

The Guild Reporter

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American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, CIO

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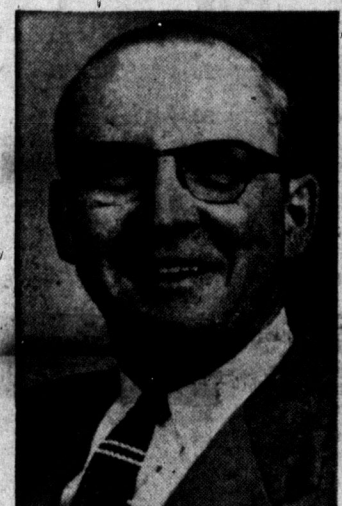
4 New Members Elected To IEB



Frances D'Hondt

James B. Egan

Harvey H. Wing



Thomas J. Murphy



I. Michael Segel



Ed Marciniak

Heavy New York Vote Proves Decisive Factor

Four new vice presidents were chosen and two incumbents returned to office in last week's election to six at-large posts on the Guild's International Executive Board, for terms of two years starting November 1.

Unofficial reports from local officers to the Guild Reporter, covering 88 of the 96 locals participating, are shown in tabular form on Page 2.

The story of the election is told in the unprecedentedly large turnout of nearly 80 percent of the more than 8,000 members of the New York Guild local, which constitutes Region V, embraces nearly one-third of the total Guild membership, and which was enthusiastically backing a favorite-son candidate, James B. Egan.

On their slate with Egan, New Yorkers supported four other candidates, one of whom was a member of the six-candidate coalition slate backed by the administration. That candidate, Frances D'Hondt, of Detroit finished highest in the list of six winners as a result.

The other three who benefitted from the New York effort were Harvey H. Wing, of San Francisco-Oakland, who was seeking reelection, and two newcomers, Thomas J. Murphy, of Rochester, and I. Michael Segel, of Greater Philadelphia.

Sixth place went narrowly to Ed Marciniak, incumbent vice president, from Chicago. He and two other vice presidents seeking reelection, Daniel A. McLaughlin, of Elizabeth, and Robert C. Stafford, of Cleveland, seasawed several times as the compilation of returns continued, with the final outcome in doubt for days.

With 88 locals included in the unofficial totals, Marciniak pulled away to a lead over McLaughlin of nearly 200 votes, with Stafford some 40 votes below McLaughlin. Outstanding returns are unlikely to upset the Mar-

How They Finished

The ten candidates for six posts as vice president at large finished in this order, according to returns received by the Guild Reporter from local officers.

Frances D'Hondt	11,336
James B. Egan	10,581
Harvey H. Wing	10,471
Thomas J. Murphy	9,595
I. Michael Segel	8,490
Ed Marciniak	7,697
Daniel A. McLaughlin	7,510
Robert C. Stafford	7,469
Irvin Kreisman	7,021
Harley Murray	7,019

The figures are from 88 of the 96 locals participating.

Ed Marciniak position, since the missing returns are from areas where all

'Independent Contract' Try Nipped By Solid Strike Vote At Peoria

Peoria, Ill.—In a negotiating showdown marked by a solid strike-authorization vote, the new Peoria Guild local has won a complete victory in its dispute with Journal Star management over the Guild's right to represent circulation men under the first contract.

The strike vote came when management, in the midst of contract talks, suddenly introduced the "independent contractor" system in its circulation department. Two district men signed individual contracts at management's suggestion, although Publisher Henry P. Slane said the matter was wholly voluntary with the employees concerned.

Ballots Are Ready For WS Contests

Ballots go out next week from the Elections Committee of the National Wire Service Council, to determine five choices for places on the 16-member Constitutional Assembly. That is the body of wire service Guildsmen which will frame proposals for operating a nation-wide local comprising all wire service membership, scheduled for chartering next Spring.

Ten of the members have been chosen without opposition from their respective regions, and another uncontested choice is to be made in an eleventh, representing United Press members in Pennsylvania and New England.

It was in the circulation department that Guild interest first developed last year. Later the editorial and circulation departments elected the Guild as bargaining agent.

When the new development occurred, negotiations, led by International Representative Kenneth Byrd, came to an abrupt stop. Last week's meeting of the local adopted a strike vote with only two abstentions.

The members were concerned with the lack of progress made in the contract talks—management has still to submit specific counter-proposals after 30 meetings with the Guild committee—and were incensed by management's new attempt to remove circulation men from contractual coverage, altogether.

The "option" of "independent" contracts, the publisher had admitted, might become mandatory "if the system worked out well."

This week the Guild succeeded in reaching an agreement that the publisher will drop the practice of contracting out any more

(Continued on Page 3)

Toronto Signs Pearson As Member

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild last week welcomed a new, and distinguished, member to its at-large roster.

He is Lester B. Pearson, a member of the House of Commons in the Canadian Parliament, and currently a top contender for the leadership of the Canadian Liberal Party, to succeed ex-Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, who has said he intends to retire.

Mr. Pearson is more than a well-known figure in Canada. He is a former Minister for External Affairs, and for a year was president of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The statesman's eligibility for Guild membership developed last month when Pearson began writing a signed column for the Toronto Star, a Guild-covered daily.

