

The Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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Higher Court Holds Times Must Arbitrate Dismissal Of Barnet For '5th' Plea

New York.—The dismissal of copyreader Melvin L. Barnet by the New York Times has been held by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court to be subject to arbitration.

The unanimous decision by a five-judge court reversed a stay of arbitration obtained by the Times from Supreme Court Justice Felix C. Benveniste on the grounds that the Guild, in seeking arbitration, was not acting in the interests of Times unit members, who had voted not to recommend arbitration.

The Guild's appeal victory was viewed as especially significant in upholding its position that since the local is party to the contract, not the unit, the unit cannot overrule a decision of the local to proceed under the contract's terms.

Barnet was discharged by the

Times after he invoked the 5th Amendment last July before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee in refusing to answer a question as to whether he had been a Communist Party member before 1943. He testified he had not been a party member since then.

The Times said its dismissal

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Boston Post Continues, Says Fox, Will Make Good On Pay By July 7

Boston, Mass.—Publisher John Fox doesn't intend to sell the Boston Post, and will meet all his outstanding obligations to employees in full by this weekend, he declared last Thursday to a meeting of union representatives seeking both to learn his intentions and collect for unpaid wages due their memberships for periods up to two weeks.

Financial difficulties at the Post, of which Fox is the sole stockholder, came to national attention when government demands for payment of accumulated withholding taxes were filed against the Post corporation, and when for two successive weeks, some payroll checks "bounced" when presented for payment.

Fox told a four-hour session of union men, held at his State Street office, that he had obtained SEC permission to dispose of some \$3.5 million in securities and that nearly half that total had found ready buyers. The proceeds would more than meet all his obligations at the Post, he said, and he intends to continue publishing a Democratic newspaper.

The publisher committed himself formally in a signed statement which read as follows:

"To the unions whose members are employed by Post Publishing Company:

"I hereby in my personal and individual capacity as sole stockholder of Post Publishing Company, and publisher of the Boston Post, guarantee without qualification or reservation the full performance of all of the contractual obligations of Post Publishing Company with you, and without limiting the foregoing, I guarantee specifically that all obligations from this day onward by Post

It was in December, 1954, that Publisher Fox made one of his infrequent appearances at the Boston Post building, toured the offices and ordered 58 employees dismissed, eight for "inefficiency" and the rest for "economy" reasons.

In subsequent Guild litigation, it developed that "inefficiency" was defined, in the management book, as having one or both feet off the floor at one's desk.

Publishing Company will be met as due.

"I further guarantee that all obligations of every nature, without limitation, arising out of any contractual obligations with any of you and of any relation with any or all employees will have been brought up to date by July 7, 1956."

Union leaders attending the session were quoted as being satisfied with Fox's presentation of the situation.

A subsequent meeting of the Post unit members of the Boston Newspaper Guild voted to await this week's payroll developments before invoking concerted union action.

An informal poll showed that the Guild members had been paid last week in cash, a day or two later than customary. About half of the Guildmen present had the

experience of seeing their previous week's paychecks dishonored by banks. Commercial department paydays in Tuesday, editorial staffers are paid on Wednesday.

The unit meeting was called to discuss whether a resolution of "no pay, no work" should be adopted. Unit officials, with ANG Vice President John H. Thompson, who is local president, and John C. Cort, executive secretary, reported on their attendance at the session which Fox addressed earlier the same evening.

The Guild local itself has a claim on Fox, in the form of about \$1,000 in dues, deducted under a checkoff plan, but not turned over to the local Guild treasury.

That is a small drop in the Fox bucket, however. The publisher himself estimated that the Post owes about \$1.5 million, and he blamed the Republican administration at Washington for most of his financial troubles, intimating that his political enemies were "tampering" with his sources of credit in retaliation for his Democratic partisan views. He had, he declared, been "squeezed out" of more than 100 banks where normally he could arrange financing. He was sorry, he told the union men, that he had supported the Eisenhower campaign in 1952.

The government claim for un-

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Delegates Head For Canada — Largest ANG Convention

Toronto, Ont.—By rail, plane and car some 235 delegates, many of them bringing their families and combining vacation plans with their Guild business, were heading this weekend for the 23rd annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild.

It is eighteen years since this lakeside city was host to an ANG convention. In 1938 the late Heywood Brown, first president and founder of the union, presided at a Toronto convention which was proud to register 180 delegates from the Guild's 50 local organizations, the result of five years of arduous, sometimes heartbreaking effort by hardy pioneers in their field.

They made history at their meetings in the King Edward Hotel, and history has continued to be made as the Guild has grown to its 1956 stature.

Today the Guild has doubled its number of locals, and its membership has grown from 1938's figure of 17,000 to the break-through of the 28,000 ceiling in total dues-payers, recorded on May 1 of this year.

Eighteen years ago the ANG had only 77 contracts. Today there are nearly 200 agreements, extending their protections not only to Guildsmen but by their mere existence bettering the lot of newspaper employees everywhere on the continent.

The Guild spent less than \$100,000 during the year for which the 1938 convention heard reports, and took in \$18,000 less than that amount during the year, for a whopping deficit. This year the IEB submits a budget which totals nearly \$430,000, and is predicated on keeping that figure in balance.

There have been changes in Toronto, too, Guildwise, in the eighteen year period. World War

II claimed the first attention of Toronto Guild leaders, as it did of all Canadians, and the local here, small at best, languished and disappeared. But in 1948 there was a resurgence of interest, with the return of military personnel, and Toronto was re-chartered. Its spectacular expansion thereafter has made it today the third largest local in ANG, exceeded in membership only by New York and San Francisco-Oakland.

And from the beginnings in Toronto have arisen locals in Ottawa, in the Canadian wire services and in far west British Columbia, across the 4,000-mile extent of the Dominion.

This largest Guild convention will find that the local committees have been busy preparing for their comfort and entertainment.

There are six scheduled events open to all convention visitors—delegates, wives and families—and in addition three planned particularly for wives.

For the first time the Toronto Guild is sponsoring a Headliners Ball. It will be at 9 o'clock Saturday evening at the convention hotel, the Royal York, and will launch the festivities for the week to come.

Delegates who cannot arrive until Sunday may start their convention rounds with a reception at a suburban club, to reach which bus transportation will be furnished from the hotel, starting at 5 p.m.

On Monday, while delegates are at the first day business session in the convention hall, their wives are to be guests, during the afternoon, of the Canadian Wine Institute, with a trip to the Parkdale Winery.

That evening, too, the Canadian Guild locals have joined forces to play host to what they term a "roving cocktail party," open to all.

Records show that back in 1938, the delegates were invited to visit Niagara Falls, making the trip from Toronto by steamer. The present-day version of that trip is planned for Tuesday afternoon, for delegates' wives, via Trans-Canada Airlines. Buses will leave the hotel for Malton Airport, and the guests will be flown over the City of Toronto, across Lake Ontario and above the Niagara Gorge, all in a matter of minutes.

The convention banquet is set for 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening, again at the convention hotel. Guest speaker for the evening, which is as close to a "formal" affair as Guild convention tradition permits, will be Gordon C. Cushing, executive vice president of the newly-merged Canadian Labor Congress. Mr. Cushing will be presented to the audience by A. R. Mosher, CLC's honorary president.

On Wednesday afternoon, as

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Retroactive Pay Checks Are Due For INS-INP Bureau Employees

Pay adjustments resulting from a newly-approved contract between the ANG and Hearst's International News Service and International News Photos were expected in next week's pay envelopes for Guild-jurisdiction employees of the two services.

Last month's deadline for balloting by the members showed an approval vote by a ratio of seven to three, and in such numbers that outstanding ballots could not alter the outcome.

Improved minimum pay was

made effective in ten bureaus across the country as a result of upgrading, and a top minimum of \$141.50 for newsmen now prevails after six years of experience.

The contract gains were embodied in a formula proposed in federal mediation, after direct negotiations brought about a stalemate.

Max Fine, of the New York office, heads the Guild's national committee for the employes group.

First ANG Pact In West Canada Signed At British Columbia

New Westminster, B.C.—ANG's first Canadian contract west of Toronto has been signed by Local 220 and the British Columbian, New Westminster's only daily.

The contract covers some 35 employees in all non-mechanical departments, and brings pay increases ranging to as much as \$10.75 for some job categories. Top reporter minimums go to \$94.50 under the terms.

The agreement is for two years, and calls for one general increase of 5 percent retroactive to last January 1, and another of 2 percent effective during the second year of the contract. Some job classifications were upgraded beyond this point, and a new classification, that of city

editor, was ordered. Increases of \$5 were agreed upon, in addition to the percentage boosts, for the news editor, assistant news editor, sports editor, photographers and proofreaders.

Other provisions call for a Guild Shop, sick leave with a maximum of 13 weeks' pay, job security, maintenance of pay differentials, information to Guild, and premium pay for holidays and overtime.

Charles Dale, international representative, headed the local's negotiating team.

Members of the local previously had been organized under a direct charter from the former Canadian Congress of Labor, but voted to affiliate with the American Newspaper Guild.

Convention Delegates

Preconvention filing of credentials for convention delegates, adopted this year for the first time as a result of a recommendation by last year's Albany convention, has been largely followed by locals in preparation for the Toronto gathering next week.

ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., had received up to last Friday, the June 29 deadline at Washington, documentation for 235 delegates and alternates. That constitutes the largest group in Guild convention records. Two previous annual sessions, those at Washington in 1950 and Boston in 1953, had totaled 200 in actual floor attendance.

Since several locals known to be sending representatives to Toronto are not in the advance listing, by how much the Toronto total will exceed previous large Guild conventions will not be known until the credentials committee makes its report at the convention itself.

