

Three-Day Strike Erases Threat To Chester, Pa., Security Clause



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Twin Cities Unit Votes For Strike

Twin Cities, Minn. — After 23 negotiation meetings within the past five months failed to produce a satisfactory contract from management of the St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press, members of the affected Guild unit this week adopted by a vote of 208 to 7, a resolution giving the Twin Cities Guild executive board authority to call a strike at its discretion.

ANG sanction for strike action was provided yesterday by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who added in their telegram:

"Along with it goes our hope that your membership will be able to realize its just demands without such action, and our assurance of whole-hearted support and assistance. Good luck."

The unit rejected as wholly inadequate a series of alternatives put forward by management as a money offer, noted further that the collective bargaining process had brought about negligible gains in the correction of job-rating inequities, and no progress in several other important contract matters.

Since May 31, when the former contract expired, the Guilds-

men have been working under a contract provision which extends the former agreement during negotiations, but guarantees retroactivity to June 1 of any new provisions worked out by the parties.

Among the several alternatives which management has put forward as cash offers are a top of \$4 for a one-year agreement, \$5 if the Guild will take a 20-month contract, \$3.75 for an 11-month term and \$4.50 for a single month extension of the agreement.

The Guild members found them all unattractive, and deemed the last-listed offer as bordering on the frivolous.

Owenship of the St. Paul dailies—the Dispatch is an evening paper and the Pioneer Press a seven-day morning issue—is vested in the Northwest Publications, Inc., which controls the Ridder group of newspapers. It was a Ridder paper in San Jose, Calif., which goaded

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Effective Picket Line Holds Old Contract Terms Intact; 125 In Craft Unions 'Fired' For Honoring Guild Stand

Chester, Pa.—An attempt to remove from its contract job security and other vital provisions has been halted by the Chester unit of the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia. The move was ended only after a three-day week-end strike during which the Chester Times plant was shut as members of the craft unions at the Times—printers, stereotypers, pressmen and teamsters—honored the Guild picket lines.

Strike settlement terms included rescinding by management of its firing of some 125 members of the craft unions last Monday, when for the second straight working day they did not cross the Guild picket lines. (The Times does not publish a Sunday edition.)

All employees are receiving their pay from the company for the two days not worked.

The strike settlement was reached by ANG International Representative Max Pyle and I. Michael Segal, president of the Greater Philadelphia Guild, in a conference Monday, with Robert S. Howard, Times publisher.

Following the conference, negotiations—which had terminated Sunday night after a day of picketing and of bargaining sessions in which ANG President Joseph F. Collis, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles Perlik, Jr., along with ANG Vice President Dan McLaughlin of Elizabeth had participated—were resumed between Howard and the Guild committee headed by David Schick, secretary of the Philadelphia Guild, with Executive Vice President Farson sitting in.

Agreement on contract terms was speedily reached. Meeting in strike headquarters, the 60 Times Guildsmen voted unanimously to accept them, the pickets were withdrawn and the dispute ended.

Publication of the Times was resumed Tuesday.

The new agreement is a two-year one, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1956.

It provides for a job security clause basically the same as the one in the expired contract; a wage increase of \$4 and \$3

retroactive to Sept. 1, and raises of \$3 and \$2 on the first anniversary of the contract. Also on the first anniversary, a 37½ hour week will replace the present 40-hour one.

The increases of \$4 go to those paid \$50 a week or more, the \$3 figure applies to those paid less than \$50. The same breakpoint in pay will apply to the second step increases next year.

Minimum pay for fully-experienced reporters will go to \$119.50 at once, and move to \$122.50 next September 1.

In several cases, minimum wages were increased by amounts in excess of the general settlement figures.

Classified outside solicitors went from \$83.75 to \$95. Circulation supervisors won a similar top figure, upped from \$86.75. Classified solicitors moved from \$74 to \$80, telephone operators from \$60 to \$72, and general clerks from \$61 to \$66.50.

The cited figures apply in all cases to those with top experience ratings.

The work stoppage at the Times came after 10 weeks of negotiations over a new contract. During those weeks management had sought 22 demands which included:

- Elimination of the contract provision "There shall be no dismissals for economy unless business makes such dismissals justifiable."

- Provision that the Publisher should be sole authority for determining the size of the work force; that he might at his discretion discharge for the purpose of reducing the staff; that he should be the sole judge of competency of all employees and

any dismissal for incompetency should not be subject to arbitration.

- Provision for permission for Publisher to sub-contract and farm out work.

- Elimination of Pension Plan from the contract.

As midnight, Aug. 31, the deadline for the expiration of the contract drew near, the unit met and voted, 40-10, to delegate to its negotiating committee and officers the authority to call a strike when in their judgment all other recourse had failed.

Action was taken at the meeting after the unit had heard reports on the negotiations up to that point from F. Gilman Spencer, its unit chairman, and from Schick; and had heard Pyle explain strike setups.

Strike headquarters were rented; an ANG check for \$10,000 went into the local defense fund; strike committees began functioning.

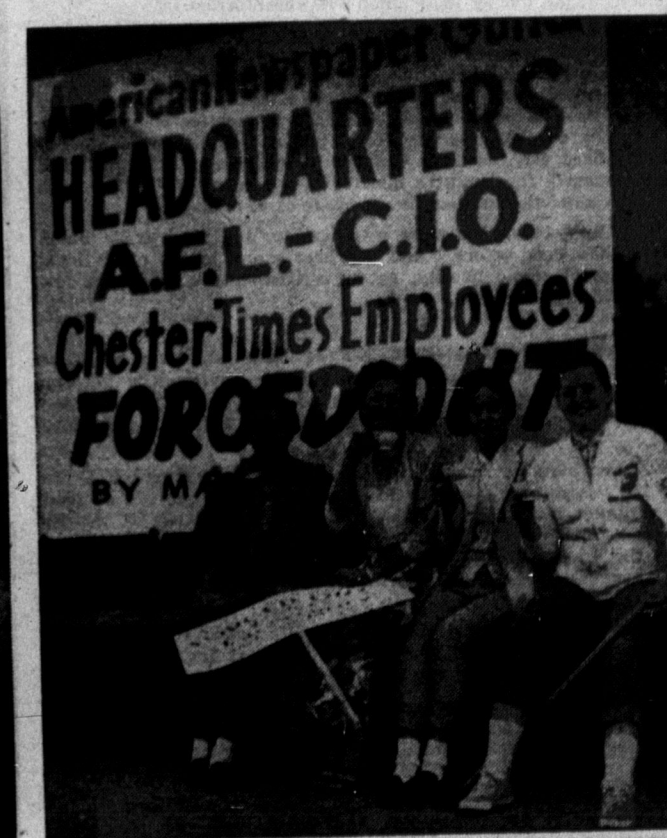
Negotiations, which had broken down after Federal Mediator Daniel Wedgedal had said, "There is so wide an area of difference between the parties that I see the situation as critical," were resumed virtually on a marathon basis.

At the request of the media-

(Continued on Page 2)



PURPOSEFUL PERAMBULATION—Nearly sixty forced-out Guild members at the Chester Times took turns marching faithfully under their picket signs during the three-day suspension of publication. Police assigned to keep order had little to do, and at times actually outnumbered the marching Guildsmen.



THEIR CUP OF TEA—Four fair pickets take time out during the work stoppage at Chester, Pa. From the left they are Betty Fankiw, advertising department; Mary Kough, business office; Barbara Crawford, advertising, and Marlene Ryder, business office.

The President's Corner—

Vigorous Leadership Acts Intelligently In Strike Threats

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

THIS UNION OF OURS has had more strike votes in the past six weeks, more situations in which our local memberships have been obliged to consider soberly the use of the union's ultimate weapon, than, I believe, in any comparable period in the Guild's history.

As all Guild members know, the decision to go on strike rests primarily with the rank-and-file members involved directly with the situation. The only check-and-balance is provided by the constitution clause which calls for IEB approval before international defense fund aid can be extended in any given strike emergency. The ANG cannot direct its membership to go on strike; it can only dissuade from such action when the ANG officers believe strike action unwise or unwarranted.

With but one exception, the three-day work stoppage at Chester, Pa., the critical situations of recent weeks have been resolved by diligent collective bargaining, or are continuing in something less than the ultimate in union self-defense.