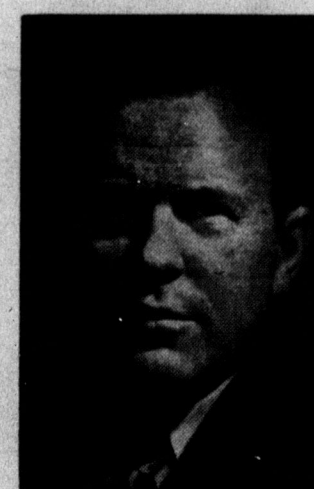


Photo by Kersh, Ottawa
LESTER B. PEARSON
Canadian Guildsman

Bob Buchanan, TNG executive secretary, wrote to Pearson, explaining that the Guild con-

tract defines his writing status as that of a free-lancer, and that Guild membership by Pearson is not therefore a contract requirement.

At the same time, Buchanan wrote, Guild membership is open to Pearson should he wish to become a member of the union.

A prompt reply contained thanks for the invitation, and the statement, "I should very much like to become affiliated with the Guild in my new capacity as a journalist."

Enclosed were his signed application card, his initiation fee and four months' dues.

Guildsman Pearson parallels in Canada the status of Eleanor Roosevelt in this country. The latter writes a syndicated column, is not required to be a member of the Guild, but maintains affiliation with the New York Guild local, by choice.

The new International Executive Board
(Continued on Page 3)

Tabulation Of Voting Results Reported By Locals

	Frances D'Hondt	James B. Egan	Irvin Kreisman	Ed Marcink	Daniel A. McLaughlin	Thomas J. Murphy	Harley Murray	I. Michael Segel	Robert C. Stafford	Harvey H. Wing
AKRON	21	24	8	26	23	21	11	16	37	16
ALBANY	34	136	119	113	54	134	119	21	41	59
ATLANTA	15	8	28	20	14	11	15	11	20	11
BAKERSFIELD	0	15	0	4	0	15	21	10	24	13
BALTIMORE	25	10	22	22	24	15	2	3	2	2
BATTLE CREEK	1	1	2	3	0	3	11	3	68	69
BAY CITY	68	70	2	66	3	60	11	3	68	69
BOSTON	105	161	122	160	173	100	150	36	157	72
BROCKTON	19	20	11	8	20	27	16	15	16	25
BUFFALO	62	26	49	62	60	35	61	16	73	20
CANADIAN WIRE SERVICES	80	32	68	73	73	32	46	4	60	18
CHARLOTTE	19	1	15	16	20	0	20	4	20	5
CHATTANOOGA	38	1	38	38	37	1	37	1	39	3
CHICAGO	251	94	345	417	350	108	340	59	354	90
CINCINNATI	196	47	195	205	190	38	185	24	196	27
CLEVELAND	283	172	219	305	234	119	283	111	386	102
COLUMBUS	162	70	158	161	145	42	135	34	169	65
CUMBERLAND	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	9
DENVER	22	107	101	102	33	108	115	19	35	114
DETROIT	413	191	236	235	212	185	189	112	199	172
ELIZABETH	104	14	104	107	161	15	101	2	104	10
EL PASO	21	4	20	21	21	8	22	3	21	6
ERIE	31	6	32	31	31	10	30	8	33	10
GARY	23	2	25	24	16	2	17	2	17	1
GRAND RAPIDS	26	0	25	26	25	2	25	0	26	2
GREAT FALLS	5	41	6	7	2	39	6	39	2	38
GREENSBORO	23	1	22	23	23	0	22	1	22	1
HAMMOND	23	24	28	5	4	8	24	2	27	1
HAMPTON ROADS	30	4	30	29	4	4	19	5	24	9
HARRISBURG	23	10	21	27	35	39	27	9	31	38
HAWAII	8	15	11	27	20	4	17	0	20	2
HAZLETON	19	1	19	18	20	4	17	0	20	2
HOUSTON	46	34	86	86	84	12	78	4	82	26
HUDSON COUNTY	15	28	12	16	23	28	5	18	7	18
INDIANAPOLIS	30	33	28	40	37	33	42	12	50	45
JOLIET	10	11	10	11	10	2	8	1	11	1
KANSAS CITY	13	12	15	18	16	10	16	8	19	17
KENOSHA	31	0	31	31	16	1	31	0	30	0
KINGSTON	28	28	0	28	0	28	1	27	0	28
KNOXVILLE	45	9	44	39	40	3	40	6	42	7
LAKE SUPERIOR	35	5	36	31	34	10	28	2	33	5
LEHIGH VALLEY	26	0	26	26	26	0	26	0	26	0
LEIA	22	20	17	18	2	19	14	15	29	21
LOS ANGELES	115	136	120	170	152	135	118	86	147	178
LYNN	8	25	7	23	13	23	19	7	20	22
MADISON	28	4	34	32	27	2	29	0	34	4
MANCHESTER	11	42	33	43	43	33	9	7	34	35
MASSILLON	19	15	3	19	19	0	4	0	19	16
MEMPHIS	193	10	189	192	193	14	191	3	193	10
MILWAUKEE	183	50	188	190	193	61	164	18	180	32
NEWARK	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
NEW ORLEANS	51	2	47	50	50	12	40	0	51	4
NEW WESTMINSTER	27	0	27	27	27	27	0	27	0	27
NEW YORK	4551	6139	5866	453	696	5825	890	5576	744	5844
OTTAWA	83	19	75	79	78	23	73	21	76	17
PAWTUCKET	59	10	58	62	41	28	56	8	59	3
PEORIA	31	32	48	40	32	28	23	16	20	23
GREATER PHILADELPHIA	190	335	190	317	322	200	427	273	432	346
PITTSBURGH	431	465	77	390	418	110	87	50	432	433
PORTLAND, ME.	67	43	60	68	60	39	55	20	55	30
PORTLAND, ORE.	7	8	36	42	42	11	39	6	42	46
PUEBLO	6	12	50	53	38	23	46	9	43	45
RENO	4	13	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	16
RICHMOND	21	10	15	11	23	10	20	9	22	14
ROCHESTER	6	37	3	6	4	36	5	34	4	36
ROCKFORD	42	7	54	53	46	8	43	5	43	5
SACRAMENTO	3	41	43	39	1	42	6	42	5	45
SALEM	438	177	518	556	570	165	517	90	555	251
SALT LAKE CITY	16	19	21	27	19	22	7	27	10	9
SAN ANTONIO	6	3	7	5	5	5	6	3	8	69
SAN DIEGO	68	2	66	68	68	23	20	25	36	36
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND	18	36	24	25	32	23	20	25	36	36
SAN JOSE	171	510	136	144	181	501	207	492	185	669
SCRANTON	7	72	54	57	11	67	23	68	9	68
SEATTLE-TACOMA	74	6	73	74	73	75	3	74	3	2
SHEBOYGAN	234	108	223	235	261	108	107	45	55	309
SIoux CITY	1	42	42	39	13	41	36	0	5	41
STOCKTON	24	4	30	31	23	25	29	15	15	50
TERRE HAUTE	25	42	38	46	32	46	18	35	26	61
TOLEDO	46	4	44	47	46	4	44	2	46	2
TORONTO	115	46	109	121	110	106	23	116	36	107
TWIN CITIES	244	110	236	257	278	116	261	110	279	107
UTICA	312	217	320	305	130	61	309	181	151	55
VANCOUVER	35	37	1	10	6	38	6	37	20	37
WASHINGTON	294	26	291	286	291	32	290	26	282	30
WILKES-BARRE	352	103	317	245	349	102	293	244	353	176
YOUNGSTOWN	112	28	112	118	121	36	109	22	119	24
TOTALS	43	45	43	42	42	5	4	2	44	3
TOTALS	11336	10581	7021	7697	7510	9995	7019	8490	7469	10471

