat, Mediation

San Antonio, Texas—Breaking a deadlock which had continued since midsummer and which gave every indication of further durability, the San Antonio Newspaper Guild last week reached agreement, in a marathon 15-hour meeting with federal mediators and management of the San Antonio Light, on the terms of a new, and greatly improved, contract.

The new pact contains job security for 17 truck drivers whose Guild membership dates back less than a year, and whose right to equal contract status management had vigorously denied. Drivers also won a straight $5 increase.

It contains other pay increases ranging from $1.75 to $3.50, effective as of September 19, halfway back to the expiration date of the old contract. Management had stoutly refused to submit any counter-proposal on wages.

The new pact adds a third week of vacation, earned after five years' service, removing San Antonio from the short list of Guild jurisdictions still laboring under the pre-Guild two-week maximum.

The agreement redefines the work day, and straightens out a hodge-podge of offbeat working schedules.

The settlement also holds the Guild line as to the number of contract exemptions, one of the strong points in management's counterproposal.

The Guild negotiating committee, headed by Don Hayes, had submitted the local's proposal in late June. A month later, management came back with its restrictive, no-give counterproposals. The first negotiations were held August 9, and during the next nine weeks there was literally no progress. The Guild found itself defending what it had already won in previous years. Management's spokesmen couldn't find time to meet at night. Frustration mounted.

When a Guild meeting held October 12 received the committee report, and faced the prospect of longer waiting, the members' patience broke down. By an eight-to-one margin, they adopted a strike authorization and placed all preparations in the hands of the executive committee.

ANG strike sanction was sought and granted, committees were set up, and everything was set except the time of the work stoppage.

The Light's opposition paper, the non-Guild Express and News, spread the news of the strike preparations, and radio and TV commentators picked the story up for area-wide broadcasts.

Ten days ago a federal mediator, Ray Majure, arrived from the Houston office, made inquiries of both parties to the dispute, and set the following day, Wednesday, for a joint meeting.

The meetings began at 9:45 A.M. and for a fifteen-hour period continued with only coffee-and-sandwich breaks.

Taking part for the Guild were Hayes, Local President Elmer Beaumont, John Dunsmore and John Webb, with Claire Sprinkle attending the night session. For management, there were Business Manager E. J. Redlinger, Managing Editor N. D. Allison and Bert Weltens.

The new wage schedules bring the top minimum for reporters, photographers and copyreaders to $109.50, and application of the general increase preserves differentials existing for several years.

The local officers say that a factor carrying apparently heavy weight with Light management was a display of supporting messages from Guild units elsewhere in the Hearst chain, of which the San Antonio paper is a member.

Court Bans Peaceful Picketing If It 'Harms' Employer's Business

In a sweeping decision which faces certain appeal, a New York State Supreme Court judge has ruled that picketing may be banned if it does "actual harm" to an employer's business.

State Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter ruled that an employer may be entitled to an injunction forbidding all picketing in such instances, even though the picketing is peaceful and intended to bring about a lawful union aim.

Irving Rosen, counsel for District 65 of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union against which the decision was directed, labelled it the "farthest north yet rendered by any court in restricting the right to picket."

He said the union would appeal the decision. Other CIO and AFL unions also indicated they would support an appeal.

Judge Walter's ruling was made in an order granting an anti-picketing injunction to Meltex, Inc., a New York City woolen concern which since last May had been involved in a dispute with District 65 over the discharge of a delivery boy.

The company's three employes were approached by the union in response to requests by already organized jobbers in the area seeking protection from non-union competition with lower wage scales.

The delivery boy was fired the day after he joined the union, and the union began to picket the shop. Seven weeks later, the picketing was discontinued in compliance with a temporary restraining order. Later, the National Labor Relations Board dismissed a union charge that the delivery boy had been fired solely for joining the union. Judge Walter relied less on the NLRB ruling, however, than on the theory that picketing may be banned if it "is in fact coercive and oppressive and causes actual harm."

He also declared that the "coercive" effects of the picketing had continued even after the pickets were removed, basing his contention on the refusal of truckers, spongers and others to do business with the company because they believed it was involved in a labor dispute.

The judge censured the union for its assertion that a strike was in progress at the company. He declared this statement "entirely false" and said it was intended to give the picketing an "aura of legality."

Close New Journal Contract For Elizabeth Guild Local

Elizabeth, N. J.—A two-year contract has been closed between the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild and the Elizabeth Daily Journal, calling for general increases of from $1 to $3 effective as of last June 16, and similar amounts applied to wages next September 27. The top reporter minimum on the latter date will become $116.50.

Two major improvements were negotiated in the agreement. One provides a new commission basis for circulation men which is calculated to virtually double the present commission earnings. The other is a new hospitalization plan, representing about $50 per year in added benefits to each employe.

Negotiators included Local President Mel Shapiro, Firman R. Love, Marguerite McCollum and Sid Marchetti.

The local's Plainfield unit is close to settlement of a contract with the Plainfield Courier-News, which would provide $5-$6.50 increases to minimums in the existing agreement, with the amounts split into two annual increments. The first increase will be retroactive to last April 1.

It Seems to Us..

Post-Election Comments From Bob Van Wagoner

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor: I would like to express my deep and sincere thanks to the many Guildsmen and Guildswomen who cast their votes on my behalf in the recent international referendum; and additional gratitude to those who contributed financially for the needs of my campaign.

I also wish to extend my best wishes to the new ANG officers and pledge my continued endeavors to help the Guild fulfill the purposes of our constitutional preamble and remain a true democratic organization.

I would like to add a few more comments:

It is never easy for any candidate to lose in such a long and oft-bitter campaign. Surprisingly, often it isn't easy for those who win, either.

But the mold has been cast. It is up to us who lost to respect the vote of the majority and to respect the leadership as it has been so elected.

It is up to those who won to respect the existence of the minority and their defeated candidates, as persons also dedicated to the overall welfare of the Guild.

Mostly, we all should be thankful and respectful, that so many thousands of Guild members from all sections of the U. S. and Canada showed the interest in their union to cast their votes and take part in the campaign. We are in good hands—when we are ruled by so many hands.

Lastly, I would like to ask those to whom I owe personal letters to please be patient. Unlike professional politicians, after a campaign, the only vacation we can take is to spend a few more of the after-work hours with the family and home. And that's the way it has been.

Hope to see as many of you as possible in Toronto, next convention. And always feel free to stop by Buffalo.

BOB VAN WAGONER,
Buffalo Guild

Letters shall be limited to 500 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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

Candor Near Akin To Folly?

Los Angeles, Calif.—Guildsmen here got a chuckle out of the election statement issued by Tom Lennon, Herald-Express rewriteman, opponent of Jess Brown for a Guild vice presidential spot.

Wrote Lennon:

"I am totally unfitted for the vice presidency. I am lazy, inefficient, and partially incompetent. Vote for Brown and get a good man."

Lose Three Cases, Win One, In Arbitrations With UP

Four grievances arising from application of the Guild's contract with the United Press Associations have been subjected to arbitration, with decisions handed down this month which in three cases supported management's stand, and in one instance was resolved in favor of the Guild.

Arbiter Sidney A. Wolf found for management in a case involving the use of an outside agency for motorcycle service, work which is covered in the Guild contract. The arbiter held that management was justified in employing the agency, when it could not engage a competent part-timer; and since no Guild-covered rider's employment status was affected. The company has since discontinued the use of the outside agency.

The Guild's position was upheld by Arbiter Saul Wallen, in an interpretation of expense allowances for car use. Management had held that the contract permitted crediting payment in excess of $3 for a day's travel toward the $3 guarantee for ensuing days of use. The arbiter rested on the contract language specifying payment of at least $3 per day for each day of authorized car use.

Largely because of a belated protest, the Guild lost its contention before Dr. Emanuel Stein, arbiter, that columnists are employes within the meaning of the contract coverage, and hence are eligible for overtime for work in excess of eight hours a day.

Dr. Stein found that the failure to post working hour schedules for columnists had been condoned by the Guild for several years, that management had made no recent changes in its practices of scheduling, and that these facts "implicitly" take columnists out of the category of "employes" as applied. He ruled that UP management need not post working schedules for employes of this type, and that overtime provisions do not apply on the daily basis.

The final case, heard by Arbiter Abram H. Stockman, resulted in a ruling that sick leave need not be granted to an employe absent because of physical exhaustion induced by a household emergency. UP had docked the employe for a day's absence so caused.

High Court To Rule On Union Right To Scan Books If Poverty Is Plea

Washington — The NLRB last week turned over to the Supreme Court the question of whether an employer must show his books to a labor union when he claims he can't afford to meet a wage demand.

The NLRB has ruled he must do so. Employers have taken the ruling to court. Lower courts have split on the question. Thus, the NLRB's decision to go to the Supreme Court for a final answer.

Whether the Supreme Court will rule on the matter remains to be seen. It can ignore the question and leave the differing lower court decisions standing.

The announcement that the NLRB would seek a ruling came in a speech by chief counsel Theophil C. Kammholz. He told delegates to the 34th Pacific Coast Management Conference at Berkeley, Calif.:

"The question is whether good faith bargaining requires an employer, on request by the union, to furnish the latter with the company's financial and other data upon the basis of which the employer claims that he cannot afford a wage increase demand."

Although the NLRB has decided that employers must furnish financial date to unions when refusing wage increases, the ruling doesn't make the boss prove he's right in his position.

The NLRB has long held the position that unions have the right in most cases to the boss' payroll, job classification, seniority and time study data. However, the Supreme Court recently refused to back up an NLRB decision requiring the INS-INR management to furnish the Guild with payroll information.

In further comments on the new financial information problem, Kammholz said:

"At the root of the board's reasoning is its view that access of both parties to the economic facts which control a decision on what can or cannot be afforded is essential to joint participation in reaching agreement as to what will be paid."

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York approves of the NLRB position while the Fourth Circuit court in Richmond reversed a case in which the NLRB so ruled.

'Good-Old' Days Had Color, But So Did Kerosene Lamp

Time was when editors yearned for the good-old (pre-Guild) days, when the "glamor" and "color" of the newspaper industry meant they could hire a reporter one day and fire him the next, or meet their monthly budgets by dropping half the copy desk.

Many of them, in fact, still look backwards with longing.

But more and more of them are beginning to admit there's something to be said for modern times and the security achieved by newspapermen in the past 20 years through the Guild. Here, for example, is how Andrew Bernhard, editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, measured the old against the new in one of his columns:

* * *

There's just no way to get something for nothing. You pay for everything one way or another.

This hardly profound observation occurred to me the other day when I read a Post-Gazette interview with Dr. Arthur Larson, former dean of the law school at Pitt, now under-secretary of labor. Dr. Larson, here for a meeting, was saying that the American working man is losing his old habit of wandering from one part of the country to another in search of betterment.

Pensions, severance pay, hospitalization plans and the rights of seniority all tend to anchor the employe more and more. A man with five, ten or 15 years' credit against a pension is likely to think twice before he pulls up stakes and moves on the way his father did.

This may be a good thing for the social structure. I don't know. I suspect, though, that it takes something colorful, adventurous and interesting out of American life.

I have seen an enormous change in my own lifetime. Even in so short a time as 25 years the wandering newspaper man has become a rarity. In the old days a reporter or a copyreader was forever turning up. He had worked all over the country. He knew the idiosyncrasies and weaknesses of city editors and news editors from coast to coast.

If you needed someone you hired him. If he was down on his luck you hired him anyway, if only to give him a few days' work and a stake with which to go on to the next town.

He had no job security as we know the phrase today. He could be fired out of hand. But balanced against this was the knowledge that he could get a job without much trouble. He was hired readily and without long examination of references and the like because his employer had no fear that, once on the payroll, he could not be removed.

In his freedom to wander he was the heir to a tradition established by the printer before him.

Today it's different. The footloose reporter and the wandering copyreader have vanished. Their successors are men of family, registered voters, members of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Far from skipping about the country, they stay respectably at anchor, have savings accounts and worry about mortgages. No longer harum-scarum, feckless and addicted to bad habits, they plod home at day's end with the utmost docility, mow lawns, shovel walks, help with the dishes and play Canasta with their wives instead of helling around town and worrying their families.

They are addicted to strong drink—the occupational disease of the old-timers—in no greater percentage than publishers, editors, bankers and grocers. I even know some who can borrow money from the bank on a personal note. It has been years since an irate creditor has called on me to demand assistance in collection of a bill against a reporter.

Something similar has happened, I suspect, in many another field, as pensions, job security and seniority plans proliferate and employers learn that the bait of a pension is an effective anchor. The man who has piled up some years in a job where seniority means something is hardly likely to junk it all to follow a will-o-the-wisp in another part of the country. He stays, jogging along till his pension comes due, dreamings of retirement to St. Petersburg and the shuffleboards.

If there seems a note of nostalgia in these reflections, let it pass. It is merely like the memory of the pleasant yellow glow of the kerosene lamp or the bluish tint to the flame in a Welsbach burner. We sigh for the sound of the old steam locomotive whistle, too, but who would trade the modern Diesel for it?

Union Card Pays Off, BLS Surveys Prove

It pays to join a union.

That's common knowledge among union members.

But now AFL researchers, after combing surveys made by the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, have come up with documentation which shows that the union member gets more pay, more liberal fringe benefits and greater security than the worker in an unorganized firm.

The BLS surveys covered 306 occupations in 11 manufacturing industries studied since 1950. And the results show the average rates in union plants ran from 10 to 20 cents an hour higher than in non-union plants and that union rates were higher in almost 90 percent of the occupations.

The researchers noted: "These findings showing so widespread and consistent an advantage for union wages document the generally accepted recognition that unions make for higher wages."

Day Book

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Chester, Pa., Times, contract renewal approved.
Elizabeth, N.J., Daily Journal, contract renewal approved.
Madison, Wis., Capital Times, contract renewal approved.
NEA, contract renewal approved.
Scranton, Pa., Times, contract renewal approved with escalator clause.
Toledo, Ohio, Blade, contract renewal approved.
Washington, INA, contract renewal approved with escalator clause.
Waterbury, Conn., Republican & American, initial contract approval withheld because of sub-standard wages and conditions.

ACTIVITIES

Boston Regional Wire Service Conference, New York, Oct. 20-22.
Southern District Council, Memphis, Oct. 24-25.
ANG International Executive Board meeting, New York, Nov. 1-2.
National Wire Service Guild meeting, New York, Nov. 13-15.
Negotiations open for National Wire Service Council, Nov. 28.

Local Copy

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

THE LAW

NLRB Nullifies Hot Cargo Clause In New Policy Shift

The National Labor Relations Board now decides that a contract struck work clause does not protect the employes against the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary strikes and boycotts unless the employer himself instructs the workers that they need not handle the "unfair" product.

This new majority ruling of the Board (Local 1976 Carpenters—Sand Door and Plywood Co., 113 NLRB No. 123, CCH P. 53166) in effect makes struck work and hot cargo clauses meaningless.

Furthermore, it demonstrates just how far the Eisenhower appointees to the Board have gone in their "reconsiderations" to reverse previous NLRB policy.

The Board majority held in the Sand Door case that, despite a contractual hot cargo clause:

"Until the Employer instructs his employes that they need not handle the 'unfair' product, a strike or concerted refusal to handle such goods constitutes 'a strike or concerted refusal in the course of employment' to handle the goods within the meaning of Section 8 (b) (4) (a) . . . We hold that, regardless of the existence of a 'hot cargo' clause, any direct appeal to employees by a union to engage in a strike or concerted refusal to handle a product is proscribed by the Act when one of the objectives set forth in Section 8 (b) (4) (a) is present."

This view contrasts with a 1949 Board decision in the Conway case that it was not unlawful to include a struck work provision in a contract, nor for employes to decline to work on struck work if they did so pursuant to such a clause. The majority of the Board then said:

"The three secondary employers, in effect, consented in advance to boycott Conway's. As they consented, their employees' failure to deliver freight from Conway trucks was not in the literal sense a 'strike' or 'refusal to work' . . . In the circumstances, Section 8 (b) (4) cannot apply."

The Board's ruling in the Conway case later was upheld by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, which said:

"Consent in advance to honor a hot cargo clause is not the product of the union's 'forcing or requiring any employer . . . to cease doing business with another person.'"

ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter also points out that the latest "hot cargo" ruling of the NLRB goes even further than the Board's decision last year in the McAllister case in attacking the validity of contractual struck work clauses.

"McAllister held that the 'hot cargo' clause was not effectual if the employer repudiated his contract and ordered the hot cargo handled," Leuchter notes. "The present decision holds that a secondary strike or boycott is present until the employer affirmatively instructs his employes not to handle the unfair product.

"The hot cargo clause is therefore meaningless, because no unlawful secondary strike or boycott is present if the employer gives such instructions without a hot cargo clause.

"The extent to which this new ruling goes is illustrated in a companion case (Local 1976 Carpenters—General Millwork Co., 112 NLRB No. 124, CCH P. 53167).

"In this case, the employers were sub-contractors and members of the Carpenters; a union steward told employes only that the doors they were using were non-union, and the employes thereupon refused to hang these doors. The employers neither instructed them to hang these doors or not to hang the doors, but testified at the NLRB hearing they did not desire the employes to hang the non-union doors.

"The dissenting minority, Murdock and Peterson, point out that there can scarcely be a strike or a concerted refusal to handle the goods in the nature of a strike, when the employer concurs in the refusal. Although Farmer and Leedom agree that an appeal to an employer to refuse to handle non-union goods is lawful, and agree that the employer may lawfully himself refuse to handle non-union goods and instruct his employes accordingly, and agree that it is lawful for the employer to do so in advance of any particular instance by contractual provision, they nevertheless find an unlawful secondary strike. Rodgers joins Farmer and Leedom in the result, but maintains, as he did in McAllister, that a hot cargo clause is illegal as contrary to public policy.

"It seems to me that the position of Farmer and Leedom cannot stand critical legal examination. Ultimately, I think, either Rodgers' view that the clause is illegal as against public policy, or Murdock and Peterson's view that the clause is effective in preventing a secondary boycott, must prevail in the courts.

"In the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, the latter view has prevailed. In the Conway case, in which the Second Circuit upheld the efficacy of a hot cargo clause to prevent a secondary boycott, the fact is that the employer did not instruct his employes to handle the struck work, but this fact played no apparent part in the court's decision. While, on those facts if not its rationale, Conway may be distinguished from McAllister, there is no significant factual difference between Conway and Sand Door, because in neither case did the employer affirmatively instruct his employes not to handle the hot cargo."

'Ere Now, Back To Work And No More Nonsense!

Many a British trade unionist had cause to wonder recently if the protections of the labor movement weren't getting just a little out of hand.

A fan dancer went on a one-girl strike against customers who "wanted to see too much."

Frances Gayson, 23, a union member and a featured number in the girlie show "Bedtime Beauties," walked out when she was asked to pose with too little on way up front in a bright red spotlight. Way back was okay, she said, but the customers complained they couldn't see.

So she struck, picketing the Palace Varieties with a sign reading: "Strike—Fan Dancers Have Modesty, Too."

Democracy For The Select Few

It's an old American custom to encourage full participation of every eligible voter at the polls.

But out in Ohio, big business and the Republican Party have teamed up to promote voting only for the select few.

The Ohio Information Committee, a management organization formed to oppose a CIO-sponsored referendum bill to humanize the state's unemployment compensation laws, makes no bones about who it wants to vote.

"Remember," it said in a weekly news bulletin, "when getting others to register, register only those who are against the CIO Workless Pay Bill."

This selfish appeal, commented the Committee to Protect Standards of Living, another group favoring the bill, "is in such direct contradiction of the normal and democratic procedures of this country that it is almost unbelievable."

As if it weren't unbelievable enough, the Lucas County Republican Committee then came out with a letter to well-heeled Toledo industrialists urging a register-the-voter drive. But the letter urged the firms to register only salaried employes. Factory workers were not wanted as voters, the GOP communique made clear.

"You can support this (registration) effort by encouraging your employes to become registered voters," the letter said. "Personal contact, pay envelope inserts, or bulletin board notices are effective ways to call this to the attention of your employes . . .

"Naturally, the Republican Party is directing its efforts where the response will be most favorable. We suggest that where business firms have factory employes, that these firms confine their effort to their salaried employes."

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO-CCL)

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.: letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy is 15c. Yearly $3.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Joseph F. Collis. EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: Ralph B. Novak. SECRETARY-TREASURER: William J. Farson.

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

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Philip Price, 12 W. Custis Ave., Alexandria, Va. 3—Adolph J. Rahm, 1336 Midland Drive, University City 14, Mo. 4—Al Dipman, 416 Milton Ave., San Bruno, Calif. 5—Victor Leo, 3004 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6—C. Joseph Beauclerc, 150 Indian Road Cresc., Toronto 9, Canada.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Roberta Bailey, 130 Drexel Road, Ardmore, Pa.; Edward Easton, Jr., 25 Christopher St., New York 3, N.Y.; Paul A. Freye, 3853 Cresta Way, Sacramento 21, Calif.; Ed Marciniak, 21 West Superior, Chicago 10, Ill.; Robert C. Stafford, Box 586, West Richfield, Ohio; Felix B. Wold, 335 E. Lewiston, Ferndale 20, Mich.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker, III.

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

October 28, 1955 — 389 — Vol. XXII—No. 21



WHAT with a presidential election just a twelve-month in the future, the silly season for political pronouncements has been officially opened.

Chairman Barry Goldwater, Arizona member of the Republican Senatorial Committee, is author of the statement, at first quietly circulated among party chairmen in the States, but later filtered down to party workers generally, that "union labor leaders" plan to use "violence and coercion" in a "conspiracy of national proportions" aimed at controlling next year's election results.

This is to be accomplished, the Goldwater blurb explains, by the "massive use of political slush funds" and the "transfer" of violence and coercion "from the area of industrial disputes . . . boldly into purely political areas."

Well, when the report became public property, there was a prompt display of violence, indeed. Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, erupted in a manner that could be so described. Goldwater, said Kroll, is "spouting arrant nonsense."

And George Meany, AFL president, had some coercive comments, too.

"Goldwater," Meany told a press conference, "is talking through his hat. There is no slush fund and there never was a slush fund. The amounts collected by the AFL and the CIO can be seen on file in Congress."

And, he added, "there was more money spent to reelect the late Senator Taft than was ever spent by the AFL and CIO combined."

It's a bit difficult to imagine just what audience the Arizona Senator thought to impress with his bugaboo of a union slush fund. Perhaps it was born of a Labor Day statement by Meany that a merged labor movement ought to mean greater political effectiveness in the future.

Of course, it's just possible that Goldwater reads—and credits — Pegler, the psychopathic labor-hater.

●

PROVIDING a refreshing contrast to the sheer nonsense of the Goldwater stripe is a thoughtful analysis of the nation's labor future, contained in a recent address by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Illinois.

Discussing whether the AFL-CIO merger does not carry a danger to the community through an increase in "labor power," Douglas says:

"That of course largely depends upon the uses to which this power is put. But first people should realize that the interests of labor are not opposed to those of society but rather are probably the most important part of society itself."

Douglas notes that about 16 millions are members of organized labor, and that with their families they constitute one-fourth of the total population. Another fourth he estimates as eligible for union membership, so that organized labor may in the future speak for approximately one-half of all Americans.

"Now a half is not the whole, but it is far closer to it," says Douglas, "than the small groups which here and there still privately sneer at labor and insist that they are society.

"The truth is that I have found labor on the whole to be concerned with the general welfare as well as with its own interests. Labor has backed us up in our struggle to conserve our natural resources, to protect the health of the community, to develop the capacities of the children, to protect consumers against gouging by selfish monopolists and slick operators."

Douglas concedes an occasional black sheep in labor's ranks, but points out that the same is true of business, teaching and the other professions.

"Here and there a union will follow selfish policies," he says. "But this is also true of industry."

And, he concludes, "If we keep our unions free and democratic in their internal operations, encourage discussion and criticism and carry on union activities in the full light of day, we will provide the self-correcting forces to keep union life healthy and sound."

Los Angeles Guild Votes For Officers

Los Angeles, Calif.—A total of 1,196 ballots went into the mails this week in the annual election of officers for the Los Angeles Guild.

The votes are returnable for counting next Thursday, November 3.

Hottest of the races for contested posts is the fight between incumbent George E. Huchinson and Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., of Chicago, for the position of administrative officer. It is the local's only paid position.

Jess Brown, of the Herald-Express, also nominated for the administrative job, chose not to run for it.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

WEST COAST SUBSCRIBERS should be informed that on his recent trip to the East, California's Gov. "Goodie" Knight made a substantial impression. One would not say it was wholly a favorable impresson, because "Goodie" was constantly having to explain what he meant by what the wire services previously had quoted him as saying.

Still, the Republican Governor of California managed to convey—very definitely—that he isn't removing himself voluntarily from the possibility that the lightnings of the GOP nomination might strike him. And he managed to explain that, in default of a second Eisenhower nomination, he was certainly not personally committed to supporting his fellow Californian, the anxious Vice-President Nixon.

In the event that Eisenhower did not run, said Gov. Knight, he wanted the "traditional" free delegation from California to the Republican nominating convention, with himself as favorite son. Put this in context with Sen. Knowland's grim comment that a new GOP candidate should have more than a "pepsodent smile," and Nixon's problems in lining up support from his own state becomes complex.

There was a lovely admission from Gov. Knight—that "every" Republican state governor, plus "every" GOP United States senator, plus "many" GOP House members, would be "honored" to be considered for the presidency. This was an understatement that conveyed the truth.

One is reminded, somehow, of the late Sen. Vandenberg sitting sardonically in a Philadelphia hotel room in 1948, televised and interviewed and somehow managing to suggest that he was above the battle, while the strong forces of Gov. Dewey seized the nomination that Vandenberg himself wanted but would not fight for. "Honored" is the correct predicate adjective to describe the confused emotions of a politician who realizes that the lightnings probably will not strike.

There isn't much doubt that "Goodie" Knight and Sen. Knowland, with their powerful California delegation, will be a force in the Republican convention if Eisenhower does not run. Seventy delegates, particularly if they are heatedly lined up against one of their fellow Californians, are not to be ignored.

* * *

ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE, the basic problem is how or whether Gov. Stevenson will make his bid against Sen. Kefauver in a few primaries and what happens in them.

Averell Harriman has no such problem. Harriman is "not a candidate." He can run as a favorite son from New York, a single state, and Carmine De Sapio is handling matters. Harriman faces no inescapable challenge to run in state primaries against Kefauver.

I think that Gov. Stevenson will be compelled to submit himself to the primaries. It may make h'm or ruin his candidacy, which is a pity, but it does not seem a thing he can avoid. The presidential-preference primaries are not truly representative, with the small vote they attract, and in this observer's opinion Sen. Taft was correct in saying that the proposed "nation-wide" primary was simply not feasible. Do we want rival candidates spending a year or two, beating drums for themselves in every state of the Union, making promises in every state, before the nominating conventions open?

Mr. Stevenson raised the level of political debate in 1952. But it is more nearly true of the Democrats than of the Republicans that all of their serious potentials are able men, who might win the nomination on their own. Since Stevenson does not have any state organization which he dominates as governor, it seems necessary for him to face the challenge of the primaries. And in such elections, with their small total votes, organization counts far more than in a general election.

Stevenson is not incapable of handling an organization problem. He was elected governor of Illinois, after all, in 1948, with the support of Jake Arvey's Cook County organization. Last year he endured the disapproval of all four of the self-righteous Chicago newspapers and openly endorsed Richard Daley, the Democratic organization candidate for mayor, against the self-proclaimed young crusader, suddenly turned from Democrat to Republican, Robert E. Merriem. Daley won, as he should have—and Daley will be a factor among Democrats as "Goodie" Knight is a force among Republicans.

* * *

ON THIS DAY OF WRITING, the first close-up pictures of President Eisenhower appeared in the press and on television. The President seemed still to be progressing satisfactorily without complications.

He will return to the White House, briefly, to break his trip to the Gettysburg farm, it is suggested. It will be another two or three months before the physicians can say whether or not he is completely recovered.

* * *

A SAVAGE STRUGGLE is going on beneath the surface between his closest advisers and others who hope to be heirs and assigns—or, at any rate, to win again for the Republicans.

What Secretary of Agriculture Benson's people say about Vice-President Nixon, and Nixon's insistence that Benson must "act" in the farm crisis, is excessively non-flattering. Benson "acted," all right, in a somewhat defensive press conference announcing that he wasn't going to kill "the baby pigs" but that nevertheless he would spend $85 million by next August in "supporting" hog prices —primarily in buying "light-weight" hogs with a high lean meat and low lard ratio.

It was Henry Agard Wallace who slaughtered "the baby pigs" 20 years ago, to bolster the prices of farmers. Did Benson read the story that Wallace now thinks that Eisenhower is just jim-dandy as a President, all on account of the "spirit of Geneva"?

Mr. Eisenhower is more dependent than ever on the advice of those he trusts. The problem is suggested by the fact that Philip Ray Rodgers, one of his own "anti-labor" appointees to the National Labor Relations Board, is praising the upcoming AFL merger, while a "liberal" candidate for the chairmanship of the board is campaigning on the other side of the street. The war for preference, the nomination and control goes on.

Rochester Page One Show Turns 'Em Away

Rochester, N. Y.—This city's "400," figuratively and literally, laughed and applauded as members of the Rochester Newspaper Guild ribbed and gently roasted the failings and foibles, prides and prejudices of its leaders in all categories in a production, "Ivan, It's Terrible," at the Sheraton Hotel, as part of the fifth annual Page One Dinner.

This city's most popular entertainment enterprise, the formal dress event was attended by the city's top-ranking personages in business and labor, industry and education, politics and government. Literally hundreds of requests for the $30-per-cover tickets had to be turned down because only 400 could be accommodated.

Theme of the show was a visit to Moscow, USSR, by a group of government and political leaders, a top educator and a plain citizen; a "new look" maneuver of the Communists in turning over Moscow's operation to the visitors for a day and the disastrous (for the Commies) results, a revolution, snarling all city services and bringing an invitation from the new rulers for the visitors to leave, plus a petition from most Rochesterians for them to consider themselves in permanent exile, so smoothly were things running back home in their absence. The show was the product of the writing, both book and lyrics, the production and acting of editorial staff members of the Democrat-and-Chronicle and the Times-Union. Show authors were Ed Peters, Harry Schmeck, Cal Mayne and Bert Reisman and lyricists included Elizabeth De Sylva, Howard Hosmer and Mayne, Peters and Schmeck. A score of other members handled the many other chores. Local President Tanner gave a brief address of welcome. For the fifth time, too, Ruth B. Chamberlain was general chairman.

In the cast were Bob Fischer, Jake Underhill, Willis K. Vanderschmidt, Larry Howe, Rose M. Bayko, Charles Wagner, Herbert Jackson, Myron D. Lewis, Abe Miller, Thomas J. Murphy, George Beahon, Alan Nash, Richard Davis, Charles Luckett, Gordon Morison and Vincent Speranno, Al Bergeron, Conrad Christiano, Frank Dostal, Martha Smallwood, Jean Walrath, Patricia Fallon and Ann Werman.

Guests of the Rochester Local for the event were International President Joseph Collis, New York Local President Joseph P. Murphy, N. Y. Secretary-Treasurer M. Michael Potoker and Jim Egan, Empire State District Council delegate and N. Y. Executive Board member.

THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD-CIO

Vol. XXII—No. 22 New York, N. Y. Nov. 11, 1955

ANG Headquarters To Move To Washington Next April

The American Newspaper Guild plans to move its headquarters office from New York City to Washington, D. C.

At its organization meeting last week, the newly-installed International Executive Board approved a proposal by the incoming executive vice president, William J. Farson, to lease the third floor of the building now nearing completion as the home of the CIO's International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

The IUE headquarters is known as the Philip Murray Building, honoring the late leader of the CIO, and is located in 16th Street, N.W., half a block from the Statler Hotel. It is expected that the new quarters will be ready for occupancy about next April 1.