Registration facilities will be set up Sunday and Monday, for accommodating late arrivals.

Those listed as of last week were:

Akron—Richard H. Dietz, Lloyd R. Stoyer.

Albany—Kathleen Treadway, Chris Cunningham, George Kearney, James Gallagher.

Atlanta—Arthur P. Kay, Boston—John C. Cort, John H. Thompson, John R. Wright, Charles Leveroni, Robert E. Glynn, Daniel P. Murphy, Edward J. Connelly, George A. Harris, Jack Brandy.

Baltimore—Battle Creek—Bay City—Bridgeport—Brooklyn—H. Corinne Thompson.

Buffalo—Robert Stein, Charles Dineen, Robert E. Van Wagoner, Al Popiel, Francis Skimin.

Chattanooga—Chicago—Robert P. Holley, Ed Marcinak, Ray Pasnick, Tom Branagan, Agnes B. Clement, Gene Hindeau, Carlton H. De, Chastanet—Michael Mastrolito, Harry Reckner, Emma Lawhead, Irwin Bauer.

Cleveland—Eugene A. Kelly, Michael Hresbeck, William M. Davy, Robert C. Stafford, Forrest Allen, Richard Smith, Milton Lapine, James Turner.

Columbus—Leon E. Roetger, Orville W. Moccabee, Robert J. Havel.

Dallas—Denver—Donald W. MacMillan, Harry T. Farrar.

Detroit—Frances D'Onofri, Louis H. Cook, Edwin W. Scott, Don H. Ball, Charles Manos, Betty L. Salisbury, Edwin N. Winge, Leo Donovan, Warren H. Stromberg, Julius Goodman, Jr., Raymond L. Courage.

Elizabethtown—Guy D. Peck, 3rd, Herb Nebel, John J. Tagerty, Jr., Fred Cassin, Daniel A. McLaughlin.

Eric—Elwyn W. Hildum, Bernice Brower, Peter Sala, Charles Stockman.

Gary—Grand Rapids—George R. Moraski.

Great Falls—Hammond—Edward P. Keck.

Hampton Roads—Harrisburg—Hawthorn—Roy Cummings.

Hazleton—Ray Lockler, Pat Kintz, Joe Patronella.

Indiana County—Haig Anlian, Marvin Dukin.

Indianapolis—Joliet—

Kansas City—Robert S. Galimore, Kenneth—LeRoy Anderson.

Kingston—Willard Yarbrough, Lake Superior—Lansing—Harold R. Walton, Lehigh Valley—E. Fred McCready.

Lima—Chester F. Swegan, Joseph Connor.

Los Angeles—Jens P. Brown, Donald J. Brackenbury, Ollie Hiest, Justin P. McCarthy, Jr., Sidney R. Meemes, Wilbur L. Norton, Henry Santistevan.

Madison—Fred Bowler, Manchester—Paul Lacaille, Massillon—Memphis—Wanda Patterson, Richard P. Lane, Jack N. Everett.

Milwaukee—Monk—New Orleans—Elias McCollister, Edward Desobry.

New Westminster—New York—Joseph P. Murphy, Thomas J. Murphy, Leola Potoker, Thomas Doherty, Leeds Eugene Connolly, Andrew Rapp, Thomas J. Fay, John E. Deegan, Harold Miller, Joseph B. Frankmer, Helen Anthony Stella, Marion Minus, Alfred Franceschetti, Farnsworth Fowle, August Mosca, Joseph Rattigan, Victor Leo, Arthur Rosenstock, Wilfred Alexander.

Ottawa—Murray Goldblatt, Eric Cawdon, Ben Dworkin, Pawtucket—Frank C. Pritchard, Ben Poutien.

Greater Philadelphia—I. Michael Segel, John M. Burns, Joe Semonski, Roberta Bailey, William Streckfuss, Gilman Spencer, Joseph Kane, David Bittan, David S. Schick, Joseph Martin, Elizabeth Kilber.

Pittsburgh—Leo Finegold, Aldo Colautti, John C. Minihan, David L. Welty, Helen M. Miner.

Portland, Me.—J. Lynn Wykoff, Robert E. Nast.

Pueblo—Kenneth E. Hudson, Reno—Richmond—Rochester—Thomas J. Murphy, Alan Nash, Kurt E. Adams, Leo Cair.

Rutland—Sacramento—Max Call, Ray

St. Louis—Rollin H. Everett, Raymond L. Krieger, Kenneth L. Moore, Clove Mathews, Jack Matthews, Maurice Dowling, Helen Steinberg, Charles Sherman, Judy Markovich, Peter V. Rahn, Ray Vodka, Guy Thompson, John Sablin.

Salem—Frank Murphy, San Antonio—Harry C. Burkhalter, San Diego—David B. Carlsson, Thomas L. Crowner.

San Francisco—Oakland—Al Dipman, Sam B. Eubanks, Bob Gullies, Jack Howard, Ray Stansfield, Stan Wiseman, Harvey H. Wing, Fred D. Fletcher, Kenneth Cottrell, Edna Vice.

San Jose—Charles Goodman, Dale Lane, Frank Bonanno, Seattle—Tacoma—George W. Lambert, Hugh H. Harrison, Shoberg—Yern H. Fox.

St. Paul—R. H. Dodsley, Thomas A. Fennell, Stockton—Tom Sprague, Tom Marquis.

Terre Haute—Robert F. Bruner, Toledo—Kenneth E. Rieger, Winston Cram, James E. Richardson, Cletus G. Buckenmeyer.

Toronto—Francis Jones, C. J. Beaudier, R. H. Buchanan, M. J. Russell, Nada Bozner, R. E. Thompson, Walter G. Ball, Ralph Hyman, W. G. Brooks, Arthur G. Green, Jerry MacDonald, Lillian E. Thain, Harold Russell, Ruth Clark.

Twin Cities—John Carmichael, Adolph Johnson, William F. Brooks, Jr., J. H. Anderson, Jr., Miriam Alburn, Richard E. Wenek, Guy Hagenstein, Ronald J. Brinkman.

Utica—Charles M. McCarthy, Washington—Arthur Riordan, Harris G. Monroe, Jr., Mitzel Bales, G. Russell Thornton, Jack W. Hayes.

Waterbury—Wilkes-Barre—Robert Patton, Joseph F. Collis, Edward Uzella, Woonsocket—Edgar J. Allaire, York—S. Leon Trone, Martin M. Goldman.

Youngstown—William R. Loch, National Wire Service Council—J. Harley Murray, Francis Brennan, James Scott, Robert M. Liles, Robert Ford.

Resignation Ends St. Louis Dispute After Strike Bid Wins Guild Point

St. Louis, Mo.—A dispute between the Guild and St. L. News-house's St. Louis Globe-Democrat over the dismissal of a young reporter was closed out by resignation of the reporter when he obtained a job in the promotion department of a Kansas City hotel at better pay.

The resignation came shortly after management agreed, in the face of an impending strike vote, to arbitrate the dismissal, for alleged incompetence, even though arbitration machinery is not provided in the contract.

The Globe-Democrat had proposed to fire the reporter after six months of service with the paper and four months of previous experience, charging incompetence and claiming the sole right to judge competence. Management at first refused to arbitrate the case. Then it proposed to arbitrate the question of whether the publisher should be

the sole judge of competence. Finally, after the Guild distributed notices of a strike-vote meeting, the company agreed to arbitrate only the question of the individual employee's competence.

Thus, while the question posed by the dismissal was avoided by the reporter's resignation, the local did win recognition of the right to a voice in the judging of an employee's competence.

The local originally sought arbitration of the case after a committee investigation confirmed beliefs of the reporter's fellow workers that the proposed discharge was unjust. The Guild held that while it did not seek to freeze incompetent beginners into jobs, at the same time it did not intend to permit injustice.

ANG had pledged full support to the local in the event a strike proved necessary to protect its job security rights.

... Times Reversed

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was on the ground that Barnett's conduct culminating in refusal to testify had caused it to lose confidence in him as a member of its news staff.

The Times unit grievance committee, by an 11 to 4 vote, and later the unit itself, by a 37 to 235 vote, recommended that the case not be arbitrated. The local Executive Committee, however, rejected the recommendation and voted to press for arbitration of the discharge.

The Times then obtained its stay of arbitration from Justice Benveniste.

The stay was granted, "on the theory that the Guild in demanding arbitration could only do so as the agent for the Times unit and since the members of the Times unit had voted in the referendum against recommending arbitration, the Guild as agent was bound by the expressed wishes of its principal, the Times unit. In other words, the action of the Times unit at the aforementioned meeting was final and conclusive on its agent, the Guild."

"We do not agree with this theory because it misconstrues the intent of the parties to the agreement and makes an inappropriate application of the law of agency to internal union affairs. While it is true that the Guild entered into the agreement for itself and on behalf of all employees of the Times, the manifest intent of the parties was that the decision to arbitrate or not to arbitrate remained exclusively with the Guild, as distinguished from any single employee or group of employees covered thereunder."

The Appellate Division noted there was nothing expressed or implied in the Guild's contract with the Times to indicate that the right to arbitrate was to be

subject to the authorization, ratification or rejection of the Times unit. The unit's vote, the decision added, constituted a recommendation, not a mandate.

The justices further noted that it is recognized that in a collective bargaining agreement the conventional rules of principal and agent do not come into play.

"At common law, as well as under statutory law, labor organizations have always been considered unincorporated associations. Such groups, unlike corporations, have no existence independent of their membership. Therefore, it has been held that a union is not liable for the acts of its members, in their official capacity or approval by the entire membership."