TO ME, THIS DEMONSTRATES the presence of vigorous and intelligent leadership on the level of local Guild organizations. Without losing sight of the objective—a fair and adequate share of the high profits our industry is piling up, distributed among our members whose efforts make those profits possible—it is evident that a militant and enlightened leadership is doing an efficient job of producing pocket-book gains for the union's members. That's the Guild's job, and it is being well done in a score of tough and difficult areas of negotiation.

Nor is the Guild completely selfish in this objective of self-betterment, although a good case can be argued for letting the results be characterized as no more than self-interest. Our members deserve decent compensation. In an industry able to pay, there can be no adequate argument against that, or any objection on the part of management not based on simple greed.

But the Guild does something else, in closing contracts which reflect properly the expansion of the newspaper industry. By pushing pay levels up, the Guild makes it easier for the employer to attract and hold those who now take jobs in television, publicity, or engineering, merely because those fields pay more money.

WE HAVE ALREADY NOTED that the publishers' own union is recommending higher pay levels for our members, especially in the realm of beginners' minimums; and Guild bargaining supports this view completely. More publishers should read, and heed, the material put out by their union's representatives.

For publishers who fail to be impressed by such logic, the Guild can only promise a hard time. Whether the publisher attempts an unsuccessful frontal assault, as in Chester, or tries the gradual dismemberment process we have encountered in some other locations, there is ample Guild experience to meet each situation in the way it proves to deserve. More than one employer has discovered, the hard way, that the Guild is in business to stay, and that it has managed for almost a quarter of a century, to outlive both temporary setbacks and longtime periods of adversity.

The Guild today has more membership, and more trade union muscle, than ever before. And the hearts and brains of its local leaders are of sound quality, as the settlements of the past few weeks have demonstrated.

SUCH STEADY ADVANCEMENT of basic unionism must be heartening to Guild pioneers like Ernie Bayton, the veteran leader at the Hammond Times who recently retired on pension with signal honors from the Midwest Council which he helped to found.

Chicago strikers against the Hearst papers remember Ernie well. He was apt to appear twice a week with a car full of food and a pocket full of cash, collected among his friends at nearby Hammond for the relief of Guildsmen on the picket line, in a year when the International's defense fund was down near zero, and strike benefits consisted of handouts of the Bayton variety.

Ernie came by his unionism naturally. As a boy he lived through the steel strike at McKeesport, Pa., and remembers that his father once took \$3,500, the family's entire savings, for distribution to other strikers in worse straits.

We present-day duespayers in the Guild have inherited our union from Bayton and others like him. We can't pay in full our debt of appreciation and gratitude; they wouldn't expect it if we could.

But our second generation of Guild members can do a job for this organization, and themselves, and the Baytons and their kind do expect us to shoulder our responsibilities in full. Our efforts, this year and next year and thereafter, must be a response that will make it possible for others to enjoy job security while they work, a fair return for honest work, and an adequate pension when they choose to retire.



CURBSTONE COOPERATION—These are trade unionists who didn't cross the picket lines thrown around the Chester Times building by the Guild. Pressmen, stereotypers, printers and teamsters stayed out of the plant, and the Times didn't publish its Saturday or Monday editions.

... Chester Strike A Quickie

(Continued from Page 1)
tor, the contract was extended for a week. Negotiations continued.

At a session on Sept. 5, management representatives rejected the request of the mediator for a further extension of the contract to Friday, Sept. 7, declaring: "We are ready to continue negotiations but without any contract conditions in effect."

Publisher Howard came directly into the strike picture for the first time on Thursday, Sept. 6. He had been in Montana. The previous bargaining for management had been handled by John E. Tompkins, assistant publisher, and Malcolm Petrik, labor counsel.

It was at that session, too, that Howard offered to arbitrate all the unresolved issues. The offer was declined by the Guild. The strike itself came after a 15-hour negotiating session

which concluded just a few minutes before 6 o'clock last Saturday morning, when Guild pickets—and policemen—appeared at the Times plant.

About mid-morning occurred the strike's only affray involving a Guild picket.

Four of the Times' advertising executives went through the picket line. In an ensuing scuffle, Mrs. Doris Koveal, 25, petite photographer, was pushed down to the sidewalk. She was treated for cuts and bruises at the Chester Hospital. Publisher Howard apologized for the incident.

Earlier in the morning, Francis Rebilas, a member of the typographical union, had been knocked down, when one of two men approached him and four other Times employees. Rebilas said he and the others had been asked whether or not they were going to work. The altercation

occurred on the sidewalk across the street from the plant. It did not occur on the Guild picket line.

Typographers reported that a camera they had placed on top of a nearby building to take pictures of the picket line had been smashed by two men. They said the men were not Guild members.

When Publisher Howard announced he would not attempt to publish Saturday or Sunday, the Guild line was reduced to two token pickets.

Failure to reach an agreement during the lengthy Sunday bargaining sessions brought out a full-scale Guild picket line Monday morning, however.

When members of the craft unions continued to respect the Guild picket line, Assistant Publisher Tompkins informed them they were fired.

Following ratification by the Guild unit, late Monday afternoon, of the settlement terms, at the invitation of International Representative Pyle, Publishers Howard and Assistant Publisher Tompkins were brought to strike headquarters where they spoke to the group. Howard urged that animosities be forgotten and that all work for the good of the paper.

At a party held in strike headquarters later in the evening, Howard, Tompkins and other management personnel were guests of the Times Guildsmen. Guests at the party also were Executive Vice President and Mrs. Farson.

A post-settlement discharge of an office girl was made the subject of a Guild-management discussion on Wednesday, and settled when the publisher agreed to try to find another place for her in the Times organization. Failing that, he told the Guild committee, the employee would have priority for rehiring.

For fair labor laws
Keep your eye on
Your Congressman

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PICKET LINE PALAVER—Chester Times Publisher Robert S. Howard, facing the camera, talks with David S. Schick, administrative officer for the greater Philadelphia Guild, of which Chester members form a unit.

—All Photos by Chester Guild unit.

New San Jose Pact Has \$126.75 Top; Other Good Gains

San Jose, Calif.—An eleventh-hour compromise settlement averted a 200-man San Jose Newspaper Guild strike against the San Jose Mercury News Aug. 23. With strike headquarters in full operation, and pickets standing by, the Guild in an extraordinary meeting voted almost unanimously to accept a settlement of the four-month long dispute.

As a result, some pretty healthy increases were achieved by the local, ranging from an average of about \$4 to as much as \$19 in one instance. Top rate went from \$122.04 to \$126.75, and a fifth year figure for society reporters, long sought by the local, was achieved at \$117.60.

Good offices of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County did much to avert the threatened walkout, which in addition to the 200 Guild members, could have idled some 250 others, and left this area's half-million people without a local daily newspaper.

In addition to the pay increases, pay differentials were extended to desk men, a \$5 weekly car allowance was granted employees required to use cars on company business, and correspondents within the papers' ABC zone were given full reporter status, except that they are required to work a 40-hour week to meet the needs of their particular territories.

A clause protecting members from transfer to other papers in the Ridder chain, without their consent, was also inserted into the contract.

Negotiations almost broke down in the closing minutes of the session, when Publisher Joseph B. Ridder flatly refused to consider pay increases in some classifications, which were as little as 16 cents more than the proposals he had made.

Leading the Guild negotiators, and largely responsible for the excellent settlement achieved, was Sam Eubanks, former executive vice-president and now executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild. Eubanks was loaned to the San Jose Guild by SPONG at the request of national headquarters.

Also on the scene at different phases of the difficult negotiations were William J. Farson, executive vice-president, and Fred Fletcher, international vice-president.

Guild requests originally were based on parity with San Francisco, with \$130 weekly at the top. San Jose newspapers since the Ridder purchased them, have been in a keen competitive battle for circulation and advertising, and Guild members felt that parity is well justified.

However, in the waning weeks of the dispute, and in order to achieve a settlement and avert a strike, the Guild compromised its original request to \$127.50. Other issues involved were resolved, but going down to the wire, once the strike deadline was set, the issue of wages remained.

Strike headquarters were set up, phones installed, and the "death watch" started. The negotiating committee, headed by President Frank Bonanno, and including Charles Goodman, California-Nevada District Council president, and Frank Sauliere, former CNDC president, Local Vice-President Dale Lane, former Vice-President Vernon Manning, and Contracts Chairman Dale Cockerill, offered to "negotiate with anyone" to settle the dispute.