President Joseph F. Collis and Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., joined with Farson in advancing the proposal before the IEB. Two compelling reasons were voiced in its favor.

For several years, operations of the ANG office have been hampered for lack of sufficient space. To find larger quarters in New York would have meant added costs. A search elsewhere for a building the Guild could purchase for itself proved unproductive.

The Washington space will be substantially larger, even providing room for future expansion; and the move will pay for itself financially, counting in the first cost of moving equipment and personnel.

But more important than financial considerations, in the view of the board members, is the possibility of strategic gains in the Guild's relations to the coming merger of the CIO and the AFL, final steps in which are to be taken next month in New York.

The AFL and CIO will be directed from the new headquarters building put up by the AFL at Washington. The present CIO office in Jackson place is to be discontinued, but Washington will still be the nerve center of organized labor.

Emphasis is to be placed on extension of organization in the so-called white collar field, in which the Guild has been a successful pioneer. On-the-scene contact, possible when the ANG is established at Washington, with those who will be formulating organizing policies for the entire labor movement, is expected to be of immense value in the Guild's own organizing efforts. James B. Carey, now

(Continued on Page 2)



ANG'S FUTURE HOME—This is an architect's drawing of how the IUE-CIO Philip Murray Building will look when it is completed early next year. The Guild's IEB has approved negotiations for space on the third floor of the structure. It is of concrete and steel, with Indiana limestone facing.

Deficit Is Slashed $22,000 In 6 Mos.

The organization meeting of the newly-elected International Executive Board heard cheering financial news when it convened last week in New York. Its finance committee reported that operations in both the first and second quarters of the fiscal year had succeeded in paring substantially the deficit which existed last May 1.

The audited deficit at that date, plus write-offs by the June convention, made the total "red" figure more than $26,000. Without benefit of audit, the October 31 deficit was slightly in excess of $4,000, a reduction of more than $22,000 in the operating accounts.

The level of the ANG defense fund was reported as being $254,085.13, of which more than $245,000 is in bank accounts. The board directed that $50,000 be invested in US Government "K" bonds, and $5,000 be invested in mortgage bonds offered by the Canadian Congress of Labor. The latter are secured by the new CCL building at Ottawa, and pay interest at 4½ percent.

The board authorized deposit of defense fund cash in savings banks, providing no single account exceeds the $10,000 limit covered by federal deposit insurance.

The board approved a previously authorized contribution of $500 to the CIO flood relief fund, and contributions of $25 each to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the City of Hope hospital in Cali-

(Continued on Page 3)

New IEB Committees

Membership on the standing committees for the newly constituted International Executive Board is allotted as follows:

Contracts—Charles A. Perlik, Jr., William J. Farson, Joseph G. Colangelo, Ellis T. Baker III, and a New York local member to be chosen by ANG officers.

Finance—Perlik, Robert C. Stafford, Wilfred Alexander.

Constitution — C. Joseph Beauclerc, Arthur Rosenstock, Harvey H. Wing, James B. Woods.

Appeals—Rosenstock, Beauclerc, Daniel A. McLaughlin.

Collective Bargaining — Woods, Richard Lane, John H. Thompson, Wing.

Research & Information — McLaughlin, Stafford, David Welty, Fred D. Fletcher.

Guild Reporter — Stafford, Welty, Fletcher, McLaughlin.

Organizing — Thompson, Fletcher, Ed Marciniak, Lane, Alexander.

Hearst—Welty, Thompson, Wing.

Servicing — Fletcher, Lane, Marciniak.

Pensions—Wing, Beauclerc, Alexander.

Wire Services — Marciniak, Fletcher, McLaughlin.

The first-named board member in each instance is committee chairman. ANG President Joseph F. Collis is an ex-officio member of all committees.



ANG'S NEW ADMINISTRATION—Policies of the American Newspaper Guild will be directed for the next two years by this elected body, which started its term November 1. Nine of its members are new to the International Executive Board. Seated are Vice President John H. Thompson, Boston; Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Greater Philadelphia; President Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre; Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Buffalo; and Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, Elizabeth. Standing are Vice Presidents Harvey H. Wing, San Francisco-Oakland; Arthur Rosenstock, New York; C. Joseph Beauclerc, Toronto; Wilfred A. Alexander, New York; Robert C. Stafford, Cleveland; David Welty, Pittsburgh; Fred D. Fletcher, San Francisco-Oakland; Ed Marciniak, Chicago; James B. Woods, St. Louis, and Richard Lané, Memphis.

Harry Martin Is Appointed To Red Cross Publicity Post

Harry L. Martin, ANG president from 1947 to 1953, has been appointed national director of the office of public information of the American Red Cross, effective November 1. Based in Washington, he will be responsible for the issuance of material to all media, newspapers, magazines, films, radio and television, as well as for the direction of four regional offices.

Martin and his brother-in-law are closing out an import gift service business which they have have conducted for two years in Memphis.

Word of the appointment came while the Guild's International Executive Board was in session last week, and a congratulatory resolution was adopted which Martin has acknowledged.

Martin was amusement editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and had been in newspaper work in Memphis since 1930. A year after his election to the ANG presidency, he went to Europe for service with the Marshall Plan, returning to this country for Guild conventions and meetings of the IEB. He resigned that post in August, 1953.



HARRY L. MARTIN
New Opportunities

He is 47 years old, a native of Mississippi, and a graduate of Mississippi College. He served as a vice president of the IEB prior to enlisting for three years' service in the Navy.

IEB Upholds Convention Policy On Fifth Amendment Firings, Rejects N. Y. Referendum Bid

After hearing a presentation by M. Michael Potoker, New York Guild secretary-treasurer, of that local's problems in connection with job security clauses and Fifth Amendment pleas, the International Executive Board declined the New York request that a nation-wide referendum be conducted on the matter, but reaffirmed Guild policy voiced at the two most recent ANG conventions.

The New York request came from its local executive board, which had concerned itself with two discharges of newsmen after they had invoked the Fifth Amendment as to past political affiliations.

The local executive board intends to submit the two cases to arbitration under the contracts with the Times and with the Daily News. It proposed, however, to refer to its full membership the question as to whether in the future the local should defend members who invoke the Fifth, and asked that the IEB extend the referendum to Guild-wide scope.

A motion by Vice President Arthur Rosenstock to that effect was amended by Wilfred Alexander to make the question apply to constitutional rights other than the Fifth Amendment. The board instead adopted a substitute offered by Ed Marciniak, Chicago.

That motion reaffirmed IEB support of the right of citizens to invoke the Fifth Amendment, and other rights under the U.S. Constitution.

"Such invocation cannot and must not be allowed to constitute cause for discharge, nor presumption of guilt," the motion continues.

"This policy of fully protecting our members in their constitutional rights was adopted by the 1954 ANG convention and reaffirmed by the 1955 convention.

"For these reasons the IEB declines the New York local's request to initiate a Guild-wide referendum on whether in the future to defend persons fired for invoking their constitutional rights."

Rosenstock asked to be recorded on the position of the New York local.

"We wish to emphasize," he said, "that no Guildsmen have fought harder in the defense of civil liberties, or in attacking kangaroo courts and witch hunts, than the New York leadership.

"We are now requested by the largest units in the New York local to fulfill an obligation by submitting this matter to the supreme body of the local—the membership—in a referendum.

"In the face of this action by large segments of the New York membership, the New York executive board is still fighting against any ex post facto attempt to curtail the rights of both Brother Barnet and Brother Gordon to the arbitration processes available to the Guild.

"You must be aware that the New York membership, which is supreme, is demanding its right to express its view and decide this issue, in the absence of any constitutional bar in the recommendations of the 1954 and 1955 conventions, at which the New York delegations fought very hard to have this matter nailed down in the Constitution."

Rosenstock's reference to the Guildsmen involved was to Melvin L. Barnet, Times copyreader, and David Gordon, News reporter. Both were summarily discharged when they refused to answer questions of a Senatorial committee on prior communist affiliations. Both managements assigned other reasons for the discharges, when the New York Guild sought to process the discharges as grievances.

Complicating the problems of the New York leadership were adverse votes taken by both units when the matter was put to a unit vote. The local executive board directed, however, in spite of the views of the unit memberships, that the cases be taken to arbitration. It rested on the statements of Guild policy on civil rights in such cases set down by the last two ANG conventions.

The Representative Assembly of the New York Guild, meeting on the evening of the IEB's action, rejected by a weighted delegate vote of 1,531 to 1,394 a proposal for a local referendum on whether to arbitrate the Barnet and Gordon discharges.

Under the rejected proposal, which was submitted by a group of delegates from the Times unit, the local would have submitted this question to a vote by all its members:

"Shall the Newspaper Guild of New York resist the dismissal of all members discharged after invoking a constitutional privilege when asked by an authorized Government agency about Communist party affiliation?"

The proposal stipulated that the outcome of the referendum vote was to be controlling on whether the Guild would carry the Barnet and Gordon discharges to arbitration.

After turning down the proposal, the meeting recessed until Nov. 17 when the RA is expected to take up the New York executive board's resolution asking it to consider a local referendum on future policy, the result of which would not apply to the Barnet and Gordon cases.

. . . ANG Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary-treasurer of the CIO, is president of the IUE, and is slated to have an active part in future organizing work, for the combined movement. Guild integration in such plans would be actively sought, Farson said.

The IEB examined floor plan sketches, showing the proposed allocation of space to various ANG departments. One exceptionally valuable feature would be a library, to contain in centralized form all the books and reference material which have accrued over the years to various Guild departmental offices. Plans call for a space for library purposes sufficient to accommodate small group meetings, as well.

Several continuing economies can be effected, Farson pointed out, in the form of office services which the IUE will supply.

The Washington structure has seven floors, and like all new Washington buildings, is year-round air-conditioned.

IEB Names Five CIO Delegates

The Guild will be represented by five delegates when the CIO Convention—the final meeting of that body as such—opens in New York's Manhattan Center December 1.

The IEB named President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Joseph P. Murphy, New York local president and Regional Vice President Arthur Rosenstock as official spokesmen at the conference, which will discuss final details of the top-level merger of the AFL and CIO.

Under the terms of the merger, international unions will be entitled to send the same quota of delegates to the meeting at the 71st Regimental Armory on December 5, when the combined groups will conduct their first sessions. The IEB directed the same five to speak for Guild interests at that session.

AFL delegates will also convene at the Hotel Statler on December 1, preparatory to the December 5 gathering.

Besides naming the delegates, the IEB last week authorized ANG officers to sign an extension of the no-raid agreement reached last year as part of the merger preparations. The officers were also authorized to sign a companion no-raiding pact as an affiliate of the Canadian Congress of Labor. The CCL is also merging with the Canadian counterpart of the American Federation of Labor, The Trades and Labor Congress.

The IEB heard a detailed report from ANG President Collis on the one-day meeting of the CIO Executive Committee Committee at Detroit November 2. Collis was excused from the IEB meeting that day in order to attend.

Bargaining Shift Held Best Solution In Pay Data Refusal

The American Newspaper Guild will not seek a court reversal of an unprecedented ruling by the National Labor Relations Board, it was voted by the November meeting of the IEB, in considering a case affecting the INS-INP contract.

Instead, the possible future effects of the ruling, which denied to the Guild full payroll data for collective bargaining purposes, will be avoided by changing negotiating procedure, it was said.

The NLRB upheld INS-INP management in its refusal to supply wage data to the Guild on two grounds. Two of the board members held that the Guild had waived its right to seek full data by first demanding such information and then signing a contract providing for a limited amount of pay data. A third board member held that the Guild had failed in the matter of timeliness and in proving its clear need for the information.

To meet similar future possibilities, the IEB recommends that a clear notice of refusal to waive the right of recourse to the NLRB be incorporated in any negotiating process involving pay data. An alternative would be not to negotiate a clause covering the furnishing of data, with a direct appeal, to the NLRB in the event of refusal to submit wage information. The latter than formerly. The companies have no good reason for raising their prices again, especially at this time. They haven't even a good excuse." — Windsor Daily Star.

"The source of the newsprint industry's raw material is the forests of Canada, over which the industry exercises a trust. If it enters upon a form of exploitation in the pursuit of ever-higher profits, its action will cause Canadian people to wonder whether the industry is properly fulfilling its trust.

"If there is a combined action by the mills in newsprint increases, Emile Castonguay, president of the Canadian Newspaper Publishers Association, said the question of a possible combine may arise."—Brandon Daily Sun.

Congress Gets ANG Plea For US Newsprint Subsidy

A Congressional leader, in response to a plea by the Guild's International Executive Board, has promised to look into the possibilities of a government subsidy for the newsprint industry.

"We cannot do anything about rises in the price of newsprint," said Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D.—N. Y.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. "What we can do is help increase additional production of newsprint in this country or abroad so there is no necessity for these price increases."

Klein made the statement in taking note of a resolution adopted by the Guild's IEB last week urging Congress to consider subsidies for the establishment of new newsprint plants in the United States or its possessions.

"We certainly will go into that phase," the Congressman said.

The IEB resolution, text of which appeared in the Oct 28 issue of the GR, was submitted by the Empire State District Council and adopted unanimously.

It also urged Congress "to investigate the newsprint industry in the United States and the price increase announced by some Canadian newsprint companies and to make public disclosure of the names of any and all publishers of the United States who own stock in Canadian newsprint companies."

Even as the IEB was acting, more newsprint companies were raising their rates.

St. Lawrence Corporation, Ltd., was the first to increase its price. It announced a $5 a ton advance effective Nov. 1. Abitibi Power and Paper Company followed suit, also with a $5 a ton rise. Then Canadian International Paper Company, largest North American producer, followed with an increase of $4 a ton.

Later, two other Canadian firms sent their rates up $3 a ton under "tie-in" contract clauses which call for an average of the rate set by three other companies. One of these had announced a hike of $5 a ton, another $4 a ton, and the third none, for an average of $3.

Other companies joining the price increase parade were Powell River Company of British Columbia, up $4 to $4.50 a ton; Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company of International Falls, Minn., up $3 a ton, and Bowater Paper Company, up $4 a ton.

The Bowater increase came shortly after Sir Eric Bowater, head of the firm, reported plans for the rise "at a time of our own choosing." December 1, effective date of the price hike, suits him fine.

The variation in the rate increases left the price picture somewhat confused, with new rates ranging from $129 to $132. But since most of the major firms which posted price advances had settled on $4 a ton, speculation continued that the rise would level off at that rate.

Canadian newspapers appeared to be every bit as incensed over the price increases as most U.S. publishers professed to be. Typical editorial comments north of the border were:

"The large proportion of their (the newsprint companies) product is exported to the United States. They thus benefit by the drop in the Canadian dollar value to par, because the United States dollars they earn are worth more



Charles E. Dawson

Portland, Me. — Charles E. Dawson, 31 years old, president of the New England District Council, former local secretary, and a candidate in the September referendum for a Guild vice presidency at large, died here last Thursday, November 3. He was a feature writer and reporter for the Portland Evening Express, where he had been employed for nine years.



DAWSON

Dawson was hospitalized for four weeks before his death, for a kidney ailment which last winter forced him to return to this country before completing a scholarship year at Oxford University, England.

He was a native of Portland and lived with his mother, his only immediate survivor. He was a graduate of Holy Cross College, and studied law at Boston College and sociology at the Harvard graduate school. He was studying economics and industrial relations at Oxford last year, under a scholarship granted by the Institute of International Education.

Dawson won several awards for his news work, and had done radio work as well. He was the author of a history of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland, which was issued as a supplement by the Portland Sunday Telegram last Sunday, marking a centennial year.

The IEB, in session when news of Dawson's death was received at New York, adopted resolutions of sympathy for transmission to Mrs. Mary F. Dawson, his mother.

THE GUILD REPORTER
Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 99 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.
$3 per year. Single copy 15c
Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1940 at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Nov. 11, 1955 Vol. XXII, No. 22

Hearst Offers Seniority To Meet LA Merger Tangle

Los Angeles, Calif.—Terms of an agreement intended to safeguard Guild-jurisdiction employes of the Herald-Express and Examiner to a degree beyond that contained in the Guild contract are under study by the Guild and Hearst management here, with the text forwarded to the ANG office in New York for review by the IEB contracts committee.

The two dailies plan to merge some of their separate operations into departments to be controlled by a new division of Hearst Publishing Co., Inc., to be known as Hillbro Newspaper Printing Co.

The local Guild had learned of the proposed merger early this year, and gave the news its first publicity, in the local's monthly paper, the Los Angeles Guildsman. For several months, local officers have tried to obtain management commitments as to details of the merger, and to devise language which would meet the possible dismissals, involved, with the least damage to the welfare of employes affected.

In October, management offered the text of a proposal which at first seemed in part to meet the situation, but which on examination by counsel for the local and the ANG was found to contain serious loopholes.

A unit meeting instructed the local negotiators to remedy the defects, or report back to a meeting which would consider strike action. The new text resulted from that stand.

It recites that management presently intends to "integrate" the departments of business administrative, maintenance and operation, and transportation. Before the present Guild contract expires next May 18, management may also merge the operations of the library, display dispatch and promotion.

The new text further states that both parties recognize that to achieve their objectives, extra-contractual steps are being taken, but that no precedent is to be drawn nor is the contract to be impaired.

Management proposes giving 90 days notice to the Guild of any departmental integration or employe transfer during that period. Employes laid off during that period would be paid for the rest of the 90-days period, with the two-weeks notice period running concurrently with the longer time.

Management offers to furnish the Guild with a seniority list, and merger discharges would be according to seniority within the job classifications, the latter being classed by job duties and content should the titles differ as between the two dailies.

Displaced employes under the seniority plan may choose between severance pay or bumping an employe of less seniority in a lower classification, provided the displaced employe has had experience in the lower classification. Seniority in the latter event would be determined by the integrated list; while in the case of Herald-Express' staffers seniority bumping would be governed by the plantwide list at that newspaper only.

Displaced employes would be subject to preferential rehiring, again with seniority rights spelled out. A 30-day time limit is placed on the exercise of options after the Guild is notified on completion of the merger of any department.

The Guild contract dismissal pay provisions would apply fully to employes terminated by the integration process, in the same measure as applied prior to the merger operation. Employes who may find themselves transferred to a department not now under labor union contract would carry their Guild contract rights with them, as to alternate benefits.

Management proposes that transfer to an operation performed by an independent contractor would be equivalent to a discharge to reduce the force, and would entail payment of severance.

Special procedure for binding arbitration of disputes arising specifically from the merger is also included.

The Guild has a contract covering the editorial, advertising, business, circulation and maintenance departments of the Herald-Express, and is not contractual representative of any department at the Examiner.

Several other unions, both AFL and independent, have contracts with one or both of the dailies, a factor which has been closely studied by the Guild in trying to meet the merger situation.



WIRE SERVICE LEADERS—Attending the southern regional wire service conference at New Orleans, one of four which marked the month of October, are Stanley Meisler, AP New Orleans; Ray Pitt, assistant wire service administrator; Ernest Fischer, AP New Orleans, regional secretary; Wes Cook, AP Kansas City; Kyle Vance, AP Louisville; Burgess Damron, AP Atlanta, regional vice president; Allan Johnson, New Orleans Guild president; Harry S. Culver, UP Oklahoma City; Jerry L. Sullivan Memphis, New Orleans and Archie Martin, AP Jacksonville, regional president.

Photo By Leon Trice

New Toledo Pact Sends Wages Up, Cuts Work Week

Toledo, Ohio—A general increase of 2.75 percent of going wages and a shorter work week effective the first of next year are features of the new 15-month contract between the Toledo Guild and the Toledo Blade Company.

The increase sends top minimums in the key reporter, display salesman and artist classifications up $3.25 a week to $121 in the fifth year of experience. About 100 of the 350 employes covered by the agreement earn more than the minimum, according to data supplied by management. In all, the increase will involve some $56,000 over the life of the contract.

The work week will be reduced to 37½ hours after January 1, 1956.

Also included is a seniority provision according to job classification governing dismissals for economy. The rehiring list is geared to length of severance pay provided, with a minimum of 25 weeks posting and a maximum of 50 weeks.

Southern Wire Conference Asks Better Job Security

New Orleans, La.—Influence of both the AP and the UP national committees was involved at the Oct. 22-23 southern regional wire service conference in New Orleans.

The United Press national committee was instructed to negotiate for extension of the night differential to cover employes reporting for work before 6 A.M. instead of the present 4 A.M. Attention was called to the precent AP contract under which employes reporting for work between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M., local time, receive the differential.

The Associated Press national committee was urged to use every means at its command in strengthening job security in the forthcoming contract negotiations with management. The resolution adopted by the conference said "the recent Associated Press economy drive caused apprehension, fear and anxiety among AP staffers."

The southern regional conference asked both the AP and UP committees to establish as their No. 1 objective the elimination of all geographical wage differentials. It was pointed out that wire service work is about the same throughout the country, living costs are essentially the same and that other union agreements with wire services are void of geographical differentials.

Represented at the New Orleans sessions were Atlanta, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Louisville Memphis, New Orleans and Oklahoma City. Jerry L. Sullivan represented the National Wire service Council and Ray Pitt, the wire service administrator's office in New York.

Archie Martin, AP Jacksonville, was elected president, succeeding Ernest G. Fischer, AP New Orleans. Burgess Damron, AP Atlanta, was named vice president, and Fischer, who had served two years as president, was made secretary.

Allan Johnson, president of the New Orleans Newspaper Guild local 170, and New Orleans acting Mayor Victor Shiro welcomed the delegates, who recommended that New Orleans' invitation to come again be considered when the site for the next convention is fixed.

Stress Security In Hearst Memo

Negotiations for a new Hearst Memorandum, plans for which were discussed by Executive Vice President William J. Farson at last week's meeting of the IEB, will have as a prime objective the attainment of adequate language on job security.

This aim was voiced in an IEB resolution offered by David Welty, chairman of the IEB Hearst committee, and chairman of the Hearst Chain Council.

Eight locals have Hearst units concerned with the Memorandum terms, it was pointed out. All have reported that improvement of job security language is a requisite if the Memorandum is to continue to be of value.

The Memorandum covers working conditions of Hearst employes under Guild contract, except for wages and hours, which are negotiated locally.

The board suggested that the negotiators, who will be headed by Farson, endeavor to add to its coverage by inclusion of Guild-jurisdiction employes of the INS-INP, Central Press and the American Weekly. Also appointed as negotiators were Welty, Edwin Scott of Detroit and International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo.

New R&I Releases Deal With Guild Craft Training, Human Rights, PAC

A four-page leaflet describing the operation of the Cleveland Guild's newspaper training institute has been issued to local presidents by the Research & Information Department in compliance with a recommendation of the Albany convention.

The department, in the past week, also distributed to locals the semi-annual questionnaire on human rights activities and two pieces of PAC literature.

The Albany convention noted that locals which have conducted courses in newspaper skills for their members have found that such programs not only help their members in their work and prepare them for promotion, but also increase their members' attachment to the Guild, encourage non-members to join the Guild and demonstrate, in a specific, practical way, the Guild's interest in the professional advancement of its members and the welfare of the newspaper industry.

The leaflet prepared by the R&I department conforms to convention instructions to encourage and assist locals in establishing such training programs.

The human rights questionnaire is designed to provide a standard form for the required semi-annual reports from locals on human rights activities and to give the R&I department data for coordinating these activities.

Issued with a reminder that PAC needs funds were (1) Report on Congress: '55, prepared by the CIO Legislative Department, which discusses the major issues in the present Congress and records major "showdown" votes in both Houses, and (2) a reprint of a column by Murray Kempton in the New York Post describing the close association of leading members of the Eisenhower "team" with union-busting corporations.

Extra copies of both pieces are available for distribution and posting on bulletin boards.

Deficit Slashed

(Continued from Page 1)

fornia, and the United Negro College Fund.

Also approved was a finance committee recommendation that accounting for expenses for all ANG personnel be made at least once a month.

The finance report to the board was made by the outgoing committee, comprising former Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson, and former Vice Presidents Roberta Bailey, Greater Philadelphia, and Victor Leo, New York. It had the concurrent approval of the incoming committee, which includes Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Vice Presidents Robert C. Stafford, Cleveland, and Wilfred Alexander, New York.

The IEB approved a budget for the third quarter of the fiscal year, covering November, December and January, totalling $115,731, and comparing with a second quarter budget of $106,811 and second quarter expenditures of $94,987.87. The last-cited total is a bookkeeping figure, not audited as of the IEB's meeting last week.

The summary of the totals:

	Budget 3rd Quarter	Expended 2nd Quarter	Budget 2nd Quarter
1. Per Capita Taxes	$ 4,614.00	$ 7,172.16	$ 7,255.50
2. Organizing & Servicing	27,200.00	24,994.54	27,300.00
3. Collective Bargaining	2,625.00	3,183.45	2,250.00
4. W.S. Administration	14,400.00	9,159.00	10,305.00
5. Research & Information	7,350.00	6,718.80	7,260.00
6. Guild Reporter	11,625.00	9,790.54	11,643.00
7. Administration	33,675.00	17,260.93	19,825.00
8. Executive	5,805.00	4,151.79	7,905.00
9. Other Expenses	16,456.00	12,641.34	14,456.00
Totals	$125,731.00	$ 96,987.57	$108,811.00

Stein Heads Buffalo Unit

Buffalo, N. Y.—Floyd Stein, Courier-Express reporter, has been elected chairman of the Buffalo local's Courier-Express unit. He succeeds Harry Elwood, who has become publisher of a weekly in Sierra Madre, Calif.

To replace Stein as unit secretary, the unit named Jean Dingle.

YOU CAN'T BE SURE — If It's WESTINGHOUSE

55,000 IUE-CIO Westinghouse Workers Are On Strike.

Here Are The Facts:

- **Westinghouse refuses to honor its pledge to negotiate "ground rules" for time studies.**
- **Westinghouse refuses to discuss wage increases for the coming year.**
- **Westinghouse insists that the IUE-CIO cancel a contract with a year to run and accept a five-year contract with no safeguards against wage cuts, or the speed-up and with a so-called "arbitration clause" that would provoke strikes.**
- **Westinghouse falsely claims its current offer is "equivalent" to the contract signed by the IUE-CIO with General Electric. *It is not!***
- **Westinghouse workers represented by IUE-CIO don't trust the company to halt its three-year record of contract violations. They know you can't be sure with Westinghouse.**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In September 1954, Westinghouse and the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers-CIO, signed a two-year contract providing for a reopening on September 15, 1955, to discuss wage increases. One day before the reopening deadline, Westinghouse and IUE-CIO signed an agreement to negotiate on time studies for non-incentive workers at the same time wage discussions were in progress.

Westinghouse does not deny this. In a letter dated September 16, 1955, sent to the employes, Vice President J. K. Hodnette, manager for Westinghouse, said:

> "Next week, in our national negotiations with your Union, we shall begin considering 'ground rules' for studies of daywork operations, as well as discussing the question of wage and salary adjustment."

In those negotiations, Westinghouse has made NO OFFER OF A WAGE INCREASE, NO 'GROUND RULES' HAVE BEEN PROPOSED THAT BAR WAGE CUTS AND SPEED-UP.

Instead, Westinghouse demanded that IUE-CIO cancel its present contract and accept a five-year contract. This would mean yielding the right to negotiate changes in the collective bargaining agreement for five years. The Union's experience with Westinghouse does not warrant this kind of trust. Contract violations by Westinghouse have been so frequent over the past three years that many local strikes had to be called to force the company to live up to its agreement.

Westinghouse has publicized its claim that its offer is "equivalent" to the contract signed by the IUE-CIO with General Electric. This is not true. There are many points of difference and space does not permit them to be listed here

BUT THE COLD FACTS REMAIN THAT THE GE CONTRACT IS WORTH AT LEAST 7¢ AN HOUR MORE THAN THE PRESENT WESTINGHOUSE OFFER.

Westinghouse has said it might consider giving its employes the same benefits as GE employes—IF WESTINGHOUSE IS PERMITTED TO CUT WAGES substantially. This is the real aim of Westinghouse.

GE has not used the time-study method to launch a wage-cutting and speed-up program. Westinghouse has. GE contracts have had an arbitration clause for years. Westinghouse offers one now for the first time but loads it with exceptions so as to render it almost worthless. Workers would still have to strike to obtain justice for many types of grievances.

Westinghouse workers are on strike because they are convinced . . .

YOU CAN'T BE SURE—IF IT'S WESTINGHOUSE

IUE-CIO Westinghouse Conference Board
706 Shields Bldg., 822 Wood Street, Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

Coast Newsman Cleared Of Contempt Charges

San Francisco, Calif.—Guildsman Jack Howard, labor reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle, has been cleared of contempt of court charges arising from his refusal to disclose to a Superior Court judge the source of a news story he wrote about an apple cannery strike.

In clearing Howard, the California Third District Court of Appeals in Sacramento upheld the legal principle that a news reporter does not have to reveal his sources.

It was the first test of a 1935 state law which says a newspaperman "cannot be adjudged in contempt by a court, the Legislature, or any administrative body, for refusing to disclose the source of any information procured for publication and published in a newspaper."

Howard was supported in the case by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, whose attorney, Herbert Pothier, intervened with the Chronicle counsel, John Schaeffer, as a friend of the court.

The appellate court, in its ruling, also laid down the broad principle that a reporter in quoting a news source directly need not have talked to him directly.

In a story about an AFL teamsters strike against Sonoma County apple canneries, Howard had quoted Teamsters official Pete Andrade as saying the union would observe a court order to refrain from urging its members not to handle "hot cargo" from the struck canneries, "but as individual American citizens anyone has the right to refuse to handle hot apples and we're telling this to all our members in the West."

This statement was interpreted by the California Ass'n. of Employers, representing the canneries, as a recommendation of an illegal secondary boycott and the management group sought a permanent injunction against the strikers.

But Howard, called to testify personally because a newspaper story is considered hearsay in court, refused to say whether Andrade made the statement in his presence.

Superior Court Judge Charles McGoldrick held him in contempt and stated that his article indicated he had been present when the statement was made.

The employer association, too, argued that Howard had waived any protection under the law by using quotation marks around the statement attributed directly to Andrade.

The appellate court disagreed and reversed the contempt citation.

80,000 More Go Union

Washington, D. C.—Nearly 80,000 additional workers today are under the union banner as a result of collective bargaining elections held during July, August and September. The quarterly summary released by the NLRB also showed a 23 percent rise in petitions for representation elections compared to last year, indicating stepped-up organizing activities.

AP National Group Selects Negotiating Team Personnel

Negotiations for a full reopening of the contract between the ANG and the Associated Press are to open in New York Monday, November 28. In preparation for those sessions the AP National Committee met last week end, considered items entering into the final draft of proposals and named a three-man negotiating team which will serve with Stephen Ripley, ANG wire service administrator.

Richard H. Smith, of Cleveland, is chairman, and was designated to serve as a negotiator, with William Langzettel, of Portland, Me., and William A. Corley, of New York.

The choice of Corley was conditioned on the inability of Warren Rogers, Washington, to attend the negotiating sessions during early December. Rogers will replace Corley on the committee after the latter has served two weeks.

The national committee is elected by AP Guildsmen throughout the country, in five geographical districts.



PLAN CONTRACT PARLEY—The Guild's AP National Committee met at New York last weekend to complete proposals for a new contract and to name negotiators for meetings to open November 28. Seated are William A. Corley, New York; Richard H. Smith, Cleveland, chairman, and William Langzettel, Portland, Me. Standing are Ray Pitt, assistant wire service administrator; Mel Rifkind, New York; Matt Kramer, Portland, Ore., and Stephen Ripley, wire service administrator.

McCarthy Elected LA Exec, Defeats Hutchinson 297-251

Los Angeles, Calif.—Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., of the Chicago Sun-Times staff, has been elected administrative officer of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, in a contest with the incumbent, George Hutchinson. A mail ballot gave McCarthy 297 votes and Hutchinson 251.

The election was warmly contested, with local supporters of both candidates using mailings of literature to advance their views.