"Once an agent has been designated for collective bargaining purposes, the membership it represents cannot assume to reject certain acts of its bargaining representatives and accept others. To hold otherwise would make a sham of all labor negotiations and would be a refutation of long experience in that field."

The question posed, the Appellate Division stated, was whether the Times discharge presented an arbitrable issue within the scope of the contract. It found that there were arbitrable issues and that they must be decided by the arbitrator. It then reversed the stay of arbitration and granted the Guild's motion to compel arbitration.

The decision was written by Justice Francis L. Valente, with the concurrence of Justices Bernard Botwin, Benjamin J. Rabin, Joseph A. Cox and Martin M. Frank.

The Guild was represented by Herman E. Cooper, DeCaro, the local's attorneys.

Paid Presidency, Voting Rules Up For Action At Convention

Proposals for significant changes in the ANG's administrative structure and election and referendum procedures are among major items up for consideration by the Toronto convention.

Last year at the Albany convention the Cleveland Guild urged ANG to consider a paid presidency, and biennial rather than annual conventions. An interim committee, which will report to the Toronto session, was named to study the questions. It was composed of Vice Presidents C. Joseph Beaudier of Toronto and Arthur Rosenstock of New York, Sam McGuire of Detroit, Frances Hapgood of Portland, Me., and Forrest Allen of Cleveland, chairman.

The committee voted 4 to 2, at its meeting in May, to recommend no change in the existing administrative structure, which calls for an unpaid president and two salaried officers—an executive vice president and a secretary-treasurer. McGuire and Allen dissented.

The committee also agreed, without dissent, to suggest no change in the present system of annual conventions. It voted to recommend, however, that the IEB and the ANG staff work out a plan for regional summer seminars or some other possible substitute for conventions in non-election years for submission to the 1957 convention.

The changes in the constitutional provisions governing elec-

tion procedure are recommended by the IEB "to establish uniformity of procedure among locals in conducting ANG elections and referenda, and to prevent the announcement of results by some locals while others are still balloting, with possible influence upon the voters."

The proposal calls for the International Election and Referendum Committee to set an election period of not more than six consecutive days during which each local shall, at its discretion, establish a day or days for voting. Ballot boxes would be opened and ballots counted only on the last day of the election period.

Long Signs Repeal Of La. Wreck Law

Baton Rouge, La.—Gov. Earl Long kept a campaign pledge by signing a bill previously adopted by the state legislature to repeal a so-called "right-to-work" law enacted under a previous administration in 1954. The action climaxed intensive political effort by organized labor.

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Cleric Declares Guild Improves Press Output

Detroit, Mich.—Members of the Catholic Press Convention, meeting at Dallas last month, heard Rev. Stanley F. Borucki, a member of the Detroit local's "Michigan Catholic" unit, praise Guild membership as a means of improving the quality of output of Church publications.

Father Borucki spoke on "The Layman and the Catholic Press," with particular reference to paid employees of such publications.

He said, in part: "In reading and studying Catholic publications, the reader will soon discover that the vast majority of our newspapers and magazines fall short in news coverage, make-up, general interest and type faces, when compared with secular publications."

"There are a number of reasons for that difference. First and foremost, it may be a question of finances and/or printing equipment. Or it may be the limited number on the staff or a staff limited in ability."

"It is not the purpose of this discussion to treat the first two questions. It is in the scope of this discussion, however, to consider the layman working in Catholic publications."

"In so many clerically operated publications, it is noticeable that the layman suffers from an inferiority complex. This complex comes from the fact that the layman does not realize that he is a 'natural' or a stable part of the Catholic press. The layman does not seem to be aware of the fact that he is an integral part of the machinery and is not just filling in because there are not enough priests or brothers to go around."

"The solution to that problem is that the layman working in the Catholic press must join the priests or brothers at the regular staff meetings. Such participation would enhance the publication because the layman would contribute valuable suggestions. It is our belief that in many instances the layman feels it is a mere second-stringer and loses that special interest it should have in putting out a better paper or magazine. Such regular staff meetings in which the layman would help diminish the all too common feeling that a publication's policy decisions are all made by the clergy caucus. Hence, the priest-editor or publisher should determine and delegate authority, extend responsibility and share confidence with the lay workers."

"Do our Catholic publications have first-rate journalists? Yes, many do have. But perhaps, more have not. Many publications have often attracted laymen who are second-rate newspapermen or aspiring daily newspapermen who never made the grade. Many publications have on their staff men who could not get a job elsewhere and, hence, have not that fire and ambition which is found in their fellow workers for secular publications."

"How can this be accomplished? There is an old saying, 'You get only that for what you pay.' This holds true for journalists. Of course, it does not mean that the salary must be necessarily as financially rewarding as it is on the secular publication. But, it does mean that the layman—a good journalist—must be given a living wage for himself and his family; he must be given other employment benefits; such as, pensions, insurance, sick leave and so on. Only too frequently are our publishers penny pinchers and dollar

Delegates (Continued from Page 1)

early as committee sessions will allow, but delegates and guests are to be ferried across Toronto Bay to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, where the City of Toronto will join with the Toronto Guild personnel. While the official program starts at 4:30 at the club, buses and boats will begin their shuttle operations at 5 o'clock, with subsequent departure times at half hour intervals.

Delegates' wives will be taken on a tour of Molson's Brewery as guests of the management, on Thursday afternoon. Bus service is from the Royal York at 1:45 o'clock.

Following the close of convention business Friday afternoon, the Toronto Men's Press Club will be the locale of a cocktail party, last social event of the week.

For better legislation keep your eye on your Congressman.

IEB Urges Ban On Long-Term Pacts, Seeks Closer Liaison With Locals

In an attempt to combat a trend toward long-term contracts, the IEB has recommended constitutional changes to the Toronto convention, which, if adopted, will limit the duration of contracts to no more than two years and assure the Board's Contracts Committee of closer contact with the progress of local negotiations.

"The situation which brought the matter dramatically to a head," the Board notes in its report to the convention, "was, of course, the conclusion of the Washington Post & Times-Herald contract—a situation in which, despite its disturbing nature, the Contracts Committee found itself almost powerless to take any effective action."

"It is not the IEB's desire to invade the autonomy of locals, nor to take 'punitive' action in cases where the free exercise of local autonomy results in contracts or situations which the IEB believes undesirable, or dangerous. It is the Board's desire—and it makes its recommendation in this spirit—to find ways in which it can bring whatever weight it has to bear on what it considers dangerous situations, and to do so before matters have so solidified that further action, whether by the Contracts Committee or the IEB, or ANG officers, will be futile."

"The problem is to find a means, within our democratic constitutional processes, for allowing the ANG an opportunity to act, while it is not yet too late."

Text of the constitutional changes proposed by the Board appears below. The IEB also urges the convention to give earnest consideration to problems raised by economy dismissals and seniority, lockouts growing out of

strikes by other unions, transfers within the plant and the funding of severance pay. Studies of these problems, it was noted, are being undertaken by the ANG officers, staff and counsel with a view toward incorporating appropriate language and changes in a revised Model Contract.

The Board also calls the convention's attention to the collective bargaining program of the New York Guild, under which the local will press for the 30-hour work week, full payroll information and other data and an increase in minimums which would bring selected classifications to a top minimum of \$200 a week.

Reiterating previous recommendations, the IEB also asks the convention to:

• Urge locals to step up their efforts to obtain the minimum wage goals of \$150 a week for experienced employees in key editorial, advertising and circulation classifications, and at least \$75 for all adult classifications.

• Call on locals to redouble their efforts to obtain full union and job security, genuine and unqualified severance pay and adequate grievance machinery.

• Insist that locals eliminate dual work, obtain the 35-hour week and higher overtime and holiday pay to eliminate the undue strain and speedup to which many members now are being subjected as a result of management efforts to operate with skeleton staffs.

• Suggest that locals continue to seek adequate retirement

benefits; but also warn them against acceptance of pension arrangements entirely paid for by members through waiver of wage increases.

• Urge locals to exercise extreme caution in the presentation and subsequent handling of contract proposals and to be guided by the advice of the Contracts Committee and ANG Counsel in these procedures.

In Local Balloting

Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Ind.—Joe Pedicone has been named president of the Indianapolis Newspaper Guild, succeeding Glenn Ballinger. Other officers named are:

Vice presidents, Eddie Jester and Ron Gilbert; secretary, Theresa Webb; treasurer, Ervin Freudenberg; chairman, Dan News unit, Frank Grimm; chairman Star-News advertising, Gertrude DeFalso; chairman Star editorial maintenance, Phil Clifford.

Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn.—Harry Rydell, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, elected commercial vice president of the Twin Cities Guild, replacing Daniel Herridge. . . . Peter G. Pafalis, D.P. editorial staffer, named as director-at-large, the post heretofore held by Rydell.

IEB Proposals For Bargaining Changes As Drafted For Toronto Convention

The IEB recommends that Sections 1 and 3 of Article XVIII, Collective Bargaining, be amended as follows: (New language in boldface, deletions bracketed.)

Section 1.

(c) Unless the IEB gives specific permission, no contract shall fail to provide for the Guild Shop, Severance Pay, adequate Job Security, and not more than the five-day, 40-hour week; nor shall any contract fail to provide for the incorporation of the full amount of any general increase in the minimums, nor shall any contract contain a no-strike clause. Without permission of the IEB, no contract shall be for a period of more than two years nor shall any two-year contract fail to provide for either a mid-term wage increase or for a reopening on wages.

Section 3.

