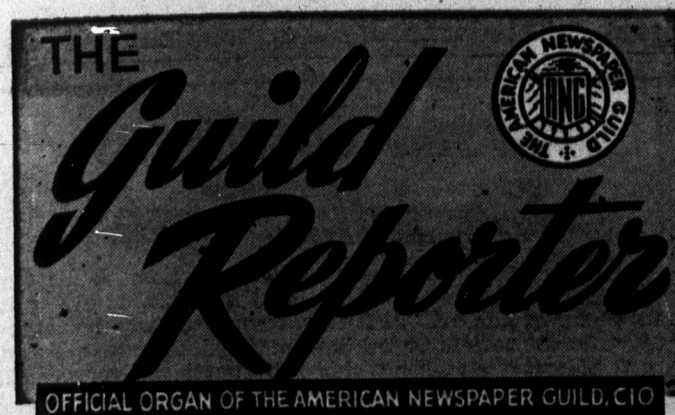




Vol. XXIII—No. 5 New York, N. Y. Feb. 24, 1956

IEB Votes To Review Eva Jollos Discharge

The International Executive Board has referred to a special three-man committee the matter of the discharge last November 1 of Eva Jollos from her position as executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee.

The three members of the IEB who will meet to consider the case are Vice Presidents Daniel A. McLaughlin, C. Joseph Besudere and Wilfred E. Alexander.

The board had before it numerous communications, some asking for IEB action, together with a formal appeal from Miss Jollos and a request from the ANG staff organization for consideration of the discharge as a grievance.

Executive Vice President William J. Farson read into the record a statement of his position on the issue, including declarations which had previously been made only to a closed executive session of the IEB.

After discussing the constitutional point of whether the board

could and should review an administrative act of the executive vice president, during which Farson furnished an opinion from Guild Counsel Irving Leichter, the board voted to assume jurisdiction, and hear the case. Leichter held that two readings of the constitution were possible, but advised the board that under its general supervisory powers it legally did have the right, though not the absolute duty, to review the acts of its officers.

In conformity with this opinion, the board voted to consider the case, although Farson re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Board Rejects Five-Year Duration In Washington Post Contract Bid

Devoting an entire day of its four-day meeting schedule to hearing details of the proposed five-year contract between the Washington Guild and the Post & Times-Herald, the International Executive Board voted unanimously to sustain its contracts committee in withholding approval of the proposal.

To this decision it added a specific direction to Washington local officers not to sign the contract as negotiated, and directed the president, executive vice president and secretary-treasurer to lend their personal efforts to Washington in an attempt to arrive at a more acceptable pact.

Although the Washington local officials expressed doubt of the position which might be taken, over this development, by the members of the local unit involved, the Washington executive committee this week adopted a resolution expressing willingness to cooperate, and designating two of its members to negotiate further, to meet the situation.

The resolution further asks that the three top ANG officers, or substitutes to be chosen by the ANG President, join the Washington designees in reopening negotiations.

The local unit had voted, in the ratio of ten to one, to approve the five-year contract.

Three Washington officers, former Local President Ray Henry, Wes Barthelme, chairman of the Post & Times-Herald unit, and Arthur Riordan, newly inducted local president, presented the local's case to the IEB.

They based their argument for acceptance of the contract on the wide-spread improvements it

contained, by comparison with the preceding contract, and while they admitted that the proposal contained some inherent dangers, they held that the improvements warranted the risks which might be incurred.

They bolstered their case with a display of charts showing percentage increases and other wage gains, and a time-table illustrating how the reopening clauses governed by the District of Columbia cost-of-living indices would operate.

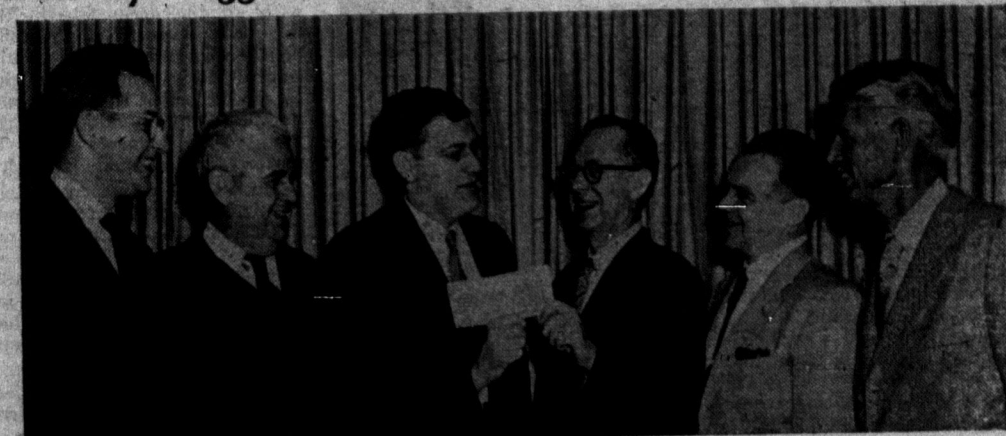
Against these arguments, Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer who serves as chairman of the IEB contracts committee, arrayed a long and cogent series of criticisms, based on the operation of the contract in Washington itself and the effects of its shortcomings on other Guild locals' collective bargaining processes.