JUSTIN F. McCARTHY, JR.
To West Coast Job

McCarthy will assume his new duties as the local's only salaried officer next January 1. McCarthy has been a Guildsman since 1936, when he started work for the Chicago Times as a copyboy. He has served as unit chairman, member of the local executive board, and as a negotiator for the Chicago local. In 1952 he became an international representative for ANG, and had extensive experience in strike situations, negotiating and organizing. At the Albany convention he was nominated to the position of ANG secretary-treasurer, being defeated in the September referendum by Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Buffalo. He is 43 years old, is married, and has two children.

Hutchinson, who is a former IEB vice president, sent an appeal to last week's meeting of the ANG board, raising constitutional questions as to the eligibility of McCarthy to be a candidate for office in a local not his own. The board's constitution committee reported after considering his communication that the ANG constitution offers no bar to such a candidacy, and that the matter properly belongs to the local for determination.

Several years ago the administrative post was held for a time by a Portland, Ore., Guildsman, John E. Shanky. Later it was taken over by Gervase Love, also not a Los Angeles member.

In the other contests, the results were:

Arthur B. Chance, Herald-Express, was re-elected treasurer over Arthur E. (Pete) Davis, Long Beach Independent-Press-Telegram, 273 to 264; Mike G. Halby, Herald-Express, defeated Clyde K. Burleson, Long Beach, 291 to 241, for sergeant-at-arms.

Jess P. Brown won the Herald-Express vice presidency, 205-93, over Tom Lennon, who made a whimsical campaign statement deprecating himself and urging members to vote for Brown.

Brown, with 272 votes, and Sidney R. Meenes, the local's staff organizer, with 269 votes, topped five candidates for the two jobs of delegates to the California-Nevada District Council of Guilds.

The losers in this race were Lewis Allison, Long Beach, now a delegate, 219; Halby, 107, and James V. Cadilli, Herald-Expres, 73.

Other 1956 local officers, who were unopposed for election, will be:

Henry Santiestevan, a member of the staff of the CIO Regional Office here and a former newspaper reporter, president; Arthur Atwell, Herald-Express, first vice president; Mrs. Ollie Hieatt, Herald-Express, secretary; W. B. (Bill) Norton, Long Beach vice president; Louis C. DePerini, Triangle vice president; Mrs. Martha Eakle, Huntington Park Daily Signal, vice president; Henry (Hank) Jennings, San Pedro News-Pilot vice president, and Hal Filan, Associated Press, Wire Services Council vice president.

Don Brackenbury, Long Beach, served as chairman of the election committee, which included Morry Rabin, Mrs. Lola Downs, Dan Wheeler, L. Rudy Stowell, and Ralph P. Barker.

A total of 1,198 ballots were mailed and 560 were returned.

There were 12 posts as delegates to the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council to be filled. Only seven names appeared on the ballot.

The election committee listed those seven and six write-in candidates' totals. This leaves unresolved a choice of two from the bottom three write-in names, tied with four votes each.

The seven on the ballot were Santiestevan, Hutchinson, Barker, Robert A. Perez, William Harris, Stowell, and Thomas G. Morgan. The first three write-ins were J. Ellwanger, Chance, and Paul Frame.

The tied, bottom three write-ins were Nick Abraham, Brackenbury and Brown.

Governor, Mayor Attend Guild Ball At Pawtucket, R. I.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The fourth annual Page One Ball of the Pawtucket Guild brought close to 300 to the Country Club for the most successful social function the unit has ever put on.

Proceeds were earmarked for the Leroy V. Cate Memorial Scholarship, in memory of the local Guild's first president, who died last June.

A new feature this year was the selection of a Page One Queen. The judges picked Marjorie Dyer, who was crowned by Claire Emerson, Rhode Island's entrant in the Miss America Pageant.

Governor Dennis J. Roberts and Mayor Lawrence A. McCarthy were among the patrons.

Times management representatives were noticeably absent.

Departing from past practice, management had refused to give the Guild an advance news story on the ball in the Times. However, the rival Providence Journal-Bulletin gave coverage, and radio and television stations plugged the dance. They helped bring out an attendance surpassing that of any previous Guild activity.

Colangelo Replaces Eva Jollos In Collective Bargaining Post

Eva Jollos, a member of the ANG staff since 1944, who since 1951 has been executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee, has been dismissed from the staff and her duties assigned to International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo. The discharge was effective November 1. A report was made to the IEB meeting last week by Executive Vice President William J. Farson, on the change.

The board voted to go into executive session to discuss the reasons for the discharge, after members inquired as to the cause. No part of the ensuing discussion was included in the board's record, but two members asked that statements be recorded, on the parliamentary question of whether to move to executive session.

Vice President Ed Marciniak, Chicago, said that he opposed the executive session because it would preclude entry on the record of his own views as to the Jollos action. Vice President Arthur Rosenstock, New York, said that he favored the closed session proceedings for the reasons that it would confine discussion to the elected, and responsible, members of the IEB, and would relieve staff employes present at the meeting of the possible charge of "office gossip" concerning a fellow staffer.

Miss Jollos first became a Guild member in Madison, Wis., where she was a reporter for the Capital Times. In 1942 she was secretary of the Guild local there, as well as secretary of the Madison Industrial Union Council. In May, 1944, she was appointed to the staff as an assistant in the research department, then largely concerned with contract comparison and review by the IEB.

When the collective bargaining department was formalized in 1951, she became executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee, and the ANG's correspondence contact with all locals in negotiations. She had extensive experience in wage-reopening arbitrations, and prepared many of the lengthy briefs in a long series of cases. When wage stabilization was in force during World War II, she handled the details of applying its regulations to Guild procedure.

Colangelo has been on the ANG staff since November, 1949, when he took a leave of absence from his job in the advertising production department at the New York Journal-American. He served for nine years as ANG director for wire services. In 1953 he was assigned to the organizing department as an international representative, with the appointment of Stephen Ripley as wire service administrator, the title now in use.

In the new position Colangelo will be available for organizing and servicing assignments as well as handling the collective bargaining work done by Miss Jollos.

70 Attend Four Regional Meetings In Wire Service Month Observance

National Wire Service Month has been hailed as a success by over 70 delegates and visitors to four regional conferences held on successive weekends during October. The four conferences were held in San Francisco, Oct. 8-9; Chicago, Oct. 15-16; New Orleans, Oct. 22-23, and New York, Oct. 29-30.

Ray Pitt, ANG Assistant Wire Service Administrator, attended each of the conferences and, while enroute between conference sites, visited twelve additional cities, meeting with wire service employes to discuss their needs and desires as Guildsmen.

Besides the conference cities, Pitt visited Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Helena, Mont., Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Miami, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the conferences, called and directed by the National Wire Service Council, is to provide wire service Guildsmen of all services with an opportunity for a delegate of their own choosing to meet and discuss Guild problems and objectives with delegates from other cities in their region.

By and large, Pitt reported, his trip revealed the condition of the union to be exceptionally sound in the wire services. With few exceptions, he said, wire service Guildsmen are getting the full benefits of their contracts through understanding and enforcing them. He emphasized the need, however, for a steady, daily effort to organize those not yet fully aware of the benefits of Guild membership.

Most frequently heard complaints were: the requirement of INS newsmen to do statistical and other non-news work described as "special services;" a tendency on the part of some UP bureau managers to ignore the contract in making assignments and paying overtime.

Both the UP and INS-INP employes stressed the danger of speedups resulting from shrinking staffs and increased work loads. All services expressed the need for higher minimums and the elimination of geographic wage differentials.

ANG Sets Staff Policy On Holidays And Mileage

Four additional points of agreement for inclusion in the policy statement governing ANG staff employes were reported to last week's meeting of the IEB by Executive Vice President William J. Farson. Adopted by the board, they became effective immediately. Farson reported that staff negotiations had been held between the three top ANG officers and International Representative Joseph Garland, chairman, and John Barry, secretary, of the staff committee.

Mileage allowances for staff-owned cars were fixed at straight rates rather than a differential after the first 50 miles.

Replacing the present clause relating to toll charges for "short trips" is language calling for payment of charges on toll highways when authorized, or when alternate routes are not available.

Present holiday practice was reduced to policy statement language, with six fixed holidays and two optional choices. New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas comprise the fixed holidays, and the staff member has the choice of two from among the following: Washington's Birthday, Columbus Day, Election Day, Veterans Day and the Friday after Thanksgiving.

The staff's request for an IEB personnel committee was met with the naming of the three top officers.

Farson reported that discussion of the language of a new clause on arbitration of grievances had led to agreement in principle, and the hope that satisfactory clause language can be reported to the next meeting of the board.

Donohoe Reports On Broun Award

Preparations for the conduct of the Heywood Broun Award, bestowed annually by the American Newspaper Guild for outstanding journalistic work in the Broun spirit, were discussed before the IEB by the Broun committee chairman, Edward J. Donohoe, of the Scranton Guild.

First task is the selection of judges for the award, which ranks with the Pulitzer prize as a high accolade. Formal announcement of the award conditions will be made next month in the Guild Reporter, with bulletin board posters also sent to Guild locals for display reminders.

The award is $500, and a plaque suitably inscribed, and is for work done during the calendar year of 1955.

Several minor changes were directed by the board in the rules for the conduct of the Guild's newest annual honor, the Wilbur E. Bade Award. It is granted at the annual Guild convention to the Guildsman making the best contribution to Guild progress at the local level.

Deplorably Welcome

What the IEB had in mind when it called for disclosure of the names of publishers owning stock in newsprint firms is evidenced by the example of Viscount Rothermere, a British publisher.

Rothermere also happens to be a director of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., which has announced a $3 a ton increase in the price of its newsprint.

Before returning to Europe recently, he remarked that as a publisher he "deplored" the recent price increases, but that "as a newsprint producer, I welcome them. We're not so much concerned with price as how to get hold of it."

Bookshelf

WHEN CONGRESS INVESTIGATES. Alan Barth. Public Affairs Committee, New York City. Pamphlet No. 227, 28 pp. $.25.

This newest in the series of informative pamphlets put out by the Public Affairs Committee makes its appearance this week end, and is written by Guildsman Alan Barth. It is essentially a condensation of Barth's recent book, "Government By Investigation," published by Viking Press earlier this year.

Barth briefs the history of legislative inquiries, notes their usefulness, but urges flat limitations on their scope, with congressional forbearance and restraint necessary even within such recognized limitations.

"The power to investigate is indispensable to any legislature," says the author, "but in recent years matters that seemed far removed from the government's field of interest have been made subject to inquiry."

This has led to anxious controversy, and to an examination of recent Supreme Court decisions, he points out.

Beyond and above the investigative power, he concludes, is the constitutionally-fixed separation of powers in our political structure. The power to investigate may not properly be used, he says, for purposes not legitimately pertinent, nor for invading constitutionally-protected areas of freedom—"the shrine of conscience and private judgment."

It is Barth's view that improvement of the investigative techniques of Congress must come from Congress itself, and is dependent on the character of that body.

York Guildsmen Appalled At Low Arbitration Award

York, Pa. — A $2.25 weekly wage increase was granted all editorial employes of The Gazette and Daily in an arbitration award announced last week. The increase is retroactive to Jan. 1.

The ruling by Arbitrator Saul Wallen of Boston brings journeyman pay at the paper to $98.25, one of the nation's lowest.

The amount of the award was called "appallingly low," by Gene Gilmore, unit chairman.

"Wallen's decision found the profits of the company low but 1955 income up considerably and the fiscal position of the firm excellent, yet he gave us a pay raise equal to six cents an hour. Unskilled factory workers in York are getting increases twice that, big and more," Gilmore said.

Wallen also decreed a two-year contract with a wage reopener at the beginning of 1956. The Guild had sought a one-year contract, three weeks vacation after five years (from 7½) and four weeks after 15 (from 20) and a $5 photo differential for reporters who double as photographers in any one week.

Management's requests for dropping the city editor from Guild jurisdiction and elimination of the $2 weekly minimum for use of cars were also rejected.

Management had pleaded inability to pay any increase to the Guild this year. It has agreed to give mechanical unions $4.25 increases, but claimed this equalled a bonus given printers last year. Guild declined the unspecified bonus offer in 1954 in exchange for a wage boost.

Among Ourselves



Nat Kaz, NY Post artist, has won first prize for his sketch of a monumental sculpture proposed for placement in the plaza fronting the secretariat building of the United Nations. He entered the competition on invitation of the National Council for United States Art. His sketch depicts the figure of mankind beating swords into plowshares. Completion of the project is to be undertaken through public subscription.

Edward O'Neill, New York Guild member who is City Hall reporter for the Daily News, won a narrow victory in this week's elections in his home city of Yonkers. He was named to his third term as a member of City Council by a margin of 17 votes over his Republican opponent. O'Neill's ward is deemed "normally Republican."

Chicago Daily News unit chairman Nick Shuman and News staffer Roy Fisher have joined the part-time faculty of Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism. . . . Harris G. Smith has left the Chicago Sun-Times unit to teach journalism full time at Boston University. . . . George Daniels has replaced Robert Elliott as unit chairman at the Chicago Defender, Negro weekly.

Scanning the recently distributed copies of the 1955 Convention Proceedings J. Frances Hapgood, of the Portland, Me., delegation, was startled to find remarks she made (page 120) on the subject of more freedom of judgment for local officers credited to her sister delegate from Portland, Margaret Brink. "Such a statement ought not to be listed under anybody's name except the person who made it," says Delegate Hapgood. "I aim to take responsibility for whatever I do or say, good or bad."

Ernie Fischer, chairing the recent southern conference of wire service Guildsmen, acknowledged the unexpected appearance of New Orleans mayor Victor Schiro, at one of the sessions. Still more unexpected was the discovery that the Mayor was present to award Fischer a certificate of merit for "outstanding service to his community" through his Guild activities.

Guildsmen Thomas Buckley, Frank Giusti and Henry Sherlock are joint editors of a new Pawtucket Guild publication which made its appearance recently and is planned for regular monthly issuance. Its purpose is to stir broader participation in local Guild affairs. Mimeographed, the first three-page issue dealt with upcoming negotiations and the local's Page One bail.

Guild Card Serves As 'Pass' For AP Man At Indiana Strike

New Castle, Ind.—A Guild card made it possible for George Facik, AP photographer from the Indianapolis bureau, to get exclusive pictures at the struck plant of the Perfect Circle Corporation here, where violence flared early this month.

Facik had been tipped off that trouble was likely, and was on the spot at the piston ring plant when plant supervisors and strike-breakers opened fire on UAW sympathizers parading outside the building, and invoked a return fire which eventually led to declaration of martial law by Gov. Craig.

The Autoworkers spotted Facik talking to police before the trouble started, and said afterward they had "figured" him for a "company man." They were consequently in no mood to have any pictures made, and told him so, bluntly.

Facik broke the grim situation up by saying, "Look, fellas, I'm a union man myself," and drew out his CIO Guild card.

After that the strikers couldn't do enough to help him, and he came away with a fine collection of on-the-scene photos of the affair.

Collis To Attend May IFJ Session

The Guild will be represented by its president, Joseph F. Collis, at the biennial convention of the International Federation of Journalists at Baden-Baden next May. The appointment was made at the meeting of the IEB last week.

The Guild is numerically the largest affiliate of the world organization, which came into being after the International Organization of Journalists became communist-dominated.

Its interests are the promotion of welfare among newsmen of all free nations through their respective trade organizations, and the extension of the freedoms of information and press.

Strike Vote Brings NEA Contract Terms, Job Security Clause

Cleveland, Ohio.—In the face of a unanimous strike vote by the Guild unit at NEA Service, Inc., agreement was reached on a renewal contract providing a job security clause for the first time, minimums raised from $2 to $4.50, a general increase of $3 to $2.50 and other improvements.

The unit had twice rejected company counter-proposals which it termed "inadequate," particularly because of failure to include any form of job security clause. The strike vote was taken after management representatives issued a flat refusal to improve their offer.

Agreement was reached at the end of an all-day meeting held at the request of Federal Mediator A. A. Desser. Representing the Guild at the final sessions were: William Cobbledick, unit chairman; Tom Peoples, George Scarbo, Russell Winterbotham and Helen Terry of the unit, and Steve Ripley, ANG Wire Service Administrator. William M. Davy, Cleveland local executive secretary, and ANG International Vice President Robert Stafford also sat in for the Guild on part of the sessions.

The contract runs from Aug. 1, 1955 to Sept. 30, 1956.

$8,000 Severance Payment Cushions Impact of Discharge

Grievance Case History No. 28

A former racing editor of the New York Post failed to win his job back despite complete clearance of charges filed against him by the district attorney, but an $8,000 severance payment won in a Guild arbitration helped to soften the blow.

HELP WANTED

Editorial

AMBITIOUS REPORTER — some knowledge PR—Write weekly features with zippy finesse—Must have Graphic and own a car—Handle a Fairchild and use TTS.

Double on desk, must know foreign news — Write snappy heads and Woman's Page shorts—A weekly poem and theater reviews—Knowledge of courthouse, police and sports.

Layout helpful but not required—We're after the best to be had—Full check made before you're hired—Preference given to college grad.

Climate superb, not hot, not cold—It's heavenly here in Area Five—Married preferred if not too old—You'll be happy, healthy and really thrive.

Advancement sure for star in our craft—If you think it is you we seek—Include your status in the draft—We'll start you off at forty a week.

—R.R. (Scoop) Coates, Beaver (Pa.) Valley Times, as reproduced in Roy Erwin's Clippings Column, Editor & Publisher, Oct. 15, 1955.

After the decision, the editor thanked the Guild "for the magnificent fight which was waged on my behalf. My years of faithful work would have been wiped out, as if they had never taken place, if the Guild had not defended me with the vigor 'that it did."

Charles DeNonno, after 26 years of service with the Post, was charged in 1953 with giving racing information to bookmakers. He was given a voluntary leave of absence to fight the case, but management refused to return him to his job after two separate court trials had cleared him of the charges.

When Arbitrator Sidney Wolf refused to order DeNonno's reinstatement, New York local counsel H. Howard Ostrin expressed the Guild's disappointment, noting:

"They (the executive editor and the sports editor) knew that they had instructed the sports staff to give racing and sports information to bookmakers. Yet when DeNonno was arrested for doing just that, neither one of these executives felt obligated to inform the district attorney of this arrangement.

"That this information might have led the district attorney to drop what eventually proved to be a losing fight and might have prevented two years of mental torture and degradation from being inflicted on Charlie DeNonno and his family, did not concern these executives."

Management also firmly opposed the payment of severance pay to DeNonno, basing its refusal on a "financial dishonesty" qualifier written into the contract's severance pay clause during the last negotiations. At that time, the Post assured the Guild that the qualifier would be applied only in the case of major financial dishonesty involving the theft of money.

Then, in the DeNonno case, management suddenly attempted to broaden the meaning of the clause to the degree that, Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy said, "an employe could be fired for taking a 3 cent postage stamp or misjudging an expense account item by 5 cents," if this new interpretation were allowed to go unchallenged.

Arbitrator Wolf, however, upheld DeNonno and the Guild in this aspect of the case and awarded full severance pay.

'Film-A-Month' Plan Is Launched By CIO

Guild locals and education committees striving for variety in membership meeting programs might look into the new "Film-A-Month" plan recently announced by the CIO Films Division.

The plan provides eight film showings—one each month—for $16. Advance booking for the entire schedule of showings makes the reduced rate possible.

Forty films, some in color, ranging in length from 8 to 33 minutes, are listed for selection under the following categories: Labor History, Union Building, Political Action, Legislative Issues, Anti-Discrimination, Civil Liberties, International Labor and International Understanding.

Booking sheets and a list of the available films may be obtained from the Division, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Descriptions of the films are contained in the CIO Film Catalogue. Films selected will be sent postpaid parcel post special delivery for showing on the date specified.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

NLRB upholds regional director's ruling on challenged ballots, Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle advt. dept.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Charlotte (N.C.) News, contract renewal approval withheld for continuing exclusion of dismissals from arbitration, waiver of severance pay for shutdown by strike, and other substandard provisions.

Elizabeth (N.J.): Plainfield Courier-News, contract renewal approved.

San Antonio Light, contract renewal approved.

San Francisco City-Wide Contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES

National Wire Service Council meeting, New York, Nov. 12-13.

Nominations close for National Wire Service Council, Nov. 28.

Middle Atlantic District Council meeting, New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 3-4.

Non-Automatic

Automation does have its limits.

That was effectively noted by CIO President Walter Reuther—not one to pass up a point—as he testified before the Joint Congressional Subcommittee hearing on automation problems.

Instead of an old-fashioned stenographer, a stenotype machine was used to record Reuther's testimony. As he began to answer a question from the subcommittee, the stenotypist asked him to wait a minute. Said Reuther to the subcommittee:

"The stenotypist asks me to give him a chance to change the tape. It is a manual operation."

Local Copy

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

Organizing, Like Selling, Demands Patience, Persistence, Confidence

Organizing is much like selling.

You have a product and a prospect.

In this case, the product is the Guild and the benefits it offers; the prospect is the unorganized employe.

So the organizer must be a salesman. He must cultivate those skills and acquire those tools which are the mark of the salesman.

The skills of the good salesman—and the good organizer—are apparent in the techniques he uses, in his manner of approaching the prospect, and, above all, in his attitude and personality.

The head of a large sales institute once told a convention:

"There are two basic reasons why people buy from a salesman: (1) they think he can give them more for their money than anyone else; (2) they like him. And the second reason is far more important than the first."

So it is with the organizer. First of all, he must be likeable. And to be likeable, he must have the capacity to like other people. This means more than slapping the other fellow on the back and telling him what a nice guy he is. It means recognizing the qualities which make the other fellow human, understanding his needs and the things that motivate his actions and decisions — things like family responsibilities, ambition for a better way of life, desire for happiness, fear of insecurity, desire for recognition. It means understanding the differences which make him an individual and set him apart from other people. And it means conveying this recognition and understanding to him, not by telling him, but by showing him.

The good organizer can be identified by other characteristics of the salesman, too:

HE IS PATIENT. Organizing demands infinite patience — patience in talking to people, explaining the Guild to them, listening to their doubts and objections, answering questions that have been answered a hundred times before, and then doing it all over again. The minute the organizer displays exasperation or impatience, he has lost his prospect, perhaps for good. Winning long, heated arguments may give personal satisfaction to the organizer, but it seldom wins new members.

HE IS PERSISTENT. Complementing the quality of patience in the good organizer is the quality of persistence. Sometimes the organizer is fortunate: his first talk with a prospect produces a signed card. More often, however, repeated talks, telephone calls and visits are required. The good organizer makes sure that his prospects hear about the Guild, read about it and talk about it with frequency and regularity. When the organizing drive approaches its climax, he maintains daily contact. He doesn't grow discouraged over repeated failures. He doesn't write anyone off as a hopeless case. He knows that some of the worst holdouts turn out to be the best members later on.

HE IS BRIEF. The good salesman doesn't unload his entire sales pitch on his first visit. Nor does the successful organizer swamp the prospect with facts and figures at their first meeting. Remember the power of drops of water to wear away stone. People are less convinced by a mass of arguments than by the steady pressure of persuasion. They won't read long and involved statements or listen to long and involved arguments unless they already are sold. Make arguments brief, visits short. Keep literature to a single page. Don't let the prospect become "tired of hearing about the Guild."

HE IS CONFIDENT. Few people will buy from a salesman who lacks confidence in his product. And few workers will be convinced by an organizer who displays a lack of confidence in the Guild. Confidence and enthusiasm are not things which can be turned on and off at will. They stem from a deep personal conviction that the Guild is good, is right, is desirable. This doesn't mean that the organizer must be in a constant state of effervescence. It does mean that he should not be reluctant to allow his confidence to show. Genuine enthusiasm is contagious.

Unlike physical characteristics, personality traits can be acquired. The short-tempered person, for example, may not be able to change his red hair, but he can cultivate patience.

But remember, "being yourself" is a big part of being likable.

FIRST OF A SERIES

The article in the adjoining columns is taken from the new ANG Organizing Manual, currently being distributed to local Guild presidents by the Research & Information Department. It opens one of the two major sections into which the manual is divided—that dealing with the individual organizer, the tools he needs and the techniques he uses. An excerpt from the other principal section of the book, which describes the work of the local organizing committee in planning and carrying out a campaign, will appear on the Local Copy Page of the next issue of the Guild Reporter.

The manual was designed especially for locals which have no fulltime, paid staff members (although staff members may find it helpful, too). It discusses, among other things, the role of the local committee, ANG program and policy, problems of law and the bargaining unit, the organizing campaign itself, management behavior, organizing literature, tools and techniques. Sample and reference materials are included in most sections.

Text was prepared by the Research & Information Department with the assistance of Director of Organization J. William Blatz and ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter.

Daily News Unit Builds Its Strength

The Daily News unit of the Chicago Guild is engaged in a four-pronged campaign to build up its membership and collective bargaining strength. The program includes:

- A membership drive which has already brought the unit to an all-time high.
- A working council of stewards.
- Re-establishment of a shop paper with Jim Hudson as editor.
- A new series of educational bulletins on 1956 contract issues.

The membership campaign is under the direction of Bob Gruenberg and Bob Early, who report good results from home calls made by ten Guild teams.

Monthly meetings have been set for the stewards council, made up of 16 "fulltime" stewards and a dozen deputies under the leadership of chief steward Carleton Ihde. Stewards' duties discussed at the sessions include collection of assessments, organizing through home and office contacts, distribution of literature and ballots, handling of members' complaints on work problems and introducing them to Guild services. A directory of the Stewards Council appears in the back of the Guild-Daily News contract booklet, recently distributed to all unit members.

Ammunition

"Up to about twenty years ago, it was the general practice in this country to have a differential between the composing room and the newsroom. Yes, I worked under those conditions. I was a $35-a week assistant city editor when the linotype operators were getting $50 or $52, I forget which.

"Unfortunately, it took the Newspaper Guild to change a lot of that. The advent of the Guild saw this imbalance gradually corrected and today it is the general rule that newsmen receive—as well they should—more money than the compositors.

"I say 'unfortunately' because the whole situation seems to imply that newspaper publishers do not on their own volition correct inequities."

—Norman E. Isaacs, managing editor, Louisville Times, Addressing Iowa Daily Press Association, Sept. 10, 1955.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO-CCL)

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.: letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy is 15c. Yearly $3.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Joseph F. Collis. EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: William J. Farson. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

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

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Reese St., Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 5, Mo. 4—Fred D. Fletcher, 4367 Raymonde Way, Santa Rosa, Calif. 5—Arthur Rosenstock, 390 E. 153rd St., Bronx, N.Y. 6—C. Joseph Beauclerc, 150 Indian Road Cresc., Toronto 9, Canada.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Wilfred A. Alexander, 895 Val Park Ave., No. Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y.; Ed Marciniak, 21 West Superior, Chicago 10, Ill. Daniel A. McLaughlin, 11 Maple St., West Orange, N.J. Robert C. Stafford, Box 586, West Richfield, Ohio. David Welty, 1251 Westfield Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa. Harvey H. Wing, 879 26th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker, III.

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

November 11, 1955 — 389 — Vol. XXII—No. 22

IEB Considers Grievance Appeal By Lynn Member

The November meeting of the International Executive Board heard an appeal by Guildsman Frank Morrissey, of the Lynn local, from a local grievance procedure under which Morrissey held that his interests had been jeopardized by constitutional violations. It was the first case brought to the IEB under a newly-written ANG constitution clause which permits aggrieved members to appeal from local disposition of grievance cases.

The board heard Morrissey's case, referred the matter to its Appeals Committee, and when that committee reported back, directed Regional Vice President John H. Thompson, Boston, to seek further clarification from local officers at Lynn.

Morrissey told the board he had been a part-time advertising solicitor for the Lynn Telegram-News, and writer of a promotional column which the daily had featured. Last summer, after management had prodded Morrissey for greater production, he was "suspended" when he went on vacation, through withholding of a week's vacation pay.

He appealed the penalty, and it was handled as a grievance by Lynn Guild officers. The settlement reached was lifting the suspension, with an offer of a full-time solicitation job, instead. Morrissey had a second job with a Boston newspaper, and to accept the settlement would have penalized him financially. He rested on a Guild contract agreement which prohibits job transfers or alteration of job conditions without the consent of the affected employe. The Lynn Guild, however, considered the grievance as settled.

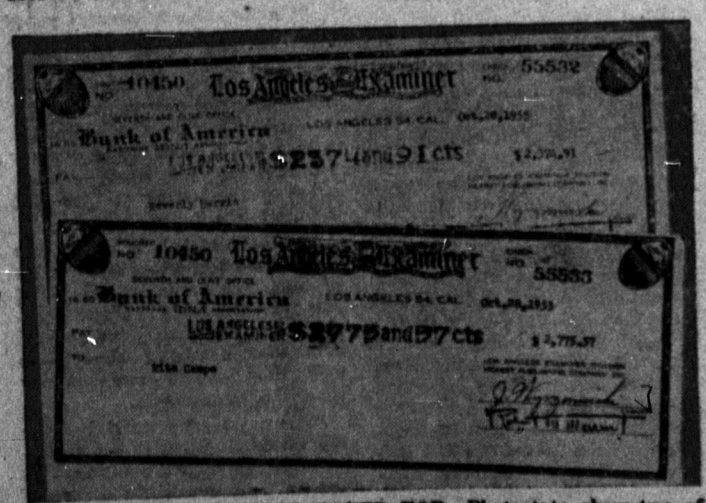
In correspondence with the ANG officers on the case, Morrissey listed some 38 points in which he deemed the local to have failed to observe constitutional requirements. The Lynn Guild officers, he said, admitted the validity of six of the counts.

Morrissey refused to accept the transfer, and wants his part-time status restored. He has since been replaced with a full-time employe, and the question of severance pay had not been raised, nor had severance been paid. His column has been discontinued.

The Appeal Committee, of which IEB Vice President Arthur Rosenstock is chairman, reported that in its view the publisher had the right to discontinue the column; but that the proposal to change the employe's working hours would be a contract violation, without the employe's consent to such a transfer.

The committee reported further that in its opinion the publisher could properly decide that part-time employment did not meet his requirements, and a legal dismissal could result, with payment of severance, although that phase of the problem was not before the IEB.

The reference to Vice President Thompson was in response to the board's wish to have further particulars, in consultation with both the appellant and the Lynn Guild officers.



SUBSTANCE OF THINGS HOPED FOR—Photostats show two of the checks issued by the Los Angeles Examiner in settlement of back pay claims allowed by the National Labor Relations Board after Guild charges against the Hearst management had resulted in findings of violation of the federal labor laws. The Guild attempt to organize the Examiner circulation department led to the illegal discharges. Restoration to employment was also granted.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

IT SEEMS PROBABLE that we are nearing a breakthrough that will invalidate the present federal employe security program and its subsidiaries, and that a combination of court decisions and recovered common sense will close an ugly era of witchhunting.

A legal expert in this field, Adam Yarmolinsky of the Fund for the Republic, acknowledges that the security program came into existence—and here he adapts some language from old Justice Holmes—"to satisfy a felt need of the people."

"Our political security has been troubled by the discovery that apparently responsible fellow-citizens (had) betrayed secrets of state. America wanted some more positive assurances of the reliability of their public servants," Yarmolinsky says. He adds a belief that if the present system did not exist the people would quickly demand one.

This is quite different, however, from saying that our present system is tolerable. Let us take it from there.

* * *

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR THINGS WRONG. The first is the basic assumption—a nauseating cliche to the effect that government employment is a privilege rather than a right. The second is the enormous scope of the system, which now covers at least 10 million persons and their families, and the gruesome standards under which "doubts" generally are decided in favor of the government.

All the other evils grow out of these fundamental errors.

It is true, of course, that employment by the government or anyone else is a privilege rather than a right. But the doctrine is an irrelevance when used to justify the federal security system. Are we to say that the government has no obligation of fairness, even less obligation to respect legality and equity than a private employer?