After negotiations first broke down over management's offer of \$3.50, scaled down to a percentage of 2.87, and Eubanks' arrival on the scene, a new offer was made.

This called for adjustments in some admittedly low classifications, before the overall 2.87 percent increase.

The offer was taken back to membership, which flatly rejected it and voted 99-18 to give the negotiating committee authority to call a strike.

Federal Mediator Charles B. Rehnus arrived on the scene, had two fruitless meetings with management, which had called in Executive Editor Kenneth Conn and J. Hart Clinton, publisher of the San Mateo Times, attorney and CNPA labor relations consultant.

Management still refused to budge from its position, and negotiations broke down.

Bonanno and his committee set a strike deadline, called the Central Labor Council to supplement the strike sanction already received from ANG, and prepared to strike.

After completing plans, Bonanno went home, where he found a call from Ridder, asking for a "man to man" discussion to avert the strike.

Bonanno and Ridder dickered all night, and the upshot was that the publisher asked the Guild for a compromise offer. Throughout the entire next day, Sunday, the negotiating committee and Eubanks prepared a final counter-offer, with \$127.50 at the top.

Bonanno then took it to Ridder, who appeared to be willing to accept it, until he saw the top scale, when he flatly said "No."

Other attempts to compromise the situation developed, and the Guild and management met with the Central Labor Council Wednesday to avert the strike, just a few hours away.

During discussions, management had kept referring to the contract of the Sacramento Guild, and as a last alternative, San Jose's negotiators offered to accept the entire Sacramento wage structure.

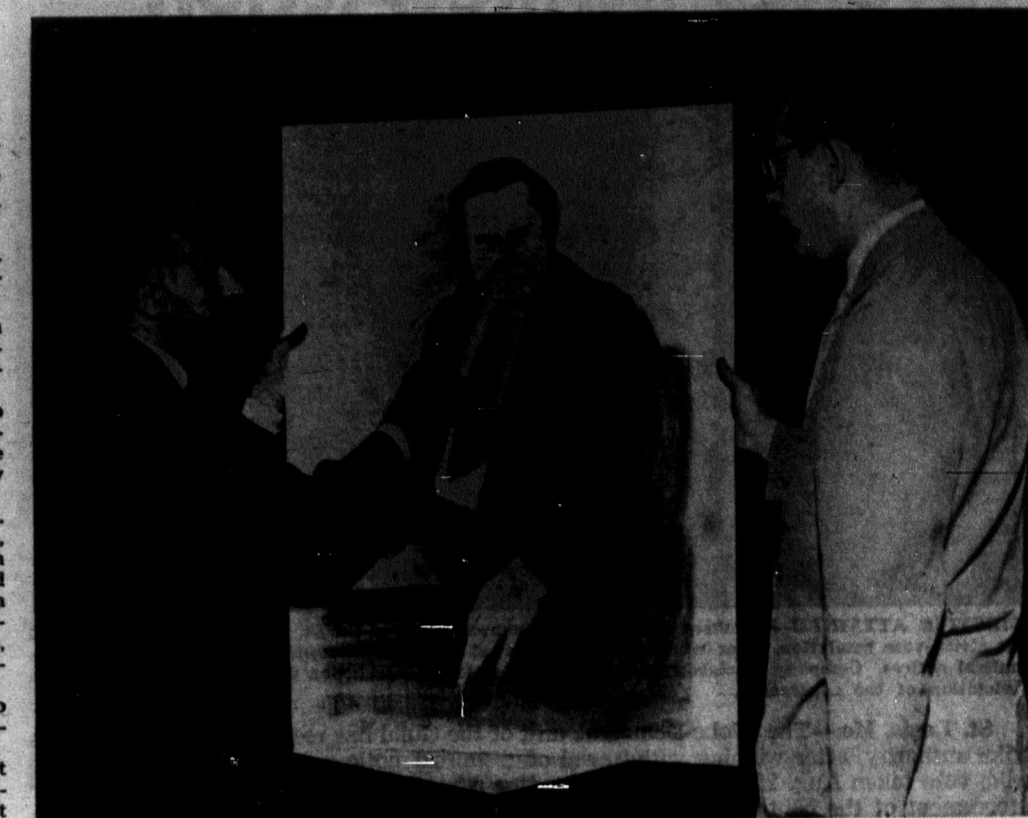
Ridder also had the offer of Sunday, headed by the \$127.50 figure, and he asked for 48 hours to examine the figure. That would have extended the strike deadline to that time.

The Guild refused, but at the request of the Labor Council, agreed to a 20-hour delay.

At the end of that time, management accepted the Sacramento compromise, but then the haggling over details began. At 7:30 p.m., with the strike deadline just 30 minutes away, Ridder stalked out of the room in the haggling over pennies.

Since gains were considerable throughout the contract, the Guild membership voted to accept the contract, taking the few pennies it could far less afford, rather than idling many people and causing untold hardships.

New York Artist Is Commissioned To Paint Broun Library Portrait



PORTRAIT IN PROGRESS—This pencilled sketch of Heywood Broun, ANG's first president, is the forerunner of an oil portrait for the Broun Room at the Guild's international offices. The artist, August Mosca, a New York Guildsman, shows the sketch to ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

New York City—An oil portrait of Heywood Broun, Guild founder and first president, which will occupy a central spot in the Heywood Broun Room at ANG's Washington headquarters, is under commission to a New York Guildsman who is also a nationally-recognized portrait artist.

He is August Mosca, chairman of the New York World-Telegram & Sun unit, head of its negotiating committee and the unit's representative as a delegate to the Toronto convention in July.

The New York Guild has contributed \$500 toward the completion of the Broun portrait area in the memorial library at the ANG offices, and the choice of Mosca was guided not only by his professional reputation but by his personal admiration for the spirit of the crusading columnist whose efforts brought the Guild into being.

Broun's influence on Mosca, says the artist, began in 1931 when Mosca first came to New York and began reading the old New York World, in which Broun's daily stint was then appearing.

"His ardent faith in man, his liberality, sympathy, humor and seriousness have colored my life, ideas and character to this day," Mosca declares. "There are only two other men of my time—Thomas Wolfe, the novelist and Joseph Stella, who painted the great Brooklyn Bridge canvas—that I would have selected as equally inspiring subjects."

Mosca knew Wolfe and Stella well, and did portraits of both. His work on the Broun painting is necessarily being done from photographs, plus detailed interviews with many who knew him personally, including his widow, Mrs. Connie Broun.

Mosca made several studies, in pencil, which Broun's former intimates here examined and approved. The final sketch has been called "a living likeness" of Broun, and it is from that outline that Mosca is now working in oil.

"I hope to make it," he says, "my real claim to fame."

The portraitist has "always wanted to be an artist," and there are a few examples of his work still in existence, done when he was only eight years old. His formal training was at the Yale School of Fine Arts and at the Art Students League, after which he experimented for several years, in his own studio, with impressionism, cubism, futurism and abstraction, gradually evolving into a distinctive personal style recognizable as his own.

His work has been exhibited, and won awards, in a number of instances, including showings in four New York galleries, the Metropolitan Museum, the National Academy of Design, and other exhibitions as distant as Kansas, Mississippi and California.

Because fine art is a "rather uncertain profession" in which to make a living, Mosca supports his wife and three children by his job at the World-Telegram & Sun. His home is at Shelter Island, and he maintains his own studio in Manhattan.

Mosca dates his Guild membership from a time five months before the Guild strike at the W-T&S, in 1950, when for 11 weeks he "carried a picket sign proudly, with Broun's example ever in mind," he writes.

He views his art work with deep seriousness, declaring it to be "a necessary and integral part of man and his spirit, his culture and his history, too long ignored and minimized."

The fund for equipping the Broun Room with furniture, shelves and cabinets now stands at \$4,435, with contributions of \$100 each received from the Hammond Guild and the Lehigh Valley local, at Allentown, Pa.

A letter from the Lehigh Valley Guild explains that \$52 of its gift is a membership-approved appropriation, while \$48 represents the interest which ANG paid the local last month for notes to finance the purchase, nine years ago, of book-keeping machines.