Chief target for Perlik was the length of the contract, principal reason for the committee's opposition both to approval and signing; but he also went through several other provisions to show that the unit was not getting either a balanced or desirable contract, in terms of job security, Guild security, or flexibility in meeting future requirements and developments.

The board recessed for lunch, and went at the debate again in the afternoon, with discussion of the possibility of reaching some

Reporter Gets Broun Award For Righting Security Firing

Mollenhoff, of Cowles Dailies' Washington Bureau, Wins By Dogged Persistence In Wolf Ladejinsky Story



ASTONISHED WINNER—Flanked by Guild officials, Clark Mollenhoff, winner of the coveted Heywood Broun Award for 1955, receives his \$500 check from George A. Cornish, who spoke for the three judges in the competition. At the left are Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and ANG President Joseph P. Collis. On the right are Edward J. Donohoe, Broun committee chairman, and Executive Vice President William J. Farson. Occasion was a luncheon given by the IEB on the opening day of its February meeting.

Clark R. Mollenhoff, reporter for the Des Moines Register and Tribune and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, is winner of the ANG's 1955 Heywood Broun Memorial Award.

Mollenhoff, staff member of the Cowles Newspapers Washington Bureau, was the unanimous choice of the Broun Award judges for his work on the Wolf Ladejinsky "security ouster" story.

The award, \$500 in cash and a citation, is given annually by the American Newspaper Guild—AFL-CIO, in memory of Heywood Broun, first ANG president, whose career as a crusading journalist ended with his death in 1939.

The latest Broun Award

winner received his check in a personal appearance before the ANG International Executive Board in New York City on February 14. The citation will be formally presented in the new Washington headquarters on a date to be announced.

Judges were George A. Cornish, executive editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Oakley Dalgleish, editor-in-chief and assistant publisher of the Toronto Globe and Mail, and John Hersey, newsman and Pulitzer Prize-winning author.

Mollenhoff's entry won out over a record field of 95 nominations of work done "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," by newspapermen in nearly a score of states, Canada and the District of Columbia. The previous high was 73 entries.

The Ladejinsky case had its genesis in the US Department of Agriculture which fired the Russian-born land reform expert for "security reasons" despite the fact that Ladejinsky had prior State Department clearance. In a joint statement on their selection of Mollenhoff as Broun

Award winner and four others as honorable mentions, the judging panel declared:

"There was no difficulty in arriving at unanimous selection of Clark Mollenhoff's work as winner of the Broun Award, for this was so clearly in the Broun tradition.

"Simply stated, it was a case in which a newspaper reporter smelled out a story, investigated it, found that an injustice existed and pursued a course to rectify it. Literally, he pursued it into the White House. In terms of results, he not only secured redress for the individual who was the central figure, but brought changes in Federal Security Program procedures, which of themselves, ought to protect against repetition. Beyond all that, it was a top-flight job of searching, objective writing."

Cited by the judges for honorable mention were four other Broun Award competitors. They were lauded in the joint statement with these observations:

"Homer Bigart for a series of articles in the New York Herald

(Continued on Page 3)

IEB Actions In Summary

The Guild's International Executive Board at its February meeting:

- Issued a local charter for the Hawaiian Newspaper Guild, in Honolulu.

- Referred to a special committee, for report at the next meeting, all communications relating to the discharge of Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee.

- Upheld the contracts committee in its disapproval of the five-year Washington Post & Times-Herald contract proposal, directed the Washington local officers not to sign, and delegated the three top ANG officers to seek a more appropriate contract.

- Ordered a study of penalties against locals found in violation of the ANG constitution.

- Received an appeal from the election of the local administrative officer in Los Angeles, asked the local to submit its reply and deferred decision to the May meeting.

- Set preliminary plans for the July convention in Toronto, and fixed May 20 at Washington as the next IEB meeting date.

- Continued a monthly subsidy of \$100 to the Baltimore local.

- Named three judges for the second annual Wilbur E. Bade memorial award.

- Adopted a fourth quarter budget totalling \$117,510.

- Approved a formula for settling ANG participation in the financing of the Detroit lockout.

- Approved a contribution of \$500 a week for the IUE-West-Ingohouse strikers, and other single contributions totalling \$125.

- Discussed plans for meeting a \$715 deficit in the Guild's quota toward PAC financing.

- Heard reports from officers and department heads covering organizing, collective bargaining, Guild Reporter, research and information, constitution, wire services, political action, and national and international relations.



Of 'Entrenched' Officials And Trade Union Concepts

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: I have followed with interest the Eva Jolles affair, in articles and letters, and to put it mildly, am deeply disturbed. Brother Brooks, of Twin Cities, has, I feel, put the situation in a clear light (GR, Jan. 27). I should like to add one more facet to the view he appears to hold, especially referring to his note that both Parson and Novak, as candidates, had disclaimed the possibility of reprisals after the election.

No one would question that the work of any member of the Guild should be aimed at gaining the most for the Guild as a whole, and not for personal gain or aggrandizement as such. Otherwise the Guild as a union must be considered on the decline, headed for internal strife, disunity and weakness at a time of increasing employer pressure.