Court Bars 'Fishing' Into Local's Records

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Newspaper Guild scored a partial victory this week in a court ruling in connection with the arbitration of lost pay claims against this city's three dailies.

The claims relate to pay for the period last November when employees were not called to work after settlement of a Guild strike, until contracts with all craft unions were agreed to by the publishers.

Samuel Silbert, presiding judge of the Common Pleas Court, this week barred publishers' attorneys from a "fishing expedition" into the minutes of the local unions taking part in the arbitration case. Counsel for the managements had asked that all minutes, records, and correspondence be produced under subpoena, for the period since May 1, 1956.

Judge Silbert held that the arbitrator, Robert McIntosh of Cincinnati, could examine the local's minutes, and make available to the publishers' attorneys those portions that were material to the case.

Silbert said in his ruling handed down Wednesday:

"No names of any person shall be disclosed, and who was called what and when certainly is not material."

He also held that private letters, documents and other records of the local should not be produced.

The Guild had refused to furnish such material, although McIntosh had made available to the local should not be produced.

Judge Silbert denied the Guild's motion that copies of the strike insurance policies held by the three dailies be made available. McIntosh had previously decided he did not need to see the policies and what they contained.

Silbert said, however, that if the arbitrator later decided that he needed to see the policies, the court would reconsider the matter.

Arbitration hearings before McIntosh will be resumed next Monday.

Pulitzer Winner Keeps Job On Pulitzer's Own Paper

St. Louis, Mo.—With management of the Post-Dispatch announcing that it would reassign its West Coast Bureau writer, Ed Harris, to the St. Louis office at full pay, the St. Louis Newspaper Guild has closed a grievance of several months standing.

First announcement came last spring. The west coast office was to be closed August 1, and its occupant fired. The Guild protested that a bureau closing was not just and sufficient cause for Harris' discharge, and moved the case to grievance status.

Incidentally, Harris had been the winner of the 1946 Pulitzer Award for national reporting. The Post-Dispatch was launched by the Joseph Pulitzer who founded the awards. The irony of the view that Pulitzer's own paper couldn't find a job for a Pulitzer winner was not lost on St. Louis Guild members.

Management then countered with an offer to put Harris to work in St. Louis at one-third less pay. The Guild pointed out that this too ran afoul of the Guild contract, which not only bans discharge without cause but forbids pay cuts.

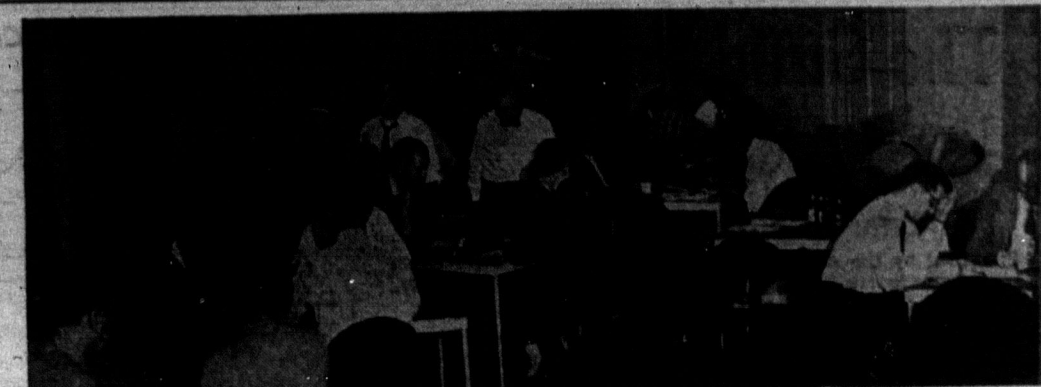
Management has now informed the Guild committee that while it still held that closing of the bureau warranted discharge of its only employee, it has no desire to enter into a quarrel on the issue.