This is what the "privilege not a right" dogma boils down to. It says, nakedly, that in the field of a job the individual has no rights.

The "give-the-government-the-benefit-of-doubts" doctrine is equally reprehensible. When there are no standard rules, when there is no board of appeals, when there is no chance to cross-examine faceless informers, when the burden of affirmative proof of loyalty and dependability is on the suspected employe, abuses are inevitable.

* * *

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS of decisive change? There are at least four signal flares suggesting that the end is near. (I do not call it the "end of McCarthyism;" let us not forget that Harry S. Truman set up the first government security screening system in 1947, when McCarthy was a green freshman, indebted to Communist votes in Wisconsin for his 1946 Republican primary victory over the late Senator La Follette.)

One sign is a speech by Senator Hennings (D., Mo.) attacking the whole loyalty-security concept as "administrative criminal law" that violates the Anglo-Saxon idea of individual justice.

There has been a pious pretense that a man assailed under security procedures, and hurled out of his job by benefit of J. Edgar Hoover's professional ex-Communist witnesses, deserved no "due process" for the simple reason that he was not "on trial." Well, of course he wasn't; he faced no threat of loss of personal freedom. But he did face a threat of personal disgrace and loss, forevermore, of livelihood.

Are we to tolerate lax and vicious administrative procedures in such cases? Hennings says No, and he correctly labels the legal art form as a usurpation as cruel as anything the Anglo-Saxon conscience has historically revolted against.

* * *

A SECOND SIGN is the speech of Chief Justice Warren, whose words naturally had not even the force of court dicta but who nevertheless revealed his deep disturbance about the security program. The Constitution, he reminded us, was made for individuals as well as for the nation. It was intended to safeguard the rights of persons as well as the integrity of the nation, and he warned that every court is now "haunted" by the attempt to justify assaults on individual rights on the excuse of preserving the Republic.

* * *

A THIRD SIGN is the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals holding that the Coast Guard cannot deprive merchant seamen of "clearance" for shipboard duty through administrative hearings giving the victims no chance to know the exact charges against them and no chance to cross-examine hostile witnesses.

Here the Circuit Court dealt squarely with the issue the Supreme Court ducked in the Peters case, the whole issue of faceless informers. The judges by a two-to-one decision said that the Coast Guard must produce the informers and let them be cross-examined for malice or lies or valid mistake, or it could not legally deprive the victims of economic opportunity.

Our system of criminal justice, the appellate court pointed out, has "shown no signs of collapsing" because police and prosecutors are not allowed to rely on anonymous informers but must present legal proof of guilt in open court by individual witnesses who may be cross-examined. In "security" cases, the majority said, it is better that government agencies "suffer some handicap" than that we abandon "the ancient standards of due process."

* * *

THE FOURTH SIGN is contained in a book by Dean Acheson, Mr. Truman's loyal Secretary of State, scheduled for publication this week.

Acheson reveals that he has changed his mind since 1947 about the loyalty-security program, although Truman's original system was less drastic than his later ones and less drastic than the present one under Eisenhower. Acheson supported and shared in the first program—but now he apparently has come to see that such a system becomes self-inflating and eventually self-defeating.

The acknowledgement of error by all of us is the first step toward recovered purity.

* * *

A COLLEAGUE who covers press affairs for a national magazine recently helped his daughter draft her first news story for her freshman class in journalism. The daughter's grade for Daddy's effort: B minus.

Our colleague is not a member of the American Newspaper Guild but he says that, if he were, he would feel like turning in his badge and his gun.

Beauclerc Named To Cleveland Plan Committee

ANG Vice President C. Joseph Beauclerc has been named a member of the convention-authorized committee to consider a proposal from the Cleveland Guild delegates for a paid Guild presidency and biennial conventions.

Beauclerc replaces Charles Dale, Toronto, who has joined the ANG staff of international representatives. Forrest Allen, Cleveland, is chairman of the group, which includes IEB Vice President Arthur Rosenstock, New York; Executive Secretary Sam B. Eubanks, San Francisco-Oakland; Sam McGuire, Detroit; Frances Hapgood, Portland, Me., and M. Michael Potoker, New York.

The committee is to report its findings to the 1956 convention at Toronto.

Sacramento Guild Sets Scholarship

Sacramento, Calif.—The Sacramento Newspaper Guild has established a $100 annual Stephen Kyle Scholarship Award at Sacramento State College.

The award will be made from the Stephen Kyle Memorial Fund and will go to a junior student in the field of journalism at the college. The money is to be used for college expenses during the student's senior year.

Dr. Guy A. West, SSC president, said the first award is to be made next spring with college officials to designate the student to receive the award. Qualifications will include scholarship, interest in journalism as a career and evidence of professional ability.

A board of five trustees has been set up by the Guild to administer the fund to which the Guild has contributed $200. It is planned that the organization will make annual contributions to the fund from revenue obtained in its yearly Page One Ball. The fund also may be opened to private subscription.

Trustees include Richard Rodda, Thomas Goff, Ron Dieffenbacher, William Conlin and Paul Freye.

The award is intended to honor the memory of Kyle, who died May 1, 1952, after 34 years in Sacramento journalism.

Kyle joined the staff of the Sacramento Union in 1918 and later was employed by the old Sacramento Star. He joined the editorial staff of the Sacramento Bee in 1922 where he worked as a reporter, wire news editor and special editions editor until his death.

THE GUILD REPORTER

Vol. XXII—No. 23 | Official Publication of the American Newspaper Guild | New York, N. Y. | Published the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month | November 25, 1955



LEADER FETED—New York Guild's executive vice president, Thomas J. Murphy, was honored by his friends and craft associates at a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Sherry-Netherland. Here he is flanked by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

St. Louis Wins Ruling In Jobless Pay Appeal

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Newspaper Guild has won an important ruling from the Missouri Industrial Commission, which held that severance pay does not disqualify a former Globe-Democrat employe for unemployment benefits. The commission thus reversed a referee who had held a contrary view.

The three-man commission upheld the Guild's position that the severance pay disqualified the dismissed employe only for the single week in which the severance pay was received.

The employe was dismissed last April 23 with payment of $1,825 in severance covering his twelve years of employment with the Globe-Democrat, and in accordance with the severance provisions of the Guild contract.

When he applied for unemployment compensation effective the first week in May, a deputy ruled that under a "termination allowance" clause in the Missouri statutes, the employe could not collect unemployment compensation for a period of 24 weeks, the number of weeks' pay which his severance computation totalled.

Through Morris Levin, the Guild's attorney, an appeal was taken to a referee, who in June affirmed the position of the deputy. The Guild asked for review by the State commission, which in September heard arguments and received the Guild's brief on the subject.

In reversing the previous findings, the commission cited both the relevant State law and the Guild contract's severance clause. It agreed with Guild counsel that there is no relation between the number of weeks' pay an employed might have accrued in severance pay, and the number of weeks he might be unemployed.

Said the commission:

"Although the lump sum payment was in an amount equivalent to 24 weeks' pay, it was not designated as being paid for the 24 consecutive weeks immediately following the claimant's separation, nor is there any justification for an inference that it was so paid."

The Missouri law on which the deputy and the referee had relied bars the payment of unemployment benefits "for any week for which he is receiving or had received remuneration exceeding his weekly benefit amounts."

The commission held that except for the week in which the employe had received his severance, he is entitled to benefits, if otherwise eligible.

The decision is of importance to the Guild generally, since in several cases the same type of question has been raised, notably in California, where the San Francisco-Oakland Guild is continuing an all-out legal battle on the point involved here.

AFL And CIO Merger Coming Up, Stevenson To Address Convention

Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee, will address the united AFL-CIO convention which opens December 5 in the 71st Regimental Armory, New York City. President Eisenhower also has been invited to speak, but because of his illness, the White House has indicated he will send a message instead of appearing personally.

His Administration will be represented by two Cabinet members, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion Folsom.

Mr. Stevenson will speak to the convention at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 8.

On the same day, at 2:30 p.m., the convention will hear Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who maintains her membership in the American Newspaper Guild.

Other outstanding speakers will include New York Governor Averell Harriman; New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner; J. Addington Wagner, national commander of the American Legion; Omer Becu, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and leading representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths.

Before the unity convention can take place, however, there is the vital formality of ratification of the merger constitution in identical form by separate AFL and CIO conventions to be held in New York Dec. 1 and 2.

Once the ratification is completed, the 1,300 delegates—800 representing AFL unions and 500 representing CIO affiliates—will meet in the 71st Regimental Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave., for the merger convention.

Delegates from the Guild will be President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., New York Local President Joseph P. Murphy and Regional Vice President Arthur Rosenstock of New York.

Election of officers will take place on the morning of the opening day, December 5, immediately after the welcoming ceremonies. A heavy schedule of other business faces the unity convention. Basic policies on all matters of interest to labor will have to be voted by the delegates. In addition to the resolutions referred to it by the preceding AFL and CIO meetings, the convention will consider and vote upon policy declarations now being drafted by a joint AFL-CIO committee. It is expected that debate and action on convention business will begin the second day of the conclave. The final day, Friday, December 9, has been kept free of invited speakers so that the delegates can conclude their work and adjourn on schedule.

Cold Weather, Warm Welcome

Vancouver, B. C.—International Representative Chas. Dale, newly assigned to organization by the Guild in western Canada, had a pleasant object lesson this week, in how far Guild fraternalism extends.

Arriving here for contract renegotiation between the New Westminster Guild and the "British Columbian," Dale ran into near-zero temperatures.

Chiding New Westminster Guildsmen on their freak weather and warning that unless they did something about it he'd have to head back to sunny Toronto, he was immediately handed a heavy overcoat.

It had been dredged out of the wardrobe of Jeffery Cross, local secretary. And it fitted.

Winning Fashion - Page Nets Trip To Europe

Lima, Ohio—Mrs. Hope Strong, fashion-women's page editor of the Lima News, again has proved the slogan "Most of the best newspapermen—and women—are Guildsmen."



HOPE STRONG

Mrs. Strong, a member of Local 166, Lima Newspaper Guild-CIO, since joining the Lima staff in 1948, has won the American fashion page editor's highest award—the Spadea Syndicate's 1955 prize for producing the most outstanding fashion page in the United States and Canada.

The prize is $1,000 or a trip to the fashion centers of Europe. Mrs. Strong has selected the trip and will visit London, Paris and Rome in January, accompanied by her husband, Architect James W. Strong, Jim Spadea, head of the syndicate, and Mrs. Spadea.

The winning entry featured "This Is Paris . . . This Is Lima" photographs, showing models wearing the latest spring fashions in Paris, Dublin and Rome and similar fashions in Lima. The Lima half of the pictures were taken by Chief Photographer Robert K. Waldron, former president of the Lima Guild.

Mrs. Strong, who was a member of Local 166's negotiating committee last year, was graduated from Miami University in 1948 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. She has been fashion-women's page editor since 1950.

In winning the award, she bested fashion editors on the much larger—and non-Guild—Dallas (Tex.) News and the Louisville (Ky) Courier-Journal.



INSTALL UNIT OFFICERS—Herbert Nebel, Paterson Call sportswriter, takes office as chairman of the Guild's most recently formed unit at Paterson, N. J., with ANG President Joseph F. Collis officiating. In the picture are Harold Cummins, vice chairman; Jack Kearns, chairman of the dinner committee; Chairman Nebel; George Lucas, master of ceremonies for the evening; President Collis; J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization; Steve Hritz, unit secretary; and Norman Ledgin, treasurer.

New Advertising Rates

Effective December 1, 1955, advertising rates for the Guild Reporter will be as follows:

	Guild	National
Full page	$260.00	$350.00
Half page	130.00	175.00
7 in. or more, per inch	4.00	5.00
1 to 6 inches	4.50	5.50

Advertising copy is subject to the publisher's approval. Deadline for advertising copy is the first and third Friday of each month, a week prior to publication dates. Minimum advertising space: One inch by one column, or 14 agate lines.

The listed rates represent an increase approved by the November meeting of the International Executive Board, which considered the fact that space rates had remained constant for the past seven years, during which the Guild membership has netted about a 20 percent increase, with consequently greater readership.

The President's Corner—

Coming Labor Merger Means New Opportunity And Tasks For Guild



By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

A NEW DAY for the American labor movement, and by extension for organized labor of the free world, will dawn on December 5. That is the day when delegates from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and from the American Federation of Labor will meet in the 71st Regimental Armory in New York, to take such actions and adopt such policies as may be required to merge the two organizations into one body.

As a CIO affiliate which 18 years ago took part in the formation of that labor body, the American Newspaper Guild will send five delegates to the merger meeting, including the three top officers of the Guild.

* * *

THE GUILD IS A SMALL UNION, in point of numbers, but its members may be found in vitally important positions in many other trade unions, both CIO and AFL, notably in the critical area of public relations staffs. And in a meeting like that of December 5, Guildsmen will find themselves in what resembles home-coming day to old college alumni. Friendships thus made and cemented during past CIO conventions have proved helpful contacts the year around, in furthering trade union aims and bettering trade union methods.

Integration of the two major trade union bodies is not a new idea to the Guild. Several of our past conventions have urged such an eventuality, and a genuine start toward unity, at a level fully as significant as that now in prospect, has been made in dozens of cities where newscraft unions already meet regularly in an exchange of information and viewpoints, among all labor units in our trade.

* * *

IN CARRYING OUT the merger idea for the AFL and CIO, their joint Unity Committee tackled many a tough problem. Many have already been solved; others have been laid aside temporarily in order to achieve the principal objective, actual merger at the top. There is a genuine desire to merge. The details and the minor obstacles rightly have been accorded second place in the considerations.

One problem which is close to the American Newspaper Guild is that of the labor press. Newspapers supported by the international unions are generally in good economic health. But the conditions under which some of these periodicals are published leave much to be desired, from the Guild's standpoint.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the preamble of the proposed constitution for the new federation contains this reference:

"We pledge ourselves to the more effective organization of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to which they are justly entitled; to the achievement of ever higher standards of living and working conditions."

In order to meet such a pledge with sincerity, all unions are going to have to face up to union conditions for the men and women who work for unions, as such. The Guild is aware of several areas where early improvement in such matters is called for, under the new bigger labor federation.

The Guild will welcome the new affiliation, too, in another field in which there is wide room for betterment. This is in the area of the rights of minority races, for thorough-going equality of treatment and opportunity; a cornerstone in the democratic structure of the CIO, and one on which the Guild has placed much emphasis, although deplorably small results have so far been shown.

* * *

THESE ARE ONLY TWO of the unsolved problems ahead. There are dozens more, equally important and perhaps even more difficult. Their solution will need time and patience, together with persistence and determination.

The Guild welcomes a better day and the enlarged opportunities for service to newspaper employes which such a day promises. ANG officers will attempt to meet the challenge in the broadest way and by the most effective means at our disposal.

Although we may not achieve all our goals, we shall give it a determined try. In that effort, the Guild welcomes the full help of all sincerely-motivated people in our industry, in or out of the Guild, and in either CIO or AFL.

LA News Pay Claim Distribution Nears

Los Angeles, Calif.—Payments to satisfy priority pay claims of employes of the dead-and-bankrupt Los Angeles Daily News may go out late this month.

A decision by bankruptcy referee David Head on objections to some pay claims' priority paved the way for distribution to start.

If it is agreeable to attorneys for the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, who represent many of the DN's former employes, and for the former mechanical employes of the paper, payments may begin, according to Atty. Herbert Laughran, a lawyer for the bankruptcy trustee.

Bay State Ponders Law Protecting Photogs

Boston, Mass.—If the Legislature approves a measure now in the process of consideration on Beacon Hill, it will mean a fine of $500 and/or imprisonment to assault a press photographer in the performance of his duties.

The Boston Press Photographers Association is trying for a second year to have the measure enacted into law. Last year it was lost in committee, but a concerted drive is on to prevent a repetition.

ANG Vice President John B. Thompson presented the situation to the recent meeting of the Guild's International Executive Board, which approved a resolution backing the measure.

Paris Tabloid Doing Well As New Political Daily

By HARRY TURTLEDOVE

Paris—The birth of a new newspaper in Paris, where the number of dailies is now 11 compared to 35 in 1939, is as noteworthy here as a similar, and even more unlikely, occurrence would be in New York. The U.S. isn't the only country in which the newspaper mortality rate has risen spectacularly while the birth rate has all but attained zero.

"L'Express," Paris' new daily, is particularly interesting on several points. First, it is a tabloid in this most habit-ridden and conservative country (in which, ironically, a fourth of the voters have the habit of voting communist). In this atmosphere the very fact that it is different may turn out to be a greater liability than asset.

But "L'Express" would be "different" in the U.S.—or, for that matter, in England too—if only because it is a morning tabloid. Directly contradicting hallowed French and American publishing principles, its editors argue that in the morning, when they are mainly concerned with getting to work, most people want a brief once-over of the news. It is in the evening, they claim, that readers have time and inclination to tackle a heavy paper.

As Parisian working hours and commuting habits are generally similar to those of residents of major American cities, it is a little difficult to understand why a morning tabloid is all wrong for one country but right for the other. Of course, the backers of "L'Express" may be wrong; a morning tabloid may turn out to be as unsuccessful in Paris as it supposedly was in New York, in which case classic publishing doctrine will be sustained.

But what if it succeeds? Would the doctrine-makers then be faced with the revolutionary notion that, important as it is, format is still a secondary characteristic and that a good newspaper (i.e., one that is responsible, honest, aggressive, well-written and well-edited) is a good newspaper regardless of its column measure or the hour it hits the street?

Experience indicates all too clearly that, having successfully repelled so many other heretical breaches of the faith in the past, the overwhelming majority of American publishers are not now about to succumb to any subversive nonsense about news substance being the only starting point for a good newspaper.

* * *

Another unusual characteristic of "L'Express" is that its backers, whose exact identity is not clear, have sacrificed a highly successful weekly in order to gamble in the risky daily market.

Edited by Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber, who spent enough time in the U.S. to have obviously acquired a number of his ideas on layout there, "L'Express" weekly was a bright clean review that suggested a Gallic "New Republic" out of "Time." It pulled no punches (even an occasional low one) aimed at its political adversaries, and its strong back-of-the-book reviews and features increased its following.

The weekly "L'Express' was noted for the vocal, sometimes shrill, support given Pierre Mendes-France by its generally young staff. (Servan-Schreiber is still in his early 30's.) And its conversion into a daily was frankly aimed at giving PMF, as his supporters, inspired by an obvious model, refer to him, a sounding board during the nation barnstorming campaign he was undertaking.

According to the original battle plan, this campaign was to culminate in June, 1956, when elections were due to be held and a new Chamber of Deputies elected. If the plan succeeded, this new chamber would be considerably more favorable to the empirical reformism of PMF — favorable enough to make him prime minister once more—than is the outgoing one. This timetable was destroyed almost at the outset by the present government's decision, based in part on fear that PMF might succeed too well at his self-appointed task, to seek immediate elections.

* * *

The new daily boasts a formidable string of columnists. Heading the list are PMF himself and such intellectual big guns as Francois Mauriac and Albert Camus. If most of the columnists have not yet said much that they had not already said (an occupational hazard among columnists of all nationalities), it is nonetheless an important matter of prestige. In a country where "egghead," if the word existed, would be a term of description and not derision, papers that want to influence the minds of their readers attach to themselves men whose intellectual achievements have gained them great prestige.

Like most new papers, "L'Express" got off to a jerky start. Its early numbers showed lack of both a qualified picture editor and the ability to stay on top of the news on a 24-hour, instead of a seven-day schedule. Many of its shortcomings were admitted in surprisingly candid weekly reports from the editor, which were printed alongside readers' letters, the majority of which were initially unfavorable.

Of late, readers' letters—at least those published—strike a more favorable note. And there is no question that the paper gives a good news summary inside even if its front page is devoted almost exclusively to highly partisan national political stories. (The partisan quality is hardly unique: In France, the reporter is free to editorialize an' even moralize as he, or at least his employers, see fit.)

After a month, the paper reported—there is no equivalent of the ABC in France—a daily press run of over 150,000, and advertising, which incidentally supplies a smaller percentage of gross revenue in France than in the U.S., seemed to be steady.

As for its political influence, that remains to be measured. Mendes-France's cohorts can perhaps draw inspiration from the life of Georges Clemenceau, the last great prime minister turned out by PMF's Radical Socialist party. (As has been noted many times, the latter is neither radical nor socialist although in PMF's hands it might become a little of both). It was as editor of a newspaper, suppressed during the early days of World War I for its editor's uninhibited criticism of the government's stumbling performance and started up again under a different name, that in 1917 "The Tiger" blasted his way to leadership of France.

Mendes-France's task is, of course, more difficult than Clemenceau's; men of strong ideas and personalities are much less welcome, in France at least, in time of cold peace than in time of war. Besides, times have changed. Today, 134 daily newspapers speak to the French people in competition with other powerful media of communications that were non-existent in the days of World War I, when 317 dailies had the field to themselves.

Still, it is comforting to know that in a major political democracy in the year 1955 a new political tendency still considers control of a daily newspaper essential to getting its point of view across to the public. In France, that is. Perhaps an American PMF would prefer a good television station.

Harry Turtledove is a onetime member of the Portland, Ore., Guild who went to Europe as a member of the Marshall Plan staff, remained to do free lance writing in Paris, and recently attained the high status of fatherhood with the arrival in his household of a baby girl.—Ed

Hampton Roads Has Shop Forum

Norfolk, Va. — A series of "Professional Forums" for newsmen and their bosses has been inaugurated by the Hampton Roads Newspaper Guild, in eastern Virginia.

Seven forums are planning for the Fall and Winter. The first was held on November 5, in Norfolk, with Robert Mason, editor of the Sanford (N. C.) Daily Herald, as the guest speaker. He talked about the difficulties involved in handling controversial news.

Each forum will discuss a specific problem of the newspaper profession. A talk by a guest speaker will be followed by a general discussion.

The Hampton Roads Newspaper Guild has about 45 members, all employed in the newsroom or bureau offices of the Virginia-Pilot, of Norfolk. Ronald K. May, V-P reporter and chairman of the HRNG's program committee, said no Guild business will be conducted at the forums, which are planned strictly for professional purposes. The editors, department heads and publisher of the newspaper have been asked to participate, and several were present at the first meeting.

Robert Mason, former Sunday editor of the V-P, took over editorship of the Sanford paper, then a semi-weekly, in 1952. He changed it into a six-days-a-week daily, which now has a circulation of about 6,000. This year Mason was elected president of the North Carolina Association of Editorial Writers.

THE GUILD REPORTER
Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 99 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y. $3 per year. Single copy 15c. Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1948 at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Nov. 25, 1955 Vol. XXII No. 22

Locals Make Officer Choices

Cincinnati, Ohio—Michael Mastrullo of the Post was installed as president of the Cincinnati Guild for the 1955-56 term at the local's annual membership meeting and party. Also seated were Joseph T. Meyrose, Kentucky Post, vice president; Hubert Hauth, Times-Star, treasurer, and Virginia Frankhouse, Post, who was re-elected as secretary.

●

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Sheboygan Guild has re-elected its entire slate of officers, headed by President Vern F. Fox, who was named to lead the local for the 10th successive year.

Fox also is president of the ANG's Midwest District Council.

Other local officers are Carl Fiedler, first vice-president; Victor Hoberg, Jr., second vice president; Charles Kelley, secretary, and Howard Pantel, Treasurer.

New contract proposals are being prepared for submission to management on Dec. 1, and plans are in progress for the 11th annual Sheboygan Guild party.

●

Toledo, Ohio—Kenneth Rieger, of the Blade editorial staff, has been elected president of the Toledo Guild, succeeding Winston Cram. With Rieger were named four members of the executive board, John Dziewaitka and Marion Capriotti, both of the Blade circulation department, and Will Harrison and Earl Mittelstaedt, both of Blade editorial.

Contests exist for the vice presidency and for six other positions on the executive board. Elections are set for December, to the 13-member body.

●

Elizabeth, N. J.—Guy E. Peck, of the New Brunswick Home News unit, succeeds Melville D. Shapiro, of the Elizabeth Journal unit, as president of the Elizabeth Guild.

Peck will take office in January with others chosen without opposition. They are:

First vice president, Firman R. Loree; second vice president, Franklin O. Williamson; secretary, Joan Haggerty, all of the Journal unit; assistant secretary, Ernst Mueller, of the Plainfield Courier-News unit, and treasurer, Frank Hefner, Journal unit.

Peck's choice as local president is the first time in the Elizabeth Guild's thirteen year history that the presidency has gone outside the Journal unit ranks.

●

Sacramento, Calif.—Max Call of the advertising staff of the Sacramento Bee has taken up the duties of president of the Sacramento Newspaper Guild, succeeding Joe Lipper of the Associated Press.

Vice presidents are Brian Duff of the Associated Press, Frank Bragg, Bee editorial and Winifred Scholz, Sacramento Union advertising; Bob Markson of Bee editorial is secretary-treasurer.

Three Houston Newsmen Honored By Guild Local

Houston, Texas. — Guildsman Jack Donahue, the Scripps-Howard Houston Press' crusading executive city editor, has received the top Newspaper Guild of Houston annual Distinguished Service Award here.

Donahue was awarded a $150 check and a special gold stick of type at a banquet attended by more than 300 Houstonians at Ye Olde College Inn.

Silver sticks of types and $25 checks went to Tom Martin of The Houston Post and Norman Baxter of The Houston Chronicle.

Donahue won his award for exposing the George Parr scandals in Duval County, Texas, and for his work in the San Angelo bomb-murder case during which he was instrumental in saving an innocent man from prosecution.

Martin's award resulted from his uncovering of insurance scandals in Texas while a member of The Houston Press staff.

Baxter was presented his award because of his articles on the border city of Zapata being moved to a new site to make way for the lake behind Falcon Dam.

George Carmack, editor of the Houston Press, accepted a distinguished service scroll for the paper.

Jack Foster, editor of the Scripps-Howard Denver Rocky Mountain News, was the principal speaker.

Ernest Bailey, president of the Newspaper Guild of Houston, presented the awards to the three newsmen. Ed Norton, secretary-treasurer of the local guild, made the presentation to Editor Carmack.

Toastmaster Bill Newkirk read congratulatory telegrams from Vice-President Nixon, Gov. Allan Shivers, Congressman Albert Thomas; Roy W. Howard, chairman of the executive committee of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Walker Stone, editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and others.

The audience heard recorded tributes to Donahue.

Those present included Mayor Roy Hofheinz, Mayor Emeritus Oscar Holcombe, Police Chief Jack Heard, Sheriff Buster Kern, Ken Byrd of San Antonio, American Newspaper Guild representative, and R. J. Greer, president of the Houston C.I.O. Council.

Editor Foster declared that the reporter "is the rock of our profession" and makes the difference between great and poor newspapers.



SERVICE AWARD WINNERS—Houston newsmen received "sticks of type" and checks at the distinguished service awards banquet of the Houston Guild. Left to right, are Tom Martin, Jack Donahue and Norman Baxter. Donahue, Houston Press executive city editor, received a check for $150; reporters Martin and Baxter got $25 each.

Labor Press Is Scrutinized At Guild-Sponsored Parley

What should the contents of a union newspaper be?

A hundred editors and other union workers, from 29 CIO, AFL and independent unions, raised this question at a Labor Press Conference sponsored by the Newspaper Guild of New York and held in its headquarters, 133 W. 44th St., all day Saturday, Nov. 19.

Out of a series of eight panel discussions came the answer that news of the union's own affairs held the prime position. After that came: General union education, international affairs, and civil rights of not only union members but all Americans.

Several of the panels wrestled with techniques of union paper publication, including layout, art and photography, printing and other techniques for shop and local union papers, as well as union public relations via the general press and radio and TV.

During a luncheon intermission, there was a general discussion, with Tom Brooks of the Transport Workers Union presiding as moderator, on "Current Trends in the Labor Movement."

Daniel Bell, Fortune Magazine labor editor, took the view that labor's ancient ideologies and demonologies had become outdated but labor continued to use some of the old slogans for lack of adequate substitutes.

Jerry Wurf of the AFL State, County and Municipal Employees Union, took the view that what was needed was more of the old fighting labor ideals rather than less.

Charles Crissey, GR editor, took part in the Layout, Art and Photography panel. Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, welcomed the delegates on their arrival for the conference, and reviewed the proud history of labor journalism in the United States since its beginnings more than a century ago.

Ed McNamara of the New York Guild staff was in charge of arrangements.



LABOR PRESS SHOP TALK—One of the discussion panels at last week's labor press conference at the New York Guild heard helpful suggestions from Photographer Sam Reiss on the use of pictures to brighten the pages of union periodicals. The all-day forum attracted scores of interested union editors.

SDC Meet Considers Guild Gains, Needs

Organizing, collective bargaining and closer ties with other unions shared the attention of delegates to the fifth semi-annual meeting of the Southern District Council in Memphis, Oct. 30-31.

Addressing the delegates were Max Pyle, former Washington administrative officer who is currently assigned to the South as an IR, and W. A. "Red" Copeland of Memphis, former IER member who is now a CIO representative.

The Council accepted an invitation to hold its spring meeting as guest of the Knoxville local, with the meeting to be held in Knoxville or at nearby Gatlinburg, Great Smoky Mountain National Park resort. It was at Knoxville that the Council was reactivated two years ago.

Edward Desobry, New Orleans local treasurer, was elected Council treasurer to fill a vacancy.

Entertainment included a cocktail party at the home of Council President Dick Lane with the Memphis local as host.

Visions Of St. Nicholas Come To Kohler Kids, Too

"The bravest youngsters in Wisconsin" are looking forward to a Merry Christmas, just like other youngsters across the country.

They are the 4,000 children of CIO Auto Workers who have been on strike for 20 months at the Kohler plumbing fixtures plant at Sheboygan.

The Kohler Kids, like all children, when the first snowfall arrives begin to dream of Christmas and Santa Claus.

But for them, Christmas and Santa Claus depend, to a great extent, on how well CIO members respond to an appeal for new toys issued by the Wisconsin CIO Council.

The strike benefits of the UAW keep the striker families fed, clothed and housed. But they don't leave anything for Christmas toys for the kids.

And they can't depend on Kohler. The company's idea of "peace on earth, good will toward men" is evidenced by its arsenal of firearms and tear gas, seized by the sheriff early in the strike to prevent a repetition of the 1934 massacre at Kohler, when dozens of strikers and sympathizers were wounded and two were killed.

The strikers themselves would like nothing better than a Kohler settlement for Christmas, one that would give them a decent contract with wages like those paid by other firms in the industry with UAW contracts and enable them to buy for their children the things other youngsters have—such as toys for Christmas.

CIO Council President Charles Schulz and Secretary-Treasurer Ross Baum, in issuing the Council's appeal, said:

"The Kohler strikers are the bravest folks in Wisconsin and the bravest are the youngsters who have skimped so their daddies could win a decent American contract. There is no finer present we can give in 1955 than shiny, new toys to put under the Christmas trees near the picket line in Sheboygan."

The council has rented a storeroom at Council headquarters, 704 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, where the gifts may be sent. None should weigh more than five pounds.

Meanwhile, the kids dream . . . Anyone for Santa Claus?



KOHLER KIDS
Visions Of St. Nick

Ought To Be A Law, Says Congressman Probing People's Right-To-Know

But American Civil Liberties Union Suggests Some Immediate Remedial Steps

The Federal Government's "paper curtain" of official secrecy was prodded, poked at and examined from all angles last week by a House committee headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D. Calif.).

But, despite its non-ferrous nature, it remained just as solidly closed as the Iron Curtain of Russia and her satellites.

To lift it even a bit, to prevent government agencies from withholding non-security information from the public and to insure governmental observance of the people's right to know, will require new legislation, said Committee Chairman Moss.

From reporters, columnists and editors who testified before it, the committee obtained a picture of direct censorship by many government agencies and bureaus, attempts to "manage" the news for political purposes through handouts, official arrogance and intimidation of reporters who had the effrontery to dig for hidden stories.