(a) All contract proposals shall be submitted to the IEB Contracts Committee at least 30 (15) days in advance of submission to the employee, etc., delete the last sentence of (a) and make it the first sentence of a new section (b) which will read:

(b) The IEB Contracts Committee shall be kept informed of the progress of negotiations. As new proposals or counterproposals are made, and as tentative or preliminary or partial agreements are reached on any parts, sections or clauses of a contract, the text thereof shall immediately be forwarded to the IEB Contracts Committee.

(c) (Present (b) revised) The text of the proposed (final draft of a) contract shall be submitted to the IEB Contracts Committee before submission for ratification by the unit or units immediately concerned and by any other Guild body as provided by the Local bylaws and before signature (and shall receive the approval of the IEB Contracts Committee before signature). The IEB Contracts

Committee shall be allowed 10 days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and any time lost in seeking clarification or information from the Local, in which to examine such proposed contract (final draft) and advise the Local as to its conformity with the Constitution and the Collective Bargaining Program.

(d) (Present (c) revised) If within the aforesaid period following receipt of the proposed (final draft of a) contract, the IEB Contracts Committee determines that the proposed contract (draft) contains deviations from the Collective Bargaining Program or the ANG Constitution sufficiently serious to make it unacceptable (withhold approval) it shall so advise the Local. (And shall, if necessary, designate a representative to investigate.) In the event (approval is withheld) the proposed contract is disapproved, the Local shall not sign the proposed contract until the IEB gives specific permission.

(e) (all new) If in the judgment of the IEB Contracts Committee the course of negotiations indicates that the proposed contract will contain deviations from the Collective Bargaining Program or from the ANG Constitution sufficiently serious to make it unacceptable, or if a proposed contract is ruled unacceptable by the IEB Contracts Committee, the Executive Vice President shall have the right to appoint the negotiating staff, including the chief negotiator, who shall thereafter conduct negotiations until a contract is reached or until recalled by the Executive Vice President. The Executive Vice President may delegate appointment of the negotiating committee to the chief negotiator appointed by him. Such negotiations shall be conducted at the expense of the Local.

(f) Present (d) unchanged.

(g) (e) unchanged.

Reporter Revolts Against Role As Press Parley Spear Carrier

By JACK MABLEY
Chicago Guild

Press conferences always have been a miserable means of disseminating news, and they have been getting progressively worse. The logical extreme in press conferences was reached this winter by the Chicago Cardinals football club.

Writers, news announcers, sportscasters and their stooges, and various people who always show up at these things were notified that the Cardinals were receiving the press at 12:15 at the Blackstone Hotel.

Thirty-five of 40 people were swarming around one of the Blackstone's upstairs rooms by 12:30—writers, announcers, stooges, coaches, owners, relatives, waiters, and the inevitable strangers who were just wandering by and were attracted by the commotion.

A bar was set on a table at one side of the room and it received steady patronage. By 1 o'clock the waiters were sending out for replenishment. A good deal of conversation had been made, but no news. By 1:30 some of the reporters said they were hungry so everybody sat down at tables and they were served food.

At about 2 p.m. a reporter at one of the tables asked, of no one in particular: "Say, exactly what in the hell are we doing here, anyway?"

His fellow diners couldn't help much. Some of the aides of the Cardinals were summoned and they were vague. At about 2:30 the press hurried their goodbyes and went on their way, and they never did find out what the press conference was about.

The drinks were ample, though, the food was good and the Cardinal people were grand hosts. Probably the best thing that was said of this particular press conference was the television people were not as obnoxious as usual. They just sat around and ate their share of food. Usually they take over the whole press conference.

In fact legitimate newspaper and press association reporters seem to be invited to most press conferences these days to act as spear carriers for the television people.

"Buddy, will you ask that question again, and lean in a little closer . . . little closer . . . there that's it hold it a second while I get this lens fixed OK now ask that question again and lady, you on the other side, come in a little closer OK?"

Newspapermen have a union, but so do the newsworld guys and the television actors. Why shouldn't reporters get AFTRA scale for these appearances?

The local rate now is \$21.65 for a performer who speaks five lines or less on a sponsored show. Two thirds of that if the show doesn't have a sponsor.

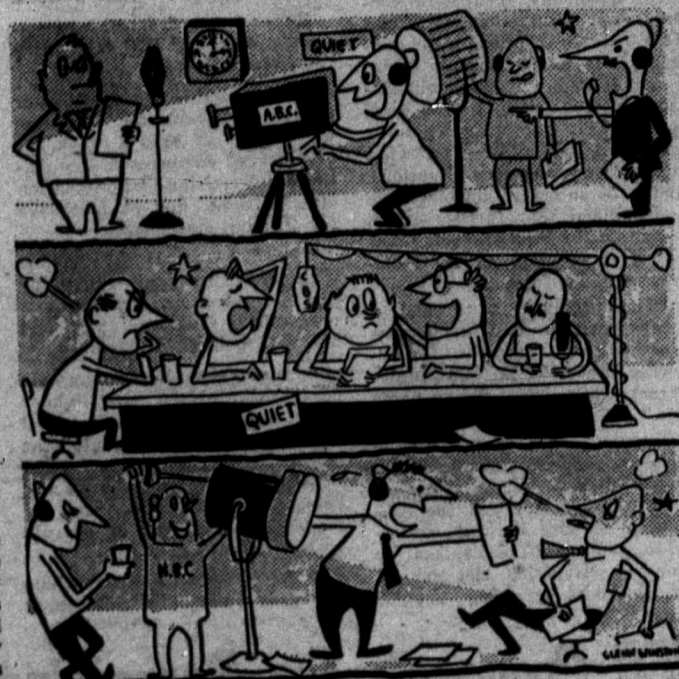
If this doesn't work (it might not—the AFTRA initiation fee is \$100 plus four months dues) why not just turn over press conferences completely to the broadcast media? The people who call press conferences would prefer to get reporters and their stupid questions out of the place anyway.

Let's take a normal example. Former U. S. Senator Harry A. Grasp has called a press conference for 1 p.m. in the Sherman Hotel at 1, climb to a dining room on the third floor and find an accurate reproduction of Studio E at NBC. On a table are some mimeographed copies of a state-

This article originally appeared in the Chicago Guild's yearbook, "Inside Page One 1956," which offered the following biography of the author:

"Now in 18th year at Daily News, Jack Mabley has done extensive research on plumbier jobs in newspapering, including six years of laboratory work in television and sports columning. He was the first chairman of the Guild unit formed at News in 1939 and has been successively reporter, rewrite man, first baseman on Daily News football team, assistant city editor, reporter, television editor, and now sports columnist. Marital status—wife, 3 girls. Hobby—complainin'."

Artist Glenn Winston also is a member of the News unit.



ment by Sen. Grasp announcing he will be a candidate. Two of the papers had the statement verbatim earlier in the day.

The Senator himself is occupied with the cameramen. Reporters who wish to embellish his mimeographed pearls are warned to stay out of camera range. The Senator reads a statement once for the camera, then reads it again, then reads it in the form of Q and A from a News Commentator.

By this time the reporters have missed a deadline. Finally they are allowed into camera range, and the photographers set up for some of the rough-tough, give-and-take press conferences.

The first reporter gets out his first question and then hears the start of the old routine. "Say, buddy, will you ask that question again, and lean in a little closer . . ."

By about 2:30 this photographic carnival comes to an end. Some of the reporters have made their way, humble and defeated, to the Celtic Bar. Others have gone back to work, and a handful have stuck it out long enough to hear the Senator announce: "Sorry fellows, I've got to run. Have to catch a plane back to Vegas."

There is a simple answer to this foolishness. Press conference has become a dirty word

Vancouver Group Rejects Proposal To Move To ANG

Vancouver, B. C.—Members of a federally-chartered union representing 285 Guild-jurisdiction employees of the Vancouver Daily Province have rejected a proposal to affiliate with the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC).

In spite of a long and intensive campaign, only two-thirds of the total number of eligibles voted in the referendum. There were 111 votes against affiliation, and 78 in favor of the move.

The decision means that the union will continue its direct relationship to the Canadian Labor Congress. The union had originally been chartered by the Canadian Congress of Labor, which this year merged with the Trades and Labor Congress to form the CLC. Officials of the CLC had urged that the local members approve the ANG step, and their views were also made known to directly-chartered groups in two other Vancouver dailies which

have still to decide on the question.

The campaign debate caused a wide split in the local's executive committee, with circulation of printed matter in support of anti-affiliation arguments. Some points which swayed the majority were a proposed dues increase, and the fear that "outside control" would lessen the membership's direction of its affairs.

One other group in the province, holding a similar direct charter from the former CCL, voted last year to affiliate with the Guild. That group became Local 220 of the ANG, located at New Westminster, and International Representative Charles Dale has just completed negotiation of an improved contract with the New Westminster publisher.

Dale is also consulting with the employee groups at the two Vancouver dailies which have ANG affiliation under present consideration.

Machine Age Bewilders Her—But Jet Era Offers Challenge

Stockton, Calif.—For a woman who admits she's never been able to adjust to the machine age ("Home appliances bewildered me"), the prospect of a personal introduction to the jet age should have been something less than inviting.

But if she had any misgivings, Marjorie Flaherty, reporter for the Stockton Record, managed to conceal them when she accepted the Air Force's invitation to become one of the few non-pilot women in the West to ride a jet—a military jet at that. Mrs. Flaherty, a former two-term Stockton Guild president, describes the adventure as follows:

The feeling that something strange was afoot began with the actual preparation for flight. I slithered into a flight suit, rolled the sleeves up high to permit locomotion, and received headgear.