Three of the committee members have been declared elected, following unopposed nominations from their regions. The single contest rests between two New York City nominees, to represent the Northeast-New York City area. Ballots will go out early in October to members in New York City, Boston and Hartford, the three bureaus in the area, for a choice between Joseph Oppenheimer, of INS, and Samuel Waltzman, caption writer for INS.

The three declared elected are Kenneth F. Weiss, INS Washington, for the Pennsylvania-South area; William V. Levy, Cleveland INS, for the Midwest-Southwest; and Frederick K. Matthes, San Francisco INP, for the Far West.

Weiss is chairman of the Washington unit and was a former member of the National Committee. Levy is also an unopposed choice for membership on the upcoming 16-man Constitutional Assembly for wire services.

Outgoing committee members are Ted Frenzel, San Francisco, who has a new government post in Washington; Irving Schulman, New York; Don Dixon, Washington; and Don Bowers, now of Washington, but representative of the Midwest-Southwest when he was in the Chicago bureau.



Tabulation: With more than 6,000 ballots dropped at its nearly 50 polling places, the New York local's referendum "paper work" was a major chore. Here are some of the teams of three and four Guildsmen totalling the returns at the Philip Murray Room at the local's headquarters, last Friday evening.

Kenosha Guildsman Named Proxmire Home Secretary

Milwaukee, Wis. — The Milwaukee home office of U. S. Senator William Proxmire will be manned by a Guildsman as secretary. Jerry Clark, of Kenosha, has been appointed to the post for the 16 months remaining in the term of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy which Proxmire will serve.

Clark is a member of the Kenosha Guild, and for two years served as its unit chairman at the Kenosha Evening News, where he has specialized in covering local politics and labor.

Ex-Washington Guildsman In Press-Freedom Case

Leonardtown, Md. — Alfred Toombs, onetime president of the Washington Newspaper Guild and now managing editor of the weekly Lexington Park Enterprise, has been indicted by the St. Marys County grand jury, together with his publisher, J. Sheridan Fahnestock, for "maintaining a public nuisance and obstructing justice."

The indictment grew out of the resentment of Circuit Judge Philip H. Dorsey against critical stories appearing in the weekly concerning the judge's appointments to public boards. Dorsey himself was owner of the Enterprise before Fahnestock bought the paper, and has dominated county politics for a dozen years.

The two newsmen are free under \$100 bond, and have been offered legal aid in the case by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Peoria

(Continued from Page 1) circulation jobs, and will return the two already signed to their former job status on termination of the contracts. Management also agreed to bargain on an incentive program embodied in the Guild proposals.

Membership was scheduled to meet next Sunday to hear reports of the development. There still remain to be settled in negotiations such major points as wages, hours, Guild shop, severance pay and check-off of dues.

Stockton
Stockton, Calif. — Scott Matthews is the new president of the Stockton Guild, succeeding Robert Whittington. Other officers are:

Vice president, Doug Williams; treasurer, Tom Sprague; recording secretary, Avery Kizer; corresponding secretary, Mike Benin; sergeant-at-arms, Luther Lowe; executive committee members, Whittington, Al Fostine, Marge Flaherty, Tom Marquis, Roy Copperud and Russ Glenn.

Winsome Royalty: Competing last week for the title of Page One Queen brought home the Greater Philadelphia Guild to Della "Toots" Bates, a 19-year-old blond reporter for the Chester Times. Here she is flanked by Alice Giglio and Josephine McLaughlin, both of the Inquirer clerical staff. The Guild Page One Ball is set for October 19 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Liberal? Leftist?

In the "It Seems To Us" column of this page appears a letter from Washington Guildsman Charles E. Wingenbach.

It serves as a reminder that periodically it is useful to state the function of the Guild Reporter as a union publication.

Brother Wingenbach is an avowed "conservative," of what partisan persuasion doesn't matter. He finds a lack of "impartial" treatment in news stories and editorials in his union paper.

Assuredly he is entitled to an opinion, but it should be based on understanding of what the Guild Reporter is and what it tries to do.

Our friend starts with a major error—the assumption that the Guild (and by inference the Guild Reporter) "represents all sides of the newspaper world." It doesn't. The Guild represents the economic and political—not partisan—interests of its membership. The Guild Reporter, within bounds of human frailty, does likewise, as required by the ANG constitution.

The editor doesn't know how many "Guild officials believe in a welfare state." He does know that Guild objectives are supported in our legislative halls by liberals to a far greater extent than by conservatives. To that degree, the Guild Reporter is liberal.

As to being "leftist," that epithet needs defining in terms of the user's own position. We're doubtful to the left of Brother Wingenbach if he actually thinks that "snide" describes the signed stories of which he complains.

If our Washington member disagrees with Guild objectives, his remedy is to rally others of like mind and by majority action, change those objectives.

It was by such action in a convention that the letters column was provided for the interplay of opinion by which a majority view can be molded.