"This was money we never had, and didn't earn except through the continuing progress of the Guild and its ideals," writes the Lehigh Valley president, Charles Zaines, and the local members voted to return it for purposes of the Broun Room fund.

The present status of the fund:

ANG Revere	\$ 135.00
Southern District Council	100.00
Toronto Guild	200.00
Greater Philadelphia Guild	200.00
San Guild	15.00
Elizabeth Guild	125.00
Columbus Guild	125.00
Lima Guild	125.00
2nd District Council	125.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
Mt. Atlantic District Council	125.00
Cincinnati Guild	125.00
New York Guild	200.00
Nat. Wire Service Council	100.00
Los Angeles Guild	200.00
Pittsburgh Guild	125.00
Midwest District Council	125.00
New England District Council	150.00
Rochester Guild (additional)	100.00
Empire State District Council	125.00
Albany Guild	125.00
Erie Guild	125.00
Denver Guild	50.00
Buffalo Guild	50.00
Hammond Guild	100.00
Lehigh Valley Guild	100.00
TOTAL	\$4,435.00

... Twin Cities

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the Guild in that city into a strike situation, three weeks ago, settled by compromise at the last moment, after full strike preparations had been made.

The St. Paul unit will have the benefit of a strike fund account to which ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has sent a check for \$15,000 from the international defense fund.

Adolph Johnson, of the Twin Cities wire service unit, is chairman of the local's strike policy committee. Following the unit vote, steps were taken to set up conferences with other trade unions in St. Paul, so that all affected labor groups would be aware of the developments.

Local negotiators have advised government agencies of the situation, and it is expected that the next immediate steps will be by State or Federal conciliators.

St. Louis Gains Point, Revokes Strike Action



OBJECTIVE ATTAINED—Members of the Globe-Democrat unit of the St. Louis Guild vote to rescind their strike-vote resolution, after winning the withdrawal of the Globe-Democrat management of three dismissal notices. Company officials agreed with the Guild's interpretation that the notices were given in violation of the contract.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Globe-Democrat unit of the Guild has rescinded previously-taken strike authority, after winning withdrawal of dismissal notices to three employees. The strike vote taken Aug. 25 was unanimous, after a motion to substitute court action for enforcement of the contract was defeated 185 to 29. The contract provides that when work is discontinued, "employees doing such work shall be given their choice of transfer to work within their ability and at no less pay or dismissal pay."

G. D. Bauman, personnel director, who gave the dismissal notices, contended the company had to offer the choice only if other such work was available. After giving the notices he said the only other work available in the Guild jurisdiction was "slinging mops."

"Two of the employees, each 60 years old, had been grocery audit clerks for years before being transferred to circulation solicitation, which subsequently was discontinued. The third, a 29-year-old Arablan native of Jerusalem, had been a dispatch clerk before being transferred to

circulation solicitation.

Richard Amberg, publisher, called back from the Republican convention by the crisis, said the company agreed with the Guild's interpretation of the contract and did not intend to ask white collar workers to sling mops.

In long sessions in which all elements of a series of difficulties were reviewed, Amberg asked that his sincere pledge be given the employees that he and Arthur Weiss, president, would guard against their arising further occasions for such crises.

The Guild was warned early in the sessions that if it struck the paper would be closed permanently. Its committee replied that this apparently was a threat that the Guild could not exercise its rights as a union and that it had no intention of giving up such rights.

The Guild committee at the same time said that it no more desired crises than anyone else and wanted to see conditions under which employees could work with a sense of security and accomplishment.

One of the employees has been given a job as watchman over night operation of automatic elevators and the other a job as a night telephone operator, with the added guarantee they will be given the first opportunity for clerical work within their abilities. The third chose severance pay.

On the Guild committee were Rollin Everett, executive secretary, as spokesman; Herbert Monk, local president; Ray Vodka, unit chairman; Charles Sherman, grievance chairman, Judy Markesich and Guy Thompson.

Management Stalling Seen In NY Sessions

New York City—Managements of the seven major metropolitan dailies whose Guild contracts all expire at the end of October have opened negotiations with the Guild, in response to Guild proposals for making substantial changes in the existing agreements.

By this week, only one management—at the Daily News—had submitted formal counter-proposals, but all had heard a thorough discussion of the Guild's views on such matters as Guild Shop, checkoff of dues, wages, and other points which the Guild is stressing in this year's collective bargaining.

Noticeable at each was management's "new look" of city-wide unity in dealing with the Guild. Although some days there were as many as three separate negotiating meetings, representatives of each of the managements attended all the sessions as observers.

At last Friday's discussions with Herald Tribune management, for example, the observers included Louis Loeb, counsel for the New York Times; John Mortimer, for the News; Lawrence Kennedy, for the Mirror; Joseph Vree, for the World-Telegram & Sun; Jesse Simon, for the Post, and Frank McNeill, for the Journal American. None took part in the actual proceedings, the discussion being between Guild committee members and the individual management concerned.

The first discussions were not fruitful. In most instances, the Guild proposals drew expressions of surprise and disdain, with at least one suggestion that the Guild ought to withdraw the whole text and start again on "more realistic" terms. Other adjectives freely tossed about were "ridiculous," "fantastic," and "juvenile," referring to the sweeping revisions which the Guild proposed.

One management team complained that "almost every clause" in the existing contract had been changed, making it difficult for management to determine what the over-all costs might be.

Both management and the Guild issued reports after the meetings. One such management report noted that the board figures that in 1939, the \$25,000-a-year family had \$23,273 left after paying taxes. This year it would take \$57,727 in total income to offset the depreciation in buying power of \$19,456 and the tax bite of \$24,998.

So The Rich Get Poorer?

New York City—Unless your pay has more than doubled since 1939, you're not breaking even, what with inflationary trends and soaring taxes.

That's what the National Industrial Conference Board says, in a report issued here.

The board puts it in the form of annual income for easy figuring. A wage earner who made \$3,000—or \$57.70 a week—in 1939 needs now, 17 years later, an income of \$6,122—that's \$118 a week—just to stand still financially. The difference has been gobbled up by taxation and inflation, says the conference board.

The man who earned \$5,000 a year in 1939 paid only \$59 in direct taxes, and kept \$4,941. Estimates the report on the year, in order to have a spendable income to match his 1939 figure, the breadwinner must gross \$10,583, with the government getting \$1,511 of that total and inflation accounting for another \$4,131.

It's even worse if you earn in the still higher brackets. The board figures that in 1939, the \$25,000-a-year family had \$23,273 left after paying taxes. This year it would take \$57,727 in total income to offset the depreciation in buying power of \$19,456 and the tax bite of \$24,998.

AFL-CIO Board Endorses Stevenson And Kefauver

Chicago, Ill.—The general board of the AFL-CIO this week endorsed the candidacies of Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, Democratic Party nominees for the November presidential elections. The general board is composed of the heads of all international unions affiliated with the newly-merged labor movement, together with members of the executive council and heads of the six departments of the AFL-CIO.

The executive council previously had voted for endorsement, and then referred the action for ratification by the general board.

President Joseph P. Collis attended for the American Newspaper Guild and cast his vote with nearly all other board members, for the Democratic standard-bearers. About half a dozen of the nearly 150 present voted against endorsement.

An American Newspaper Guild convention, that held in Milwaukee in 1944, gave its endorsement to President Roosevelt and his running mate that year, Harry S. Truman, after a postcard poll taken among all Guild members indicated their candidate preferences.

The Guild has always strongly supported the activities of the CIO Political Action Committee, and its current successor, the Committee on Political Education.

At the Chicago sessions, AFL-CIO President George Meany, who as a member of the executive council had refrained from voting when the council acted, urged the general board to support the council action.

It was not, Meany said, to be construed either as an indication of endorsement of the Democratic Party as such, or an assumption that organized labor can control anyone's vote. Labor, he said, has a right to endorse candidates of either party.

A COPE report distributed among the board members analyzed the party platforms, charged that the Republican administration has not carried out its pledges of four years ago, and added that Stevenson "places human values first. He is devoted to the free enterprise system, but does not believe the demands of big business should be given prior consideration over the needs of the people as a whole."

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HONORS FOR ERNIE—Midwest Guildsmen gathered at Chicago for a dinner marking the retirement after long Guild service of Ernest Bayton, Hammond leader and first president of the Midwest Council. At the right, Vern Fox, Sheboygan, present council head, presents an illuminated scroll as Mrs. Bayton and their daughter, Charlotte, look on.