A waiver absolving the Air Force of responsibility was presented casually for my signature. A request for the name of the next-of-kin was voiced lightly. A plastic bag (should the jet prove disagreeable to the novice) was tucked offhandedly into one trouser cuff.

I was strapped into a parachute for size and fitted with an oxygen mask. Maj. Paul Henderson delivered explicit instruction on how to open the chute.

Something indeed was about to happen. A brief ride to the line and we rolled up beside a T-33. The squadron uses F-80s, Shooting Star, one-seater fighters, so its few guests have their thrills in the gutted cockpit of a dual-control trainer.

I scrambled up a ladder and into the 2nd cockpit and once more was strapped into a chute. About me the flight crew and Pilot Sidney Novaresi checked the plane.

Little of their exchanges came through. I was absorbing instructions on how to eject myself, if necessary. Wait until the canopy blows off. Place your feet in the metal stirrups belonging to the seat.

Wait until the canopy blows off. Pull the ring. Pull this buckle to get rid of the seat.

Pull that ring to open the chute.

Board Rulings Challenged In Jacksonville Guild Case

Jacksonville, Fla.—Asserting that the National Labor Relations Board "has no jurisdiction over the employer in these cases," management of the Jacksonville Journal has asked the NLRB to dismiss separate Guild circulation and Independent Mailers Union representation petitions involving employees of that newspaper.

The motion to dismiss is an aftermath of an NLRB hearing held here May 29 in the consolidated cases.

Among the contentions, the Journal's attorney, Theo P. Hamilton, alleges that exhibits introduced by Hearing Officer Lloyd R. Fraker of Atlanta, bearing on the jurisdictional matter are "irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent," and that "the rule or policy of the National Labor Relations Board, application of which has been attempted in this case, under which jurisdiction is asserted over newspapers grossing at least \$500,000 annually is illegal, void and of no effect because it is not pursuant to nor consistent with the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 . . .

"The said rule or policy mentioned . . . above is illegal, void and of no effect because it is a 'rule' within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure (Title 5, Chapter 19, United States Code Annotated, PP 1001 et seq.) and



Harold E. Entwistle, three-term president of the Madison Guild, has resigned from his editorial job at the Capital Times to start a shopping guide in Black River Falls. . . . John P. Hunter, Capital Times reporter, on a six-weeks European tour.

Honors for Melvin Tapley, Amsterdam News cartoonist, from the National Newspaper Publishers Association, which last week called his cartoons the Nation's best in the weekly field. Tapley has been a Guildman since 1942, last year was Amsterdam News unit chairman for the New York local.

Ralph Vickers, charter Ottawa Guildman who served a term as local secretary, plans a year's study-and-pleasure trip to Europe, with his wife, starting in September.

Editor Max Awner, of the Colorado Labor Advocate, sails this month with his family to Denmark, where he will study at the Copenhagen University under a Fulbright scholarship.

Kay Kopecky, Elizabeth Journal business office staffer, installed as president of the Union Township, N. J., Business and Professional Women's Club.

Guild's Label Is Suggested For 'Union Written' Goods

Adoption of a union writers' label for trade union and perhaps other qualified publications, to be used in conjunction with symbols of the Allied Printing Trades, has been suggested by the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.

One idea under consideration would be an adaptation of the Guild's own emblem, as it appears on label pins and on the front-page "flag" of the Guild Reporter.

The AFL-CIO department has designated the week of September 3 as Union Label Week, and will furnish all affiliated unions with promotional material for furthering more general use and

ANG Seeks Data On Human Rights

A questionnaire on human rights experience in local news has gone out to Guild officers from the Research and Information Department of ANG, with a request that prompt replies be made to the Washington headquarters office.

The blanks are intended to facilitate the reports called for by ANG convention action, as well as to stimulate further activities in the field of human rights at the local level. A first need is for data as to the local experience in the field, so that such information can be coordinated for the benefit of all. The 38 replies received last year were the best response encountered thus far, and revealed a marked improvement in the employment of minorities on newspaper staffs.

With the questionnaire was mailed a list of printed matter and film materials available for the use of local committees planning a human rights program. A guide book with further activity suggestions is in preparation.

Miss Riesel Cancels Absence-Leave Plans Yetta Riesel, statistician in ANG's department of research and information, has canceled plans to take a leave of absence. When her brother, Labor Columnist Victor Riesel, was blinded by an acid-throwing assailant last April, Miss Riesel considered aiding him in rehabilitation. His prompt and satisfactory resumption of his work has made her offer unnecessary.

Braden Sentence Is Thrown Out In Ky. Decision

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has thrown out the 15-year prison sentence given Carl Braden, a former reporter for the Louisville Courier-Journal & Times, because he and his wife helped a Negro couple obtain a house in a so-called white neighborhood near Louisville.

Charges against Mrs. Braden and five other white persons, indicted with the Bradens are expected to be voided as a result of the unanimous decision by Kentucky's highest court. All were indicted under a sedition law passed in 1920.

"The American Civil Liberties Union views the reversal of Carl Braden's conviction as an important civil liberties victory," said Louis Lusky, Louisville attorney who was appointed by the A.C.L.U. to assist in appealing the conviction.

The Appeals Court did not pass on many important civil liberties issues raised in a 350-page appeal brief filed by Lusky and Robert W. Zallinger, Louisville, who was Braden's chief counsel at his trial in December, 1954. The high court's decision was based, instead, on a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court that the Federal Government has exclusive right to prosecute for alleged sedition.

Braden and the others were indicted on sedition charges after a grand jury investigated the dynamiting of the home of the Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Wade IV, on June 27, 1954. The house was half destroyed by white racists after the Bradens bought the house and transferred it to the Wades.

Commonwealth's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton, who prosecuted the case, declared that the purchase and bombing of the house were plotted by white supporters of the Wades in order to stir up racial strife and bring about a political revolution.

IEB Submits Policy For Sharing Grievance Costs

While asserting that no grievance should be dropped solely for lack of local financing, the IEB, in a report prepared for the Toronto convention, at the same time declares that locals must assume their obligations in the processing of grievances and should call upon ANG for financial aid only when unable to proceed further.

The report is the result of a special study by the IEB of the problem of cost-sharing between ANG and its locals in legal actions of more than purely local interest. The study was directed by the 1955 convention in Albany.

"Every grievance," the Board states, "to some degree and in some fashion, affects every local. The IEB cannot emphasize too strongly the need for every local to process every grievance. Active and effective grievance processing is the heart of sound trade unionism, the well-spring from which comes membership and management respect, which demonstrates the union's worth and value to the unorganized, which proves to the member that his union operates from day to day on his behalf."

The Board reports it could find no satisfactory yardstick for measuring the local vs. international import of a particular situation, since "every section of a contract and every phase of a local's relationship with management might result in an arbitration or court action of Guild-wide significance."

Brockton Bargaining Breaks Down; Situation 'Dangerous,' Guild Warns

Brockton — Negotiations between the Brockton Guild and the Enterprise and Times broke down last week when management refused to budge from its "offer" of a first-year pay scale of \$40 for a 40-hour week for key editorial and business classifications.

More than 50 members of the 71-man staff already have signed a "round robin" to Publisher Charles L. Fuller protesting that Frank Phillips, secretary of the New England Daily Newspaper Association, was creating "an unnecessarily dangerous situation" in his refusal to go higher than the minimum wage required by law for new employees. Phillips negotiates for Fuller, who does not attend the bargaining sessions.

A strategy meeting of the local's executive committee has been called to consider plans for future action.

The final bargaining session, June 27, was enlivened by Phillips' refusal to grant more than \$1.38 an hour to a maintenance man, Charles Coy, who had been ordered to build a bridge at Publisher Fuller's summer home. Phillips insisted that although he pays carpenter work and other tasks normally performed by building tradesmen, Coy is a janitor and will get no higher pay.

Phillips refused to consider arbitration of disputed clauses in the contract and again rejected Guild demands for improvement of the 26-week severance pay ceiling, an extra week of vacation for veteran employees and the same health insurance benefits granted other employees.

The company's best wage offer is \$2 a week for employees earning more than \$50 and \$1.50 for those getting less. While agreeing that starting minimum rates were no longer realistic, Phillips insisted that management wanted freedom to employ high school graduates and others at "bargain" rates whenever it could find takers.

The proposed program, Cooper said, parallels development in the medical field of pre-paid hospital care and doctor's fees through group coverage plans which now protect some 100,000,000 Americans.

It is being developed because "many people today simply cannot afford justice under the law

any more than they could afford the high costs of expert medical care until the unions negotiated for group medical plans," he explained.

The proposal has been submitted for study to the American Bar Association, the California Bar Assn., the law schools of the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles, and the Ford Foundation. These organizations have been asked to assist in collecting necessary statistical material and information upon which costs may be estimated and to cooperate in working out technical difficulties.



Holds That Jollos Has Yet To Receive A Fair Hearing

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: After seven months' deliberation, Bill Faron has rejected his original denial that politics had anything to do with his dismissal of Eva Jollos, and devoted "much of the evidence" in defense of his action to accusations of political activity.

In publishing the findings of the committee which heard the testimony, the IEB, while concurring with the entire report, has seen fit to withhold publication of seven paragraphs on which Miss Jollos declined to waive her right to sue for libel.

And while the IEB noted that the offending paragraphs "were founded on hearsay testimony," the published report is shot through with further examples of hearsay, backed by "documentary evidence" which the committee has made no apparent effort to check with its source as to content.

We are told that the committee telephoned Ralph Novak, who appears in the report to be the star witness against Miss Jollos. Yet nowhere in the report is there a hint of direct testimony from Novak to back up the statements that various people claim to have heard him make.