Lastly, Wingenbach's point of union loyalty is ill taken. An honestly democratic Guild provides welcome for as many divergent viewpoints as it has members. Democracy presupposes the right to differ. It imposes the duty of abiding by majority decisions.

In the Guild, we like it that way.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WM. J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

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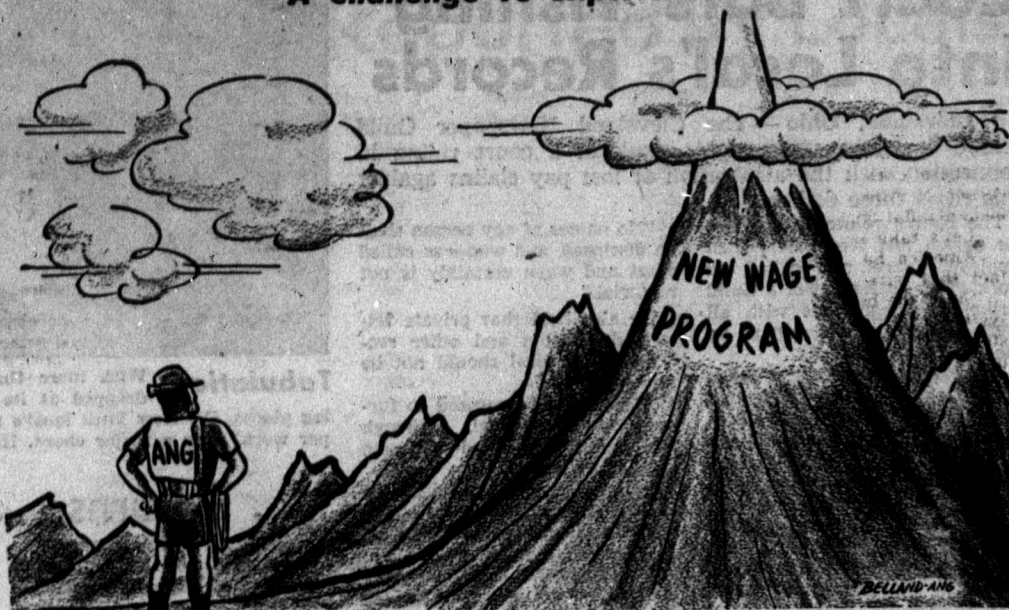
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH & INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker

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INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger (on leave), Robert E. Bruner, Kenneth R. Byrd, Joseph L. Campo, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Ray Mann, Peter Reilly.

A Challenge To Experience



IT SEEMS TO US

Thinks "Conservatives" Rate Wider Play in GR

WASHINGTON, D. C. Editor: I just received your issue of September 13, and am thoroughly disgusted with its content. I thought the Guild represented all sides of the newspaper world, instead of just a few favored factions.

Throughout the entire issue I was met by glowing reports of William Proxmire's victory in Wisconsin, and read snide remarks about conservative Democrats and Republicans, ranging from Ivy Kreisman to Al Zuck.

If I want to buy liberal or leftist papers, I'll go out and get one. I don't expect to have these policies shoved down my throat continually just because a couple of Guild officials believe in a "welfare state."

I think every Guild member

Suggests It Be Five P's. Would Add Responsibility

NEW YORK CITY Editor: Brother Harry Fleischman in his column, "Let's Be Human," thinks it's time to change the three R's to four—reading, riting, rithmetic and rights.

I believe the majority of Americans would go along with him on this if he would also include a fifth R—responsibility. Rights and responsibilities belong together. We should give up the idea of eating our cake and having it, too. When we look for the rights guaranteed we should also accept the responsibilities. In the past, too little attention has been paid to responsibilities. We must look for the rights guaranteed, we must team up rights and responsibilities on a 50-50 basis.

JAMES M. TUTTLE

New York Guild

GUILD BOOKSHELF

REMEMBER ME TO GOD. Myron S. Kaufmann, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. 640 pp. \$4.95.

Eight years of work went into this first novel by Kaufmann, a New York AP newsman, but its theme is fresh and timely, and its workmanship betrays no hint of its long gestation period.

It's a sympathetically moving story of racial integration, with a Jewish family in Boston furnishing the central characters, Harvard's campus the background, and the restive bubbling of the American melting pot supplying the give-and-take of dramatic conflict.

The book carries the usual disclaimer of a work of fiction, as to imaginary personnel. Its vivid characterizations make the statement both necessary and difficult of credence.

CURTAIN UP AT SARDIS. Vincent Sardi, Jr. and Helen Bryson. Random House, New York City. 236 pp. \$3.95.

Not the least fascinating thing about this engrossing collection of recipes is the end-papers of the book, from which it is learned that a single poached egg Benedict shows up on the Sardi menu at \$1.50, while twin eggs are served at \$2.50.

And this revelation is enhanced rather than obscured by the book's text, which on page 13 lists Poached Eggs (Jurnal) Benedict as retailing at \$2.25.

Whatever the price at table-side might turn out to be, and the book notes that at the restaurant the serving includes a garnish of one small slice of black truffle and three sprigs of fresh watercress, this reviewer drooled visibly at the march of chapters on hors d'oeuvres, soups, omelets et farinages, salads, poisons, viandes and the rest of the menu subheadings.