Bayton's Long Guild Service Lauded By Midwest Council

Chicago, Ill.—Midwest District Council delegates and wives joined with American Newspaper Guild President Joe Collis in giving richly-deserved recognition to Guild Pioneer Ernest G. Bayton of Hammond. Some 30 persons attended the testimonial dinner in the LaSalle Hotel, Aug. 26, sponsored by the Midwest District Council, which Bayton helped form. Bayton, now 71, who retired last April after 30 years with the Hammond Times as display advertising salesman, served many terms of office as MDC president.

Vern Fox, Sheboygan, the MDC president, recalled the many times Bayton had gone to the aid of member locals. "When ever there was trouble, Ernie would hop in the car and go see what he could do," said Fox, who served as toastmaster.

Chicago's Chan Forman, a former member of the IEB who was in charge of arrangements for the dinner, told of the days of the Chicago Guild strike when Bayton would arrive three times a week with food and money collected for the strikers.

Forman then moved informally that Bayton be named president emeritus of the MDC. The motion was seconded and "passed" unanimously.

"Ernie is a 'them' guy, not a 'we' guy," said Sports Editor John G. Whitaker, first president of the Hammond Guild. "He was always thinking of helping others."

Following Forman's lead, Whitaker "appointed" Bayton president emeritus of the Hammond Guild.

Said Bayton, after the torrent of praise had subsided, "This is one of the fondest moments in my life. It is quite an honor to have the president come 1,000 miles to see some one from a little local. . . but a darn good local I don't deserve all this."

Rockford's Herman G. Nelson, one of the original founders of the MDC, wished Bayton many more years of happiness.

Other speakers included Ed Keck, president, and Miss Agnes Harper, treasurer of the Hammond local; Dan Sullivan, corresponding secretary of the MDC; Sherburn Strobel, another MDC pioneer from Milwaukee; Ed Marcinik, IEB member from Chicago; Doug Adams of Rockford, MDC treasurer, and Tony Ingrassia, Milwaukee, MDC recording secretary.

The IEB's next meeting is set for Washington starting October 1.

The Cleveland Guild wants to know whether CP-NEA employees fall within the proper definition of a national wire service unit, and whether therefore they should participate in the upcoming referendum, or be affected by it. Members of the two groups involved here are strongly in favor of retaining their direct affiliation with the Cleveland local, and oppose the creation of a separate wire service local if their status would be changed by such a move.

The local's executive board at its August meeting adopted resolutions on the issue, declaring its view that the two units do not meet the definition of wire services, setting forth that the Cleveland local, organized both groups, and still aids in negotiating the ANG-signed contract and in handling grievances, and asking the IEB to review and determine the situation as soon as practicable.

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Mash Note From Collis Goes To ANG Landlords

St. Louis, Mo.—The seventh convention of the International Electrical Workers union here last week heard the IUE described as a likeable landlord, is official greetings sent by Joseph F. Collis, president of the American Newspaper Guild.

Instead of a formal transmission of fraternal greetings to fellow unionists, the Guild message took the form of a letter, which read:

"During the course of each year it becomes my pleasant duty to send fraternal greetings to many great labor organizations, but I can think of no such message that has given me so much pleasure as this one . . . because we in the American Newspaper Guild feel just a little closer to your union than to almost any other I can think of."

"This is so because we are closer. I don't know how many of you know it, but the Guild became a tenant in your handsome new international headquarters building in Washington last spring, and we have come to know the IUE as not only a militant and efficient union, but

also believe it or not—as a sympathetic and understanding landlord."

"We use your board room for our board meetings, your pantry for our coffee, we use your mimeograph machines, borrow your staff, admire your girls. Of course, there was a time this summer when no one could make the air conditioning work, but what can you expect in an electrical workers' building?"

"But seriously, we have enjoyed—and profited from—living and working with your fine officers, Jim Carey and Al Hartnett, and their very capable staff, including one of our favorite Guildsmen, your director of publicity, Art Riordan."

"And so, on behalf of 80,000 newspapermen in the United States and Canada, I wish you a most pleasant and productive convention. And if you should happen to decide to increase your per capita—and I understand there is just a possibility that you might—we won't mind a bit, because if you make your per capita higher, maybe we can get Richie Bauer to lower our rent."

Peoria Publisher Doubts Guild Majority, States 'Fixed' Views

Peoria, Ill.—Management of the Peoria Journal Star has refused to recognize the American Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for its editorial and circulation department staffs, stating that it doubts whether signers for Guild membership actually constitute a majority of the eligibles, and questioning the appropriateness of the units as proposed.

Further, it has refused to take part in a joint informal conference called by the National Labor Relations Board to discuss the makeup of bargaining units—a customary practice of the NLRB in preparation for a representation election. In a letter to the Board's field examiner, Publisher Henry F. Slane called such a meeting a time-wasting "empty motion."

The Board has accordingly set Tuesday, September 25, as the date for a formal hearing on the Guild's petition, filed August 28, for an election.

Supervisory employees at the Journal Star last week received word from the publisher himself as to how the company proposes to meet the advent of Guild interest.

In a memorandum sent to department heads, Publisher Slane wrote:

"Since (Guild) organizing activity started we have been making extensive inquiries among newspapers who have or have

had experience with this union. The results of these studies are so clear that it is our fixed opinion that this union will not serve the best interests of either the employees or the Journal Star."

"Therefore, our policy will be this:

"1. We will strongly oppose this organizing attempt.

"2. Free choice will be respected. The Journal Star will protect the right of each person not to join the union as well as vice versa.

"3. We will use our right of free speech and our rights under the National Labor Relations Act to the fullest.

"4. We will welcome problems, suggestions, and grievances from any of our people so that information from any point can be used to improve our set-up.

"5. There will be no discrimination, no interrogation, no threats, no promised rewards, no coercion, no intimidation on our part."

Guild member-employees found this policy declaration of interest, in the light of a previous employee-relations bulletin issued to supervisors just after the original request for recognition went to management.

That bulletin, marked "not confidential" but "not to be quoted as an authority," said among other things:

"Annual salary review for people not belonging to unions will begin September 1, to be effective on or about October 1."

A quote from Prentice-Hall reports is included which notes "Unions won slightly more than two-thirds of all elections conducted" in the year ending June 30. And, says the bulletin:

"Our policies for employees and their working conditions are better than typical U.S.A. companies being organized. Thus we can assume better than the 'national average' for winning the ANG election."

Toronto Guildsman Wins Bowater \$1,000, Honors

Toronto, Ont.—Guildsman Allan Kent, of the Toronto Telegram, has won the coveted Bowater Journalism Award, which carries with it a cash prize of \$1,000 and guest honors at a dinner in Ottawa next month.

The award was for a series on automation which Kent wrote for the Tely last fall. The award, created by one of the leading newspaper companies of the Dominion, is "to pay distinguished tribute to outstanding endeavors, and to help inspire and maintain a high level of Canadian Journalism."

Kent has been a Tely unit executive member, was on the first organizing committee for Tely staff members, and served on the negotiating team, which closed the first Guild contract for that newspaper.

Other honors have come to Kent in his 20 years of newspaper writing. Among them are the Toronto Firefighters' Award for his story on the Noronic ship fire, an Aviation Writers' Award and honorable mention in the 1955 National Newspaper Awards.

Mid-Atlantic Council Moves To Aid Strikers At Chester

Hazleton, Pa.—The Mid-Atlantic District Council condensed its two-day program here last week end into a single day, in view of the strike emergency which had developed on Saturday morning at Chester.

Chester Guildsmen form a unit of the Greater Philadelphia local, the largest affiliate of the M-Atlantic group. The council heard a treasurer's report, voted an immediate contribution

of \$300 to COPE, and directed that the balance remaining be allocated to the needs of the Chester strikers, at the rate of \$100 a week.

The Lehigh Valley Guild delegates to the council announced that their local would send \$100 to Chester, as a further contribution.

Three members of the Lehigh Valley Guild, Charles Zaines, Ray Knapp and Fred McCready, joined others on Sunday at the Chester strike headquarters.

Among them were ANG President Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre; Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., a guest of the council meeting; Dan McLaughlin, Elizabeth, IEB member and council president; and four members of the Philadelphia local, John Farson, Roberta Bailey, Anne Rosholm and Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

It's still a little early in the season, but here are some of this year's campaign buttons:

"All the Love With Adlai." "For the Love of Ike Vote Republican."