And these accusations are the basis of Faron's claiming the right to fire an employee the day before he became her employer.

The IEB's willingness to convict Miss Jollos on unsupported and at times concededly libelous evidence is an indictment of practically everyone connected with the case except the defendant.

Whether or not she deserved to be fired, Miss Jollos has yet to receive a fair hearing. The Toronto convention has the choice of either submitting her case to arbitration or condoning a course of action by Guild officers which it would not tolerate in any newspaper office within Guild jurisdiction.

ED SIMON
Canadian Wire Services Guild

New Westminster Local Praises Dale Services

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
Editor: The New Westminster Newspaper Guild (Local 220) has negotiated and signed its first ANG contract, calling for improved wages and other benefits for 1955-56.

Signing of the contract here also marks a "first" for Canada's gift to the ANG's staff of international representatives—Charlie Dale, posted to the west coast to lead Local 220's bargaining team.

I have been asked by my executive to publicly thank Mr. Dale for the fine job he did on behalf of the ANG for New Westminster, and with him every success in his organizational job in this area.

LAURIE R. BROWN
Secretary
New Westminster Guild

McLaughlin Cites Record On Jollos Case Before IEB

ELIZABETH, N.J.
Editor: Recent issues of the Guild Reporter have carried letters pouring abuse on the IEB and its Special Committee on the Jollos matter.

Ordinarily, I would not reply, believing that the IEB should expect a certain amount of criticism. But the most recent

attacks have gone beyond the limits of reasonable criticism and I believe the membership should be set straight on some of the facts.

The tenor of Bob Van Wagoner's letter is that the present IEB has operated like a political steamroller with the administration majority squashing those board members who ran for office on the opposing ticket.

This just isn't so. Except for the Jollos case the present Board has worked harmoniously and non-politically since it took office. To my recollection there has not been a single sharp division on matters of collective bargaining, organization, finances, wire services or the multitude of other subjects coming before the Board.

In the few cases where there have been dissents or abstentions they have represented the individual feelings of a Board member, and not a political position.

I think this is healthy. I think this is good for the Guild. But we can't hope to continue on such an impartial basis if there is going to be a continual clamor from the membership that partisan politics is being played.

Brother Van Wagoner is critical of the IEB for under taking a review of the Jollos case. The IEB took up the Jollos case because Miss Jollos asked us to do so.

Brother Van Wagoner implies that the IEB was governed in its findings by political bias, when he points out that its members were "just elected after a bitter campaign. Would it not be equally proper to imply political bias in Brother Van Wagoner's criticism, in view of the fact that he was a defeated candidate in that campaign?"

Had the Board wished to operate as a political steamroller it could have refused to consider Miss Jollos' petition on the grounds that neither the Staff Policy Statement nor the Constitution provides for appeal by discharged staff members.

However, the Board, in the interest of fair play, voted to consider the appeal on the basis of the clause in the Constitution which permits the IEB to review the actions of the officers.

Brother Van Wagoner and others who have written to the OR make much of the charge that Miss Jollos really was discharged as punishment for her political activity.

At no point in the testimony before the Special Committee did Miss Jollos or the Staff Committee claim that Miss Jollos was punished for her political activity.

Brother Van Wagoner says "this has been kicking around too long" and cites "innuendoes" which never came forth publicly, casting untold injury on the party concerned."

Miss Jollos brought the matter before us at the February IEB meeting. We couldn't act until it was before us. The Special Committee was appointed in February, heard testimony in March, deliberated, wrote a voluminous report and delivered it to the board in May. We couldn't have acted any faster.

The "innuendoes" are not innuendoes, intimations, or anything sinister. Involved are seven paragraphs of the committee report not made public

Letters shall be limited to 200 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 question to appear in the office immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to subjects of material appearing in the preceding edition.

because Miss Jollos refused to give permission for publication. The responsibility for suppression is hers.

Brother Van Wagoner overestimated the division within the special committee and on the Board. The committee was unanimous in rejecting arbitration at the May Board meeting: "I feel this Board should make a decision and stand by it, and not take the matter to arbitration."

The Board, at the May meeting, was asked if any member wished to propose arbitration. There was no such proposal.

The committee was unanimous in rejecting Miss Jollos' claim for additional vacation and accrued time pay.

The committee was unanimous in finding that Miss Jollos' shortcomings during the Novak administration constituted more than a "few isolated instances" of failure to perform duties and that her conduct constituted ample grounds for discharge.

I quote Brother Beaulieu at the May Board meeting: "I think the charges were correct—that she was irregular in attendance and that she was given an inch and took a mile."

Brother Beaulieu dissent from the ultimate recommendation, holding that Miss Jollos should have been given another chance under the Faron administration.

I am sure this was an honest opinion, arrived at independently, and was not a political conclusion. I am equally sure that the majority recommendation was honest and non-political.

Richard Kelly succeeds in expressing the same hope as he recounts the personal histories of nine men and women who gave themselves to labor and the TWUA. It is a book about people, and the important elements are human, not statistical. The wages, the holidays won, the membership growth are only incidental.

Together, the stories of the nine tell the story of the union and the many thousands of workers who created it and made it live and grow.

There are accounts of the violence and oppression that marked the early attempts to organize the textile industry—and still recur today as a reminder that in some places the past is still here. But only one of the nine died of gunshots. The others, for the most part, died of exhaustion. They grew tired and old, and the machinery of the body wore out and there were no replacements.

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GUILD BOOKSHELF

EDITOR'S CHOICE Herbert R. Mayes, Editor. Random House, New York City. 468 pp. \$3.95.

An altogether charming and challenging collection of 26 modern short stories, which have appeared, to the astonishment of at least this reader, in Good Housekeeping Magazine, of all places.

The names of the authors run from some unknowns up to Marquand and Maugham, but the quality of the selections is uniformly high, and highly varied as to style and impact.

If one were forced to name the choicest of the choice, the vote here would be for the tale that leads off the volume, George Sumner Albert's "Little Hiram." It is a delightfully credible fable of the colored boy whose prayer of "Let my people go" was so powerfully answered by the white man, leaving Little Hiram its sole surviving representative, and the lone hope for a happy ending of the narrative.

It would seem rewarding hereafter, to keep a more alert eye on the stock of home periodicals than has been past custom.

NINE LIVES FOR LABOR Richard Kelly, Frederick A. Praeger, New York. 182 pp. \$3.00.

In the Textile Workers Union of America they sing a song about heaven where "the mills are made of marble, the machines are made out of gold and nobody ever gets tired, and nobody ever grows old." The way they sing it, there is a great deal of irony in the song, but at the same time there is much more: There is an expression of hope in a future, built on the weariness and struggles of the past and the present.

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There is the story of Herb Payne who was brought up on the right side of town as the son of a mill owner, who could have gone back but didn't, who was scrupulously fair with employers but who would give no quarter when bargaining with his own life.

There is Horace Riviere who had his troubles with the English language but who also had the courage to fight back through the driving streams of firemen's hoses and refer to all crises as "mere bagatelles."

There is Joe Steiner who came back from the fighting in the Philippines in 1901 and refused any longer to accept the mill owner's answer to his questions, "That's the way it is, Joe," who went to jail 86 times, but who helped to shape a union.

And there are others. Like Lowell Simmons, for whom the best mill town in the South wasn't good enough as long as the Bomis company owned the air he breathed, who was shot down on Christmas Eve while leading a strike for 7%.

"Organized labor is not just a union you join," Lowell's son later wrote in an essay for his high school class. "It is an organization that has not sprung overnight; it has taken years of painful, hard fighting to get it...."

"No matter what kind of union you have, it cannot be taken care of...."

"Build your union as you would your home. For without it, you're without a real home."

Continue GI Loans, AFL-CIO Recommends

Extension of the GI housing law, which is due to expire July 25, 1957, for another year has been urged on the Senate Labor Committee by the AFL-CIO.

During that year, Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research told the committee, Congress should make a "thorough study" of the veterans' home loan program "as a vital part of the nation's over-all housing program."

"On the basis of such an investigation," he continued "it can then be determined whether the present program should be continued beyond 1958 or perhaps, at that time, be integrated in some way with other housing programs."

"Whatever course is followed, we ask Congress to pursue the vital objective of making decent housing at reasonable cost available to all veterans, as well as well as non-veterans."

As of the deadline for the June 22 Guild Reporter, only the numerical results of the election, not the details, were known at this office. The results were sufficient for tabulation in the "Daybook" listing, and were accordingly printed.

The choice was between the "unbalanced reporting" which Brother Carmichael properly notes, and the far worse position of opening the Guild Reporter to the charge of withholding news of an election loss.

And, as Brother Carmichael proves, the use of six-point type is not an attention-escaping device.—EJ.

Madison Avenue Uses 'Hard Sell' In GOP Fund Bid

Everybody in the newspaper business will tell you it's a soft life those boys have over on Madison Ave. And solicitors of campaign funds for the GOP apparently have it the softest of all.

No pleading for contributions. Just a polite, but firm, memo from the boss, such as the one recently acquired—and made public—by The Reporter magazine.

"I do not know whether you are a Republican, Democrat, or Independent," the boss wrote, "but I do know that as a successful member of the advertising profession you must have an interest in perpetuating the sound economy and business expansion which have been characteristic of the last four years."

His own interest was so strong, the boss explained, that he was going to devote every spare moment in the next three months to "convincing people in our profession that they have a responsibility—a personal and a family interest—in seeing that a climate of business confidence is preserved."

And he made it clear that he wanted his agency to be the pace setter for other agencies. "I will readily admit that I want our Republican friends, both in and outside of our clients' organizations, to be proud of these standards."