Electoral officials dare not consider their positions a means of cleaning out "opposition" in order to entrench themselves. That way lies disaster, as just stated.

As several writers have wisely noted, Miss Jolles' campaign activities do not necessarily denote any impairment of her devotion to the Guild membership as a whole, and her job in particular. If these activities were in any way the reason for her dismissal, the only proper course, and soon rather than later, is reinstatement, or whatever other redress is possible. If, after this, it is still claimed that "cause" exists, there should be open review of any such alleged cause.

My candid opinion is that the action in the Jolles instance is symptomatic of the degree to which the basic concepts of trade unionism for which the Newspaper Guild under its founder, Heywood Brown, was justly famous, has been undermined by the current notion that any reprisals against politically "undesirables" may be taken with impunity.

SAM ZARLAVSKY
New York Guild

Comments Colangelo For Contracts Work

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: While a minority of political Guildsmen is busily engaged in the art of throwing bricks and slings, may I take this opportunity of commending Brother Joseph Colangelo, newly appointed secretary of the IEB contracts committee for the most adult, courteous, cooperative, constructive, judicious and mature manner in which he has been guiding the activities of the contracts committee.

His twenty years of Guild activity, thirty years of newspaper background and over twenty years of legal training well qualify him for the post he is now occupying.

Executive Vice President William J. Parson is likewise to be commended for Colangelo's assignment and for this new approach of the contracts committee to help, not hinder, Guild progress, especially amongst the smaller locals of this union which are faced with many problems.

M. MICHAEL POTOKER
Secretary-treasurer
New York Guild

Of Canadian Fair Play And IEB Calligraphy

TORONTO, ONT.
Editor: A lot of laundry has been washed in these columns in

the name of the Eva Jolles issue. It's regrettable that the issue has now been used by one of my fellow local members to air his personal theories on the concepts of fair play north and south of our border.

Brother Laming implies that it's typical for American politicians to seize the "spoils of office," presumably believing that pure-hearted Canadian elected representatives shower benevolence on the "outs," and suggests that the IEB has acted in typically lousy American fashion in the Jolles firing, contrary to the Canadian concept of fair play.

Brother Laming just isn't playing the game of cricket.

It would seem that the silence of the IEB on the Jolles issue in the face of tremendous pressure to tell all, indicates gallantry far above the call of duty. The silence of Eva Jolles tends to confirm this.

If Eva got a raw deal, one would think she'd be inclined to complain vigorously. But something happened that neither the IEB nor Eva wants to talk about. That's about fair play! The IEB is probably going through hell just to keep from embarrassing a lady.

ARNOLD BRUNER
Canadian Wire Services Guild

Asks Prompt Resolution Of Jolles Firing Case

PUEBLO, COL.
Editor: I sincerely hope IEB Member Dave Welty's expressions concerning Eva Jolles' dismissal are not those of the entire board. I doubt that they are.

But the point he raises about political buzzsaws is a distressing one. If some reasonable explanation for Miss Jolles' dismissal isn't given soon, I'm afraid the action will prove quite harmful to Guild cohesiveness and strength.

Brother Stafford's comment hardly answers the question. Certainly employers don't post reasons for discharges on bulletin boards. But they do, when requested, give their reasons to Guild grievance committees. And grievance committees, if they perform their duties and obligations, report these reasons to a union or local's general membership. To me, this is an integral part of the Guild's democratic organization and processes.

Brother Welty's display of the outraged misunderstanding representative isn't satisfactory, either. Rather, it rings an ominous note.

My political convictions certainly aren't compatible with any publisher's. But my job isn't jeopardized because of this. I understood it won't be, so long as I continue to perform my editorial duties reliably and accurately. So far as I know, I'm still hired for what I know and how I work—not for what I think or say.

I believe the membership is entitled to some explanation for Miss Jolles' dismissal. It would be best if the "management" issues it. Certainly Miss Jolles is unusually conspicuous by her silence, but that shouldn't be misinterpreted. And it could be, easily, either way.

If for some valid reason an explanation to the membership by the executive vice president isn't feasible, I think the IEB should supply it. Serving as a "grievance committee," IEB members can advise local presidents in their respective regions. Then

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 referendum letters on the subject to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to substantial of material appearing in the preceding edition.

Local officers can give their memberships this explanation. I believe the Guild still is a labor union—not a secret society. We should resolve this controversy quickly in the interest of Guild solidarity.

HOWARD M. KAPLAN
Pueblo Guild

In Short

ALBANY, N. Y.
Editor: I supported Parson. After Jolles, never again.

JAY HOLMES
Albany Guild

Seeks Equal Treatment For All Guild Members

NANUET, N. Y.
Editor: Two seemingly unrelated Guild events are, I suggest, aspects of a single growing pattern in Guild affairs—a most undesirable pattern, I believe.

I refer to the firing of Eva Jolles and the New York Guild action on defense of members fired for alleged communist connections.

Despite all the protestations to the contrary, I am convinced—and apparently so are many others—that Eva Jolles was fired because she backed the wrong Guild candidate.