"Up the Crick with Ike and Dick."

"We Want Adlai Badly."

"If Ike Gets Sick You're Stuck With Dick."

TOP AWARD—For signing up six new members for the Portland, Me., Guild in a three-month drive, Evening Express

newspaper. The Guild enrolled 19 new Guildsmen during the campaign.





It Seems to Us...

San Jose Expresses Thanks For Aid In Strike Threat

SAN JOSE, CALIF.
Editor: On behalf of the San Jose Newspaper Guild, Local 98, I would like to thank everyone who rallied to our support during our strike threat. It was a terrific shot in the arm for our members and did much to bolster our fighting spirit. As you know, we came out of the battle with our heads high, and a fine contract.

To Bill Farson we would like to give special thanks. He flew into San Jose when we really needed help. His two-day appearance among our people made everyone realize that we were not alone in this fight. The same goes for Fred Fletcher, IES member from Santa Rosa. To Sam Eubanks, whom ANG assigned to help us negotiate a contract, San Jose owes its very existence. Sam picked up the loose ends after we had bogged down, and only through his efforts were we able to obtain a good contract. His experience proved invaluable to our committee and with him to lead our fight we managed to get a substantial wage increase and avert a strike.

7 Are Indicted In Riesel Case

New York City—A Federal Grand Jury has returned an indictment charging conspiracy against John Dioguardi and six associates in the acid blinding of Labor Columnist Victor Riesel, a New York Guild member, who was attacked last April 5 after a radio broadcast.

Dioguardi, known as Johnny Dio, is said to have masterminded the attack against Riesel, which was followed by the gangster slaying of the underworld figure who had actually thrown the acid, according to the office of the United States Attorney. Each of the defendants is being held under \$100,000 bail. Conviction would carry a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. No arraignment date was immediately set.

Some 40 witnesses, including Riesel himself, were heard by the jury over a two-day period last week.

To all our friends who sent wires pledging their support we would like to say thanks. To SPONG, for giving us Sam and offering financial support, we would like them to know that we shall not forget.

It's nice to know that such support is forthcoming when one little unit is in trouble. We shall try to let you know how we feel about all this when you all come to San Jose in 1958. We may be bent—financially—but we are far from broken.

FRANK BONANNO
President, San Jose Guild

Holds ANG Should Abstain From Foreign Policy Dicta

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Editor: Among the resolutions adopted by the Toronto convention was one calling on the U. S. to ship arms to Israel to preserve peace in the Middle East. I fail to see how peace can be preserved by sending in more guns, but I admit I don't know all about the situation. However, there is respectable and responsible opinion, including that of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, that more arms in the Middle East will increase the chance of war.

But my main concern is this: What business does the Guild have taking sides on a question of foreign policy about which few, if any, of its members can be fully informed? Israel is a foreign country, like Egypt and Lebanon, and it is the duty of those entrusted with U. S. foreign relations to do in relation to Israel whatever is best for the U. S. If the wisest course, as far as the welfare of this country is concerned, should consist of denying aid to Israel or even of shipping A-bombs to the Arabs, then that is what our government would be constitutionally bound to do.

D. C. Guild Member In Public Relations Job

Leonard Kirsten, a Washington Guildsman, has been appointed director of public relations for the Structural Clay Products Institute, where he has been a staffer for two years. The institute is a national association of brick and tile manufacturers, with Washington headquarters.

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue. During elections or referendum letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

tionally, and morally bound to do.

The presence in this country of a large number of persons with emotional ties to Israel should not make any difference in this fundamental concept. Our declaration of war on Germany was not popular with many thousand citizens of German extraction, but the Guild did not suggest we call off this exercise of our foreign policy to please a disaffected minority. Why didn't the convention adopt a resolution condemning the British for the partition of Ireland or the failure of India to yield to Pakistan in the hassle over Kashmir?

BILL RICHARDS
New Orleans Guild

Union Heads Can't Speak For Him On Politics

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
Editor: I disagree with President Collis on the propriety of resolutions passed at the recent convention concerning arms for Israel and aid to India. My personal feelings on these matters are beside the point, and I do not protest the resolutions for the sentiments they voice. However, I have never voted for any Guild officer on the basis of my political beliefs, and therefore do not consider them equipped to represent me on that basis.

Guild officers, in convention or otherwise are elected on the premise that they will serve the membership in labor matters. If officers and delegates are now to pronounce judgment on morals, politics, or international affairs in the name of the Guild membership, it seems to me these matters should become issues in the election of Guild leaders.

I voted for President Collis because I thought he would be a good Guild president—not because I admired his politics.

BRYAN HODGSON
Los Angeles Guild

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Representation hearing set, Sept. 25, 1956 (U. S. Journal, 1st ed., 2nd ed., 1st ed., 1st ed.).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
AFL-CIO Public Relations & Publications Dept., initial contract approved.

MINNEAPOLIS STAR & TRIBUNE, contract renewal approved.

KINGSTON DAILY FREEMAN, contract renewal approved.

PAWBUCKER TIMES, contract renewal approved with hold because of strike and management rights clause.

VALLEJO NEWS CHRONICLE, wage increase approved with hold because of proposed extension of contract for third year.

SAN PEDRO NEWS PIONEER, contract renewal approved.

SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS, contract renewal approved.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL, contract renewal approved with hold because of discriminatory holiday clause and unacceptable maintenance of membership provision.

ACTIVITIES
FOI District Council meeting, Cleveland, Sept. 20-21.

EASTERN REGIONAL WIRE SERVICE Conference, New York, Sept. 20-21.

INS-INT elections, Oct. 1-2, 1956.

Southern District Council meeting, Charlotte, Oct. 6-7.

Western Regional Wire Service Conference, San Francisco, Oct. 6-7.

California Nevada District Council meeting, San Diego, Oct. 12-14.

Southern Wire Service Conference, New Orleans, Oct. 13-14.

Midwest Regional Wire Service Conference, Chicago, Oct. 20-21.

GUILD BOOKSHELF

SEGREGATION: The Inner Conflict in the South

Robert Penn Warren. Random House, New York City. 66 pp. \$1.95.

Himself a Southerner, Warren has done a sympathetic and honest job of reporting the various attitudes toward the segregation problem now stirring his native territory, told in the form of first-person queries from people of all types whom he has interviewed in recent weeks.

He found southerners, black and white, torn by conflicting emotions and opinions, voiced in expressions that showed fear, hatred, suspicion and evasion, and drawn from sources that were highly articulate as well as deeply taciturn.

The Pulitzer Award novelist sums up his findings as a belief that in spite of the turbulence now marking the problem, integration will come about, and that the historical perspective will see it as "just one small episode in the long effort for justice."

UNION HOUSE, UNION BAR
Matthew Josephson. Random House, New York City. 269 pp. \$5.00.

Ninety years in the life of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders union is conscientiously reviewed in this formidable but fascinating work, one conspicuous virtue of which is that the author tells the whole truth, good or bad, with disarming candor.

Josephson is best known as a biographer—Sidney Hillman, Emil Zola and Victor Hugo are among the subjects in his varied output—and the human aspects of the origin and expansion of a trade union form an important technique in his story.

The failures, the excesses, the triumphs, the whole panorama of human give-and-take, all are reflected faithfully here in terms of the men, some frail and some strong but none perfect, who struggled to make their union effective as an agency of human advancement.

Ed S. Miller, who succeeded last year to the presidency of the HRE, explains in a foreword that the union, after commissioning Josephson to write its history, let him alone with the task, avoiding the complication of "too many cooks." And, he concludes, "We think the story as it stands is a fair measure of the club all over there."

CHIPPING THE DAY'S NEWS
4th edition. Bastian, Case and Baskette. The MacMillan Company, New York City. 374 pp. \$1.50.

If newspaper desk work can be learned from books—and a raging debate could ensue on the pro's and con's of that point—this volume at least qualifies as a logical and helpful introduction for any serious aspirant to the most eminence and emolument of those who wear down soft black pencils for a living.

It even has a certain respectability accruing from age and usage, for this is the fourth edition of a book which first saw the light of a classroom back in 1923. Its present revision, say the authors, reflects current editorial trends, among them presumably the eye-catching consistency with which the book makes "copy-editor" allowance, in defiance of Webster's New International Unabridged, Second Edition, 1935, which serves as this reviewer's style arbiter.