From one government official, Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission, it heard the declaration that the Commission has an "inherent right" to withhold information from the public, regardless of whether secrecy is needed for national security.

* * *

Much the same picture was revealed shortly before the committee convened, by veteran reporter Allen Raymond in a study of governmental news suppression commissioned by the American Civil Liberties Union.

"It is a fair consensus among Washington correspondents that abuses of the power in Federal agencies to suppress information of value and interest to the nation were never so rampant as now," Raymond declared in summarizing his report. He spent six weeks gathering the material and background which went into the 70-page document.

Raymond, whose newspaper career covers 37 years, including service as chief of the New York Times London Bureau and chief of the New York Herald Tribune Rome and Tokyo Bureaus, pointed out that information is being withheld "in the great majority of instances by many agencies on matters having nothing whatever to do with national security."

He cited these complaints just as ruthlessly as the illegitimate industry of Prohibition days was controlled by the mobs of that era. Secrecy has been responsible for corruption in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and secrecy in the Department of Justice has made it impossible to trace the pattern of high political influence which has gone into the obtaining of pardons and paroles for convicted and dangerous criminals."

John C. O'Brien, Washington correspondent, Philadelphia Inquirer, in an interview: "Any investigation of secrecy in government should take in the executive sessions of Congressional committees. Some of them, of course, are justified. Most of them aren't. They are just a device by which Senators and Congressmen avoid standing up and being counted on pending legislation in which the public is interested, and the public certainly should have a right to know where their representatives stand. In recent years a third or more of the committee meetings are behind closed doors. I know that Congress is the great hope of people generally in breaking down censorship in the Executive. But it needs to clean its own house. Take the matter of public money spent on trips abroad by the members of Congress. Last year a reporter could get the amounts spent by any individual member, as a matter of public record. This year the records have been closed to the public, 'in the public interest'."

Donald Robinson, chairman of the Magazine Writers' Committee on Censorship: "Magazine writers on military topics, submitting their copy to the Pentagon for censorship, have found the names of modern weapons known to be in possession of the Russians deleted from their stories. They have found military officers deleting paragraphs from their stories because of the writers' appraisal of the skill or knowledge of American or enemy commanders during World War II, as far back as the Battle of Midway. They have also found slighting references to former enemies such as the Japanese armed forces deleted on the ground that 'we are going to need the Japanese as friends some day.'

"There is a very general complaint that the censorship process takes so long sometimes that the timeliness of some articles, which is a part of their sales quality, may be almost, or even completely lost.

"One magazine writer found a rubber - stamped 'restricted' mark on a letter which he, himself, received from the Pentagon. In other words, he wasn't to show the letter to anybody, even though its contents were trivial.

"That will give you some idea of the freedom or absent-mindedness with which some of these bureaucrats in the armed services tend to classify papers which cross their desks. This condition has got so bad that some wit remarked recently, 'the only unclassified papers in the Pentagon will be found in the toilets,' and even there I expect the paper any day to be stamped 'For Official Use Only'."

* * *

Among the more specific complaints recorded by Raymond was that of Harry Ressegeuie, chief of the Washington bureau of Fairchild Publications, which has lodged five separate protests against government news suppression—four of them with departments having nothing to do with national security. They involve:

- The Defense - Department's new regulation denying to the public information about contract awards to firms engaged in defense production, which, Ressegeuie says, is "so broadly phrased that it undoubtedly would be interpreted by military procurement and information officers as justifying secrecy about all contracts, even for common use items having no importance whatever in the matter of national security."
- The Securities and Exchange Commission, whose rules not only make it virtually impossible for a reporter to secure timely information about major proxy fights but make liable for prosecution "any reporter or publisher who secures such information from trade or other independent sources, and publishes it."
- The Federal Trade Commission, which now withholds the initial decisions of its trial examiners in consent settlement cases until after the Commission has acted on the case. "By this time, of course, it is closed, and it would be very difficult for anyone disagreeing with the decision to reopen the case."
- The Labor Department, which has refused to open its "informal conferences" on possible changes in learners' rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act to newspaper coverage. "While this does not block the coverage of such events by an aggresive news organization, it

(Continued on Page 5)

Guildsman Scher Aids Committee

Prof. Jacob Scher of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, who is a member of the Chicago Guild, is aiding the House committee group probing into governmental secrecy. He was a member of the judges' panel for the 1952 Heywood Broun award.

His will be the work of evaluating the mass of testimony taken during the week-long hearings.

The Ineluctable Hoffman (R. Mich.)

Washington, D. C.—Arch-reactionary Clare Hoffman, Michigan's contribution to the status quo in the House of Representatives, grumbled his way through the week of committee hearings on news secrecy with some typical criticism of the press as an institution.

His favorite distinction between members of congress and the Fourth Estate is that a newspaper isn't elected, and can't be put out of office by the voters. And it doesn't do to answer, "So what?"

Sample Hoffmanism:

Defending the necessity of closed-door committee sessions as essential to freedom of speech, he asked whether newsmen didn't agree that there is a responsibility to publish accurate information.

And what, he asked, if a newsman is chronically inaccurate, or a notorious liar? Should he have access to official information?

It was patiently explained to Hoffman that he was confusing access to news with its use or abuse.

among others, from Washington newsmen:

Marquis W. Childs, United Features syndicated columnist, December 3, 1954: "Among working reporters in Washington there is a growing concern over what appears to be a concerted effort to suppress legitimate news — and with a system of rewards and punishments to see to it that only news which is favorable, or is reported in a favorable light shall be given to the public. Partly this is a carryover from the big and little wars of the past fifteen years, when propaganda was an instrument of warfare. Partly it reflects the tensions of the cold war and the continuing struggle against communist imperialism."

W. L. Beale Jr., Chief of the Associated Press Bureau, Washington: "We have found news somewhat harder to dig out under the present administration."

Bascom Timmons, Washington correspondent for the Houston Chronicle: "The personal access of newspaper correspondents to high ranking officials of the United States government, such as cabinet members, is more difficult today than at any time in many years, and the prestige of newspapermen and women in government circles is at an all-time low."

Theodore F. Koop, director of Washington news and public affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System: "One misconception on the part of some government official is that only 'interesting and constructive' information (should) be disclosed. Who is to be the judge of what is 'interesting and constructive'? Certainly not the official involved because then he would be able to pass on his own acts, to seal up mistakes, to avoid controversy."

Earl Ubell, science reporter, New York Herald Tribune: "I find a general agreement among scientists that the Atomic Energy Commission has suppressed a great deal of information needlessly about the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

Clark Mollenhoff, Washington correspondent, Des Moines Register & Tribune: "Secrecy in the executive branches of the federal government is the major cause of corruption, and has been for years, no matter what the administration. It has enabled persons liable to criminal penalties for tax liabilities to make favorable compromises with the alcoholic tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It has enabled known criminals to move into the legitimate liquor industry, and control it in some areas

Open Door Policy

Freedom of information would be complete if a Long Island court official had his way.

Edgar F. Hazelton, Suffolk County surrogate, thinks photographers should have access to all courtrooms.

"Picture reporting today is on a par with word reporting," he says. "It's an obsolete rule of the American Bar Association that keeps (cameramen) out."

Modern flashlight techniques outmode the oldtime notion that smoke-billowing flash-powder operations inspired—that picture-taking upsets the dignity of the court proceedings.

H. S. COMMAGER:

Press, People Have Vital Stake In Free Flow Of Government Data

Twin Cities, Minn. — Newspapers themselves must share the blame for government restrictions on freedom of information, Henry Steele Commager warned here in the ninth annual Guild Memorial lecture.

"Without freedom of communication of ideas, we can't make our kind of government work at all," the distinguished historian, author and Columbia university professor declared. He cited security regulations and withholding of government news as threats to press freedom. But he added:

"The press as a whole was remiss in not seeing the nature of the problem, in failing to make clear the danger to the people and to the government, and even now in failing to relate the fight for its freedom to the fight for freedom of the civil servant, of the applicant for a passport, of the teacher and preacher."

Speaking on the topic "Federal Centralization and the Press," Commager said those who fear big government's threat to business might better concern themselves with the greater danger of control over "the mind and spirit."

He listed 10 areas in which "federal centralization appears to be spreading": education, science, religion, tax exemption for research foundations, literature, labor and industry, the security program, passports, civil service and the press.

Federal pressures stemming from security drives have spread to state, local and even private blacklisting and "loyalty" programs, Commager pointed out.

If private enterprise dries up in the intellectual and spiritual realm, he said it will die of itself in the economic realm:

"If we once get a government strong enough to control men's minds, we will have a government strong enough to control everything else."

And a challenge to any individual's freedom directly imperils the freedom of all, he added in reply to a question from the floor following his speech.

Mrs. M. J. Pritchard, chairman of the McCarthy-loving Conservative Citizens committee of Minneapolis, asked:

"Dr. Commager, will you tell us, have you lost any of your liberties?"

"The question seems to me irrelevant," Commager began, and a companion of the McCarthyite leader interrupted, "That's a poor answer."

"My dear lady, I am not through," Commager replied. "Freedom is not an indulgence granted to an individual. What affects any one person in society affects all.

"Your question is like asking whether a particular tax policy leaves me rich or poor, rather than studying its effect on the general welfare."

Commager spoke to an overflow crowd in the Natural History museum at the University of Minnesota. The lecture is sponsored jointly by the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities and the University school of journalism in memory of three Minneapolis newspapermen who died in World War II.

Previous lecturers in the series have been Marquis Childs, Thomas L. Stokes, James Reston, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Alan Barth, Elmer Davis, Eric Sevareid and George V. Ferguson.

John C. McDonald, Minneapolis Tribune political writer, was chairman of the committee handling arrangements.

NY Polls Members On '5th' Plea Policy

Members of the New York Guild local will be polled next month in a referendum which calls for a Yes or No answer to the question:

"Shall the Newspaper Guild of New York resist the dismissal of all members fired because of refusal on Constitutional grounds to answer questions concerning alleged communist affiliations and/or associations before a competent government body?"

The local's Representative Assembly meeting November 17, acted on the question whether to conduct a referendum, and passed an affirmative motion.

The phrasing of the referendum question, however, differed significantly from that recommended by the local's executive committee. That body had approved wording which would have the question read "any members," instead of "all members."

The adopted version came before the RA by membership petition, supported by sufficient signers to qualify it for RA consideration.

Prior to the RA action of last week, that group had tabled a resolution which embodied retroactive application of the referendum results to two firings which occurred last summer. In those instances, employes of the Times and the Daily News had been fired after pleading the Fifth Amendment. Management had "lost confidence" in the men, Times and News executives had asserted in listing their reasons for the discharges.

The executive board of the local has moved these two cases to arbitration, resting on contractual clauses which require management to have "just and sufficient" reasons for dismissal. There was meantime considerable sentiment in both Guild units against defense of either employe. This situation led to the proposal for a city-wide membership referendum on what local policy should be in future instances of the kind. Local officials held that Guild policy had already been established in the past two ANG conventions, and that clearly a full defense within contractual obligations was indicated for both men.

Adoption of the referendum next month would mandate future defense of members invoking their constitutional rights; while defeat of the proposal would leave the New York Guild officers in the position they were prior to the last summer dismissals which raised the question.

Hudson Guild Wins Ruling On Grievance

Jersey City, N. J.—The Hudson County Guild has won a court victory over the Jersey Journal management, which sought to block arbitration of a grievance involving Gene Flinn, local vice president.

Superior Court Judge Thomas J. Stanton refused to grant the management an injunction restraining the local from bringing Flinn's case before the American Arbitration Association, which is designated in the contract. Joseph A. Davis, management counsel, argued that the National Labor Relations Board had jurisdiction.

The court ruled the local, represented by Irving Leuchter, Guild counsel, could bring the matter before the arbitration association or the NLRB.

Flinn, an active Guildsman, particularly in the processing of grievances, was suddenly transferred from day to night work and assigned to do obituary features. He claimed such work could be done in the day and management of the Newhouse-owned paper was trying to harass him.

Mexican News Union Is 38 Years Old

Mexico City — The Union of Newspaper Workers has celebrated its 38th anniversary. One of the oldest labor unions in Mexico, it was founded on Nov. 3, 1917, and includes typographers, reporters and other newspaper employes.

Scranton Photogs Pick Up $23 Boost In Guild Pact

Scranton, Pa.—Staff photographers at The Scranton Times have received weekly wage increases of $23.05, to give them a minimum of $125.80 for the five-day, 40-hour work week, the same minimum as reporters of five years' experience.

Under terms of the new Guild contract, reporters were granted increases ranging from $2.56 for first year men to $6.40 for those with five years of experience. The $23.05 wage boost applies to the three staff photographers, all of whom have more than five years service.

The new contract, which expires Sept. 30, 1956, covers for the first time four correspondents—district or suburban news gatherers—with the scale ranging up to a minimum of 70 per cent of top staff (reporter) minimums after four years service.

City and news editors went from a minimum of $128.38 to $140.80.

The negotiations also boosted the copyreader differential from the old figure of $5 weekly to $7.50 above the top reporter' minimum.

Other contractual gains were an increase in mileage rate for staffers and photographers from 8 cents to 10 cents per mile.

In the case of photographers, who receive a flat $15 per week for expenses, their mileage rate is computed after the first 150 miles per week.

Society and women's page writers, who do not handle make-up, went from the old minimum of $102.40 to $108.90.

While no changes took place in the holiday schedule, which includes New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, terms of the contract providing double pay for holiday work came in handy when, for the first time since World War 2, Times management printed on Thanksgiving Day.

The contract covers 36 editorial employes on the afternoon newspaper.

Guild negotiators were George E. Clark, Local 177 president who is also Times unit chairman and federal court reporter; Frank Parry, telegraph editor; Frank Stout, correspondence editor, and Charles Rosse, assistant sports editor.

Among Ourselves

Charles Wieser, former United Press Guildsman in Omaha, Neb., now is UP Bureau manager at Lincoln.

Charles H. Beard, for the past three years in Toledo public relations work, back at the Lima News as city editor, exempt from Guild contract. He's a former Lima Guild negotiator and News shop steward. . . . **Donna Laman,** editorial copy carrier at the Lima News, promoted to editor's secretary. Her replacement is Carilya Focht.

Millard F. Everett, editor of Catholic Action of the South, official publication of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, is recipient of the 1955 James J. Hoey award for interracial justice. The honor goes annually to the white person and the Negro adjudged making the best contribution to the attainment of justice between the white and Negro races. The Negro winner this year is Dr. James W. Hose, Memphis physician.

Hart Mershon, former chairman of the New Brunswick unit of the Elizabeth Guild, has left his Home News job to become managing editor of the Nassau Guardian, in the British West Indies. A morning daily, the Guardian has as general manager another New Jersey man, Frank Hutchinson, formerly of the New Jersey Press Association.

Bob Buchanan, Toronto Guild's new executive officer, served as chairman of the five-man publicity committee for the fifteenth (and last) convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor, which voted to merge with the Trades and Labor Congress, Canada's counterpart of the American Federation of Labor.

Challenges Tip Tie Vote Against Rochester Guild

Rochester, N.Y.—By a count of 64 to 61, employes of the commercial departments of the Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle have rejected a proposal that the Rochester Guild represent them in collective bargaining.

The election in which some 132 employes were eligible to vote resulted in a tie, 60 to 60, when the ballots were counted last July. There were, however, six challenged ballots. The procedure was for a hearing on the claims made by the challenging parties, together with an examination of job duties to determine whether the affected voters were "supervisory" within the meaning of the labor law.

One challenge was upheld in the ensuing findings, and five were disallowed. The National labor board directed that the five ballots be opened and counted. Four were found, when the count was made last week, to be for "no union" and one was for the Guild.

Denver Guild Local Supports Air Engineers' Strike Stand

Denver, Colo.—The executive committee of the Denver Newspaper Guild has adopted resolutions in support of the Flight Engineers International Association, which is on strike against the United Air Lines. The Denver Guild action asks all Guildmen not to fly United until the situation is ended.

The local chapter of the FEIA furnished the Denver Guild leaders with a full statement of the issues involved. The engineers struck in protest against the company's insistence on what the FEIA deems insufficient qualifications and training for flight engineers. All other issues, including wages, had been agreed on during negotiations and conciliation sessions, the FEIA told the Guild, but United management refuses to adopt training methods and basic qualifications demanded by all other major airline managements, for similar job categories.

Newsmen Draw Up Bill Of Particulars Against Washington's 'Paper Curtain'

(Continued from Page 4)

hampers it, and increases the danger of news stories which do not accurately reflect the discussions at these conferences."

- The Agriculture Department, which in one recent instance released, five days later, only five of 50 recommendations stemming from a two-day advisory committee meeting. "When the final report of this committee was made available eight weeks after the meeting, it was found that many of the recommendations which had been withheld were those which were opposed to current policies of the department."

* * *

Raymond also quoted an editorial by Robert Hotz, editor of Aviation Week, in the June 27 issue of the magazine, in which Hotz charged the Pentagon with:

- Refusing to release pictures of new Russian jet fighters and bombers "although every Russian in Moscow and hundreds of foreign observers had an opportunity to see them months ago."
- Attempting to keep secret the first flight of the giant Martin P6M Seamaster "powered by four roaring turbojets with loud popping after - burners as it speeds over Baltimore."
- Refusing to release officially de-classified pictures of guided missiles which have been parked on public airports on occasions "stretching back more than a year ago."
- Treating as an official secret the Pratt & Whitney J57 engine, thousands of which have been in service for several years, with thousands of copies of its unclassified technical manuals distributed by the Air Force and Navy to thousands of mechanics.

Major cause of the increasing governmental secrecy, Raymond found, lies in abuse of President Eisenhower's directive shutting off testimony in the McCarthy-Army hearings. And, he charged, these abuses have been accompanied by "an arrogation of powers within the Executive, of doubtful constitutionality."

His report said:

"We know beyond possibility of doubt that there have been violations of the reasonable exercise of the powers of the Executive Branch in the withholding of information from the people; and in censorship, direct and indirect, over information needed by the people to play an intelligent part in the conduct of their own government. We know that we live in an age of encroachment by the executive upon the legislative power in government, and that censorship makes this encroachment easy. The people have a right to know a great deal more about the functioning of the Executive Branch of government than they are now permitted to know. It is high time something was done about it."

* * *

Some of the things he proposes be done about it are:

1. "Further study by . . . appropriate non-governmental agencies, divorced as far as possible from partisan politics, of laws such as the Administrative Procedures Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Federal Communications Act, and numerous others which now restrict the flow of information to the people."

"Such a study would consider whether all their provisions are useful or sound, or whether they need amendment. It further would further the cause of informed self-government by the people of the country. Two suggestions for such legislation have been made to me during this study, which I submit herewith for your consideration."

(a) "The establishment within the Federal government of an independent agency to represent the public interest in the declassification of records hitherto kept secret, and to work for increased disclosure. Such an agency might play a role analogous to that of a public defender in the courts, set up to balance a prosecutor's office."

(b) "The extension of the act, which now requires registration of lobbyists in Congress, to cover lobbyists in the executive agencies of government, so that the public and congress may acquire further knowledge of the influences brought to bear by private interests in obtaining executive favor."

2. "Help in creating a permanent, non-governmental study of the performance of the three major media of public information in this country, the press, radio and television, in the handling of news about government and the defense of civil liberties; a study entrusted to such privately endowed colleges and universities as have earned an informed public. Such a study well might include research into the relative power of the printed word, and oral or visual means of communication as used by these major media of public information, in transferring thought from one mind into another, and thereby influencing public opinion."

Free Labor Properly Wary Of Soviet Change Of Face

The new look in Soviet attitudes toward international relations is subjected to a perceptive analysis in two articles recently written by Guildsman Arnold Beichman, who is press representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

One appeared in the Christian Science Monitor under the title, "Fellow Travelers Reach for 'Peace Traveling' Clouds" and the second occupied a page in the New York periodical, "The New Leader," and was called "Why Meany Won't Go To Moscow."

Both deal with the need for peering behind the false front presented by the Soviets since last summer, and reappraising the basic motives for the change.

Some quotes from the Christian Science story follow:

"Is fellow traveling again fashionable? Yes, but today it's called peace traveling by students of communist tactics.

"The question has been asked since the Big Four summit parley at Geneva. To the free world, the conciave was potentially the most meaningful since the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

"To the communist' world, whatever else it provided, it means a golden opportunity to stir up 'united fronts,' 'pro-peace' sentiment, and to initiate an old crusade under a new label: the 'Geneva spirit,' as once it was the 'Yalta' and the 'Teheran' spirit during the war.

"Thus, soon after, the Italian communist party placarded public squares with huge photos of Pres. Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin shaking hands. The party asked: If such visible friendliness is possible for these statesmen, why not for Italian communists and democratic leaders?

"Similarly, a communist campaign was initiated here for an exchange of trade union delegations between American and Soviet labor. Labor spokesmen, headed by George Meany, AFL president, contemptuously rejected the invitation and it hasn't been heard of since.

"The kind of fellow traveling of the mid-30s and World War II is over. Communism has virtually no operation base in American trade unionism. Lacking such a weapon, the communists have been seeking to infiltrate what is loosely called the 'intellectual classes' and political organizations.

"Thus, the communist party has been calling upon its cohorts to enroll in the Democratic and Republican parties as a means of influencing primary elections next spring when presidential convention delegates will be selected.

"Influencing 'intellectuals' is an old communist tactic. The outbreak of the war, with its alliance between fascism and communism, caused a 'crisis of conscience' for many fellow travelers. But with Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, the fellow-traveling bandwagon became as crowded as a New York subway at rush hour. What was essentially a military problem, coalition warfare, was transformed into a political campaign to support Soviet foreign policy. Gatherings in major U. S. cities heard deep discussions on military strategy which somehow always ended with the communist last words: 'open a second front' in Western Europe.

"Fellow traveling lost some of its glamor appeal as the Stalinist program of world domination became visible and tragically successful.

"American communism's drive for power reached a climax with the formation of the Progressive party, headed by Henry A. Wallace. Democratic resistance to Soviet aggression in Korea clearly demonstrated that the communist go-it-alone tactics in the U. S. had failed, and in October 1952 Stalin himself laid down the new line which called for communists everywhere to become defenders of 'bourgeois, democratic liberties.'

"The arrival of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) on the national scene was grabbed by the communists as an opportunity . . . around which the communists sought to weld a new united front.

"But 'McCarthyism' as a rallying cry has now lost its symbolic meaning and 'peace' is the post-Geneva slogan. The 'great thaw' is on, the 'cold war' has cooled, the Soviet Union has relaxed and as one anti-communist observer put it 'is now shedding crocodile tears'."

Beichman's "New Leader" article expands on the foregoing reference to AFL President Meany, with particular attention to criticism from "The Progressive" against labor leaders' refusal to visit Moscow.

Beichman points out that organized labor, without similar criticism, has also failed to answer invitations to visit Spain.

And he concludes:

"This isn't a matter of being purer than the pure. Free labor has loyalties that are not to be bargained away because there is a 'new climate in world affairs.' Free labor's job is to remember the enslaved workers behind the Iron Curtain. To free trade-unionists who remember vividly how the Kremlin succeeded in stealing the 'united front' WFTU, thereby establishing still-existing bastions of labor power in France and Italy, suggestions from the sidelines to try some new hidden-ball play have an unconvincing air.

"Certainly if there were the remotest possibility of free debate between workers behind the Iron Curtain and the free world, it might make sense to send a delegation. 'What greater service could American labor perform,' asks the Progressive, 'in advancing freedom and free trade-unionism than to compere notes, publicly, with regimented labor of Soviet Russia on wages, working conditions and welfare programs so that all the world could see the contrast?' But does the Progressive really believe that comparing notes 'publicly' is possible in a land whose government is still jamming radio broadcasts from the free world?

"Khrushchev isn't inviting Meany to Moscow so he can convince Russian workers that Khrushchev is their enemy. There's another reason.

"Doesn't the Progressive know what the reason is?"

Lynn Telegram-News Acquired By J. A. Dear, Ex-Jersey City

Lynn, Mass.—J. Albert Dear, until a few years ago the publisher of the Jersey City, N. J., Jersey Journal, has acquired through stock purchase the 43-year-old daily, the Lynn Telegram-News, from the family of Fred W. Enwright, its founder and publisher-president.

The newspaper was family-owned, all the stock of the Lynn Telegram, Inc., being held in the name of Mrs. Enwright. Dear reportedly paid in excess of $1 million for the daily, which was launched in 1912 by Enwright and has steadily grown with the progress of this industrial city.

Although the transaction had been in the making for several months, announcement of the change in control was a surprise when it was printed in last Saturday's editions.

It helped to explain for members of the Lynn Guild why their negotiations committee had made slow progress in bargaining for a new contract. Negotiations had stalled for many weeks past the expiration date of the old agreement October 1. The contract relationship is not directly affected by the new financial control, since there is no corporate change.

Dear announced that Enwright, now in his seventies, will continue with the paper as president of the corporation and as the publisher. Dear becomes the new treasurer of the firm. He stated that for a long time he has wanted to acquire a paper in "a good, solid New England city," and that Lynn qualifies in that respect.

Dear is a Democrat, and the Telegram-News is also of that political persuasion. In the recent election, the Telegram-News gave strong support to the successful campaign of a 29-year-old ex-Marine for the post of Mayor.

Dear was until 1952 associated with his brother and uncle in the operation of the Jersey Journal, acquired that year by S/I. Newhouse, who bought out the uncle's half interest and then acquired the younger Dear's holdings after a long court battle over control of the corporation.

Dear was said to have received $2,300,000 for his N. J. holdings. He organized the Dear Publications and Radio, Inc., acquiring a number of small newspapers and radio stations in recent years.

The Telegram-News is an evening daily, with a Sunday edition, and circulates about 22,000 copies daily. It competes directly with the Lynn Item, politically independent six-day evening daily, with approximately the same circulation.

The Guild is under contract for the editorial and advertising department personnel in both papers.

BLS Index Unchanged

Washington—Higher transportation and housing costs cancelled out a drop in food prices to leave the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index unchanged from September to October at 114.9.

It Seems to Us...

Notes Discerning Article By Guildsman Beichman

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: I think that long-time Guildsman Arnold Beichman's article in the Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Fellow Travelers Reach for 'Peace Traveling' Clouds," excerpts of which were printed in the CIO News for November 7, is of timely importance and interest to all Guildsmen.

I would like very much to see similar coverage of it in the Guild Reporter.

VICTOR LEO
Journal American unit
New York Guild

For the CIO News excerpt, and another reference to Beichman's recent output, former ANG Vice-President Leo is referred, with thanks, to a story elsewhere on this page.—ED.

Anent Editorial Halos And Buying Union Goods

Editor: A couple of years ago a friend of mine—a union member — needed a hair cut when he started back to his home town on a vacation. To his chagrin, he found there wasn't a union barber in town. Rather than have a non-union hair cut, he let his hair grow. By the time his vacation ended, he looked shaggy, but his union-made halo was untarnished.

Your halo, Mr. Editor, needs polishing. In your October 28 Guild Reporter, you cited a non-union publication (Commerce Clearing House) as authority in a labor-law story, when you could have cited the same material in a publication (Bureau of National Affairs) under a Guild contract in Washington.

We know it was a slip of the union label since the ANG subscribers to the BNA publication from which you could have cited the same material. But let's not slip again, Mr. Editor, or we'll find you a job at Commerce Clearing House.

RAY HENRY
President, Washington Guild

BNA Unit Seeks, and Gets, A Merited Explanation

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Editor: A story prepared by the ANG Department of Research and Information, which appeared on page 7 of the Guild Reporter for October 28, contained two references to a Commerce Clearing House publication.

Discovering that ANG doesn't subscribe to the "buy union" principle, one of the basic tenets of unionism, is too much for the Guild members at the Bureau of National Affairs to swallow. We think we deserve an explanation.

For the benefit of locals which may be in the market for a loose leaf labor service, we'd like to set the record straight. There are three major companies engaged in the publication of loose-leaf services covering NLRB decisions, state and federal court rulings, arbitration awards, and other labor relations matters.

These companies are Commerce Clearing House, Prentice-Hall, and The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. Of these only BNA is under Guild contract. We are sure that ANG is aware of this fact; so is BNA management, which claims that being the only union-organized company in the industry puts it at a disadvantage.

The failure of the Guild to organize our competitors has long been a sore point with Guild members at BNA. But until other companies in the industry are under contract, we ask ANG and the various Guild locals throughout the country to support us by buying BNA products. We think our services are the best.

DIANA LeBLANC
Chairman, BNA unit
Washington Guild

A reply by mail was made to Sister LeBlanc, as follows:

Dear Sister LeBlanc:

Since the local copy page of the Guild Reporter is prepared by the Research and Information department I asked the editor if I might reply to your letter of November 10.

The article in question was prepared from a memorandum by counsel and the choice of citations was his.

As you may know we do not employ house counsel. Here at ANG headquarters the only reporting services we subscribe to are BNA. We take your Labor Relations Report, Part II (Labor Arbitration) and your Union Labor Report. In addition we subscribe to your weekly Union Labor Report letter for each of our International Representatives and several members of our headquarters staff.

ELLIS T. BAKER
Director of Research & Information

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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

End of ITU Strike, New Guild Pact

Settlement of an ITU strike at El Diario, New York Spanish language daily, not only sent 35 Guild members back to work after a month of receiving "strike benefits" from their New York local, but also brought closing of a new Guild contract.

Negotiations had been interrupted early in October when printers set up a picket line, which Guildsmen observed. When the printers union reached a satisfactory settlement, the Guild contract was quickly completed.

It provides a $8 general increase retroactive to last June 1, and a second general increase of $2 effective next January 1. Improvements in the non-wage clauses added a fourth week of vacation, one more holiday, several job upgradings and a minimum hiring-in figure, heretofore not specified.

Printers union spokesmen sat with the Guild committee in the final settlement sessions. Harris Monroe, local organizer, served with Unit Chairman Margot Clare, Ida Marticorena and Luis Camps, as negotiators.

Local Copy

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

Local Man Best Organizer, Has One Foot In The Door

All news is local, goes the old maxim of the newspaper industry.

It might well read: All organizing is local. For no matter how many professional organizers are assigned to a project, in the final analysis local Guild members themselves must do most of the actual organizing.

Even when International Representatives help initiate organizing activity in new territory they must have local committees to carry on the details of the drive.

And where a Guild local already exists, the membership must take on the major responsibility for organizing in its area.

This is true because no one else can do the job as well. Who better than the working newspaperman can sell the Guild to his fellow employes in the same town? Every unorganized employe represents information to be gathered, telephone calls to be made, a home to be visited, personal reassurances to be given. Multiply this by fifty or a hundred or two hundred employees and the task becomes impossible for an outsider—an International Representative.

The local member, however, is on the inside. He has the opportunity, the background knowledge, the time necessary to do the job. Multiply his efforts by ten or fifteen and the task can soon be accomplished.

In short, the old slogan "every member an organizer" is basically sound.

That doesn't mean that the International Representative is superfluous. On the contrary, he has a very definite role in organizing drives. He's the answerman. He advises the local committee and helps to direct its efforts. He enlists the aid of key members and helps to coordinate and plan their work. He serves as a liaison man for ANG and when the time comes handles the demand for recognition, the representation petition and the NLRB hearing, if there is one.

But when it comes down to the basic work of organizing—persuading a prospect to sign a Guild application card—the individual member is in the best position to do the job.

- He knows the unorganized employe personally, or he can easily make it his business to know him.
- He knows, or can readily determine, the conditions under which the unorganized employe works, and what his grievances are.
- He is known and respected, while an outside organizer must overcome suspicion, unfamiliarity and lack of firsthand knowledge.
- He knows the community and can determine the best methods of approaching difficult prospects. (He may approach them through a church or fraternal organization to which he belongs, for example.)
- He has the most at stake. It is only through a strong, united union on his own paper and in his own town that he can protect his own conditions and those of his fellow Guildsmen.