In short, what the national Guild has done is to disfranchise members: to establish the rule that members employed by the Guild have lost their constitutional right to campaign for candidates of their own choosing—unless their choice wins.

This makes, I suggest, some Guild members "second class citizens" of the Guild.

What the New York Guild referendum on defense of members fired for alleged communist connections has done, in effect, is to nullify the basic American legal concept that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and to nullify some Guildsmen's constitutional rights.

Despite all protestations to the contrary, what this referendum has done is to establish the rule that all Guildsmen are not equal; it leaves to the whim—and perhaps political malice—of individuals whether the Guild will defend them.

In the case at issue in New York City I submit this action is particularly indefensible because, so far as I know, none of the firings was based on present alleged communist activities or links.

I have been opposed to communism as far back as the '30s, when it was popular in certain places and when the Soviet communists were being supported by those in very high places.

But I have never subscribed to the theory that a person should be punished for long past mistakes, by being denied a livelihood now.

Either all Guild members are equal and entitled to the same benefits and protections or none are, and members have lost their freedom and the Guild has become a mockery of a free world.

When Americans—and Guild members—have lost even one freedom, even one liberty, they are on the road to totalitarian slavery and it doesn't matter whether their masters speak Russian or English.

R. D. LINTON
Herald Tribune staff

Britain's Labor Press Grows In Membership Influence

By JOHN WALTON
Trades Union Congress

London—Ask a British trade unionist why he goes to the branch meeting of his trade union, and he will probably say, among other things, that he wants to pick up his union journal. For it is through the branch that the official publications of most unions reach the membership.

Month by month since the easing of wartime and post-war paper restrictions these journals have been getting bigger, brighter and better. They are a creditable journalistic achievement of British trade unionism which values the written word in its constant campaign to keep its members well-informed.

Most of the hundred trade union journals published in Britain appear monthly, though a handful appears more often. A few others come out at two- or three-monthly intervals. For the most part they do not circulate outside their own union, though they may be sent to the Press for the information of labor correspondents. One estimate has it that up to 2,000,000 copies of one issue of all union journals are now being printed in Britain.

Most of these publications are part of the services that a union provides for its members. One of the organizations that charges for its journal is the Trades Union Congress; its monthly illustrated 28-page magazine "Labour" costs sixpence.

"Labour" is Britain's national trade union magazine, and most full-time officials and many active members put it, together with their own union journal, on their essential reading list for news about the affairs of organized labor at home and abroad. Moreover, it has a considerable circulation among people outside the movement, who wish to keep in touch with events.

With the coming of bigger and brighter journals, the number of trade unions employing journalists or their own members as full-time editors has grown. The T. U. C. has its own staff of journalists whose job it is to deal with the press and the organization's public relations as well as its publications, and a number of unions have set up similar departments.

A glance through British trade union journals would probably show wide differences in layout and style, but many possess features in common. Few journals carry commercial advertising, but will include campaign announcements for National Savings and the drive for higher efficiency in industry.

The number of outside contributors is small. Most of the contents come from the editorial staff, the officers of the union or the rank and file. Clearly, one of the most important functions of such a publication is to give the union's general secretary and other principal officers a platform to discuss the big issues of the day.

A lively and readable journal may be one of the union's best investments. It can fight against "remoteless," the invidious disease that attacks large organizations of any kind; by skilful presentation of news and views about the union it can cultivate a sense of "belonging"; and by providing a service of fact, opinion and argument it can enrich discussions throughout the union.

It would not be possible to examine the contents of any particular trade union journal, and call them typical. But if you thumb through the issues of the

Journal of the biggest of Britain's unions, the Transport and General Workers, you will notice a pattern that works well for that union. Almost invariably the general secretary takes the center pages to comment on the main topics of the moment. Other contents include reports by national officers, social gossip from the branches, book and film reviews, and articles of general interest.

Some unions, like the Draughtsmen's Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, use space to describe the latest developments in their industry, and to this extent they also serve as technical journals.

Perhaps the most ambitious venture in trade union journalism is the partnership of the Trades Union Congress in one of Britain's popular national newspapers, the "Daily Herald" has been for the last 25 years in the joint control of the Trades Union Congress and Odhams Press, a large London publishing concern. By a carefully-devised agreement, Odhams, who own 51 percent of the shares, run the commercial and production side of the paper, while the T. U. C., which has the rest, controls its policy. Four directors appointed by the T. U. C. sit on a total board of nine ensure that the editorial opinion of the paper conforms to that expressed by the Annual Congress of the Trades Union Congress. Any profits coming to the T. U. C. from the running of the paper help to pay for the training and education of trade unionists.

With a circulation of around 1,700,000, the "Daily Herald" is regarded as the daily spokesman for trade unionism in Britain. Nonetheless it seeks to be an all-round family newspaper, and on that basis it competes with its rivals.

Though each union is free to run its own journal as it wishes, all are served by the T. U. C. and the "Daily Herald" with a service of syndicated paragraphs and articles. Each two weeks the news about the doings of the T. U. C. and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reaches trade union editors through a bulletin put out by the T. U. C. Every month the "Daily Herald" produces a clip-sheet of lighter features, personality profiles and cartoons. Both these services are widely used.