There was a hint as to what these standards were to be: only one of 30 people he had already spoken to, the boss said, had contributed less than \$250.

"Is one percent (1%) of your gross income too much to give if you feel it will help insure four more sound economy years, and lay the foundation for the period of business expansion predicted by all economists?" he asked.

For convenience, a pledge slip was attached with a note that the contribution could be paid in installments.

"Could you let me have your answer by May 25th . . .?" the boss asked. The memo was dated May 22.

Anyone got a buck for COPE? Looks like we'll need lots of 'em.

New AFL-CIO Film Released

AFL-CIO Film Division has released a new 16mm sound film, "Injustice on Trial," presenting labor's arguments against the misnamed "right-to-work" laws. The 20-minute black and white film rents for \$2.50 a showing from the Film Division.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Dismissal of Guild petition for certification in dissolution Dept. court by Jacksonville, Fla. Journal (11 columns).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Detroit, Mich. Free Press, contract supplement covering classified advertising settlement approved.

IN-IMP wage reporting settlement approved with full retro effect to meet AP minimum.
Knoxville, Wis. News, contract renewal approved.
New Westminster British Columbian, initial contract approval withheld for inadequate assurance pay provisions and permission of straight-time work six days off.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Post-Gazette, contract renewal approved.
Winnipeg, R. L. Call, wage reporting settlement approved.

ACTIVITIES
International Executive Board meeting, Toronto, July 6.
National Wire Service Council meeting, Toronto, July 7.
ANG Convention, Rural York Hotel, Toronto, July 8-12.

Local Copy

Nepotism: A Corporate Blight

"Chronic nepotism has caused the failure of many enterprises and companies, stunted the growth of many others, delayed and hampered still others."

So concludes the American Institute of Management after exploring the problem of nepotism within business and industry. Its findings were issued last October in the Institute's monthly publication, the Corporate Director.

Nepotism—a disease not uncommon in the news paper industry—is the practice of bestowing favor and top jobs on relatives without primary consideration of their merit or ability.

When it occurs in a publicly owned company, AIM suggests, it may even be illegal, and it is with this aspect of the problem that the Institute is mainly concerned.

Excerpts from AIM's findings, as they appeared in the Corporate Director, are presented below.

The mere presence of a relative in company management does not indicate nepotism, it should be made clear. The Institute has studied many companies in which two related executives were both clearly qualified, had proved their merit individually, and were making outstanding contributions to their company and to industry.

THE THREAT
Too often, however, this is not the case. The history of businesses offers many examples of presidents and chairmen, placed in their positions through nepotism, who had to be quietly sidelined for the company to get on with efficient business.

To provide a statistical background on the occurrence of nepotism in American business, AIM analyzed the directorates and executive rosters of 23,000 companies. This survey revealed a threat of nepotism in 51 percent of these companies—almost 12,000 American businesses.

Yet when interviewing executives of companies without policies against nepotism, AIM found a lack of awareness of even the problem. These same men condemn nepotism in Government as inefficient, unethical, enervating, and immoral. They may term it illegal. It is exactly the same in business—even, perhaps, illegal, since it may well violate the legal doctrine of the fiduciary nature of an officer or director's relation to the company.

THE EFFECTS
The effects of nepotism on a single company can be studied only through an historical analysis of its record.

One example may be seen in two prominent corporations in the machine tool field. Company A at one time paced the industry, largely as the result of patents secured by its president and founder. The founder's sons were brought into the company at the executive level.

Their effect upon the company could not be distinguished during the lifetime of the president, who dominated the company completely. Upon his death, however, when one of the sons assumed the presidency, the lack of administrative vigor and ability became readily apparent. Within a decade the company's technical leadership in its field had been successfully challenged by a second company. Company B, headed by a president selected only for his proved ability and experience, rapidly increased its domination of the field.

In the past decade, however, an interesting reversal has occurred. Company A, after floundering for years in the wake of its professionally managed competitor, finally placed an exceptional executive in full charge of the company. The founder's family retired from the organization.

But at the same time that Company A rid itself of nepotism, the president of Company B brought his sons into the company as top executives. To place one of his sons in a key position, he was forced to remove an experienced and able vice president, which he accomplished by setting up an independent company for this executive to manage.

At the present time, Company B remains one of the leaders in the field. Company A, however, and a third company as well, have gained steadily in their share of the industry's market.

This is a clear case in which the responsibility for company progress or the lack of it—could be attributed largely to the company's executive selection policies.

(AIM also cited several other examples, omitted here for lack of space.)
AIM does not conclude that all companies with

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

THE LEGAL QUESTION

In particular, AIM research found no value or excuse for nepotism in a publicly held company. It has found, rather, that stockholders in companies whose officers look upon the organization as a private family preserve often receive treatment that must be judged unfair—and may even be illegal.

Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court had this to say in a recent decision: "He who is in such a fiduciary position cannot serve himself first and his constituents second . . . He cannot use his power for personal advantage and to the detriment of the stockholders and creditors no matter how meticulous he is to satisfy technical requirements."

The Institute has been able to find no decision of the courts concerning the practice of nepotism as related to the fiduciary character of an officer, or director. As far as AIM could determine, the question has never been tested. Yet study leads to the conclusion that in many cases of nepotism private advantage is involved.

It is time the question of nepotism's legality in a public company was tested in the courts. As it stands, stockholders have little redress against nepotism. If, however, court decisions established that family preference constituted personal gain, then stockholders, even a minority, would have a method of protecting themselves against this practice.

BASIC FAULTS
Basically, as this review of its effects has shown, there are three tangible dangers growing from nepotism on the executive level in an industrial concern.

● An artificial limit is placed on the choice of men for top positions in the company, thus defeating any program of executive development.

● Choice of executives is made on the basis of criteria completely unrelated to the actual interests of the business.

● The rights of the actual owners, the stockholders, are subverted, and the entire public character of the company is denied in the interest of the personal advantage of a family.

Beyond its tangible faults, study shows that nepotism is open to every abuse that can occur when the self-interest of a small group is placed above the welfare of a company as a whole. A psychological atmosphere is created in which the relative may feel either guilt or complacency. At best the relative will never be sure either of his merit or of his position in the eyes of his fellow executives.

Jealousy is natural in cases involving nepotism. There is a sense of injustice in the other executives blocked in their own advancement, a sense of frustration, a feeling that there is little chance for them within the company.

Nepotism can, and often does, lead to struggles for control, stockholder dissatisfactions, proxy battles, customer uneasiness, and public suspicion—dangerous public relations for any company.

SOLUTION?
What is being done? Little. A handful of companies have stated policies against preferment of relatives. Twenty-eight of the 379 Excellently Managed companies actively oppose nepotism in this way.

Basically, of course, corporate directors are at fault. It is up to them to see that nepotism does not exist in their company. Unfortunately, however, nepotism pervades boards of directors as well as executive ranks. But a director is the spokesman of the owners, and on his shoulders lies the burden of speaking against any action that could work against the stockholders' interest. His is a fiduciary relation and the company must legally come before any private interest of his own or his fellow officers.

Carl Schurz once said, "Nothing that is wrong in principle can be right in practice." Nepotism is wrong in principle and, sooner or later, business will suffer from its practice.

Exec Salaries At Record Levels In Boom Year '55

Salaries and other compensation of business and industry executives set new records in 1955 "right along with the rest of the economy," Business Week reported in a recent issue.

For the first time since 1950, when the magazine started keeping scores, the highest executive pay passed the \$700,000 a year mark. Of the three men in that bracket, two were General Motors officials—President Harlow H. Curtis and Board Chairman Albert Bradley. The third was Bethlehem Steel's chairman, Eugene G. Grace.

Of the 132 reporting companies, covering 99 industrial groupings, 12 now pay their top men more than \$300,000 a year. Seven more companies for the first time last year lifted salaries of their highest paid executives above \$200,000.

Only 18 of the 132 companies pay less than \$100,000 a year to their top executives.

Business Week's study failed to list the salaries of any newspaper executives. That of Cincinnati Enquirer Publisher Ross H. Perger may serve as a guide, however. He received \$104,699 in salary and bonuses for the year ending last September '56, according to an audit made public during the battle between employee stockholders and directors of the paper.

Take-Home Pay Of Workers Dips
Take-home pay of factory production workers dropped about 46 cents from mid-April to mid-May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported this week.

The decline was attributable to a shorter average work week in May.

It brought net spendable earnings—roughly equivalent to take-home pay—to \$71.95 a week in May for a worker with three dependents. A worker with no dependents, paying higher personal income taxes, had net spendable earnings last month of \$64.62 a week.

Despite the decline from earnings in April, in both cases the figure was a record for May.

Prices Hit Peak
Living costs took their biggest spurt in three years last month to equal the all-time high set in 1948. And they'll go still higher in the next few months, predicted Ewan Clague, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Between mid-April and mid-May, the Consumer Price Index for the United States rose 0.4 percent to 115.4, the record previously set in October 1953. The figure was also 1.1 percent higher than in May 1955. The index base, 100, represents the price average in 1947-49.

Clague said the index "is bound to be higher in the next few months" until harvesting, beginning in August, exerts some downward pressure on food prices.

It was the third monthly rise in the index in a row.

Major cause of the index rise was a sharp increase in food prices, 1.3 percent. Transportation and housing costs also contributed substantially to the jump in the index. Both rose 0.4 percent. Clothing was the only major item to remain unchanged.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Today's Classified Ad Taker An Unsung Heroine To Many

By JOE G. VELNA
Chicago Guild

If you find a good-paying job or modest-priced apartment in your newspaper, thank the paper's ad-taker—not your "lucky stars."