In other words, as a salesman of the Guild, the local member already has one foot in the door.

But haphazard, sporadic organizing efforts by the rank-and-file seldom produce results. If they are directed toward unorganized departments and newspapers, they sometimes do great harm. If they are directed toward free riders, they seldom do more than keep pace with turnover.

To be effective, organizing must be done according to a definite plan. It demands coordination and teamwork.

The local organizing committee supplies these demands.

The committee is the nucleus around which all the local's organizing activities should be centered. It draws up the plan for the year 'round organizing effort, maps the campaign for a specific project, gathers the information and statistics, recruits the manpower and provides the man-hours needed. It distributes the work and consolidates the results.

Second Of The Series

The article in these columns is the second to be excerpted from the new ANG Organizing Manual, recently distributed to Guild locals by the Research & Information Department. The first article in the series, which appeared on the Local Copy Page of the Nov. 11 issue of the Guild Reporter, dealt with the qualities of the good organizer. From time to time, other excerpts from the manual will be presented on this page. Reprints of the major sections are available to locals from the ANG.

How Does Your Salary Compare?

The Guild is still reaching for its goal of $150 weekly minimum salaries for experienced key employes in the newspaper industry. But some of the building trades, whose unions have been around a great deal longer than the Guild, have already reached it in many places. Here are union wages in the building trades for a 40-hour week in 50 cities where the Guild has contracts. Wages were computed from hourly rates reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as of Oct. 3, 1955.

	BRICKLAYERS	CARPENTERS	ELECTRICIANS	PAINTERS	PLASTERERS	PLUMBERS	BUILDING LABORERS
Atlanta	$130	$108	$124	$110	$115	$122	$55
Baltimore	128	110	125	101	120	120	64
Boston	130	114	124	104	130	122	66
Buffalo	128	124	104	115	135	126	80
Charlotte	114	87	104	70	90	105	67
Chattanooga	131	108	120	98	120	120	62
Chicago	142	131	135	125	125	138	100
Cincinnati	136	126	135	112	131	125	88
Cleveland	127	134	137	123	136	132	106
Columbus	136	114	127	104	130	126	80
Dallas	145	115	120	110	132	122	60
Denver	140	119	120	114	134	122	77
Detroit	130	124	134	115	134	135	98
Duluth	126	104	116	100	120	120	78
El Paso	134	116	124	92	120	128	66
Erie	138	120	122	102	124	120	87
Grand Rapids	134	111	124	100	124	120	82
Houston	145	118	125	116	130	124	69
Indianapolis	138	124	130	112	130	128	86
Jacksonville	122	102	124	98	112	124	49
Kansas City	145	114	126	112	132	126	84
Knoxville	125	104	117	96	145	120	61
Los Angeles	144	116	120	116	122	124	88
Madison	126	106	122	104	122	121	80
Manchester	130	103	105	96	110	111	53
Memphis	140	99	120	98	120	120	58
Milwaukee	130	120	122	104	125	122	88
Minneapolis	131	116	120	110	122	120	76
Newark	146	146	146	104	154	140	117
New Orleans	127	104	131	91	112	120	59
New York	152	142	132	123	154	146	109
Norfolk	130	99	116	90	117	110	50
Philadelphia	150	132	146	108	140	140	81
Pittsburgh	142	128	140	104	132	135	94
Portland, Me.	126	95	104	72	116	111	74
Portland, Ore.	134	110	118	102	126	122	99
Richmond	120	90	110	86	114	110	50
Rochester	133	124	125	116	132	122	94
St. Louis	135	124	129	116	137	132	96
St. Paul	135	116	120	110	128	126	88
Salt Lake City	122	104	115	100	125	116	75
San Antonio	130	106	120	95	127	116	52
San Diego	140	116	128	117	140	128	89
San Francisco	150	107	129	95	139	129	87
Scranton	125				120		78
Seattle	136	107	124	105	126	124	90
Toledo	135	127	131	116	131	131	86
Washington	140	125	140	116	138	136	89
York	125	93	120	86	110	112	91
Youngstown	139	135	129	114	128	125	

COUNTING HOUSE NOTES

Newsprint Profits Go Even Higher; Big Business Never Had It So Good

The St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd., which, you may remember, was the first Canadian newsprint firm out of the gates in the recent price increase race, has announced third quarter 1955 profits 77.8 percent higher than for the same period in 1954.

The company's net earnings for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1955, increased $878,619 over the comparable 1954 period. The higher net was credited to increased production from expanded facilities.

The corporation's profit for the first nine months of 1955 was up $1,585,398 or 52.2 percent over the same 1954 period. Net sales in those three quarters amounted to $52,366,640, against $44,393,111 in the first nine months of 1954.

St. Lawrence's $5 a ton increase in the price of newsprint was effective Nov. 1 and thus is not reflected in the corporation's earnings and sales for the period ended Sept. 30.

* * *

Reports of such high profits by newsprint firms, coupled with announcements of price increases, have led to talk in Provincial Government circles in Ontario that stumpage fees there may be increased.

Pulp and paper companies operating in the Province of Ontario pay the government stumpage fee for every cord of wood cut, the amount depending on the type of wood. These fees have not been increased for some years, reportedly because of the government's concern for the welfare of the industry.

Now, in view of the newsprint price increase and the generally high earnings in the industry, some government officials no longer see the need for such concern.

* * *

Higher profits aren't peculiar to Canadian newsprint manufacturers, according to recent surveys of U.S. corporation earnings by the New York Times and the Associated Press.

The Times found that "profits of industrial manufacturers in the first half of the year were the highest ever recorded for any similar period—war or peacetime."

The combined net incomes of 667 companies whose profits were studied by the Times reached $5,088,234,662 for the first six months of 1955, up 30 percent from the same period last year.

Some of the largest profit increases were posted by the nation's steel producers. The 11 leading steel companies "had a record net of $428,868,961, up 67 percent over the first half of 1954," the Times reported.

* * *

The newspaper industry was doing its share of expanding, too.

The Bureau of the Census reported newspapers invested $73,925,000 in new publishing plants and equipment in 1953. This was on top of 1952 expenditures totalling $57,574,000 for the same purposes.

* * *

Next time the Census Bureau does such a tally, it mustn't forget to call on Chicago's Marshall Field, Jr. He's just broken ground for a new, nine-story, block-long Chicago Sun-Times building as part of a $15 million expansion program.

The building will have a giant Christmas tree every year.

* * *

And in the midst of all this talk of plenty, along comes the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report with these unpleasant reminders:

- One out of every five American families had a cash income of less than $2,000 in 1954.
- Nearly 10 percent had cash incomes of less than $1,000.

When Hartley Doesn't Like It, It's A Good Sign

Washington — Among the more hopeful signs for labor this season is the fact that former Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., finds a lot of things going on around the country that he doesn't like.

Mr. Hartley is the tag-end of Taft-Hartley. He is also head of the National Right-to-Work Committee, an organization dedicated to the spread of so-called "right-to-work" laws among the states. It was in the latter capacity that he reported these "gloomy" findings to committee members in the organization's national newsletter:

- A North Carolina Supreme Court ruling that a union shop contract signed under the Railway Labor Act, as amended, is legal, despite the state's "right-to-work" law.
- A full union shop which brought in 3,000 new members to the AFL Machinists under their new contract with the Underwood typewriter company.
- Defeat of a "right-to-work" bill in the fall session of the Wisconsin legislature as a result of "determined union opposition from the state's highly industrialized areas."
- Results of a confidential poll by the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce among 50 plants, large and small, which disclosed that 84 percent of the respondents had signed union shop contracts.
- Results of a Labor Department study of 1,716 union contracts in effect during 1954, which found that nearly two-thirds, contained union shop clauses and another 14 percent had maintenance of membership clauses.

This, says Hartley, is the "growing evil."

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Representation election lost, 64 to 61, in event of challenged ballots. Nov. 18, Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union & Democrat & Chronicle advt. dept.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

New York Times restaurant dept. initial contract proposal withheld because of no night differential and other weaknesses.

Washington: Labor, initial contract approved.

York (Pa.) Dispatch, contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES

Nominations close for National Wire Service Council, Nov. 26.

National CIO Convention, Manhattan Center, New York, Dec. 1-2.

AFL AND CIO Conventions, 71st Regimental Armory, New York, Dec. 5.

Middle Atlantic District Council meeting, New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 3-4.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO-CCL)

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy is 15c. Yearly $3.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Joseph F. Collis. EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: William J. Farson. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

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

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Reese St., Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 5, Mo. 4—Fred D. Fletcher, 4367 Raymonde Way, Santa Rosa, Calif. 5—Arthur Rosenstock, 390 E. 153rd St., Bronx, N.Y. 6—C. Joseph Beauclerc, 150 Indian Road Cresc., Toronto 9, Canada.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Wilfred A. Alexander, 895 Val Park Ave., No. Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y. Ed Marciniak, 21 West Superior, Chicago 10, Ill. Daniel A. McLaughlin, 11 Maple St., West Orange, N.J. Robert C. Stafford, Box 536, West Richfield, Ohio. David Welty, 1251 Westfield Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa. Harvey H. Wing, 879 26th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker, III.

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

November 25, 1955 — 389 — Vol. XXII—No. 23



The Democratic Journalist, official publication of the communist-dominated International Organization of Journalists, contains in its October issue a seven-paragraph account of the Albany convention action of the American Newspaper Guild as to communists in Guild membership.

The paper, published in Prague and carefully indicating one Jaroslav Knobloch as its "responsible editor," circulates in Soviet-controlled countries, as the Guild Reporter does not. Hence, newsmen behind the Iron Curtain, dependent on the Democratic Journalist for Guild information, got five paragraphs of factual reporting on the Albany action and what preceded it, plus the following two paragraphs of opinion, not so labelled:

"Unfortunately this adherence to a basic principle of democratic unionism was marred by a confused outlook that led to the adoption of some red-baiting resolutions in which communists are called 'subversives,' allegedly engaged in 'an international conspiracy directed against the American government.' One such resolution prescribes that the union need not resist the dismissal of an avowed communist or who has been judged by 'a court of competent jurisdiction' to be one. Another resolution supports the 'protection' of the labor movement 'from the undermining efforts of communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism.'

"The first resolution is clearly in contradiction with the Heywood Broun clause, and the second seems to be aimed against cooperation with progressive-led unions, and against international trade union unity. But despite these negative features, the Albany convention is proof once again that the newspaper workers of the U. S. are deeply conscious of their democratic heritage, with many of them recognizing that the proposal to bar progressives was a menace to every active trade unionist. Reactionary U. S. publishers have condemned the refusal of the Guild to bar progressives. But public opinion, in general, fed up with witchhunts and other 'cold war' products, sees in the Albany action another welcome indication that the political climate in the U. S. gradually is improving."

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THIS REPORTER was not lucky enough to attend the Democratic shindigs in Chicago in which Adlai Stevenson dominated the show, even when he made a speech so nonpartisan in tone that Gov. Harriman next day repudiated the "moderation" theme. I have two suggestions, however; first, that people should stop trying to change Stevenson into something he isn't and, second, that Stevenson himself would do well to deal in specifics rather than in definitions and semantical phrases.

There was a spate of stories and columns talking about the "new" Stevenson, a determined rather than a coy candidate, a man who had decided, on advice of counsel, to suppress his wit. There were other stories and columns reflecting a vague sense of dissatisfaction: the reporters were not sure that Stevenson had sufficiently overcome his natural qualities of intellect, and the intellectual's self-doubt, to campaign effectively on the hustings. Stewart Alsop quoted the Alsop brother who invented the "egghead" term in 1952 as saying that the real test of a politician was how sincere he could sound in mouthing such as inconsequential phrase as, "Most oranges are round."

My guess is that Stevenson will never be capable of killing his private sense of humor when he is compelled to utter banalities. My surmise is that he can never sweep aside the self-doubts that come to any man of principle in dealing categorically with issues that literally mean life or death to the American people. He can never crash down his intellect and wit.

Why should he? He cannot win an election pretending to be something God did not make him. The people may not be able to spot all phonies, instantaneously, but Stevenson is so well known, in his original habitat, that it would be ridiculous for him to pose as a giraffe rather than a high-grade specimen of **homo sapiens**. Mrs. Martha Taft helped with the 1938 senatorial election in Ohio for her husband by going around the state and making speeches to the effect, "Yes, my husband is a Yale man and a man of good education and intellect. Isn't that what you want in a senator?"

* * *

I HOPE THAT STEVENSON'S WIT and humor flourish during the campaign. His intellect is his own and he should not try to deny it. There was a moment in 1952 when I felt nervous about the possibility that he was so good that he would be reserved, by the people, as the wittiest performer on television, professional or amateur. It was something else again when he said, in dead seriousness, "How long can we stand Korea, and the taxes, and the blood? We can stand it as long as we have to, and we shall." We got nothing like that from Eisenhower. The man has respect for the people's griefs and strains and confidence in their steadfastness. Does anyone want him to change to another view?

The "moderation" keynote that Stevenson struck in his Chicago speech is something else again. He will never be able to trade such meaningless words with an Eisenhower Republican.

Gen. Eisenhower thinks he has a concept in mind when he struggles to say that he favors "moderate progressivism" or "progressive moderation" or "conservatism toward economic issues and liberalism toward people." The President is a generous-hearted, honorable man, quick and honest in his sympathies, a man who has passed his highest test by rejecting preventive war, but he is so loose in phrases and comprehension that Stevenson cannot compete with him in that field.

When Stevenson says "moderation," he means one thing. When Eisenhower says "moderation," he encompasses Dixon-Yates, no federal school aid, no federal spending for highways, a slowdown or shutoff in legislation for the general welfare.

* * *

THERE AREN'T ANY CATEGORICAL TERMS that have substantive meaning in American political life. Sen. Holland of Florida, a Democrat, once told me that he considered Sen. Taft of Ohio a genuine "liberal;" naturally, because Holland agreed with Taft's attitude on specific issues nearly all the time, and Holland could never bear to admit that he himself was not a "liberal."

We don't have any right-wing and left-wing politicians in the conventional sense of European continental parties, with the gradations of so-called radicalism carefully acknowledged in the seating of deputies from extreme left to extreme right. We have two big parties that are amalgams of America, each with a variety of sectional economic and racial interests, and the only thing that counts is specific program.

If by talking of the desire of our people for "moderation," Stevenson means that we don't want an atomic holy war with Russia, he is correct.

* * *

"MODERATION" IS SCARCELY THE TERM, however, to describe the feelings of farmers toward Agriculture Sec. Benson, or the feelings of union leaders at hearing Benson blame the wage scales of city workers for the problems of farmers.

A lot of Americans want broader Social Security laws, broader minimum wage laws, better farm laws, more action by the federal government in the whole field of the general welfare, and they are not "moderate" in their desires. They don't want federal public power killed as Eisenhower and Secretary of the Interior McKay are trying to kill it. They want federal money for schools, federal money for highways, and they are willing to pay the taxes required.

A "sit-on-the-lid" policy, which is Eisenhower's, sometimes works for a brief period in America, but then the lid blows off.

Stevenson and other Democrats can challenge Eisenhower in terms of program: it simply isn't true that the people want a "breathing spell" on domestic reform. On the contrary, our domestic problems are forcing themselves forward with insistence. The successor to Mrs. Hobby, Secretary Folsom, is talking about a "new" health program and a "new" school program, which means simply that he is preparing to propose more federal money for the general welfare.

Eisenhower's foreign policy has gross weaknesses. His domestic policy for nearly three years has been under the thumb of bankers. Stevenson and other Democrats cannot successfully swap semantical terms and epithets with Ike. They can talk program—the specific things they offer to do—and the successful Democratic attack, by anybody, must be an aggressive, plain-spoken attack.

Labor Department Slighted In NLRB Appointments

Washington, D. C.—The Labor Department and its Cabinet head, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, came off second best in this week's announcement of a new member, and a new chairman, of the National Labor Relations Board.

The new member is Stephen S. Bean, Massachusetts trial examiner for the NLRB, whose appointment was announced by President Eisenhower, to fill the vacancy caused by last summer's resignation of the former chairman, Guy Farmer.

The new chairman is Boyd Leedom, also designated by Eisenhower. Leedom has been a board member for the past eight months, and his choice is deemed to be a compromise between the desires of Mitchell and Secretary of Commerce Weeks. Those two Cabinet members had been at odds on previous occasions over matters once held to be strictly within the purview of the Labor Department.

Weeks was reported as favoring Acting Chairman Philip R. Rodgers, for the permanent post, while Mitchell was backing Stuart Rothman, a solicitor in his department, for both membership and chairmanship on the five-man body which administers the National Labor Relations Act.

The choice of Bean was reportedly on recommendation of Weeks, with the concurrence of Mitchell.

Bean was Mayor of Woburn, Mass., before becoming an NLRB trial examiner in 1949. He was mentioned for a place on the NLRB at the time Albert Beeson, California industrialist, was chosen.

The board now comprises two members named by former President Truman, and three, all Republicans, chosen by Eisenhower. Of the Eisenhower appointees, Rodgers is senior in service, and was held to have an edge over Leedom for the chairmanship for that reason.

Labor unions in particular have been critical of many of the board's decisions since its political makeup changed in 1952.

Plainfield Closes New 2-Yr. Contract

Plainfield, N. J.—A new two-year contract has been negotiated between the Elizabeth Guild and management of the Plainfield Courier-News, a Gannett Group daily. Effective last April 1, the terminus date of the preceding agreement, the new contract will run to April 1, 1957, and provides two pay increases "across the board" of $2.50 each. The first will be retroactive, the second to take effect next April 1.

The top reporter minimum will go to $96 under the agreement, from its present level of $90.

ANG Vice President Daniel McLaughlin, of the Elizabeth Journal unit, and M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, aided the unit negotiating group.

GR Advertising Rates Raised, Campaign Limits On Space Studied

Besides approving a committee proposal for increasing advertising space rates in the Guild Reporter, the IEB last week requested its Guild Reporter committee to consider the effect of the convention-directed limitation on the use of such space in Guild referendum campaigns, with a view to making a recommendation on the subject to the 1956 convention.

Advertising rates for Guild Reporter space have remained unchanged since 1948, although Guild membership and consequent circulation and readership have increased since then, and the buying power of Guildsmen under contract has widened appreciably.

It has been Guild Reporter policy to accept suitable advertising, but not to solicit such patronage. The new rates approved by the board represent about a 20 percent increase over the old schedule.

The Albany convention directed the IEB to set a limit on the size of advertisements placed in the Guild Reporter by or on behalf of candidates for Guild office. The IEB set half a page as the limit for any single advertisement.

Despite the limitation, an unprecedented amount of paid space was used in the July and August issues, and committee discussion tended to the view that the limitation as devised had not had the effect desired by the convention.

800 Guildsmen Idled By Detroit Stereo Strike

Newsprint Famine Hampers Interim Strike Newspaper

Detroit, Mich.—Eight hundred Guild members, together with four times as many other employes of Detroit's three daily newspapers, have been locked out of their jobs for the past week by a strike of Detroit Local 9, of the Stereotypers union. That group, with 116 members under contract with the managements of the Times, News and Free Press, went on strike Thursday, December 1, when negotiations for a new contract resulted in an impasse.

Publishers made no effort to publish thereafter, notifying other employes that since there was no work for them, they were directed not to report, and that salaries would be suspended. It is the first newspaper strike affecting this city, which normally devours 1.3 million copies every 24 hours.

As of last Saturday, the Guild and the city's Allied Printing Trades Council, of which the newspaper craft unions are members, joined in a venture which gave Detroit a new interim paper, "The Detroit Reporter."

Working out of a hastily contrived news rooms, with the aid of a print shop just as hastily enlisted, the staff turned out a four-page standard eight-column paper dated last Saturday, which sold more than 100,000 copies in a few hours, at seven cents a copy.

The Sunday issue went to eight pages and carried some substantial advertising. Specializing on local news—Detroit was not enjoying the experience of not knowing what was happening in its own neighborhood—the Reporter nevertheless printed a smattering of national and world news.

By Tuesday of this week, the shortage of newsprint—aggravated by a significant shutting off of all normal sources of supply—caused the Reporter to include a rueful line beneath its frontpage "flag," "All the News We're Able to Print." Before the week was half through, both advertising and size of the paper run, then at 125,000, were under strictest rationing, and Guild officials were scouting the country for a continuing supply.

First chore of the new daily was to explain why its readers found empty newsstands in the downtown area, and why porches were being littered with advertising throwaways gotten out by department stores engaged in moving their heavy holiday stocks.

One issue, for example, carried the complete text of state-

(Continued on Page 2)

THE Guild Reporter
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO
Vol. XXII—No. 24 New York, N. Y. December 9, 1955

AFL-CIO Merger Unites 15 Million U.S. Workers

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined together in their first constitutional convention this week to become the largest, most powerful alliance of free trade unionists in the world.

Some 1,400 enthusiastic delegates and more than 4,000 observers jammed into New York's 71st Regimental Armory to roar their approval.

Representing the American Newspaper Guild were President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Regional Vice President Arthur Rosenstock of New York, and New York Local President Joseph P. Murphy.

The merged organization brings more than 15,000,000 American workers, members of 141 national and international unions, into a single, new house of labor.

Recognition of the great power they hold by their association was evident in the pledges of their leaders and the cautionary words of invited speakers to use this collective strength wisely and responsibly for the good of all America.

"In carrying out our work we must do so in a way that will commend us to our neighbor," declared George Meany, following his unanimous election as president of the AFL-CIO for the first two-year term.

Meany outlined these immediate tasks confronting the new organization:

- To organize the unorganized.
- To "use our economic weapon with the employers, if that is necessary, to get a fair share of the wealth that we jointly produce with management."
- To "see to it that the Labor-Management Act on our statute books is made fair to both labor and management, and not an instrument by which management, if it will, can destroy or hamper the development of trade unions."
- To "wipe off the statute books of 18 states the so-called right-to-work laws which are laws destructive of the rights of union workers."
- To meet the problems of securing adequate educational facilities, decent housing for the "thousands and thousands of people who are living in slums," better roads, improved social se-

(Continued on Page 3)

Invites Entries For Broun Award

Official announcement went out this week from Ed Donohoe, of the Scranton Guild, chairman of the ANG Broun Award Committee, of conditions for submission of entries in the 1955 competition for the high journalistic honor which the annual award has come to represent.

The announcement is in the form of a poster for bulletin board display, and has gone to all locals and newspaper offices.

The award, fifteenth in the series launched shortly after Heywood Broun's death in 1939, consists of $500 in cash and a Guild citation, given for the entry adjudged as the most outstanding journalistic achievement of the preceding calendar year "in the spirit of Heywood Broun."

The Guild's founder and its first president was a crusading columnist in the liberal, humanitarian tradition, and previous awards have gone to writers, advertising men and artists whose work had exemplified the interest in public and personal welfare that distinguished Broun's unflagging zeal. The poster quotes from the New York Times, at the time of his death, which said the Guild founder had qualities of "humor . . . courage . . . endless and painstaking kindliness for the poor, the weak, and those whom he thought oppressed"

The entries may come from any employe in the Guild's jurisdiction on newspapers, wire and news services, news magazines, radio or television stations, in the U. S. and Canada. Guild membership is not a requisite, and anyone may submit an entry on his own behalf or for another.

The deadline for reception at ANG headquarters is February 1, 1956.

Membership At 27,594

The total of dues-paying members in the American Newspaper Guild zoomed to a new high as of November 1, according to headquarters compilations. The total on that date was 27,594, topping all previous figures.



ALL-GUILD HUDDLE—An interlude in the closing sessions of the CIO's last convention found this group of Guild members chatting with ANG delegates. Seated from the left, in the front row, are John Barry, ANG staff; M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York local; Delegate Joseph P. Murphy, New York local president; and Delegate Arthur Rosenstock, ANG regional vice president. Rear row, from left, shows ANG President Joseph F. Collis; Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York CIO Council; Willard Shelton, Washington columnist for the Guild Reporter; ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson; ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York local, and Henry Santiestevan, of the Los Angeles CIO Council.

CIO Reviews Proud History, Looks To Promising Future

By JOHN M. BARRY
ANG Staff

In an atmosphere charged with mixed emotions, the Congress of Industrial Organizations ended its existence as a separate entity at its 17th Constitutional Convention last week in Manhattan Center.

There was unrestrained nostalgia in the remembrance of grim struggles and proud deeds accomplished in the 20-year history of the CIO.

But there was also firm rededication to the cause of social justice and vibrant enthusiasm for the great promise of the future as part of the united labor movement.

"This is not the end," insisted Walter Reuther as he addressed the 500 delegates in his final appearance as CIO President.

"This is a new and glorious beginning."

Reuther set the convention mood in his keynote speech:

"In these twenty years our hopes and our aspirations and our dreams have been woven together in the history of CIO. Together we have shared the friendship and the fellowship, the heartaches, the tears, the moments of sadness and the moments of great victories and great achievements."

He reviewed the economic progress that marked the lifetime of CIO—the abolition of sweatshops, the pay raises, the establishment of pensions, vacation pay and medical care.

"Workers won a fuller measure of social and economic justice," he declared, "but more important, they won the restoration of human dignity. The CIO took millions and millions of faceless and nameless clock card numbers and we gave them status as citizens in our developing industrial democracy. We gave them a sense of belonging to a

(Continued on Page 3)

Convention Speakers' Comment

President Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"You of organized labor and those who have gone before you in the labor movement have helped make a unique contribution to the general welfare of the Republic—the development of the American philosophy of labor. This philosophy, if adopted globally, would bring about a world, prosperous, at peace, sharing the riches of earth, with justice to all men. It would raise to freedom and prosperity hundreds of millions of men and women and their children who toil in slavery behind the Curtain.

"The first line of this philosophy is: The ultimate values of mankind are spiritual. These values include liberty, human dignity, opportunity and equal rights and justice.

"Workers want recognition as human beings and as individuals before everything else. They want a job that gives them a feeling of satisfaction and self-expression, good wages, respectable working conditions, reasonable hours, protection of status and security. These constitute the necessary foundations on which you build to reach your higher aims."

●

Adlai Stevenson

"I would submit—in answer to those who seek to breed antagonisms and conflict between labor and other interests—that the effective working of 20th century democratic capitalism in America depends upon full recognition that organized labor is an essential and a responsible partner in the economy and the community; that it is concerned not only with the problems of labor as labor, but even more with those of citizens as citizens, of people as people; that the hopes and aspirations of "working people" are the hopes and aspirations of all people.

"Now there are some who seem to think that America's hopes and aspirations have all been satisfied, that we have reached our goal, our end—that we have the twin blessings of peace and prosperity, and that all we need from here on is pep talks and platitudes. . .

"But whoever says that we have arrived at our goal, that this is the best of all possible worlds, convicts himself of the twin sins of complacency and ignorance. He must know very little about the unsatisfied wants—and about the dreams—of people. He must know little and care less.

"Why we have only just begun to live! And anybody who tells us we've already reached our promised land better get out of the way because if he doesn't he's going to get run over."

●

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, President, American Jewish Congress:

"America has a trcmendous stake in a labor movement that is strong, free and united. Being strong labor will see to it that the gains which have been made are maintained and advanced. Labor conditions have reached a fairly high plateau, the result of more than two decades of continued progress. But it is not a uniform plateau and it will not be straightened out until the reactionary Taft-Hartley law is revoked from the statute books and the phony 'right to work' laws have been exploded and punctured wherever they exist."

●

Omer Becu, President, ICFTU:

"This is how I see the AFL-CIO merger: As a structure within which there will be a variety of views on many issues, but on the crucial ones there will be unanimity of outlook and unity of purpose. There will be recognition of a simple yet great truth. Inside the AFL-CIO all sections can pool their resources and work for common ends under common policies. Inside the AFL-CIO, too, all sections can retain their own individuality and go their own way, as long as they respect the common interest. This, I feel, provides a sure foundation for one of the greatest advances in trade union history. Difficulties there will be. It is from a serious facing up to them that the inspiration and the energy must come for the realization of even greater unity and strength."



"DON'T TELL PETRILLO"—Walter Reuther, CIO president quipped when Joe Glazer, labor songster, draped his guitar across Reuther's chest after they had finished an impromptu duet during a break in the CIO convention sessions.

James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor:

"What are some of the things for which the increased strength of labor which unity brings should be used? It will surely bring the benefits and protection of unionism to more of our working people. It will surely make clearer and more emphatic the voice of labor in the field of public affairs. I welcome both these developments . . . As unionism penetrates into the lower-paid areas of our economy—into the South and into the sweated, exploited trades—it can very effectively 'foster, promote and develop' those interests which Federal law makes my concern. I believe that this great federation will make it able to do a more effective job in serving the welfare of its members and the nation as a whole, in bringing the benefits of trade unionism to those not now enjoying its protection and advantages, and in making for greater labor-management peace between responsible unions on the one hand and responsible management on the other."

●

Averell Harriman, Governor of New York:

"Unhappily, there are people in high places who don't like your marriage. Of course, these are the same people who didn't like you when you were single. It's not like when people, disapproving of a marriage, shake their heads and say, 'No, it won't last.' What these enemies of American labor fear is that this marriage will last. And at this very moment they are plotting, and carrying on, a powerful and systematic attack designed to weaken the influence of labor in American life. This attack is a triple threat attack. In the Federal government, they have packed the administrative agencies with men who are anti-labor. In the state legislatures they are turning out union-busting laws wherever they can. And then to make it impossible for labor to fight back, they are attempting to strip labor of its political rights, to split labor and the public, and to drive a wedge between labor and its leaders."

●

Rev. R. A. McGowan, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference:

"I like the American labor movement also because while it holds to the prior importance in wage relations of unions and employers reaching and policing voluntary agreements, it does not therefore reject minimum wage laws or social insurance laws or governmental protection of the right of employes to organize, and enforcement of the employer's duty to meet with the union. How difficult that whole matter is, though, is clear from the Taft-Hartley substitution for the Wagner Act and the recent Ohio refusal to allow private programs for unemployment compensation to fit into public unemployment insurance. The united AFL-CIO puts you and the country in a better position to wipe out unjust laws and get good laws passed."

●

Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of New York City:

"From the statements you have issued, it is clear that you do not rest in the assumption that adoption of the wonderful preamble and the new constitution, itself ends the job. You know that this great charter does not itself breathe life into the organization, or that it has solved all problems. Just as for our country, it took years of building before our Constitution could be written, and just as even today we, in this nation, have old problems still to solve and new ones coming up day to day, so it must be with you. A document, a set of rules and principles, welding men with common needs into a common cause, can live and breathe only in the light of the facts and problems of each new day. This is the philosophy



HANDS across the continent symbolize the newly achieved unity of organized labor, in this officially adopted seal of the AFL-CIO. Design is by John Beer, artist for the railway brotherhoods' paper, Labor.

Accord On Minor Clauses Reached In AP Bargaining

The Guild opened on Nov. 28 negotiations on behalf of 1,500 Associated Press employes for a new contract, expected to set a pattern for the wire services in 1956. The existing contract expires Dec. 31.

The Guild's international president, Joseph F. Collis, gave Guild negotiators a boost at one session, urging on AP management acceptance of a clause saying "employes shall not be required to cross picket lines."

Collis said he felt AP and the Guild had been "very fortunate" in avoiding embarrassment thus far, but warned that "we're playing the law of averages" and eventually somebody is going to be hurt. And if that happened in the Detroit strike, he said, "then you're the responsible party."

As the second week of bargaining opened, the Guild negotiating team lost a stalwart. Bill Corley of New York has resigned from AP service to join the National Broadcasting Corp. news staff.

Bob Farrington of New York, a National Wire Service Council member, replaced Corley, who had been elected to bargain until Warren Rogers' arrival from Washington this weekend.

Heading the Guild team is Dick Smith of Cleveland. The fourth member is Bill Langzettel of Portland, Maine. ANG is represented by Steve Ripley, wire service administrator.