And, beyond the techniques of the job, there are some thoroughly sound observations in the sections headed "What People Read," and "What Editors Should Offer the Reader." They deserve further dissemination.

among, let's say, some publishers we've met.

Guildsmen will raise the question, too, of just which edition of this work first carried the revision which lists among the duties of a slotman: "He keeps records of overtime and holiday pay" for those on the rim.

The good old days of 1923? Eh, fugaces...

HOW TO WRITE AND SELL NON-FICTION. Hal Borland. Ronald Press Company, New York City. 223 pp. \$3.50.

The know-how of thirty years of writing and the sale of more than 350 articles in top-ranking American magazines are the background from which Borland has drawn the material for this book.

He distinguishes between writing as an art and writing as a craft, doubts that the former can be taught, and demonstrates handily that the latter is communicable.

The established professional writer will recognize some of his own traits, shortcuts and tricks of the trade in Borland's review of how article ideas are mined, how individual styles develop, and how to make the finished product pay off with a minimum of rejection slips.

And the beginner can confidently adopt all of Borland's do's and don'ts, in the certainty that here is the voice of successful experience.

LABOR ON THE MARCH. Edward Levinson. University Books, New York. 225 pp. \$2.50.

This is a welcome new edition of a classic contemporary account of the emergence of the CIO, with an introduction by Walter Reuther and a foreword by novelist James T. Farrell.

Written by the late Eddie Levinson while he was labor editor of the New York Post (he later became publicity director for the UAW), Labor on the March reports in vivid detail the tug of war within the AFL which preceded the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and resulted, first, in the suspension and, then, the expulsion of the unions forming it.

In two brief years, from late 1935 to late 1937, the CIO came to represent almost 4,000,000 workers, many of them in mass production industries like auto, steel, rubber, radio and textile which never had known effective unions before. These were days of battle and glory for the CIO, and Walter Reuther writes in his introduction that Labor on the March "recreates, better than any other book I know, the prevailing atmosphere of those turbulent times."

Now that the AFL and CIO are re-united (and most of the villains in the piece are dead), this contemporary report of the origins of the breach points up in more ways than one, why it was so difficult to bring the two together again and some of the problems which must be met if they are to stay together this time.

There is, incidentally, a short section on the Guild.

Earl C. W. Bridson

Portland, Me.—Earl C. W. Bridson, 48 years old, photographer for the Portland Press Herald since 1937, and nationally known authority on fishing, died here August 23, after a five-day illness.

Prior to his employment here, he had worked for the Lewiston Evening Journal.

His wife and two children survive him.

Political Action? It's As Old As U.S. Labor Itself

Political action by unions in the United States—far from being something new and radical—is as old as organized labor itself.

As far back as 1828—128 years ago—"the first city central" in the United States, the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations of Philadelphia, supported candidates for city, county and state offices on a Working Men's ticket.

Under the same label, labor unions offered candidates in New York and Boston. Ely Moore, president of the National Trades Union, was elected to Congress from New York in 1834 and 1836.

The next nationwide labor federation, the National Labor Union, even nominated candidates for President and Vice-President in 1872.

During the 1880's, when the Knights of Labor were at their peak, a half dozen labor-backed candidates were elected to Congress, plus many state and local officials.

In 1893, Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL and often cited as opposed to political action, made an unsuccessful try for election to the New York State Constitutional Convention.

As Edwin Witte, one of the nation's foremost authorities on labor, points out:

"The AFL was organized primarily to secure the enactment of legislation favorable to labor. In its 1881 platform, the Federation urged that 'all trades and labor organizations secure representation in all law-making bodies by means of the ballot.'"

In 1893, the AFL submitted to its affiliated unions a "Political Programme."

In 1896, Gompers became so deeply interested in the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for President of the United

States that at the next AFL convention it was falsely charged that Gompers had allowed his office to be used as Democratic headquarters.

The Federation supported Bryan again in 1908, Woodrow Wilson in both 1912 and 1916, James Cox in 1920 and Robert La Follette in 1924.

In 1922, organized labor in Minnesota and Wisconsin joined with farm organizations in a farmer-labor political alliance.

In the 1930's and 1940's, many local unions and city central bodies, of course, supported Franklin D. Roosevelt in his four elections. The CIO's newly

formed Political Action Committee backed FDR in '44 and both PAC and many AFL unions supported Harry Truman in '48.

Came 1952 and both the AFL and CIO endorsed Adlai Stevenson for President, as the combined AFL-CIO has done this year.

So the record shows that politics is—and always has been—union business. As AFL-CIO President George Meany has said: "If others can hamstring and weaken the labor movement, then our place to defend ourselves is in the same legislative halls where they pass those laws."

Every Vote Counts; It May Even Make History

The 1952 presidential election was the biggest in our history but still 26,000,000 people didn't vote, many because they thought their one vote wouldn't count.

Don't you believe it. For as the Bureau of National Affairs reports in its new pamphlet, "Just One Vote," one vote—just one vote—often has made history.

California, Idaho, Oregon, Texas and Washington were made states by just one vote in Congress.

Rutherford Hayes was elected by just one electoral vote.

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were tied when the electoral votes were counted, and the choice had to be made by the House of Representatives, which selected Jefferson.

Andrew Johnson, the only

president to have been impeached, would have been removed—except for just one vote in the Senate.

And in 1941 the Draft Act was saved by just one vote in the House.

The Mayor of Newark (Ohio) was elected by just one vote in 1953, and the Mayor of New Haven (Conn.) was elected by just two votes in 1951.

The late Robert Taft was elected to the Senate in 1944 by less than one vote in each precinct, and Harry Truman carried Ohio in 1948 by less than one vote in every three precincts.

As BNA says, Just one vote doesn't count? Don't you believe it.

Time Off, Absentee Voting

If you live in 27 of the 48 States or two Territories, you may be entitled to time off from work to vote by law.

The States and Territories which have such laws, as listed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Although these laws vary from State to State, generally they provide that employees may, upon prior application to their employer, take a specific amount of

time off to vote, without penalty or loss of pay. The employer, however, usually may designate when the time off is to be taken.

As a rule, these laws apply to all workers and to all or most elections and provide penalties in case the employer refuses to grant the required time off.

Additionally, all but six states have laws permitting absentee voting in general elections. The six states which do not are Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

Most absentee-voting laws apply regardless of the reason the voter is out of the state, but a few apply only if he is absent for business reasons. Less than half permit absentee registration.

For details, check your State's elections laws.

Adlai Wins Poll In Gallup

The Gallup Poll to the contrary, Adlai Stevenson is the overwhelming choice of union members for president, according to a poll conducted by Labor's Daily in cooperation with union publications across the country.

The Labor's Daily sampling gives Stevenson 43%, Eisenhower 26%.

The remaining 31% was divided among Harriman, Ke-fauver and Symington, the poll having been taken before the nomination of Stevenson.

Thus 74% of the total vote went to Democrats.

Gallup has reported that labor would go for Eisenhower by as much as 56%.

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Rutherford Hayes was elected by just one electoral vote.

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were tied when the electoral votes were counted, and the choice had to be made by the House of Representatives, which selected Jefferson.

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And in 1941 the Draft Act was saved by just one vote in the House.

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Time Off, Absentee Voting

If you live in 27 of the 48 States or two Territories, you may be entitled to time off from work to vote by law.

The States and Territories which have such laws, as listed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Although these laws vary from State to State, generally they provide that employees may, upon prior application to their employer, take a specific amount of

time off to vote, without penalty or loss of pay. The employer, however, usually may designate when the time off is to be taken.

As a rule, these laws apply to all workers and to all or most elections and provide penalties in case the employer refuses to grant the required time off.

Additionally, all but six states have laws permitting absentee voting in general elections. The six states which do not are Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

Most absentee-voting laws apply regardless of the reason the voter is out of the state, but a few apply only if he is absent for business reasons. Less than half permit absentee registration.

For details, check your State's elections laws.

Adlai Wins Poll In Gallup

The Gallup Poll to the contrary, Adlai Stevenson is the overwhelming choice of union members for president, according to a poll conducted by Labor's Daily in cooperation with union publications across the country.