Journalism is today a growing field of activity for British trade unionism. The money and attention that unions are putting into their publications shows that they do not intend to lag behind other organizations in making their official organs as bright and effective as possible.

Scholarships Open In South America

A year of study in a Latin American university is available through the scholarship fund of the Inter American Press Association, to qualified young Americans and Canadians. The purpose is to foster better understanding of the mutual problems and welfare of countries in the western hemisphere.

Applications and details are obtainable from the IAPA office at 22 East 60th Street, New York 22.

Most J-Grads Find Daily Field Not Green Enough

"It's a good bet that of some 3,000 journalism graduates this year, not more than 1,000 will seek newsroom jobs. The figure should jolt editors concerned with the shortage of qualified recruits."

Editor & Publisher's education editor, Dwight Bentson, made the above observation in a recent series on newspaper recruiting problems in the face of lagging journalism school enrollments.

But how many editors were jolted enough to do something about the prime source of their personnel problems—inadequate salaries?

Bentson himself laid heavy stress on the salary situation. He quoted Joseph Thalheimer of the University of Arkansas as follows:

"I am not happy to see the trend toward public relations, but until newspapers begin to pay better salaries, it's going to continue and many of our better students will go into public relations rather than newspaper work. Newspapers need better-trained personnel, they have for them, but they aren't willing to pay for them."

Bentson also quoted Edwin Emery of the University of Minnesota, who put it up to publishers and editors this way: "We know you have cost problems, but somehow you must raise your sights for the beginning employee. The average beginning salary for college men, many of whom are not the equals of journalism graduates as bright young newcomers in the employment market, is now \$325 a month or \$76 a week. You are placing a terrific burden on journalism educators when the best we can report is that average starting salaries are in the neighborhood of \$65 a week, and that many Guild contracts amount to \$60 a week as a beginning minimum."

Earlier this month, the newspaper industry got similar advice from one of the competitors currently outbidding it in the quest for talent—a radio network. Mutual network commentator Hardy Butk declared in a nationwide broadcast:

"The nation's working press still presents a glaring example of sub-standard wages and many instances of shameful exploitation by employers."

Recent surveys disclose, he said, that top minimums for five-year editorial men in some major metropolitan areas are as low as \$77.50 per week, even where union contracts prevail.

"This is more than a reflection on some publishers responsible—

it is a disgrace to a nation that prides itself on the greatest educational system in the world. "Education in the formal sense may end with a college diploma. In a larger sense it is never-ending. And no group has a higher responsibility than those who report, write, edit and interpret the news, the day-to-day history of our times; no group wields a more powerful influence in moulding public opinion."

"Yet, in comparison to advertising, for example—a field which serves private business interests—we behold a notorious example of rates of pay totally disproportionate to the value and importance of services rendered."

"If teaching is a noble profession, the teacher should be adequately rewarded—whether he sits in front of a blackboard in a classroom or in front of a typewriter in an editorial room."

One newspaper—the Wall Street Journal—is doing something about its own recruiting problems. It has announced a starting salary of \$100 a week for college graduates.

"The new pay rate," said Publisher Bernard Kilgore, "is designed to encourage young men and women entering college to consider journalism as a career and to aid in attracting talented college graduates to the newspaper profession."

But one newspaper isn't enough.

The Inland Daily Press Association last month announced its semi-annual wage and salary survey found the average weekly salary of reporters on 158 participating newspapers to be \$69.76.

Large papers as well as small papers participated in the survey and the average presumably includes all reporters employed by them—those with full experience as well as beginners. The survey also disclosed an average weekly salary of \$77.27 for advertising salesmen and an average hourly wage of \$2.105, or \$54.50 for a 40-hour week, for compositors.

The general attitude of newspaper owners is reflected in the surprising but undisguised pride Inland took in its report. The current average salary for reporters, it noted, represents a 41 percent rise over the \$46.77 average it recorded in June 1948, while the consumer price index shows that the cost of living has risen only 11.5 percent since then.

It's Just Not Cricket, Editor Learns

Grievance Case
History No. 31
The over-zealous supervisor often is a major barrier to peaceful employer-employee relations. But a good, swift grievance sometimes can do wonders in curbing his excesses and even serve an educational function in the process.

That's how the Canadian Wire Service local met a recent encounter with one such supervisor. The local had filed a grievance with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in behalf of a Toronto TV editor, who asserted he had been subjected to a speed-up over a period of several weeks.

A few days after the grievance was filed, he was approached by an editor in charge who said he had been "hurt" to hear of the complaint. Before filing the grievance, he said, the aggrieved editor

should have come to him, the editor in charge, first. The TV editor, he said, "agreed" when they heard of the incident.

On the contrary, the TV editor's Guild colleagues were "aghast" when they heard of what the editor in charge had done.

They promptly filed a second grievance, charging intimidation. In a grievance session with management, there was some disagreement over the definition of "intimidation," but both sides agreed wrong had been done. As a direct result, CBC management has undertaken to draft for the benefit of its supervisory staff—a memo outlining the rudiments of labor-management relations.

Local Copy

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

Newspaper Ad Income Hits \$3 Billion; Linage, Circulation Shatter Records

What Next: ANPA-AFL-CIO?