Today's ad-taker is a Department of Labor, landlord-pacifier, and counselor to the confused and frightened, all rolled into one.

She (more are she's), can't move a mountain, but she could persuade someone else to move the thing and make him glad that he followed her advice.

Her opinion on any subject carries more weight than a full page editorial.

I have often admired ad-takers in action at various newspaper offices where I was employed as a reporter. With only a phone, a voice and carefully-worded statements as her weapons, she did more for the community and its inhabitants in one day than a dozen editorials.

I PARTICULARLY recall one ad-taker whom I shall name Rose. She could get an employer to increase his wages for a postal worker quicker than you can say boo! Her phone conversation with the advertising employer would go something like this:

"Mr. Johnson, I would suggest that you advertise a higher rate than \$1.10 an hour for punch press operators. We have had ads in our paper offering punch press operators \$1.25 an hour and up. Your rate won't pull many applicants if any."

"Is that so?" replies the employer. "I didn't know others were giving punch press operators more money. You better put down \$1.25 an hour."

I RECALL another ad-taker, Mary, who could melt the stone heart of the world's meanest landlord. She once got a call from a landlord who offered a six-room apartment to "adults only." He detested kids.

"Save your money," suggested Mary. "I can't think of anyone outside of a couple with a family wanting a place that big. My husband and I are alone—but we would never take such a big apartment."

The landlord told Mary he hadn't thought that a couple wouldn't want to take his spacious apartment. Fearful of a loss of revenue, he told Mary to put in his ad that "nice children are O.K."

"I'm glad I was able to crack

Joseph G. Velna is a leader of the Lerner unit of the Chicago Newspaper Guild. The accompanying story appeared under his byline in an issue of Work, Chicago labor publication.—Ed.

that martinet," Mary later told me. "I don't always win."

TIE AD-TAKER is also a pal to the lonely. Jeanette, who works on one of Chicago's bigger newspapers, told me a story that warms the heart.

She told me of a woman who would call every other week, offering some piece of used furniture for sale. During one call, Jeanette suggested to the woman that she sell everything in one ad and save money instead of advertising constantly.

The advertiser, who had become a great telephone-pal of Jeanette, broke down and cried.

"I know I shouldn't be advertising all the time. But since my husband died a year ago, I've been so lonely and never had the opportunity to meet new people. By advertising my old junk, I found I could lure people to my home and make friends."

Jeanette invited the woman out to her home. After a few visits, Jeanette's family decided to rent out an upstairs bedroom to the widow. It was a happy ending.

SUCH ARE the ad-takers. They are appreciated by everyone—outside of the newspaper offices. Unless they work at a newspaper where a union, like the American Newspaper Guild, protects them and sees that they get a good salary and benefits, rewards or thanks are for the few rather than for the many.

Fortunately, more and more women are discovering that it takes more than a smile, good clothes, hard work and the right shade of lipstick to get good working conditions. Many are joining the Newspaper Guild.

**Give A Buck To COPE
In This Important
Election Year.**

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THESE ARE A FEW THINGS that have happened while Pres. Eisenhower, whose managers are still planning to run him again, recovered in Walter Reed Hospital and convalesced in Gettysburg:

The annual Governors' Conference—meeting this year in Atlantic City—voted to express its disapproval at Supreme Court decisions declaring the doctrine of "preemption" of certain fields of law by the federal government.

A bus line in Tallahassee, Fla., decided to close operations in the face of a Negro boycott rather than stop segregating the Negro passengers, who were a majority of the passengers.

In a session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Senators Eastland (D., Miss.) and McCarthy (R., Wis.) cheerily agreed with each other that Chief Justice Earl Warren, Mr. Eisenhower's appointee, was "following the Communist party line." They agreed that Warren was, shockingly, treating the Communists as "just another political party"—a viewpoint that these two senators consider violently un-American and practically traitorous.

Senator Mundt (R., S. D.), a genuine dough-face, contributed his own happy bit by calling a certain Supreme Court decision "injunctive legislation," a switch on the usual accusation. Eastland was so gratified by the senator's phrase-making skill that he hastily accepted Mundt's definition of terms.

A TOTAL OF FOUR THINGS HAS HAPPENED to make the Supreme Court a hot potato, politically, and to loose people like Eastland, McCarthy and Mundt on it.

There was the school segregation decision. There was a series of decisions, involving the Taft-Hartley Law, saying that since Congress obviously intended to pass a comprehensive law regulating labor relations in interstate commerce, the various states could not go further and regulate interstate labor relations more strictly.

There was the Steve Nelson decision, involving a 20-year Pennsylvania "sedition law" prison sentence for a Communist leader already convicted federally under the Smith Act and given five years. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court agreed that "sedition" could not be prosecuted both under a Pennsylvania law and a law of Congress.

There was a six-to-three Supreme Court decision declaring that summary suspension and dismissal, without adequate hearings, were not procedures that could be used against federal employees in "non-sensitive" positions.

EACH OF THESE DECISIONS WAS WELL grounded in decades and generations of the developing American democracy.

Say what anyone will, Thomas Jefferson's declaration that all men are created free and equal is a burden that a nation cannot decently escape. Jefferson rides our backs still, and it is ridiculous to pretend that only "modern sociology" and "theories" such as Gunnar Myrdal's impelled the Supreme Court anti-segregation judgment.

The principal change is that Jefferson didn't think about Negroes and universal public education—because there was no universal public education in his day. Also, principally, Jefferson would have rejoiced at our thinking for ourselves.

"Preemption"—the idea that whenever Congress legislates comprehensively in a field permitted to it, the law of Congress overrides any state law—is generations old.

Old John Marshall would have proclaimed the "preemption" doctrine if he had got around to it. Instead, he devoted himself to proving that the Supreme Court could override an Act of Congress.

This contribution was probably necessary but it was abused, and the court rarely overrides an Act of Congress now. The court now says that when Congress acts, Congress controls. The several states cannot come galloping up making state crimes out of things that Congress has already defined as crimes, so that a victim can be prosecuted under both federal and state law. This is the essence of our federal system.

THE EASTLAND-McCARTHY-MUNDT attack on the court's decision on "security" cases coincided with an outburst of pieces in the papers acknowledging that Chief Justice Warren appeared to be joining Justices Black and Douglas, heirs of the New Deal, on civil liberties issues.

In the "security" case, of course, Warren, Black and Douglas formed half of the majority—not all of the minority. But in enough cases the trio formed the minority either alone—or in company with Justice Frankfurter or Justice Harlan—to warrant treating the group as the "new dissenters." It may help to remember that the last great trio of "dissenters" we had were the late Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo. In the 20 years that have passed since their time, almost everything for which they stood has come to be accepted as the right and proper way of looking at things. Eastland, McCarthy and Mundt are unlikely to leave any lasting impression on American life. It is possible that Warren, speaking his mind and conscience in company with Hugo Black and William O. Douglas, may have a profound effect. He is a Republican, as was Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo, Black and Douglas were or are of the Democratic faith. In court matters, party issues do not count.

I SUGGEST THAT IF MR. EISENHOWER were well and active, if he were well advised and conscious of his total responsibilities, things would not be happening the way they are. At least, they would not be happening without opposition, vigorous and informed, by a strong Chief Executive.

The President has been ill—so he has not been able to contribute an ounce of push to the extremely modified civil rights program finally voted out by the House Rules Committee. Can he deliver enough Republican senators to vote for closure of debate, if even this modified program reaches the Senate, to force the bill through against a foreseeable Southern Democratic filibuster?

In Alabama, where a mandate of the federal courts ordered the admission of a Negro girl to the state university, the girl is not admitted. The Montgomery bus boycott continues. The Tallahassee, Fla., boycott, killed the city bus line. The South is emotional and upset. Mr. Eisenhower, even before he became ill again, didn't do anything to help people return to their senses.

There are bills pending in Congress to trim down the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The bills would violently constrict the appellate power of the court—and they would be legal if passed. Attorney General Brownell has no strength to combat these measures. In President Eisenhower's absence, neither has Dwight David Eisenhower.

The Governors' Conference joined the pastime of kicking the Supreme Court around. This merely reflected the fact that a majority of the state executives are either Republicans or Southern Democrats.

The resolution criticizing the court was sharply toned down before passage. Democrats toned it down.

It shouldn't have been passed at all. The fact that Republican governors voted for it, thus in effect denouncing Eisenhower's appointment of Chief Justice Warren, was a sign that even among the state leaders of his party Eisenhower hasn't been able to assert political control.

They want him to run again. They also treat him as a figurehead.

... Boston Post Stays In Business, Says Fox

(Continued from Page 1)

paid withholding taxes is in excess of \$221,000, covering employees at the Post, plus another \$10,000 for which a personal lien against Fox was filed, representing payroll deductions for his own office staff. Typographers and pressmen estimated their members had about \$25,000 coming in back pay. And "past legal services" were listed in a separate attachment suit for \$7,000.

Fox's office, where the union

men met with the publisher, is on an upper floor of a State street building, and reflects some of the hobbies and eccentricities of a man who started as the son of a poor South Boston family, and parlayed one money-making transaction after another into a personal fortune.

He was nationally known before he acquired the Post in 1952, through his holdings of about 16 percent of the outstanding shares of Western Union.

His musty office contains literally thousands of old-time phonograph records, piled in random stacks. There are paintings, too, of unknown value, racked rather than on display.

But most intriguing to his union visitors was the sight of an open safe in a corner. Its chief occupant, a stuffed red fox. Its millionaire namesake, the publisher, offered no explanation of its presence.