It's no volume to be entrusted to one who must watch his calories, judging from a layman's scan of the lyric listing of ingredients for the nearly 300 gourmet's delights here explicitly set forth. But if your bathroom scales are merely something not to be stumbled over in the dark, this book is quite properly your dish.

SAMUEL GOMPERS: American Statesman. Florence Calvert Thorne. Philosophical Library, New York City. 175 pp. \$3.75. Three generations ago Samuel Gompers was writing and saying the things which have since become accepted principles of present-day labor thinking.

This book is a compilation of excerpts from letters, memoranda, editorials and speeches, selected with a view to showing the reactions of "S.G." to the events of his day as they related to his vitally dominant leadership of what became the first enduring federation of organized labor on this continent.

REBUTTAL

Wages Not Chief Inflation Cause

WHAT CAUSES INFLATION?

What promotes higher living standards? These questions are being discussed in every corner of America—because Americans fear and dislike inflation.

Let's take a look at the facts. America has always been justly proud of the fact that it's a high-wage country.

Since the beginning of the American industrial system a century or more ago, wages have risen steadily. So has our standard of living. High rising wages have helped build our national prosperity.

Some people say: "True enough. But this can't go on forever. It is time to call a halt, for rising living costs are eating up all our pay increases."

Sounds plausible, that argument—but the facts and figures tell an altogether different story.

BACK IN 1939, just before World War II, the average U. S. factory worker got \$23.86 in his weekly pay envelope. In 1956, the same factory worker averaged \$80.19 a week.

A big jump. And, in spite of rising prices, the average worker has achieved a solid gain in buying power and better living conditions. Between 1939 and 1956, the buying power of the average weekly wage rose 72 percent for factory workers. Other groups of wage and salary earners made similar progress.

The amazing productivity and efficiency of American industry and labor made that progress possible. Every year we became more efficient in the factories, the mills and the farms. The rise in productivity and the gains in consumer buying power provided the basis for making America prosperous.

YOU MAY ASK: Wouldn't we be even more prosperous if prices had stayed still?

HOW-TO-BUY

Aspirin By Any Other Name . . .

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Consultant, Expert for the Guild Reporter

CALL ASPIRIN "BAYER'S" and you'll pay 62 cents for a bottle of 100. Call it "Squibb's" and you'll pay 79 cents for 200. Buy it as plain aspirin U.S.P. from a reliable druggist, department store, medical cooperative or union-sponsored pharmacy, and you'll pay as little as 12 to 38 cents for 100.

That's just the start. Suppose instead of plain aspirin you want the new buffered aspirin which has an antacid added to help the relatively few people whose stomachs are upset by plain aspirin. Call it "Bufferin" and you pay \$1.23 for 100. Call it just buffered aspirin and you can buy it for 89 cents from large private-brand retailers as Macy's and Sears.

Or you can buy buffered aspirin for as little as 39 to 69 cents from some union health centers and various group plans like Group Health Cooperative in Washington, D. C.; the privately-operated Group Drug Service in New York City with which a number of local unions have buying arrangements; and Celo Cooperative of Celo, North Carolina, which supplies consumer cooperatives and clinics.

To show how little buffered aspirin really costs, the District 65 union-operated pharmacy in New York sells it under its own brand name to members for 39 cents.

OR SUPPOSE YOU WANT a combination of aspirin with phenacetin and caffeine, as doctors sometimes suggest. These are known in the trade as APC pills. You can buy APC pills under the name of Empirin and pay \$1.35 per 100. Or you can ask for APC tablets under the name of Anacin and pay 98 cents. Or you can ask for just plain APC tablets from your druggist and pay only 10 to 39 cents. If you have access to one of the group plans you can buy APC tablets for 59 to 65 cents, and sometimes as little as 39.

The peculiar thing is, most people buy the costlier versions of aspirin even when lower-priced brands are available. The biggest success of recent years has been made by Bufferin, which pounds at the public steadily with television commercials showing diagrams of your interior plumbing. Its price of \$1.23 is the highest for any type of aspirin. Pharmacists report it's become a big seller despite its high price, and despite the fact that most people don't get upset stomachs from ordinary aspirin and so don't need the additional antacid ingredients.

Now Bayer, which previously had the dubious profit distinction of charging the highest price for what is basically just aspirin, has gotten indignant about Bufferin's success. Bayer has been publishing ads asking the public: "Are you paying twice the price of Bayer Aspirin for pain

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON

Washington Guild

THE PAPERS HAVE BEEN FULL of stories on the "precedents" for President Eisenhower's intervention in the sickening Little Rock school mess and the riot-inciting actions of Gov. Orval Faubus. Let us get a few things straight. The federal troops were sent into Little Rock and the state's National Guard was federalized to take it from control of Faubus; in order to check open defiance of a federal court order issued to protect the weak and otherwise defenseless.

When John Peter Altgeld, Democratic governor of Illinois, protested President Grover Cleveland's use of federal troops to break a railroad strike more than 65 years ago, Altgeld was on the side of workers, who otherwise had no respectable supporters and faced an atmosphere hostile to their cause.

Strikers who "interfered with" the United States mails were treated by Cleveland as criminals rather than as underpaid workers. Altgeld thought a reasonable attitude on the part of the employers would have made federal troops unnecessary.

When Woodrow Wilson in 1914 sent federal troops into Colorado to halt the murder of strikers by gunmen under the control of a feudal corporation, he had the excuse that his use of troops was invited by the state's governor—but the real virtue of the troops was that they gave "law and order" a chance while the qualities of reason took over.