Every day in every way the American Newspaper Publishers Association looks more and more like a union, which, of course, it is.

Not long ago, the ANPA levied an assessment on its members to build a defense fund (for fighting the government's anti-trust suit against it).

Now the publishers' union has taken a leaf from the Guild, setting up a series of collective bargaining institutes. A series of cross-country conferences for executives who negotiate union contracts for daily papers will be conducted by Chairman George N. Dale of the ANPA Special Standing Committee on labor relations.

added lineage, required more newsprint, of course; 7.7 percent more over the year than was used in 1954. In the same period, total North American newspaper production rose only 7.6 percent.

While most papers carefully guard their profit statements, net income seems to be on the rise with ad lineage and dollars and circulation.

The Chicago Daily News, for example, posted an increase of 10 percent in its net profits for the year 1955. Profits for the year were \$1,501,739, a rise of \$477,319 over 1954 earnings. In addition, the Daily News set aside \$1,455,589 during the year toward a fund for plant and equipment improvements.

The Hearst newspapers took a full-page ad in the New York Times to proclaim that 1955 was their best year yet. "The advertising volume of The Hearst Newspapers for the year 1955," the ad said, "totalled 301,824,259 lines... a gain of 31,030,415 lines over 1954."

And the firms that supply the newspaper industry—machinery manufacturers as well as newsprint companies—are enjoying similar prosperity. Mergenthaler Linotype Company, for one, had a very good year in 1955, increasing its total income after taxes by 11.6 percent.

The entire picture appears to bear out the slogan of the American Newspaper Publishers Association: "Advertising Brings Prosperity." Especially to publishers.

Ford Execs Get 'Cadillac' Severance

A severance pay reserve of \$8,067,000 for directors and officers of the Ford Motor Co. was disclosed for the first time in the company's prospectus for its recent common stock sale.

Largest amount of severance pay set aside for an individual was \$225,000. Two officers, Ernest R. Breech, board chairman, and Henry Ford II, president, would be paid that amount each if they retire from the company.

Like severance pay in most Guild contracts, the money would be paid the man's estate in case of his death.

Data on the amount of money paid in 1955 to officers and directors of Ford showed that Henry Ford II and Breech each received \$321,000 in salary. In addition \$136,000 for each was put into the severance pay reserve.

According to the prospectus, the severance money will be paid over a period of five years when the person retires and agree not to compete with Ford Motor Co. during that period.

Other officers and the amount of severance pay they have accumulated are: John S. Bugas, \$475,000; Lewis D. Crusoe, \$722,500; John R. Davis, \$427,500; Irving A. Duffy, \$425,000; Benson Ford, \$486,000; William C. Ford, \$142,500; William T. Gossett, \$625,000; Delmar S. Harder, \$750,000, and Theodore R. Yntema, \$452,000.

The prospectus also disclosed that Breech has a contract with the Ford Co. providing that if his employment is terminated for reasons other than retirement before he reaches age 60, he will be paid \$50,000 a year retirement pay until he reaches 65. After age 65 he will be paid \$65,000 a year (Local Copy Page, Jan. 27, 1955).

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Representation petition withdrawn by management at NLRB hearing, Feb. 15, Jacksonville, Fla. (Journal circulation 10 sheets).

New York Guild Page One Ball, April 15.

Empire State District Council quarterly meeting, New York, April 15th.

ACTIVITIES

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)
 Guild Reporter deadline at 10 University Place, New York 17, N. Y.; before
 feature and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding
 publication; news bulletin, Wednesday preceding publication.
 Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 15c.
 Yearly \$3.00.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in the
 Act of February 26, 1949.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS
PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSEN
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: CHARLES A. FARR, JR.
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 90 University Place, New York 17, N. Y.
REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 43 Windsor Road,
 No. Quincy, Mass. 5—Richard Lane, 61 North Avenue, Hingham, Mass. 5—James
 E. Woods, 7117 Princeton St., Louis 5, Mo. 4—Fred D. Fletcher, 4267 Raymond
 Way, Santa Rosa, Calif. 5—Arthur Rosenstock, 390 E. 183rd St., Bronx, N.Y.
 4—C. Joseph Beaulieu, 180 Indian Road, Orono, Ontario 5, Canada.
AT-LARGE VICE-PRESIDENTS: Wilfred E. Alexander, 895 Val Park Ave.,
 No. Valley Stream, L.I., N.Y. Ed Marciniak, 21 West Superior, Chicago 18, Ill.
 Daniel M. McLaughlin, 11 Maple St., West Orange, N.J. Robert C. Stafford, Box
 528, West Richfield, Ohio. David Welty, 1281 Westfield Ave., Pittsburgh 18, Pa.
 Harvey H. Wing, 270 26th Ave., San Francisco 21, Calif.
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatt.
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker, III.
INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Brown, Kenneth
 E. Byrd, Joseph J. Campo, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale, Ray Mann, Ray
 Pitt III (Asst. Wire Service Administrator), Maxwell E. H. Fyle, Stephen Kulev
 (Wire Service Administrator).