Across the bargaining table sit two AP assistant general managers—Wes Gallagher and Harry T. Montgomery—and L. H. Thomason of the personnel department.

By the middle of the second week, tentative agreement had been reached on 11 "non-money" articles. Among them is one in which the Guild won, for employes working temporarily in a higher classification, a differential of at least $2.50 weekly.

The Guild's major proposals ask for a newsman's pay scale running from $75 to $166 a week for four years; elimination of geographical differentials; a differential for Sunday work; the 35-hour week; the Guild Shop; company-paid health insurance and disability pensions for men of 50 and women of 40 with 15 or more years' service.

. . . Detroit

(Continued from Page 1)

ments by the daily publishers and the striking stereotypers.

Chief complaint of the union, one which it sought to have corrected in the new contract language, was an overload caused by color printing, which involves the use of several plates, with a separate casting job for each. The speed-up, the union said, consisted of overloading the crews with "future copy" material, to be turned out in time theretofore devoted to current issues, and intended to avoid payment of overtime. The union asked for more workers to each crew, if the practice were to be continued. The union also charged that management sought to lower standards of personnel competence among the crews.

Management sought to justify the work load by pointing out that much Sunday feature copy is written and set during the week, to give more employes free weekends.

Guildsmen met in a membership session last Friday, to vote support to the striking union, "to the same extent as other newspaper unions," and to hear ANG strike policy and lockout benefits discussed by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson. The latter left sessions of the CIO convention in New York, to which he was a delegate, in order to confer directly with Guild officers here.

Farson said that since publishers generally are covered by strike insurance, a holdout of thirteen weeks might conceivably occur before a settlement, despite the fact that the peak advertising season is now on. He added that some tax savings, under excess profit laws, could also accrue to the publishers in the event they had decided to resist, through the stereotypers, any new contract demands from unions this year.

The Guild is organized throughout its full jurisdiction at the Hearst-owned Times and the Knight-chain Free Press, but covers only maintenance employes at the News.

Accompanied by ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, Farson again visited Detroit this week, staying to attend another membership meeting slated for today. The meeting was to consider the status of Guildsmen under the Michigan unemployment laws, and the application of ANG defense fund benefits, payable after the first week of strike.

THE GUILD REPORTER
Published by the American News-paper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 99 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y. $3 per year. Single copy 15c. Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1940 at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Dec. 9, 1955 Vol. XXII No. 24

. . . United Labor Sets Organizing, Bargaining, Legislative Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

curity and a system of medical care "that will take care of the health of the nation as a whole."

● To fulfill the duty "as citizens to take part in shaping the policies of our government."

● To meet the "challenge in the legislative halls" through political education.

● To combat racial discrimination: "We have had striking evidence in the last few days, if we needed any such evidence, that the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights and the civil liberties that we all like to boast of do not prevail in certain parts of our country for people whose skin is a little different in color than that of ourselves."

Meany made this last point while standing before a giant convention banner depicting a group of marching workers, Negro and white, beneath the slogan "All Trades —All Crafts — All Colors—All Creeds—Together!" It was designed by Guildsman Bernard Seaman, cartoonist for the Garment Workers' paper "Justice," and presented by the Jewish Labor Committee.

One of the constitutional objectives of the new federation is "to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization."

The convention gave early implementation to this principle with the election of two Negroes as vice presidents serving on the AFL-CIO Executive Council. They are A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes. They are among 27 vice presidents elected, 10 from CIO unions and 17 from the AFL.

The delegates took quick action, too, on Meany's plea to "organize the unorganized." Before adjourning yesterday, they authorized creation of a multi-million-dollar organizing fund aimed at doubling union membership within the next few years. Major targets of the drive, Reuther said, will be the largely unorganized chemical industry, white collar workers, teachers, state and local government employes, the building industry and the run-away textile plants of the South.

Former CIO unions already have pledged more than $4 million to the fund. John W. Livingston, former CIO Auto Workers vice president who has been named director of organization for the AFL-CIO, predicted that contributions from former AFL unions would soon raise the pool to $10 million.

Meany's unanimous election as president, following his nomination by Reuther, was greeted by tremendous applause. William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, was elected to that post in the AFL-CIO. He was nominated by his counterpart in the CIO, James Carey, president of the International Union Of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Reuther and Carey were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the newly created Industrial Union Department of which the Guild is an affiliate. Preliminary fears that the IUD would retard the complete integration of CIO unions into the merged organization were dissipated by the affiliation of 35 former AFL unions with the department, as well as the 32 CIO unions, bringing its total membership to 7,000,000. In accepting the presidency, Reuther noted that the department will be a subordinate body of the AFL-CIO and "will not be a political power bloc."

As the name of the new federation suggests, neither the CIO nor the AFL was dissolved by the merger. The two groups "recessed" their separate conventions last week to meet together Monday as a united body.

Labor's concern with politics, and the concern of politicians with labor, dominated the atmosphere throughout the proceedings. The delegates heard leaders of both parties—President Eisenhower (who telephoned his message from Gettysburg), Labor Secretary Mitchell and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Folsom on the Republican side; Adlai Stevenson, New York's Governor Averell Harriman, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Illinois, and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, on the Democratic side.

And Meany and Reuther themselves both lashed out sharp replies to GOP Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who charged recently that organized labor was building "huge political slush funds" and planning a national conspiracy of violence to take over existing political parties.

"Our answer to you, Senator, is not less political action but more political action on the part of the American labor movement," Reuther shouted.

Meany said he wondered if the consciences of labor's critics "are starting to bother them."

"We have a right and a duty to meet those who are opposed to us wherever they present the challenge," he declared. "In the early days we met the starvation method. We met the company thug, the company spy, the company injunction and the company judge. We met the American plan, so-called, designed to destroy our movement. And now where is the challenge? The challenge is in the legislative halls, and our answer is political education and political activity."

* * *

The creation of the AFL-CIO ends the great schism which began in 1935 with the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization within the American Federation of Labor and reached its climax with the expulsion of the CIO unions from the AFL in 1938. The CIO was dedicated to industrial organization in the mass production industries. AFL leaders of that time, however, insisted that organizing proceed along the traditional craft lines and termed the new movement "dual unionism."

The fledgling Newspaper Guild, born of the New Deal out of the depression in 1933 as an independent union, affiliated with the AFL in 1936. Led by Heywood Broun, Guild leaders immediately became active in the CIO movement, and in 1937, the Guild voted to join CIO, broadening the base to take in newspaper workers in commercial as well as editorial departments.

Now, the AFL and CIO unions are back together again under a new constitution which gives recognition "to the principle that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization."

And they came back together again in a convention unusually free of old antagonisms and recriminations. Meany quickly exerted his leadership to solve the few internal conflicts which developed behind the scenes, or at least to postpone final determination of them until the 29-member executive council meets next February.

With a minimum of pomp and ceremony for such an historic occasion, the delegates proceeded briskly through the election of officers and the adoption of the unity resolution, working other business in among the host of speakers which consumed most of the convention time. They set major policy, adopted remaining resolutions and were able to wind up their affairs yesterday, one day earlier than had been anticipated.

Among the more than 90 resolutions adopted were many expressing the same objectives outlined by Meany in his acceptance speech.

ANG President Joseph F. Collis was a member of the joint resolutions committee of the convention.

Other Guild members who figured prominently as speakers were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City Industrial Union Council, who welcomed the delegates and guests to New York. Iushewitz also served as assistant secretary among the convention officers named.

More than 250 reporters, photographers, television and newsreel cameramen were on hand to record in words and pictures the moment of unity and the activities which followed it and spread them throughout the world. Even the captive workers in Iron Curtain countries heard the news, together with special messages by President Eisenhower, Meany and Reuther broadcast by Radio Free Europe.

Despite the harmony that prevailed at the convention, there was a growing consciousness, as it progressed, of the work ahead to accomplish complete integration of the merging federations. And still to come are mergers of state and local central bodies of the AFL and CIO. Under terms of the merger agreement, they have two years to join forces.

In Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress, parallel organizations of the CIO and AFL, already have voted to become one federation next April—the Canadian Labor Congress.

And some international unions in the same industries are moving closer to mergers of their own, even though the AFL-CIO constitution preserves the integrity of every affiliate. For example, a unification pact was worked out at the convention by leaders of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, former AFL union, and the United Packinghouse Workers, formerly of the CIO, which will bring together 500,000 members of the two groups, once rivals.

And as the convention drew to a close, already there were signs that the lone hold-out, the CIO Transport Workers Union headed by Michael J. Quill, also would decide to affiliate soon.

There were indications, too, that some of the independent railroad unions were ready to add their strength to the united labor movement. Leaders of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen were guests at the week-long gathering.

. . . CIO Reviews Proud History

(Continued from Page 1)

free state. We gave them a voice with respect to their own destiny and the future of their children and their nation. I say it is in that field, in dealing with the intangible human values, in relating social and moral and human values to the economic equation, that the CIO made its greatest contribution, because today these millions of nameless and faceless clock card numbers are American citizens, are human beings, with dignity and security that they didn't know existed 20 years ago."

The CIO, he said, had disdained the role of a narrow economic pressure group and had rejected the Marxist doctrine of class struggle.

"We developed a new labor movement," he declared, "a new philosophy, that came out of the richness and the great opportunities of America. We called it a philosophy of pragmatic idealism, not geared to labor's needs as a narrow pressure group but geared to the basic needs of all the people."

* * *

Turning to the future, the CIO President cautioned the delegates that much remains to be done. He pledged a continuing fight against racial discrimination, communism and corruption in the labor movement and pointed to the safeguards against these evils contained in the constitution of the merged American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. He outlined many of the goals still confronting the labor movement, such as adequate schools and educational facilities for the nation's children, the elimination of slums and erection of decent housing, the strengthening of ties with free workers in other countries through the ICFTU, the expansion of social security, and an ever-higher standard of living.

"There is no limit to human progress," he declared, "except-ing the limits prescribed by the creative genius of the free human spirit. What we need to do is to find a way at the bargaining tables of America, on the legislative front, on the political front, to strengthen and perfect the social instruments so that we can find a way rationally and intelligently and constructively to harness this great power of abundance and gear it to the people's needs, and to do that sensibly and sanely and constructively without the need of struggle, without the need of a breakdown in the democratic processes by which this process must be carried forward."

The mood that pervaded the vast meeting hall was evident too, in the tributes paid by Reuther and other speakers to the lost, dead leaders of the CIO.

Philip Murray, Alan Haywood, Sidney Hillman, Van Bittner—the very mention of the names evoked a chain of memories.

And what Guildsman present did not reflect then on the name of Heywood Broun?

The memories were sharpened by a picture story of CIO, distributed to the delegates to commemorate the 20 years of the organization's achivements.

For those who weren't there, who were too young to remember, or whose recollections were dimmed by the years, the 150-page book depicted in sharp detail the great events and the small incidents that went into the history of CIO—the strikes and the picket lines, like the Guild's World-Telegram & Sun walkout in 1950; the violence and repression at the hands of police and troops, like the Memorial Day Massacre at Republic Steel in 1937; the organizing and bargaining victories, like the guaranteed annual wage won in 1955 by the Auto Workers. And, again, the dead and fallen leaders.

* * *

The mood of nostalgia reached its peak in the pageant "Image of Freedom," which, too, recounted the struggles and triumphs of the past.

"It fell to us in our generation to meet desperate needs with daring answers; to be the vehicle for organizing Americans to meet those needs."

Thus did the narrator, screen actor Melvyn Douglas, set the theme of the pageant.

It told the story of a fighting union—in the account of a younger Walter Reuther, beaten and battered by goons for distributing leaflets at a Ford gate in 1937; in the tribute to an Otis Jones, shot in the back in the Republic Steel massacre; and, still again in the words of Murray, Hillman, Haywood and Bittner.

It told of a singing union—in the songs of Joe Glazer, Rubber Workers education director, and the chorus of the Workmen's Circle.

And what delegate who had ever marched a picket line did not hum to himself as Glazer sang "We shall not be moved?"

"The story of CIO," declared Douglas, "is the story of people—millions of them—working and crying and struggling and rejoicing together; it is the story of practical men who dared to dream and dreamers who dared to be practical."

The mood was scarcely penetrated by the one vigorous dissent.

Transport Workers President Mike Quill termed the convention "the liquidation of CIO" and labeled the constitution of the merged federation a "license for inter-union warfare, racketeering and discrimination against minority groups."

Walter Reuther replied that Quill had voiced no previous objection in all the long meetings and negotiations that went into working out the merger agreement. Steel workers President Dave McDonald pointed out that the protections afforded by the new constitution are stronger than anything contained in the separate constitutions of the CIO and the AFL.

Even Gustav Faber, secretary-treasurer of Quill's own union, urged the Transport Workers leader to "come up to that microphone and say, 'I'm for this merger.'"

But the rebuttal was almost expendable. The delegates were convinced. They had faith in their own leaders, in Walter Reuther and Dave McDonald, in Jim Carey of the IUE and in George Meany and William Schnitzler of the AFL. And they simply were not in sympathy with Quill.

The official weighted vote was 5,712,077 for the merger, 120,002 against.

Even then, when it was all over, the sentiment lingered. The delegates marched from the hall still singing: "Solidarity forever, for the union makes us strong."

But already they were bent to the task of building a new house of labor.

Unionism Smoldering In Incredibly Feudal Town Of Kannapolis, N. C.

Company Domination Complete In Largest Unincorporated Municipality In World

By ROBERT SAIN

Robert Sain, a former international representative of the American Newspaper Guild, writes here of his observations during a mercifully brief tenure as a newsman in the textile center of Kannapolis.—Ed.

Kannapolis, N. C.—At dawning, when the sun comes up over the red-brick, pseudo-colonial, company-owned YMCA in Kannapolis, there is a bench in the lake. Scarcely a night goes by that someone does not throw one of the green-painted company park benches into the company-owned lake.

There are 18,000 employes of record at the 11 Cannon Mill plants and there are 34,500 persons living in the unincorporated city of Kannapolis. Within the past year some of the workers considered themselves fortunate to get three days of work a week.

After a very long night—almost fifty years—the workers here are unhappy. They are angry with the drabness of Cannon-land.

The bench in the lake is a form of protest.

There is no union here. No union for the textile workers. No union for the plumbers, carpenters, brick-layers, newspapermen.

Kannapolis is off limits for unions.

The reason: it's private property. Charles Albert Cannon owns the town—lock, stock, barrel, public utilities, houses and people.

In past years organizers have had a crack at Cannon-land—and they have been thrown into jail. Their leaflets have been confiscated and destroyed. They have been prevented from maintaining an office.

Cannon-land is unbelievable for one who has not lived there.

This writer did live there—as an editorial employe of the company-owned newspaper.

As of last summer I found most workers pro-union.

Yet the company is all-powerful. In this age people in Kannapolis still speak of the union in whispers.

It is not surprising, given the circumstances. Traditionally, young people in Kannapolis have grown up to believe that their future is in "the mill."

Generation after generation, they grow up in "the mill."

The mill is security. It is home. It is all the workers of Kannapolis know.

But the bench in the lake is a growing symbol. Most people believe the "young veterans" are behind it. This is an angry group, although their anger has no apparent direction.

Instances of "aggravated assault" in Kannapolis are significantly higher than other Southeastern cities, according to the Uniform Crime Report issued by the FBI earlier this year.

This aggravated assault takes the form of cuttings and clubbings in the Rowan County portion of Kannapolis, which sprawls out of Cannon-land into the neighboring county. Here are the "beer joints"—oases for residents of bone-dry Cabarrus County. And here it is that you hear the low-pitched talk of the day the union will come.

Kannapolis, as a city, is unique. It is the largest unincorporated city in the world. It has no municipal government.

There is no mayor, no councilman. All governing authorities are appointed by Charlie Cannon.

The police are, in fact, only "plant-guards"; and the plants guards are police.

The function of the law enforcement officers in Kannapolis is to enforce the policies of Charlie Cannon.

Constrained by the plant-guard police, the people of Kannapolis also wear a mental strait-jacket.

There is no freedom of information.

The daily newspaper in Kannapolis is, for all practical purposes, company-owned. Incongruously called "The Daily Independent," the newspaper that serves Kannapolis has as a principal stockholder one Robert G. Hayes, son-in-law of Charlie Cannon. A vice-president of "Uncle Charlie's" band, Hubert Safriet, is "associate publisher."

Publisher-in-name of the Kannapolis Independent is James L. (Jazzy) Moore—a sick man who makes two or three appearances at the office each week. Safriet is, in fact, the real authority at the paper.

A suave, graying executive-type, Safriet caries out "Uncle Charlie's" policies. He is "the fixer."

For instance, Safriet was the oil on the troubled waters several months ago when a journeyman reporter became peeved with "Uncle Charlie's" number two man on The Independent—Bill Workman, who answers to the title of executive news editor.

Workman, a portly, cherubic citizen nearing 40, has never worked for another newspaper; his previous work background was in "Uncle Charlie's" mill.

His chief qualification for his post as functioning director of The Daily Independent is a blind loyalty to Cannon and an almost clairvoyant ability to anticipate Cannon's point of view.

No one has yet figured out what The Daily Independent is independent of.

Charlie Cannon is a careful man; he is not content to censor The Daily Independent. His power over the minds of "his people" was demonstrated in June, 1954, when Jay Jenkins, reporter for the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, told the Kannapolis story in that newspaper.

Cannon learned of the piece some hours before it was to hit the street in Kannapolis and surrounding communities. He stopped its appearance in Kannapolis by informing the newsstands that it would not be wise to sell N&O (edited by former Democratic presidential-assistant, Jonathan Daniels) on that particular day.

Well-founded rumor has it that "Uncle Charlie" further insured the innocence of the Cannon workers by sending trucks out to buy up every copy of the paper within a hundred-mile radius of Cannon-land.

The piece has become, however, a cherished document in many mill-village homes in Kannapolis.

He cites these startling facts as examples of the "company town" climate of "Uncle Charlie's" domain:

● Professional men — lawyers, doctors, dentists—generally have 30-day leases on their offices in the Cannon-owned buildings, which are the only desirable locations in the area. "The urge to kick over the traces," says Jenkins, "must be dampened by the knowledge that quick eviction is possible."

● There are more than a score of policemen making up the Kannapolis law enforcement group—and except for two of them they are paid by "Uncle Charlie."

● There are three Justices of the Peace in Kannapolis. Two of them are Cannon Mills officials and the other is a retired (Cannon-paid) chief of police.

● Of the 60 churches in Kannapolis only one has a fee-simple title to its land; the others exist only so long as "Uncle Charlie" is pleased with them.

● "Cannon sometimes startles members of The Daily Independent staff by inquiring about some obscure news item," says Jenkins. (This may be true, but as a former employe of The Daily Independent I received my orders from "Uncle Charlie" through Moore, Safriet or Workman.)

● "More than 6,000 persons in Kannapolis and Concord (a somewhat less-subsidized nearby town which is the county seat of Cabarrus and, incidentally, the residence of "Uncle Charlie") have worked for the mills more than 25 years." It is hard to find an individual in Kannapolis who has not had some connection with the mills; it is equally difficult to find an individual who does not fear "Uncle Charlie" and his total power.

The union has had no success with the textile workers of the Cannon empire. Year after year, organizers have found the great wall around "Uncle Charlie's kingdom invulnerable.

However, the picture is changing. The veterans, who have been outside and seen that there are such things as dignity and economic freedom, make up a strong core for organization. A center of independence—although not necessarily committed to the union—is the Kannapolis Veterans of Foreign War post. At the opposite extreme is the old-guard, conservative American Legion organization—a Cannon 'property.

Politically, Kannapolis is a States Rights stronghold. It has been force-fed an anti-union, anti-civil rights diet.

Although its representatives in the state legislature call themselves Democrats, they wear the Southern badge of the old order. There are two state legislators from Cannon-land. One of them is Dwight Quinn, who works in "Uncle Charlie's" mill when he is not in Raleigh. The other is Eugene Bost, related to "Uncle Charlie" by marriage. (He is also a sometime legal advisor.)

News and Observer reporter Jenkins called Kannapolis a "harnessed colossus"; and since old James W. Cannon, Charlie's father, staked out the site in 1906 it has been just that.

But since 1946, with the return of the veterans, the humble "lint-heads" of Kannapolis have combed their hair. They have begun to read. They have started to listen to the envoys from the outside.

The "harnessed colossus" is ready to jump the traces.

Felix Wold Heads '56 WS Council

Felix Wold, former IEB member, a staffer at the Detroit Associated Press bureau, heads the National Wire Service Council for 1956, by virtue of his unopposed nomination for the council presidency.

Five others have also been declared elected, by Robert Farrington, NY AP, chairman of the elections committee; while two positions on the eight-man board remain to be decided by balloting early next month.

The new board is scheduled to organize February 11, at New York.

Besides Wold, those chosen are: Secretary-treasurer, Francis X. Brennan, Chicago UP; vice president for AP, Leonard Milliman, San Francisco AP, retiring president; vice president for UP-NEA, Robert Liles, NY UP; vice president for INS-INP-CP, J. Harley Murray, Washington INS; delegate for INS-INP-CP, James B. Scott, St. Louis INS.

Three candidates each are contesting the two open positions. For the delegate post for AP the nominees are Robert Ford, Dallas; Adolph Johnson, Minneaposis, and Robert Moorefield, Atlanta. For the UP-NEA delegate spot those nominated are John Goldsmith, Washington; Ed Hoffman, San Francisco, and Robert Parkin, St. Louis.

Mail ballots will go out to AP and UP members in good standing for their respective choices.

Rules Against Pawtucket In Wage Arbitration Case

Pawtucket, R. I. — The Pawtucket Guild lost a suit it had brought in state Superior Court to compel the Times management to arbitrate a wage reopening dispute.

Dismissing the Guild's petition, Judge Harold A. Andrews upheld management's position that the reopening clause in its contract with the Guild called for nothing more than a "discussion" of an increase or decrease in wages and that the company had fulfilled its obligation.

The Guild was the first Rhode Island union to seek court relief under a new state law enforcing arbitration provisions in labor-management contracts.

The Guild earlier had initiated suit in U.S. District Court, but the case was thrown out there on jurisdictional grounds, without a ruling on the merits.

Judge Andrews affirmed the Guild's contention that the new Rhode Island law applied to the case, even though it was enacted several months after the dispute developed.

He also found that he had authority to pass on the arbitrability of the wage dispute. The Guild had argued that the question of whether the issue was arbitrable should be left to an arbitrator for decision, rather than the court.

On the chief issue, Judge Andrew found against the Guild, declaring the language of the contract made it "abundantly clear" that the two sides did not agree to arbitrate wage increases and decreases, but merely to "discuss" them, and this management had done.

The wage reopener was invoked by the Guild last February. The Guild rejected management's offer as inadequate and moved for arbitration, but management refused, saying the issue was not arbitrable. The contract expires Dec. 21.

Brockton Marks Founding At 20th Anniversary Fete

Brockton, Mass.—The Brockton Newspaper Guild, with six of its charter members present to receive honors, celebrated its twentieth anniversary at the Campello Inn last month with a dinner, speakers, special guests and messages from Guild friends elsewhere.

Brockton's charter is No. 27, indicative of its early appearance on the New England scene. And management of the Brockton Enterprise and Times, in the person of Charles A. Fuller, general manager, lent its goodwill to the occasion.

Howard J. Foster, former local president, was toastmaster, and speakers included George A. Harris, Boston Guildsman; Alton L. Caldwell, Jr., local president; Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson, local secretary, and Thomas E. O'Brien, local vice president.

Mrs. Thompson and O'Brien were among the charter members present. Others were Stanley A. Bauman, Victor C. DuBois, Cornelius F. Lyons, and Mrs. Ralph G. Johnson, Sr.

Greetings were read from Joseph F. Collis, ANG president; John R. Wright, Boston Guildsman; William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president; Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer; James Shea, president of the Salem Guild, and J. Frances Hapgood, secretary of the Portland Guild. Craft unions were well represented at the affair.

Special resolutions were adopted honoring Harry W. Sherburne, first president of the local, whose illness at home had prevented his attendance, and were later presented to him together with flowers from the speakers' table.

Mortgaged Himself To Buy 'A Piece Of His Paper'

Cincinnati Dream Develops Overtones Of Economic Nightmare

The Cincinnati Guild member who wrote the story herewith asked that his byline not be used. The reader will correctly infer that it was written from the closest possible observation point.—Ed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Hal Metzger, 39-year-old reporter for the Cincinnati Enquirer, slapped a $3,000 mortgage on himself in 1952 to buy a piece of the dream of all newspapermen: To own one's own newspaper.

Metzger, now the father of four children, was earning $114 a week at the time. The alternate of hocking part of his life insurance to buy the morning newspaper was a merger with the afternoon Cincinnati Times-Star.

Politically there wasn't much to differentiate between the Times-Star, operated by the cousins of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft and owned in part by Mr. Republican himself, and the Enquirer, the Old Lady of Vine Street.

The Old Lady had been a Democratic organ, an anti-Lincoln sheet. But it passed into the hands of an estate and drifted to the conservative Republicans. It maintained some civil war traits in its odd headline style, with multibanks and label heads.

It was a good newspaper.

Its reporters, editors, printers, pressmen, stereotypers, advertising men and circulation men took fierce pride in the paper. They didn't want to go to the Times-Star. It was more than bred-and-butter—although it was estimated that 30 percent of the Enquirer people might lose their jobs in a merger—it was a fight for independence.

So Metzger and others mortgaged their homes, insurance and automobiles and their children's education and purchased the paper from the John R. McLean estate for $7,600,000.

Publisher of the paper under the estate was Roger H. Ferger, a smart, silver-haired businessman out of the advertising-business side of newspaper operation. He was first inclined to go along with the Times-Star bid for the newspaper property. But finally he was persuaded to join the employes.

He signed up for $10,000 in common stock. James H. Ratcliff, the reporter who initiated the employe-purchase drive, thought this was kind of meager for a man making an estimated $75,000 a year but Ferger's attorney assured Ratcliff that Ferger already was mortgaged to the hilt.

Finally with adroit financing, the purchase of the paper was secured. Some $2½ million was raised through the sale of $10 par value common stock, Halsey-Stuart, financial underwriters, purchased $6 million in bonds, $3½ million of which were 5 percent first mortgage bonds and $2½ million 6 percent bonds. The latter could be converted at the option of the holder into common stock at any time before they were redeemed.

The paper, which advertised itself as employe - community owned, zoomed past the 200,000 mark in circulation and made new records in advertising volume. It established itself as the No. 1 newspaper among the Cincinnati three.

But trouble was brewing. Ratliff accused the publisher-president of the corporation of attempting to buy $10,000 worth of the 6 percent convertible bonds a few months after he pleaded he could not afford to buy more common stock. Common was paying 3 percent to those who had mortgaged their insurance and homestead. Metzger, incidentally, was paying 5 per cent on his loan.

Ratliff said the board of directors had adopted a stock option plan which would have assured control of the paper to the executives instead of the employees.

Ratliff said top management was guilty of mismanagement, misrepresentation and mischief. He looked askance at the salary and bonuses — totaling about $104,700 this year—made by Ferger.

Ratliff was fired as vice president and secretary of the corporation. (One of the ironies in this land of the free is that a man may not be fired legally for pro-union activity in an interstate commerce firm but he may be ousted for his capitalistic endeavors.)

Jack Cronin, Enquirer city editor, called the ouster of Ratliff a "ruthless betrayal" of the ideal of employe ownership. An even tempered, calm man—certainly not the stereotype of the city editor—Cronin called the board of directors faithless and unprincipled at a series of meetings of stockholders-employes.

At these meetings, Ratliff also accused Enquirer top management of secretly negotiating for a merger with the Times-Star, the very prospect of which in 1952 had sparked the employe drive to raise the cash to buy the paper. Times-Star executives, he said, had admitted to him that such negotiations had taken place.

Commenting on Publisher Ferger's salary, Ratliff said an examination of the Enquirer's annual report showed him that bonuses figured on all gross profits over $200,000 were the key to the salary.

"Since we needed to make more than $300,000, just to meet the interest on our debt, I could not see the 'incentive' in these salary bonuses."

The annual report, Ratliff also charged, "told me we were spending what appeared to be $1,300,000 on 'miscellaneous expenses.' I was amazed. when I compared this with the entire editorial budget of $1,050,000."

Ferger then called his own meeting of stockholders - employes in a theater which advertised on the marquee the play, "Tea and Sympathy." He stoutly defended his management. He said the present Enquirer "team" had set new records in advertising, circulation and net profits. His compensation was larger than expected because the Enquirer had exceeded management's and employes' fondest dreams.

He accused Ratliff of trying to second-guess him, of sabotaging his efforts, of challenging his authority.

Ratliff, 44, an Enquirer staff member since 1938 and a former captain in the Counter-Intelligence Agency, is a zealot—of that there is no doubt. His zeal pushed the initial employe drive. His zeal has sometimes carried him into the camp of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy but his fervor also has on occasion championed the little guy, an unpopular cause. His columns periodically have clashed with the Republican party line set by Ferger.

After the publisher defended his position and denounced Ratliff in a 1½ hour speech, he announced the dismissal of Ratliff and Cronin.

Tears welled in the eyes of some reporters.

Later, in the city room, someone tacked a "job vacancy" notice on the bulletin board: VACANCY OPEN. CITY EDITOR. MUST BE QUIET AND AGREEABLE. Someone else quickly tore it down.

* * *

The double dismissal is not the end of the unusual battle, a fight not between "labor" and "management" but a struggle between employe - owners and management-owners.

The employe - stockholders, who back in 1952 formed a "Committee to Save the Enquirer," now have formed a "Committee to Save the Enquirer Again."

Court battle and stock proxy fights may be in the offing. A voting trust of five men control 56 percent of the common stock. There is a slight possibility it will swing to Ratliff. Or some dissident stockholders may ask the courts to break the trust before the annual stockholders meeting Jan. 17.

Ratliff's dismissal was complicated by the fact that although he was a director and officer of the corporation, he also was on the paper's editorial payroll as a columnist.

As such he was protected by a weak company union, the Enquirer Editorial Employes Professional Association. But that proved no real problem because, as one reporter said, "You can be canned without severance pay for 17 reasons, including spitting on the floor." Cronin wasn't even afforded that meager protection.

The printing crafts, of course, are strongly protected by union provisions and many printers and stereotypers are as vocal—or more so—in their denunciation of top management as are editorial people.

The American Newspaper Guild tried twice to organize the Enquirer, in 1941 and 1948, but was rebuffed. Some of the Guild leaders also were in the forefront on the employe-purchase drive. Ratcliff himself was not active in the Guild campaign. And he was quite surprised to see so many of the pro-Guild men and women in there pitching for the purchase of the newspaper.

Right now the Enquirer stands as a good 3 percent investment. And it should continue so whether the Ferger forces or the Ratliff reserves are successful in the fight to gain control of the paper. But the reporters and printers didn't plunk down their dollars for a mere monetary return.

They were buying an ideal, the reverie of most of us, a little piece of their own newspaper.

If Heywood Broun has any influence on the Editor up there, the banner on the final may flash the good news that dreams do come true.

Middle Atlantic Council Gives Detroit Assistance

New Brunswick, N. J. — Meeting only a day after the city-wide lockout of Guildsmen in Detroit, the Middle Atlantic District Council heard on-the-scene reports of the Detroit situation from ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, and acted at once to aid.

The council voted $100 from its treasury, and sent a wire to Detroit pledging support and a continuing contribution of $100 a month "for the duration."

Farson had just returned from a meeting with Detroit Guild leaders, and he and Joseph F. Collis, ANG president, discussed the situation created by the stereotypers' strike.

Forty delegates from the council area locals, meeting at the Roger Smith Hotel as guests of the Elizabeth Guild, heard two invited speakers.

One was George Pfaus, who recalled that he was a Guild member in Newark at the time of the Morning Ledger strike in 1934. Now an aide to State Commissioner of Labor and Industry Carl Holderman, Pfaus outlined the substance of the department's legislative proposals.