MR. EISENHOWER HAD TO ACT on his authority and his sworn oath to defend the Constitution, without the assistance of Faubus, because the governor of Arkansas encouraged and incited the basest emotions among some of his people.

Did Faubus use his power as governor to uphold the rights of the weak and underprivileged? He could have done so. His Negro residents are citizens of the same state and country as he, bound as he to serve in war and peace, and part of those to whom his oath to serve faithfully as governor was directed.

He is not in the position of Altgeld, protesting Cleveland's use of federal troops to bail out the railroads in their fight to keep their workers underpaid.

He is not in the position of the governor of Colorado who asked Wilson for federal troops to prevent the terrorization of workers. Faubus has not pleaded with his own people for the rule of reason. He used the National Guard he then controlled, on the contrary, to defy the orders of a federal court and to spur the mobs into the streets. He denied that this was his purpose, but the effect was unmistakable.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF has inherent power, beyond the authority of Congress to affect, to uphold and defend the Constitution by sending our Armed Forces anywhere in the world—including to Arkansas. He would not have had to send them, except for Faubus and the contemptible, obscure forces to whom Faubus yielded.

One thing this reporter knows: that American democracy cannot compromise about the fact that some 20 million Americans of Negro descent are determined to have and hold their American rights.

They would not be good Americans if they demanded less. They have been understanding and brave Americans in sending just a few of their children—a little handful of nine in Little Rock—to face the mobs of grown people picking on children.

It is hard to see how the President could have been less courageous than he was in sending in the troops. The rule of reason sometimes must be imposed by blocking the local force that otherwise would be dominant.

THIS REPORTER, covering the McClellan special Senate committee, has written what I hope were fair and objective reports about the chairman's pursuit of malefactors masquerading as labor leaders.

I do not wish now to confuse what Senator McClellan of Arkansas is doing in regard to malefaction in labor-management relations, and in regard to human decency in his home state.

A racketeer in control of a union is a racketeer, no matter what McClellan may think and do and say in regard to other issues.

But an Arkansas senator who sits in judgment on other men's consciences and morals had better tread a careful path, lest his failure to say a civilized word about the plight of colored constituents of his own state disqualify him from passing any moral judgment whatsoever.

Columbus Ups Dues To \$7.25 Top

Columbus, Ohio—An increased dues schedule with a new maximum of \$7.25 per month has been approved by vote of the membership of the Columbus Newspaper Guild. The old schedule had a top figure of \$4, paid by all members earning more than \$75 per week, and had remained unchanged for many years.

The new schedule parallels the old for the lowest paid salary brackets, those below \$55 per week, but adds twenty-five cents per month to the old rates above that salary figure. The schedule is based on the recommended rate of 5 percent of week salary as the monthly dues.

As approved by the membership, the rates are:

Salary Per Week	Monthly Dues
\$55.01 to \$75	\$3.50
\$75.01 to \$95	4.25
\$95.01 to \$115	5.00
\$115.01 to \$135	5.75
\$135.01 to \$155	6.50
\$155.01 or more	7.25



Guest: Giuseppe Saragat, head of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party, was entertained at the Philip Murray Building by IUE President James B. Carey this month, and met with heads of other unions which are building tenants. From the left are Carey, Saragat, Executive Vice President William J. Farson, of the Guild; Victor Reuther, of the Automobile Workers union; and Charles A. Ferlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer.

Arbitration, \$200 Wage Program, Are Topics At P-O-I Fall Institute

Cincinnati, Ohio—Arbitration and the \$200 wage program were the twin subjects of the ANG institute conducted on the weekend of September 14 in conjunction with the fall meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council. The topics have been slated for discussion at this season's series of institutes, now being scheduled for the fall and winter months by Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information.

"Arbitration Procedure and Preparation" was handled in a "chalk talk" by Baker at the Saturday session. He pointed out that, under a recent Supreme Court decision, locals having arbitration clauses in their contracts may go to the Federal courts to compel managements to proceed to arbitration.

The choice of arbitrating grievances is left to the locals, Baker said, and most Guild contracts—some 90 percent—provide language for arbitrating them.

A few locals, however, prefer to rely on their economic strength to settle their grievances. The question, Baker said, comes down to whether locals are willing to strike over routine grievances.

He emphasized that "arbitration is not a good way to establish basic structural changes in a contract."

In the Sunday talk on the new wage goals Baker cited three questions locals should consider in justifying the \$200 wage goal: (1) Are we worth the money embodied in the proposal? (2) Do we need it? and (3) Can management pay it?

Baker observed, "The best argument often come from management themselves, although not in bargaining sessions."

He quoted one editor, for example, as saying: "For too long our business has been trying to pay off in romance instead of cash."

The Wall Street Journal, Baker said, already is paying a starting salary of \$100 a week.

From his "ammunition" stockpile (Baker said he "loved to quote editors"), he drew an apparent favorite from one editor who said: "Newspaper publishers give their children in college as much allowance as they pay their reporters."

"Not only can publishers afford to pay more if they are going to get a competent staff,

they will have to . . ." said Baker.

Council business included reports from locals, during which Robert Stafford outlined the Cleveland newspapers union's lost-pay arbitration case. Records and minutes of Guild and craft union meetings dating back to May of 1956, had been subpoenaed by the companies.

The Guild, which called a strike against the Press in November of last year, earlier had attempted to subpoena strike insurance policies carried by Cleveland publishers. They were not produced, Stafford said.