February 24, 1956

889

Vol. XXIII—No. 5

4th-Quarter Budget Adopted, Includes Some Moving Costs

Approval of a budget totalling \$117,510 for the fourth quarter of the Guild's fiscal year was voted by the International Executive Board, on recommendation of its finance committee.

The figure compares with a budget of \$115,731 for the quarter ended January 31, a period in which expenditures totalled \$110,156.67 against an income of \$107,660.40, both latter figures being subject to audit.

The budget includes an item of \$2,500 as a new entry, marked for meeting some immediate expenses connected with next month's move to the ANG headquarters office from New York to Washington, D. C. It is planned to amortize the full cost of the move over an appropriate period of time, although the bulk of the expenditures will fall due within the next two months.

Physical transfer of the office equipment is set for the weekend of March 31, with the new office in operation on Monday, April 2. The location is in the newly-completed office building owned by the IUE-AFL-CIO, at 1126 16th street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The board approved a settlement formula in final adjustment of the defense fund aid extended to the Detroit Guild during the December-January lockout. The defense fund cost will approximate \$35,000, the board was told by Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

After discussion of the serious aspects of the IUE-Westinghouse strike, the board directed that \$500 per week be contributed to that union's strike fund, the gifts to continue until the next meeting of the board, unless the strike should conclude before that time.

Contributions of \$100 to the flood relief fund of the California AFL-CIO and of \$25 to the American Civil Liberties Union were given approval.

Nearly one half of the \$221,000 balance currently in the defense fund has been deposited in ten different savings banks in the New York area, the committee reported. The dispersal was in compliance with action of the IEB at its November meeting. Bulk of the remainder of the fund is being invested in government savings bonds, together with a purchase already made of Canadian Congress of Labor building bonds.

The finance committee reported that it is continuing study of the problem of sharing costs with locals in exceptional legal cases, and the further problem of board rules hampering the officers in making prompt response to emer-

gency situations, several examples of which have recently arisen.

As a special organizing cost, the board voted continuance of a subsidy of \$100 monthly to the Baltimore local, until the May session can review the local's position at that time.

LA Merger OK Awaits Balloting

Los Angeles, Calif.—Members of the Los Angeles Editorial Association, a federally chartered union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are to be polled by referendum to determine their wishes as to joining forces with the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

The association, made up of editorial employees of the Los Angeles Examiner, last week heard a report by a special fact-finding committee which had voted, six to none, with three abstentions, to favor the change. The committee had met with Guild and AFL spokesmen before making its decision and report.

The Examiner is a Hearst-owned daily, without Guild contract, but the Guild is under contract at the second Hearst paper here, the Herald-Express. Some operations of the two dailies are currently being merged, and the Guild has held extra-contractual negotiations with Her-Ex management in a successful try at saving seniority rights if staff reduction occurs in the Guild jurisdiction.

One proposal by the editorial association, that joint negotiations be undertaken in partnership with the Guild in the future, was turned down by the Guild officers as being impractical. The merger step was then put forward, and the Guild said it would welcome the association members, if the membership made such a decision.

Memphis Guild Chooses Convention Delegates

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Guild has already chosen its quota of delegates to the ANG convention at Toronto next July. IEB Vice, President Richard Lane, Wanda Patterson and local president Tom Pappas will be the local's delegates, with Jack Everett, secretary-treasurer, and local vice president Elton Whisenant serving as alternates.

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
 Washington Guild

EISENHOWER'S VETO of the gas bill under scores the brilliant, almost virtuoso skill with which his managers have steadily undercut their Democratic opponents by robbing them of success issues. Three years of the Great Crusade have solved none of the problems the President inherited, have seen accumulated social deficiencies piled higher, have dangerously weakened our international position. But the Democrats, all jabbering and bewildered, are in poor position to exploit these really colossal failures.

Eisenhower's record on the gas bill is an almost perfect example of the technique of his managers. As Senate debate on the bill opened, Republican leaders told reporters after a White House conference that the bill had a green light and the President would sign it. True to form, the GOP senators finally voted 31 to 14 in favor of the measure—many of the Aye votes coming from conservative states—and they weren't deterred by the now celebrated speech by Senator Francis Case (R., S.D.) talking about gas-lobby money moving into his campaign funds.

BUT THE MEN AROUND EISENHOWER learned very quickly where the proffered \$2,500 to Case came from—straight from the "personal funds" of Howard B. Keck, president of an oil-and-gas corporation notorious in a backneering industry for its freewheeling operations. The George committee investigating the issue also knew all about it even before the minor-league Nebraska lawyer, John M. Neff, and Elmer Patman, a Texas lawyer, admitted the facts in public hearings.

The men around Ike had the benefit of further inside information before Eisenhower had to act on the gas bill. Deputy Attorney General Rogers got a "voluntary" call from the Nebraska U. S. district attorney, Donald R. Ross, explaining that he had been mixed up with Neff, some talk about campaign funds and a little quiet lobbying with the two Nebraska Republican senators, Carl Curtis and Roman Hruska. This was relayed by Rogers, presumably, to the White House. As Senator Albert Gore began making emphatic noises about a hard-hitting investigation a first-class scandal obviously was blowing up.