The Labor's Daily sampling gives Stevenson 43%, Eisenhower 26%.

The remaining 31% was divided among Harriman, Ke-fauver and Symington, the poll having been taken before the nomination of Stevenson.

Thus 74% of the total vote went to Democrats.

Gallup has reported that labor would go for Eisenhower by as much as 56%.

formed Political Action Committee backed FDR in '44 and both PAC and many AFL unions supported Harry Truman in '48.

Came 1952 and both the AFL and CIO endorsed Adlai Stevenson for President, as the combined AFL-CIO has done this year.

So the record shows that politics is—and always has been—union business. As AFL-CIO President George Meany has said: "If others can hamstring and weaken the labor movement, then our place to defend ourselves is in the same legislative halls where they pass those laws."

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The Labor's Daily

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. CRINSEY, Editor
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Scripteasers

by NELL WOMACK EVANS

WHEN AL CAPP INVENTED

his comic-strip schmoos, he must have used the apostrophe as a model. They look slightly alike; both can be used for a great many things. The "pos" though, I believe, gets kicked around even more than the schmoos did, and certainly more than any other mark of punctuation. Sometimes I'd swear only "Thee and me" of all apostrophe users had the faintest idea of its proper functions, and you know the rest—sometimes I wonder about Thee. Those times come about when

Mrs. Evans is a Colorado proof-reader who frequently contributes her writing skills to labor publications. Her "Scripteasers" copy is exclusive to the Guild Reporter.—Ed.

all s's in all printed and/or handwritten matter are followed by this punctuation mark that physically differs from the comma and single close-quotation mark only by its position, as if you didn't know.

This high-hat comma was first used by a printer, Nicolas Jensen, at Venice, in a 1479 work of Marchesinus. (Please note that of affront the man's name rendering the "pos" aback of it unnecessary, of denoting possession all by itself. Had this sprightly bit of information been conveyed thus: "... in Marchesinus's 'Mammotrectus super Bibliak' the "pos" might have followed the s or it might have appeared as it does here—between s's—in the performance of its chief duty of indicating possession.)

Whether we should laud this printer or condemn him for this initial use of indicating possession with punctuation's schmoos is a moot question. That's where trouble dogs the apostrophe—that possession idea, and nobody, as we'll see later on here, agrees on this s-business.

Punctuators can go along with the apostrophe's use as indicated by its Greek-Latin ancestor "apostrophus" meaning to "turn away or omit a letter." By extended observation of this rule letters are turned away regularly in "it'll" for "it will," "I've" for "I have," "o'er" for "over," and all sorts of picturesque dialect intended to create atmosphere, like "Uh don' kno' nuthin' 'bout money," from fiction's Southern belle, or O'Flannery's "faith an' b' jabbers m' likes th' likes o' ye."

Punctuators do fine, too, when using apostrophes to indicate the plurals of letters, like the p's and q's we're admonished to mind, or learning our three R's, or remembering the two m's in accommodate.

Nor do figures and the apostrophe throw us. We glibly write our 5 by 5's, square dance the 8's, or recall "the Gay '90's." Well, some of us do. And we can go along with the apostrophe in abbreviations, like say, "sec'y" for "secretary," even if sometimes she might not since this style is purely arbitrary, as is the rule regarding apostrophes in firm names where possessive case is only nominally implied. Many punctuators realize these, many splendorous regulations.

And surely there must be some punctuator somewhere who knows that the apostrophe should never be used to indicate the plurals of proper names. There must be—but all our mail comes to "The Evans" and I never know what possession of ours is invited, or whether it's actually someone else's (this is proper use for an apostrophized indefinite pronoun, you know) presence that is desired at the Joneses' shindig. I must say the Joneses, Davises, Burnses, and all those unfortunates with s-ending surnames no doubt share

my confusion as to why only men with such s-ending names are never allowed wives, grammatically speaking. Even x-ending names—the Coxes, the Finances—fare better.

In fairness I admit that disagreement among grammarians themselves concerning the use of "pos s" on s-ending nouns adds to this confusion. Many authorities advocate the apostrophe for Jones' house—not Jones's—when Jones is a bachelor. These authorities print their advocating in stylebooks, and who, save I and a few other word nuts, takes enough trouble to read on to "with the following exceptions: no 'pos s' after a noun ending in s or double s when the following word begins with a."—Like The Times' Sunday magazine.

"No 'pos s' after a word of more than two syllables ending in s."—Like Massachusetts' population is increasing, as what state's isn't?

"No s should be added after the apostrophe in for goodness' sake." See? We may, but it's confusing to the reading public.

All of which only gets us back to the pertinent fact that the apostrophe alone is the sign of possession and not the letter that follows it, and that the purpose of having our crooked-letter s precede or follow the apostrophe is to distinguish between singular possessive and plural possessive, except in the case of irregular plurals such as "woman, women" when the plural is formed by adding 's, not s' in all that news about their clubs.

Lest confused punctuators become even more confused I would leave one clear apostrophe fact, with no "excepts." It's this: Personal pronouns his, hers, its, yours, ours, theirs do not take an apostrophe—ever. Surely that's just a memory trick. And yet what is one's, if not a personal pronoun, and it takes an apostrophe unless we want to go modern with "oneself." That leaves only a consideration of the recent report that lists "theirs" as the most frequently misspelled word among journalism students.

This I take to be an indication that generations to come will still confuse their newspaper "theirs" perpetuating misuse of punctuation's schmoos, but making for a sort of righteous indignation, sort of fun for those of us who have spelling-bee blood.

ANG Manuals, Proceedings To Be Out Soon

Copies of the new ANG Manual, containing the constitution as revised in July by the Toronto convention, are ready for distribution to local officers next week, according to Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information.

The manual also contains the model bylaws for a Guild local, and the updated Bargaining Program, as well as recommendations of the convention for bargaining procedure.

Proceedings of the convention are now being printed, and should be available by October 1, Baker said. Each delegate and local officer will receive a copy, and others may purchase the volume for \$2 from ANG headquarters.



CLOSE RHODE ISLAND PACT—New two-year contract at the Pawtucket Times is signed by Stanley T. Black, publisher, as Guild President Frank C. Pritchard awaits his turn. Standing are Vincent J. Bartino, local vice president, and Chester M. Spooner, Times business manager.

Pawtucket Delays Pay Off

Pawtucket, R. I.—The Pawtucket Newspaper Guild and management of the Pawtucket Times have reached agreement on a new contract, extending for a two-year period starting last December 22, which gives wage increases totalling \$7.75 for the top-pay categories.

Effective in two steps, the increases to be applied next December 22 will bring the top reporter minimum to \$109.56, reached after four years of experience.

The retroactive increases, won after eight months' negotiating efforts, range from \$3 to \$4.50, while the second round of increases go into effect in amounts ranging from \$2 to \$3.25 next December.

Other gains include an irrevocable checkoff of Guild dues, and an increase from 9 to 10 cents per mile in car allowances.

J. Ed Allen, international representative, aided a local negotiating committee. The Guild represents reporterial, advertising, business office and proof room employees at the Times.

CWS Guild Nears Impasse In Radio News Contract

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Wire Services Guild, which has for five months been trying to arrive at new contract terms with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was this week awaiting appointment of a three-member board of conciliation which will hear the case and attempt a settlement. The conciliation process is a requisite under Canadian labor law, before resort is had to strike action.

The Guild local lists nine specific items on which no agreement has been reached, including advances sought by the Guild and weakening clauses asked by management.

Guild proposals are intended to bring the contract to parity with those on the major Guild dailies in Canada, as to wages

Meany On Social Justice

Los Angeles — The AFL-CIO and the American Legion "stand immovably together" on the all important objective of preserving the free, American way of life at any cost, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Legion's annual convention here.

and hours. The Guild also seeks clarification of the bargaining unit definition, a full Guild Shop clause, a "no struck work" clause, increased maximum in severance allowance, a fourth week of vacation and an experience definition.

Management wishes to weaken security provisions for those temporarily transferred, and for probationary employees.

The contract expiration date was last May 31, with the provisions of the agreement continuing during negotiations.

Time Out For Willard Shelton

All his Guild Reporter readers will join the editor in wishing a speedy recovery for Willard Shelton, ill at his home this week with a virus pneumonia. His column, "Washington Round-up," is usually found on this page.—Ed.