William R. Lee, retiring president of the Lima local, informed the council of the Guild's near settlement with the management of the new Lima Citizen Publishing Co., where all union members on strike against the Lima News during May and June, now are employed.

Robert E. Bruner, International Representative, had handled negotiations on the new contract, Lee said, along with negotiating team co-chairman Joseph Connor and Robert Kerr.

International president Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre, also spoke at the institute, outlining the Guild's economic status. He assured delegates that ANG would give serious consideration to the inter-union cooperation situation, a topic which drew much discussion from delegates during locals' reports.

"Economically," Collis said, "it's going to be tougher."

He urged locals to work in negotiations next year to get in "good shape" and said the IEB would give serious thought to expanding the defense fund "so we can stand up and fight the publisher."

He finished by saying "If we didn't have problems, we wouldn't be in business."

Mike Mastrullo, of the host local, who is P-O-I president, read a letter he had sent to the president of the Buffalo local, concerning that local's recent disaffiliation from the POL.

In other council business, Joyce Link, recording secretary of the Lima local, was appointed correspondent to the Guild Reporter.

The Cincinnati local was host

Toronto Tely Man Repeats In Bowater Writing Award

Toronto, Ont. — Guildsman Allan Kent of the Toronto Telegram has won the Bowater Award for Journalism—and the \$1,000 prize that goes with it—for the second year in a row.

He won this year for a series, widely quoted in Canada, on air transportation. Last year's winner was a series on automation.

The Bowater awards were established only last year, making the second Kent win the more remarkable.

Both Mr. Kent's series fell into the economic and business division of the awards. The other division, social and cultural, went to Fred Poland of the Montreal Star for a series on tension and its effect on mental and physical health.

Leading Canadian scholars, scientific experts and business leaders made the selections. The judges commented that "the Bowater Awards were instituted to insure and maintain a high level of Canadian journalism and they have revealed that Canadian journalists maintain as high a standard as those of any other country."

The awards were presented by Viscount Alexander of Tunis, former Governor General of Canada.

They were instituted and are supported by the Bowater North American Corporation, one of the nation's largest newsprint manufacturers.

Bargaining Starts At Brantford, Ont.

Brantford, Ont.—Negotiations open this week between the Toronto Newspaper Guild and management of the Brantford Expositor on a contract designed to cover 70 employees in the daily's editorial, circulation, business and advertising departments.

The Guild was certified in July as bargaining agent, by decision of the Ontario Labor Relations Board. Contract proposals were submitted in August, but bargaining sessions have been delayed by prior commitments and vacations.

Bob Buchanan, Toronto Guild executive secretary, will head the five-member bargaining team, which includes Clifford Hulme, Expositor unit chairman; Ed Ecker, Jack Fulcher and Mary Brown.

The Toronto Guild has affiliated formally with the Brantford Labor Council, a custom followed by the Toronto local throughout its area.



Monopoly: For the second time in two years—the duration of the Bowater Awards' existence—Allan Kent, Toronto Telegram newsman, was returned winner in the division of economic and business writing. At the left is Viscount Alexander, representing the donors.

Wages Not Inflation Cause

(Continued from Page 5)

changing market conditions and costs of production.

"Union rates don't always lead the procession and aren't necessarily a major originating factor in inflation."

Spokesmen for big corporations are among the most persistent critics who argue that higher prices are caused principally by high wages. Yet, the facts don't bear out their arguments.

IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY, wages have been increased nine times since 1945. Prices? They have risen 22 times. During the last few years, steel has raised prices about three times as much as the actual cost of the wage increases. There is no effort, apparently, to absorb the cost of wage and salary raises out of tremendously increasing profits, let alone any effort to reduce prices.

Price increases in steel—and in other basic industries like oil, aluminum and cement—have an unusually far-reaching effect. For instance, a price increase in steel boosts the prices of rails and freight cars. Then, the railroads boost freight rates, which all of us—including the steel industry, itself—have to pay. So, the prices of products like steel, aluminum, oil and cement quickly are reflected throughout our entire economy.

If the vicious cycle of one price increase on top of another is to be stopped, the important place to stop it is in these basic industries. If these basic price-setting industries were to show more interest in sharing the benefits of production improvements with their employees and the consumers, instead of passing each wage increase along in the form of greatly increased prices—then, we'd all be better off.

THE PROBLEM of our American economy requires keeping these two things in mind:

(1) America's wage and salary earners, who are more productive at their jobs each year, need rising incomes to buy the rising volume of goods produced by America's factories and farms. Without that rise in buying power, America's factories and farms will lose their markets. Jobs will get scarce and we will find ourselves headed for recession, or worse.

(2) America's basic industries, the pace-setters, can do a far better job of absorbing additional costs—of sharing savings with employees and consumers. Profits are at or near all-time peaks, and the productive efficiency of industry and labor is at a record high level. There is no reason why each wage increase in basic industries must be passed along in the form of greatly higher prices.

WHAT CAN WE, as citizens, do to help keep America prosperous by keeping prices steady?

• We must try to bring the spotlight of public attention on the high pricing policies of the dominant corporations in the basic industries.

• We must keep on urging Congress to continue to conduct a real investigation into the price-wage-profit policies of these big corporations in the basic industries. The findings of such an investigation should be brought to the attention of every American.

• Cooperative efforts by every group in our population—business, labor, farmers, consumers and government—are needed to hold back inflation, to promote consumer buying power, to keep America prosperous and strong.

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