The Great Crusade itself floated into office in 1952 on a sea of oil-and-gas money, paid for in advance by a promise to sign a tide-and-oil bill, and to be "right-thinking" otherwise, but the Neff-Patman-Keck-Case-Curtis-Hruska thing began to look dangerous.

The President, who probably was sincerely if naively shocked when the facts were presented, torpedoed his oil-and-gas friends without compunction. The gas bill went down the drain—and the Democratic charges of a "giveaway" Administration were stuffed down the throat of Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic floor leader from the oil empire of Texas.

THE GREAT CRUSADE has built no schools—but it says it wants to build them this year, so that issue is no longer clear-cut. It has built no highways, but this year it no longer insists on a bond financing plan to enrich bankers with \$11 billion in interest, and that issue is at least muddled. The Crusade cut back on hospital construction but this year it wants to expand construction. It has built no new federal power projects but at least it hasn't sold Grand Coulee and the TVA in fee simple, and it backed down on Dixon-Yates.

The farmers are in trouble, and some of them

are angry, but the Republican National Committee has sent out Agriculture Secretary Benson to stir farmers against city workers, and Benson has replaced Labor Secretary Mitchell as the Administration's "expert" on industrial economics, at least in the farm areas. The device may work: No group is immune to animosity deliberately fomented by appeals to the lowest emotions of jealousy and spite, even when the provocateur is manifestly trying to save his own skin by turning wrath elsewhere.

In substantive matters, the Administration is little better than a mess. It has no plan of its own for highway taxes, and no determination to beat down the selfish lobbies working at cross-purposes against each other, and push through a program designed as honestly as possible in the general interest. Though it says belatedly that it wants schools, it furnishes no leadership to get the necessary legislation. The President indicates that he opposes the disastrous Powell amendment—his House floor leader, Joseph Martin, cynically supports it. On farm legislation, minimum wage and social security improvements, the Crusade will go no further than it can be driven. On all these issues, Eisenhower lets things drift. He never decides.

The deterioration of our foreign policy is genuinely shocking. The Soviets have launched a brilliant flexible campaign to influence Asia and have penetrated the Middle East to a point where they can declare a vital interest in the area. They have never ceased their efforts to nibble and whittle at the North Atlantic Alliance. Chancellor Adenauer is losing power in West Germany, France is torn by her weaknesses, and the divergencies between American and British viewpoints in the Far East are at present unbridgeable.

What has the Great Crusade offered to meet the pronounced shift of Soviet tactics and the perceptible drift of the neutral nations toward the Soviet orbit? Literally nothing except Eisenhower's pronouncement at the Geneva Summit conference last summer that the United States really, truly didn't want to incinerate the world by launching nuclear war—an assurance that would never have been necessary except for Dulles' foolish braggadocio about "massive retaliation" at times and places of "our own choosing."

EISENHOWER is as much a prisoner of Senators Knowland and Bridges, in regard to the Far East and a sensible way to approach Red China, as he was three years ago when he made his famous "unleashing" Chiang Kai-shek declaration in his first State of the Union message. There has been nothing in his Administration comparable to the decisiveness and courage with which Harry S. Truman moved to meet new situations. He doesn't either understand or care much for Point Four, although the Soviets have adopted our own invention and are beating us with it in critical corners of the world.

This department, in short, isn't happy with the Great Crusade, with or without Eisenhower. I will gladly admit that the Crusade's real men of affairs—Sherman Adams, Herbert Brownell, the bankers, the oil-and-gas millionaires who regularly graced Ike's bridge, golf games and dinners prior to the heart attack—have done a masterly political job of making the Democrats look like bores. Lyndon Johnson is unbuttoned and forlorn, the domestic and foreign issues are almost hopelessly confused, and it will require a remarkable Democratic presidential nominee to clarify them again in the short moments between convention time in mid-August and the November election.

Ask New Hearing In Jacksonville Labor Board Case

Jacksonville, Fla.—Management of the Jacksonville Journal has withdrawn a representation petition filed last month when confronted with a Guild demand for recognition of its circulation department employees.

The Jacksonville Guild moved promptly to file its own petition for the same group, and will seek an early date for a hearing and election.

The withdrawal of management's petition came when a field examiner for the National Relations Board opened the proceedings at the federal building here. The Jacksonville local of the Independent Mailers union had filed an intervention in the case, avow-

ing that the definition of the appropriate bargaining unit would encroach on its jurisdiction.

The mailers local was found to be in noncompliance with the filing requirements of the labor law and was accordingly ruled out of the hearing. At this, management counsel moved for adjournment of the hearing, and when this was denied, withdrew the petition.

The Guild holds an editorial department contract at the Journal, and sought ANG aid when Guild interest developed among circulation employees. International Representative Max Fyle has been assigned to the scene.

The Guild local this week adopted new bylaws, for approval of the IEB, and voted to affiliate with the Southern District Council.

Harrisburg

Harrisburg, Pa.—Officers of the Harrisburg Guild for 1956 who will be installed at a dinner next Sunday are as follows:

President, John S. Remaly; vice presidents, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker and Jack Neilson; secretary, M. W. Milliron; treasurer, Harry Goff, who is retiring president; and member-at-large of the executive committee, Dane Wert.