One measure would provide a State labor relations board, to handle matters not within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. A second would provide wage and hour laws in New Jersey, based on the federal statutes, which apply only to those engaged in interstate commerce, and the third proposal would tighten up measures for industrial safety and the protection of working women and minors.

Dr. Irvine L. H. Kerrison, of Rutgers University, who heads its labor program project, the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations, addressed the council briefly and led in a panel discussion of grievance procedure.

Four observers were present from the newly-formed Guild unit at the Paterson Morning Call. They were Herbert Nebel, chairman; Howard Cummins, vice chairman; Norman Ledgin, treasurer, and Miss Ellie Sabiana.

IEB Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin presided. A cocktail party was given Saturday evening. The council will meet again at Philadelphia March 3.

Open Hearst Memo Talks In Full Week's Sessions

With Guild representation cut by emergency situations, negotiations for a new Hearst Memorandum were held each day this week at New York with Hearst management spokesmen.

The sessions were confined to a presentation by each side of its proposals and supporting arguments, and were to be recessed after today until a January date to be fixed, probably at Chicago.

The Hearst Memorandum is an agreement covering working conditions, aside from wages and hours, for eight Guild units on Hearst papers ranging from Boston to Los Angeles.

The Guild group originally included Edwin W. Scott, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild, which this week found itself involved in the summary lockout of almost its entire membership. The situation demanded Scott's full attention at home.

Harold Klessig, Milwaukee, another negotiator, attended two sessions and was called home by the sudden death of a brother-in-law.

Executive Vice President William J. Farson was present for two of the meetings, when he too was needed at the Detroit scene.

At the weekend, only International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo and IEB Vice President David Welty remained on the Guild team. Mrs. Helen Minear, Pittsburgh executive secretary, attended the sessions as an observer.

For management, there was Harvey Kelly, chief labor relations counselor; William Thompson, general manager of the New York Mirror, and Thomas A. Brennan and John Siefken, both of the Hearst legal staff.

Jersey Guild Wins Court Round In Grievance Settlement Move

Jersey City, N. J.—State Superior Court Judge Thomas J. Stanton has refused for a second time to grant an injunction to the Evening Journal Association to stop the Hudson County Newspaper Guild from proceeding in the arbitration of a dispute.

Stanton gave the company until Dec. 19 to file an application for an appeal of his decision. The company lawyer had sought a reconsideration of Stanton's ruling of Nov. 10.

Judge Stanton ruled that the Guild, which represents editorial department employes of the Jersey Journal (a Newhouse chain paper), could go to the National Labor Relations Board as well as resort to arbitration.

Irving Leuchter, Guild counsel, cited contract provisions for arbitration in his arguments.

The dispute centers around the assignment of Gene Flinn, local vice president and chairman of the local's grievance committee, to night duty involving "jazzing up" obituary features. Haig Anjian, local president, is in charge of prosecuting the grievance.

In meeting with the local's standing committee, management representatives denied that they had prior knowledge that Flinn, who holds a doctor of philosophy degree, has a part-time night teaching post at St. Peter's College here.



Biddison Finds Washington Columns Yield 'Pay Dirt'

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Editor: It's about time for someone from the rank and file to express the feeling that must be almost unanimous, to wit:

The Guild (and the Guild Reporter most particularly) is unbelievably lucky in having had through a long period of years such unafraid, dedicated members, able and perspicacious to the point of brilliance, to write the regular Washington Roundup column.

So I am giving voice to it — on paper, I'd like to call a 12-year roll of them all, but would be chagrined to overlook one—not an impossible lapse when the memory gets rusty. Man after man, they have given the whole Guild a large-scale, informative picture valuable beyond measure.

They must have loved the chore, the broad sweeping, free wheeling, truth telling release of mind so rarely possible to a writer attached to a financially entrenched newspaper. Wouldn't we all?

There must be many who, as with me, scan the Guild Reporter Page One and then flip to the back page Washington Roundup, there to find out what's cooking politically. Ah, pay dirt!

So I say: Sincere hats off to the whole galaxy of stars unnamed, from Jimmy Wechsler to Willard Shelton (bless his heart) and from then on!

JOHN J. BIDDISON
Twin Cities Guild

Objects To IEB Silence On Eva Jollos Dismissal

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor: A rather murky story in the Guild Reporter informs us that Eva Jollos has been fired. The action is regrettable for at least two reasons.

One, Eva has been an extremely valuable member of the ANG staff. We in the Twin Cities have had our differences with her, but have at all times recognized and respected her devotion to the collective bargaining program, which she was paid to uphold. I am afraid she will be sorely missed.

Second, no reasons are given for the dismissal. The board saw fit to go into executive session, thereby keeping its deliberations secret from the membership. Somewhere, somehow I have gotten the impression that newspapermen have always fought secrecy and suppression of the news. Don't our standards apply to the IEB?

Now that Eva has been fired, I can only hope that the action does not mean a weakening of the collective bargaining program. Some of us were disturbed when the contract analyst was dismissed for economy reasons; we are more disturbed now that Eva has been fired, for reasons unknown.

And finally, according to the GR, "Colangelo will be available for organizing and servicing assignments as well as handling the collective bargaining work done by Miss Jollos." That's a mighty big order. Maybe it's possible for one man to do organizing, service locals, analyze contracts, answer queries on negotiations, prepare arbitration briefs, etc. Personally, I doubt it.

HAROLD CHUCKER
Twin Cities Guild

Sees Politics In Jollos Firing And Dale Hiring

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: The new administration's appeal to all Guildsmen to close ranks and forget the bitterness of the recent election campaign was dealt a severe setback with the summary dismissal of Eva Jollos from the Guild staff and the almost simultaneous hiring of Charles Dale as an international representative.

The two moves must be considered together since Miss Jollos was known to be an active supporter of the defeated slate of candidates while Dale was chairman of the Canadian campaign committee for the victorious slate.

If there were reasons of sufficient urgency to justify making the Jollos dismissal the first order of business when the new executive took office—it was made effective the same day—they have not been explained. Her value to the Guild has been proved over the years to every local bargaining committee in its contract negotiations.

Taken by itself, there can be no quarrel with Dale's appointment. The naming of a Canadian IR was overdue and Dale, who has served his local well, unquestionably has the qualifications for the job. In wishing him well in his new assignment we can only hope he is as fortunate in his future political affiliations as he has been in the past.

ED SIMON
Canadian Wire Services Guild

Police Reporting, Interviewing Are Cleveland Institute Topics

Cleveland, O.—Techniques in police reporting and interviewing were demonstrated to two-score newspapermen and women in separate four-week courses recently concluded by the Cleveland Newspaper Guild Institute.

The courses opened the fifth year of operation of the Institute. Instructors were John Rees, city editor of the News, and Julian Krawcheck, reporter for the Press and director of the institute since its inception in 1951.

Some 20-odd newsmen, most of them police reporters and copy boys and girls, enrolled for Rees' police reporting course which included appearances by Police Chief Frank Story and Detective Chief James McArthur, and a class visit to Central Police Station.

A slightly smaller number sat in on Krawcheck's interviewing discourses and participated in interviews of such celebrities as Otchestra Leader Leo Reisman and Coroner Samuel R. Gerber. Gerber was interviewed on his findings in the Sheppard murder case.

As in previous Institute courses, enrollment was free to all fulltime working newspapermen, Guild or non-Guild. Classes were held in Main Public Library.

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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



Hits Secrecy, "Politics" In Eva Jollos Discharge

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Editor: As one who supported, within my own sphere, the candidacy of Bill Farson for executive vice president, I must now express concern over the direction in which the new administration is heading. I refer primarily to the discharge of Eva Jollos.

I am concerned with the firing as an act in itself, because it obviously was effected for political reasons. But more than that, there are several underlying principles involved in the sloppy handling of this affair which should be of concern to the entire Guild membership.

First of all, the manner of the discharge and the firing itself were gross violations of the principles of fair treatment for employes which the Guild has sought and won in more than a decade of collective bargaining. A union must recognize that it is undermining itself when it attempts to exist under two codes—one to be sledgehammered from managements in behalf of its membership, the other to be applied to its own employes. The Guild should lead the way, not lag behind, in extending benefits to its employes.

Secondly, the action of the IEB in heading behind closed doors to discuss and rubberstamp the discharge was a violation of something Guildsmen have been fighting for quite a while. It was a violation of a perhaps trite slogan in which a lot of us believe—the public's right to know. This time the public was the Guild membership.

Having fought it out with misguided minor politicians and misinformed commissioners on the subject of secret meetings, I do not now believe I should attempt to justify closed-door conferences by the elected officers of my union.

Newspapermen believe that public bodies should hold public meetings. They should be able to expect at least the same treatment from their union leadership as they do of their governmental agencies.

CLIFF SPIELER
Buffalo Guild

He Pays Tribute To Charlie Dawson

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor: I was very sorry to read in a recent edition of the death of Charles Dawson of Portland. Most of us, of course, knew Charlie only through his work at ANG conventions and with the New England District Council, and the Conference of Councils. But time made little difference in the knowing of Charlie.

You could sense immediately that here was a man both capable in his daily job and dedicated to spend untold hours and resources to further his fellow workers through the ANG. He lived and worked by principles.

It is unfortunate for all of us that he had to leave the ranks so early. But it was a sincere privilege to have known and worked with him.

BOB VAN WAGONER
President, Conference of Councils

Milt Farb promoted to sports editorship at the Elizabeth Daily Journal. His Guild membership dates back 22 years to his copy-boy days at the old Newark Morning Ledger, and is undisturbed by his new job status.

Bill Corley, longtime New York AP chairman, resigned after 15 years to reenter radio-TV.

Miriam Alburn, Minneapolis Tribune reporter and Twin Cities executive board member, becomes a Tribune editorial writer. . . . **Bob Eddy**, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press deskman, was awarded a $5,000 Reid fellowship for study in Europe. . . . **Charles Benson** left Federal run for Minneapolis Tribune to take public relations spot with sugar beet industry at Denver.

The James B. Woods, St. Louis, are parents of a boy, their second, born November 29. Dad is a new member of the IEB from the Third Region.

Brit Roth, undisputed claimant to the title of oldest Guild member, celebrated his 94th birthday anniversary last month at Allentown, where he holds charter membership in the Lehigh Valley Guild.

Sam B. Eubanks, executive secretary of San Francisco-Oakland Guild, designated by California's Governor Knight to attend the President's education conference at Washington. While in the east, Eubanks is also studying newspaper production methods, a project backed by the last two ANG conventions as a job-conservation measure.

Willard Shelton will take editorial post on the new AFL-CIO News. . . . **William Millis**, longtime staffer for the CIO News, returns to his San Francisco job.

Ed Bolton named as general chairman of Twin Cities 1956 Gridiron Dinner, with **Don Morrison** in charge of the show and **Irv Lipove** handling invitations.



MEMENTO—ANG President Joseph F. Collis serves as special emissary for the Washington Guild in presentation of a photographic memento to CIO President Walter Reuther, at the closing session of the CIO executive committee.

Reuther Gets Picture From Washington's P-1

The Washington Newspaper Guild took the ocasion afforded by the final meeting of the CIO executive board to present CIO President Walter Reuther with a framed copy of a prize-winning photograph in which Reuther had figured.

The picture was given to Reuther by the ANG member of the CIO board, President Joseph F. Collis, acting for the Washington local. Taken by Henry Griffin, of the Washington AP bureau, it had won first prize in the news picture section of the Washington local's Page One awards last spring.

It was taken a year ago in October, and shows Reuther in animated conversation with George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, during a break in the meetings which fist paved the way to this week's historic merger of the two top labor organizations.

The animated pose of Reuther and the half-musing half-skeptical expression on Mean's face caught the eyes of the Washington judges as an excellent example of candid news photography.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Non-Union Dues, BLS Study Shows, Are $32 A Month—On Check-Off

Of all the myths which gave widespread acceptance today, none has a stronger hold on the imagination of the general public than the belief that non-union workers do not pay dues.

Popular myths die a slow death, but die they will if reason and truth are allowed to prevail. Let's put aside our emotions and our biases and face the facts.

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the U. S. Department of Labor published the results of its comparative studies of union and non-union wages since 1950. The studies were made in some eleven manufacturing industries in which there were both unionized and non-unionized plants. All told, some 306 occupations in these eleven industries were examined and comparative data on a nationwide basis were obtained.

These government-directed studies demonstrated that average union wage rates are higher than average non-union wage rates and that the differential varied considerably from job to job and from industry to industry. On a nationwide basis, the most common union differential is from 10 cents to 20 cents and more per hour.

With these facts concerning wage differentials in mind—as established by actual surveys conducted by U. S. Department of Labor—let us return to our very popular myth that "non-union employes do not pay dues."

Concretely, the non-union workers in those occupations which paid 20 cents per hour less than the union wage for the same job received $8 per week or roughly $32 per month less than the union worker.

In other words, while the non-union worker did not pay union dues each month, he certainly paid $32 per month dues for not being a trade union member. In effect, he paid his employer — by a check-off — $32 per month for the privilege of staying out of the trade union of his trade or occupation.

Incidentally, there were wage rate differentials amounting to 42 cents and 55 cents per hour in favor of union workers. You

This guest editorial is excerpted from an article in the December issue of the American Federationist written by George T. Brown, co-director of international relations for the AFL-CIO.

figure out the amount of dues the non-union workers paid in those instances.

When these U. S. government facts concerning wage differentials or non-union dues are placed beside the $2.50 to $5 per month dues paid by trade unionists, the high cost of non-union dues becomes self-evident.

There is still another fact which the non-union worker should bear in mind. No matter how high the cost of not belonging to the trade union may be to him, he should thank the trade union movement for keeping those non-union dues so "low."

The fact has long been established that trade unions induce non-union employers as well as union employers to raise wages. As a consequence, the wage differentials between union and non-union plants are less than they would be if trade unions did not demonstrate wage leadership, and non-union dues are kept smaller as a result.

Indeed, there are relatively few employers who misunderstand or dislike trade unions to the point where they bear the entire cost of anti-union insurance and permit their employes to work without paying any non-union dues at all. Concretely, the U. S. Department of Labor study mentioned previously indicates that in 10 percent of the occupations examined the average wage was higher in the non-union plants. These employes are not mere "free riders;" they are "paid passengers." Their indebtedness to the trade union movement is therefore measurably greater than their fellow non-union dues-payers'.

Don't Insult Your Tissues: Grieve

Will a gripe a day keep the doctor away?

Maybe not, but when you do have grievances, says one heart specialist, it will conserve your health to get them off your chest.

But cautions the New York Post Guildsman, "first see your grievance committee." The Gunit paper put it this way:

"Dr. David Gelfand of the Cardiac Work Evaluation Unit at Philadelphia General Hospital had some interesting things to say about heart disease two weeks ago.

"The good doctor, after studying 438 cases over a period of 3½ years, came to the conclusion that fewer working people would have heart trouble if they blew their stacks to the boss every once in a while.

"'Get it off your chest,' Dr. Gelfand advises.

"'Resentment that is not expressed goes into the cardiovascular system where it tightens the blood vessels. Continued insult to blood vessel tissues results in permanent hypertension.'

"The Guild doesn't want any of its members to insult their blood vessel tissues. In fact, if you've been doing it up to now, we want you to stop.

"The Guild endorses Dr. Gelfand's advice. Blow your top by all means. Don't stand for injustice and don't be intimidated.

"However, we also advise you to take your beefs to the grievance committee and do your shouting there. The men and women on that committee haven't insulted their blood vessel tissues in many years and they want to help keep you healthy and happy."

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Representation election lost, 5 to 7, to AFL Building Service Employes, Nov. 25, New Orleans Item maint. dept.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Gary Post-Tribune, wage reopening settlement approved.
Lynn-Telegram-News, contract renewal approved.
NY: LaPrensa, contract renewal approval withheld for lack of standard classifications and minimums.
Ottawa Citizen, business office supplement approved.

ACTIVITIES
New England District Council meeting, Boston, Dec. 17.

Local Copy

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

How Many Neglects Make A Gross Neglect? You Can't Figure It That Way, Says Arbiter

Grievance Case History No. 29

Detroit, Mich.—Repetition of minor offenses, even after repeated warning, does not constitute gross neglect, an arbitrator has held in awarding severance pay to a Detroit News janitor dismissed for absenteeism and tardiness.

"Gross neglect calls for a qualitative, not a quantitative, determination," Arbitrator Harry H. Blatt said in his ruling. "The nature and intent of particular conduct, not its continuity, afford the bases for differentiation between simple and gross neglect."

News management stated its warnings to the employe dated as far back as September, 1949. Last March, in a letter to the employe, the News said it detailed his record of alleged absenteeism and tardiness for the years 1951 through 1955 and warned him that management felt this record "is just and sufficient cause for your dismissal without severance pay." Management fired the janitor on September 2, charging a continuation of absenteeism and tardiness, and refused to grant severance pay.

The Guild did not contest the dismissal, although it did not acknowledge the existence of just and sufficient cause.

It did, however, insist on the payment of severance pay, which under the terms of the News contract may be denied only on dismissal for gross neglect, gross breach of duty or self-provoked discharge for the purpose of collecting severance pay.

When the News persisted in its denial of severance pay, the Detroit Guild took the case to arbitration. Representing the local were Executive Secretary Edwin W. Scott, News Unit Chairman Doyle Smith, Unit Steward Jefferson Knowles and Robert Beaman.

"The essence of the publisher's position," said arbitrator Blatt, "is that the continuing character of Griffin's offenses in face of repeated warnings resulted in gross neglect. The publisher stresses (the employe's) 'long record of neglect' and his 'continued actions' in violation of his duties as an employe. But while the frequency of an employe's misconduct may be a factor in determining the existence of 'gross neglect' it by no means affords a conclusive test. 'Gross neglect,' within the meaning of . . . the agreement, appears to me to relate to something more than a mere voluntary neglect of duty or repeated failures to perform ordinary duties. It implies rather a willful act or an intentional failure by an employe to perform his duties in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting his job or the efficiency of plant operations.

"Thus, gross neglect calls for a qualitative, not a quantitative, determination. The nature and intent of particular conduct, not its continuity, afford the bases for differentiation between simple and gross neglect. Here, (the employe) was guilty of absenteeism and tardiness over a lengthy period of time. The News evidently did not consider his absenteeism to be gross neglect back in 1954, even though that very conduct might then have been just cause for discharge. I do not believe that a continuation of that absenteeism beyond 1954 changed the nature of that conduct to gross neglect. After all, it must be remembered that absenteeism itself, by definition, is a continuing offense.

"This conclusion finds some support in the agreement itself and in significant practical considerations. Consider for instance, Article IV, Paragraph 2 of the agreement. It states, in part, that 'just and sufficient cause may be interpreted to include repeated offenses against which the employe has been adequately warned.' In other words, it was specifically contemplated that repetition of an offense might change the penalty from some lesser form of discipline to that of discharge for just cause. But nowhere in Article IV, Paragraph 2, or in Article XII, Paragraph 1 is there any suggestion that repetition of an offense might change the nature of the offense from neglect to gross neglect.

"Were I to sustain the publisher's argument, I would allow it to control, in large part, the question of whether an employe's conduct amounts to gross neglect. That is, by excusing and forgiving earlier offenses which might have meant discharge, but not loss of severance pay, an employer would be able to treat continued offenses as gross neglect and punish such offenses by discharge and loss of severance pay. By this I do not mean to imply that such considerations entered into the decision to deny severance pay to the aggrieved in this case. The point is made only because it is important, in construing contract language, to make an interpretation that will be fair and reasonable and one that will not lead to harsh and unreasonable results."

'If We Did Nothing Else . . .'

"If you were to ask me: Was the CIO worthwhile? Was the effort and the struggle and the sacrifice, the sweat and the tears that went into 20 years of struggle, was that a good investment?—I would answer to you: if we did nothing else, if we didn't raise wages one penny, if we didn't give workers better working conditions, if we did nothing at the bargaining table, I would say CIO's contribution in the struggle against racial intolerance itself would have justified the total efforts of 20 years."

—Pres. Walter Reuther at the 17th Constitutional Convention of the CIO, Dec. 1, 1955.

Ammunition

"To remember the loneliness, fear and insecurity of men who once had to walk alone in huge factories, beside huge machines — to realize that labor unions have meant new dignity and pride to millions of our countrymen — human companionship on the job and music in the home — to be able to see what larger paychecks mean, not to a man as an employe, but as a husband and as a father—to know these things is to understand organized labor."

—Adlai Stevenson.

Arbitration Expert Offers Tips On Presenting The Union's Case

If you're going into arbitration, prepare your case in writing well in advance of its presentation.

This advice comes straight from a man who should know what arbitrators want and expect—Jules J. Justin, discussion leader at a recent workshop seminar sponsored by the American Arbitration Association. Justin is himself an arbitrator and an industrial relations consultant.

Some 20 representatives of labor unions participated in the seminar, chief topic of which was "Arbitrating the Labor Grievance—Techniques and Practices." William Ray Pitt III, assistant wire service administrator, represented the ANG.

Justin told the group that a written report documenting the union's case and read to the arbitrator at the opening of the first session is "one of the most beneficial steps you can take." And, he said, a copy of such a report would be invaluable to the arbitrator in deciding the dispute. The report should contain a complete outline and explanation of the union's entire case, with the important points repeated throughout, he said.

Justin offered these other tips for union representatives handling grievances and arbitrations:

- Minor offenses do not justify dismissal. A discharge is "capital punishment" and may be too severe to fit the "crime."
- A discharge often can be challenged successfully in arbitration if the union can show that management has taken no previous disciplinary steps, such as written warnings.
- Unjustified disciplinary warnings or memos, including criticisms of an employe's work, should be grieved and, if necessary, taken to arbitration at once, to prevent management's use of them as "repeated warnings," in any future discharge case.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.: letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy is 15c. Yearly $3.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Joseph F. Cellis. EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: William J. Fanseen. SECRETARY-TREASURER: Charles A. Perlik, Jr. International Headquarters, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Reese St., Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 5, Mo. 4—Fred D. Fletcher, 4367 Raymonde Way, Santa Rosa, Calif. 5—Arthur Rosenstock, 200 E. 153rd St., Bronx, N.Y. 6—C. Joseph Beaudere, 150 Indian Road Cresc., Toronto 9, Canada.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Wilfred A. Alexander, 895 Val Park Ave., No. Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y. Ed Marcinisk, 21 West Superior, Chicago 10, Ill. Daniel A. McLaughlin, 11 Maple St., West Orange, N.J. Robert C. Stafford, Box 556, West Richfield, Ohio. David Weltz, 1251 Westfield Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa. Harvey H. Wing, 679 26th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Stutz.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker, III.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, Kenneth R. Byrd, Joseph L. Campo, Joseph G. Colancotto, Charles Dale, Joseph E. Garland, Ray Mann, Ray Pitt, III (Asst. Wire Service Administrator), Maxwell E. H. Fyle, Stephen Ripley (Wire Service Administrator).

December 9, 1955 — 889 — Vol. XXII—No. 24

Probe For NY Press 'Reds' Resumed In Secret Hearings

This week's reopening of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's investigation of communistic influence in the press, recessed at Washington last July, saw a parade of nearly 40 witnesses subpoenaed behind closed doors of a hearing room at New York's federal court house.

The closed doors were literal, as well as figurative. The committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland, announced for publication only that there would be no announcement. Committee policy, it was said, barred giving the names of those subpoenaed.

The witnesses were nearly all writing newsmen—a couple of printers were unaccountably included—and a majority of those called are Guildsmen employed by the New York Times. That newspaper's management last summer summarily discharged Deskman Melvin Barnet, after that employe had invoked constitutional rights by refusing to answer questions concerning his long-past political affiliations, before the Eastland committee at Washington.

The Barnet case is now entangled in the courts, where the New York Guild local is defending itself against a Times-procured injunction to prevent arbitration of the discharge under the Guild contract. The Times Guild unit had voted against defending Barnet, a point which is being used against the local.

* * *

When process servers for the Senate committee arrived in New York last week, they reportedly got red-carpet treatment from Times officials. A conference room was provided, and one by one those to be served with subpoenas were called from their jobs by the personnel office.

Later, it was said, Times counsel interviewed the employes singly, advising them to "tell all" to the Eastland committee, with pointed reference to the Barnet case as an intimation of what the alternative entailed.

Two officials of the National Guardian weekly, one of whom had appeared previously before the Committee when Sen. Joseph McCarthy was its chairman, have been served subpoenas, too. They are John T. McManus, president of the New York Guild local from 1943 to 1947 and now general manager of the Guardian; and the executive editor, James Aronson, one-time editor of the New York Guild's local publication.

* * *

One lone protest appeared this week, when I. F. Stone, himself a former New York newsman, who now edits and publishes his own news weekly at Washington, declined to accept a subscription order for his publication sent in by the Eastland committee office.

Instead, Stone filed suit in the U. S. District Court at Washington, naming Eastland and others as defendants, and citing the First Amendment and Article I of the Constitution in seeking to enjoin the committee from "surveillance of newspapers and other publications and of persons engaged in writing and publishing, for the purpose of building dossiers on individuals and ideas which the committee might regard as dangerous to internal security."

Expenditure of committee funds for such purpose, the complaint sets forth, is unauthorized and illegal — "a thought-police program," unlawful under the Constitution and its freedom of the press amendment.

Stone asks further that the court direct the committee to surrender all press dossiers already collected, and to issue a declaratory judgment that the committee has no lawful authority to police the United States press or the ideas of those who write for it.

Labor Weeklies Now 'The AFL-CIO News'

The AFL-CIO News begins publication this week, simultaneously with the merger convention of the two labor organizations.

The new official weekly organ of the united labor movement replaces the AFL News-Reporter and the CIO News.

Guildsman Henry Fleisher is editor of the new publication. He formerly was publicity director of the CIO and editor of the CIO News. Director of Public Relations of the AFL-CIO is Philip Pearl, who held a similar post in the AFL. Al Zack, also a Guild member, will assist Pearl. He was Fleisher's assistant in the CIO publicity department.

First issue of the new labor weekly will contain a 16-page layout of news and pictures providing complete coverage of the merger convention. Subscriptions to the CIO News will automatically be carried over to the new publication.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

NEW YORK—This reporter's past 10 days have been spent at the AFL-CIO convention here and at the pre-merger conventions of the separate organizations. The 71st Regiment Armory on Park Avenue, where the merger convention met, came about as close as any place, other than President Eisenhower's Gettysburg estate, to being the political capital of the country.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell managed to produce a "live" telephoned speech from Mr. Eisenhower paying tribute to the "unique contribution" of American unions to the "general welfare of the Republic." Something was "unique" in the speech itself; the President showed signs of having listened to Mitchell's advice and coupsel, a not too-frequent event.

On Labor Day 1955 and Labor Day 1954, Mr. Eisenhower was able to issue statements on that definitely American-originated holiday without mentioning the contribution of unions. But in this convention the President acknowledged that what American unions have done is to develop a special "philosophy" which if extended globally could mean something rich and strange—a genuine sharing of the abundance mankind can now produce, a brotherhood of peace and prosperity beyond race, creed or color.

* * *

I HAVE LISTENED to American reporters, returned from the Far East, denouncing union functionaries for not having built an "American-type labor movement" in Japan, or Malaya, or the Republic of Indonesia. It is commonplace to hear that Western European trade unions have been cursed by "doctrinaire" disputes, and tend to split along religious and political lines, instead of acting like pragmatic unions and union federations.

It isn't an easy thing to build an "American-type labor movement" in countries and among peoples whose experience has been different from ours. And nobody can really "build" such a movement except those who are part of it; all Americans can offer, in all humbleness, is whatever advice and encouragement are desired.

We have a right to a certain pride, perhaps, that American unions have made a "unique contribution"—a contribution that arises not solely from the fortunate physical juxtaposition of iron, coal and water power but also from the spirit of freedom that imbues this land's people. Our unions have not fought machines; instead, they have measured the rising productivity of workers and demanded a fair share of the enlarging pie. They have not been split group from group into irreconcilable factions. They have not waged class war. They have thought of the spirit of man as well as of bread, of the expanding meaning of democracy as well as of immediate economic welfare.

This is what President Eisenhower and Secretary Mitchell himself took into account, I think, when they spoke to the AFL-CIO convention. It is a contribution to the "general welfare of the Republic" that should not be downgraded.

* * *

THE TASK OF ENLIGHTENED REPUBLICANS in addressing the AFL-CIO was more difficult than that of the Democrats.

Senator Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee, has been muddying the Republican waters. He accused labor of a "conspiracy," of "slush funds," of "coercion" in its political activities. He was not elected by all the people of Arizona, although he pretends to speak for them, but he insisted on the eve of the merger convention that the AFL-CIO has "no right" to make political endorsements because certain "minorities" might not be faithfully reflected.

Goldwater was echoed by Senator Knowland, the California Republican who serves as Mr. Eisenhower's Senate floor leader but can scarcely contain his desire to elbow Ike off the political stage. He was echoed by Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, although Hall belatedly shut his mouth.

The Administration speakers at the convention—the President, Secretary Mitchell and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Marion Folsom—handled themselves with decorum under these troublesome circumstances. They spoke their minds affirmatively, with self-respect and without apologies. It was helpful, of course, that Senator Clifford Case (R., N. J.) had already told the International Labor Press Association that people like Goldwater, Knowland and Hall were speaking only "for themselves" and not "the entire Republican party."

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC speakers included candidates—Adlai Stevenson, Governor Harriman, Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.), Senator Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and Mayor Wagner of New York City, at various meetings. They have their own troubles with Dixiecrats, and even among themselves in their rivalries, but they don't have Goldwaters and Knowlands to burden their backs like old men of the sea.

The Democrats could freely give cheers for "intensified" interest by labor in "public affairs." They discovered a long time ago that members of unions are primarily American citizens, responsive to politicians who seem to recognize their needs, untrammeled by transparent efforts to fake, fool or bulldoze.

* * *

THERE ISN'T A union official in the country who can "deliver" the vote of his closest associate, and no significant union official pretends that he can "deliver" votes. In the privacy of the polling place, each man or woman casts his ballot according to his conscience and what he considers his personal best interests.

The Republicans face a tough problem. They got control of the 80th Congress and passed the Taft-Hartley Act over Truman's veto. The President does not yet seem to comprehend what is wrong with Taft-Hartley. Republicans have held the White House for three years and they are just beginning to awaken to the need for broad federal school aid and broader Social Security. They are earnestly preparing, in time for the fourth year, some liberalized "middle-of-the-road" programs to meet what they reluctantly recognize as public demands.

Democratic speakers at the AFL-CIO convention operated in the consciousness of these facts. That doesn't necessarily mean that their party and their nominees will win the 1956 election, but it undoubtedly gave them a sense of ease and comfort.

* * *

THERE ISN'T GOING TO BE any American "labor party." There isn't going to be any monolithic "labor vote." But American union members, and the duly elected representatives of union members, will increasingly insist on their right and duty to function in the political field.

There are 18 million union members, plus their families. Senator Goldwater, I suspect, will have to reconcile himself with them. If he invites yardage penalties for unnecessary roughness, he can't complain that he didn't know the rules of the game. Eighteen million American union members deserve respect in politics. They got it at the AFL-CIO convention.

Arbitrate Grievances For Four At Jamestown

Jamestown, N. Y.—Overtime and vacation pay disputes involving four employes of the Jamestown Sun have been subjected to arbitration by the Jamestown Guild and awards have been made to all four.

Three display salesmen, Ralph Eckman, Morgan Thayer and Robert Sandquist, will receive a day's pay at time-and-half rates for each Saturday worked between February 1, 1953 and April 30, 1955. To Arthur Payne, the award grants four additional days' vacation pay for the year ending last September 30.



JAMMED AND SMOKE-FILLED—This general shot of the convention scene at the 71st Regimental Armory shows part of the labor press section in the foreground, and packed rows of voting delegates beyond.

1956