

The Guild



OFFICIAL ORGAN, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, GLG)
Vol. XXIV—No. 23 Washington, D. C. Nov. 22, 1957

Toronto Star Ad Dept. Votes Guild, 84 To 77

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild has been named bargaining agent for the 170 employees in the advertising department of the Toronto Star, in an election conducted by the Ontario Labor Relations Board last week.

The election results bring the one remaining unorganized department of the Star under Guild jurisdiction, thus completing an organizing program which was launched in 1948 in the Star editorial departments and which led to signing of the first ANG contract in Canada.

It was the largest group to be brought into the Guild by the process of a labor board election since June, 1952, when the commercial departments of the Baltimore Sun chose the Guild as bargaining agent.

The election was narrowly won; the count being 84 "yes" votes to 77 for no union. There were 163 eligible to vote, a total

less by seven than the list originally approved, the difference being accounted for by vacation absences or illness. Two ballots were challenged by the Guild, and held segregated by the Labor Board representative. Guild officers here said that the closeness of the decision is a direct reflection of the intense anti-Guild campaign by supervisory personnel during the months since Guild interest was expressed by department employees, and a concerted campaign to sign members was started.

Testimony concerning the pressures exerted against Guild membership figured in the extensive hearings conducted by the Labor Board, which by a split vote ordered the issue to election rather than card-check certification.

The minority member of the

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Teamsters Bid To Reverse AFL-CIO Suspension Ruling

It is now increasingly certain that the AFL-CIO general convention opening December 5 in Atlantic City, N. J., faces a clear-cut showdown over the Teamsters. The Teamsters' Executive Board, instead of conforming with the demand of the AFL-CIO Executive Council that it "clean up" its leadership and, in particular, bar President-elect James R. Hoffa from taking office, has appealed to the convention to rescind the suspension that already has been imposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Recent action of the Teamsters lifting the charter of five New York locals charged with domination by racketeers is not regarded as enough to satisfy AFL-CIO.

A group of Teamster leaders, as yet unnamed, will take the Teamsters' case to the convention. Meanwhile, there is no intention by the Teamster leadership to drop Hoffa.

Announcement of the Teamsters' position was made at a press conference held in Teamster headquarters here by President Dave Beck who has continued in office because of the Court injunction preventing Hoffa from taking over.

Beck declared that the Teamsters would deny the truth of the charges against the top leadership, that they would contend that the action of the AFL-CIO Council in suspending the Teamsters infringed on the union's autonomy and that the charges against the Teamsters—even if true, which he denied—involved acts that had taken place before the present AFL-CIO constitution was adopted at the merger convention two years ago and

before the Ethical Practices code had been formulated. Beck told reporters he would be an "optimist" if he thought the convention would accept the Teamsters' viewpoint but that

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Wire Services To Meet In National Assembly To Fix Local Structure

The foundations of a national Wire Service Guild will be laid at an historic meeting in Washington, December 7-8. The Constitutional Assembly representing Guild members on the three major services will meet here then to adopt by-laws, budget and dues schedule.

Sixteen delegates, elected by geographical regions, will gather at the Woodner Hotel for the two-day session on behalf of Guild members on the Associated Press, the United Press and International News Service - International News Photos.

Chartering of the new local, which will have a jurisdiction of some 2,800 wire service employees, is set for March 1. Holding of the constitutional assembly and completion of its tasks will meet the conditions set by the International Executive Board, and approved by the 1957 convention. The IEB is expected to act on the charter at its February meeting.

The National Wire Service Council, top body of the wire services for the past several years, will hold a three-day meeting beginning December 9 in conjunction with the assembly.

Major issue confronting the assembly is the matter of a ceiling on the new local's dues schedule, it became clear during the recent regional conferences. The National Wire Service Council has proposed a monthly dues rate of "on or about" five percent of one week's pay.

The Southern conference called for a \$5 a month maximum, while the Eastern conference urged a \$10 ceiling. Both the Midwest and Far West conferences held that any limit on

dues should be left to the assembly for decision.

Delegates to the Eastern conference at Philadelphia voted twice for the \$10 ceiling, by counts of 8-5 and 8-4.

In the spirited two-day debate, proponents of the \$10 top argued it was a moral issue; that if the five percent dues rate applied to employees earning less than \$100 a week, it should also apply to higher-paid members. They also declared that dues must provide an adequate treasury to meet needs and contingencies.

Advocates of a lower ceiling argued that higher dues would slow down organization and lead to resignations. The Southern conference at New Orleans expressed the feeling that the new Wire Service Guild could operate within a dues structure stopping at \$5. The group urged, too, that the proposed budget for the local be trimmed to fit a \$5 dues ceiling.

As proposed, the budget approximates \$100,000 for the first year.

Whatever dues schedule is adopted by the assembly, it will be uniform for all Guild members in the wire services. Herebefore, wire service employees have paid varying amounts an

agers \$132.50, display sales \$137.50, assistant city editor, head slot man and picture editor \$150.05, classified outside sales \$83.75, stenographers \$75.50, display desk men \$86.25, garage mechanics \$95.75, garage foreman \$109 and motor messengers \$85.75.

The Herald-Express pact, a renewal, covers editorial, advertising and circulation departments. The Hilltop division agreement, an initial contract, covers employees in the garage and display dispatch departments who formerly came under the Herald-Express contract.

Both agreements have been approved by the International Executive Board's Contract Committee.

dues, depending on the schedule in force in the geographical locals to which they belonged.

The assembly is to receive a report and recommendation from a special Dues and Budget Committee headed by Art Edson of A.P. Washington.

Under the proposed bylaws, a Representative Assembly will meet annually after its election. The NWSC's Bylaws Revisions Committee, headed by Leonard Millman of A.P. San Francisco, recommends a 17-member assembly for the future. This would give INS-INP four delegates, UP six and AP seven instead of its present six. The allotment is based on the size of Guild membership in the three services.

Among suggested revisions in the proposed bylaws urged by the regional conferences are:

• Roll call voting in the Representative Assembly to parallel the ANG convention system.

• Payment of lost time to assemblymen in hardship cases.

• A limit of two consecutive terms in the same office of the Executive Committee.

On December 6, the day before the Constitutional Assembly convenes, the NWSC will set up final procedures for the session. Council members must also decide what to do about their own terms of office in the interim period to March 1. The Council is usually elected in December and January for one year.

One decision the Council already has disposed of is its

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LA Hearst Agreements End Strike Preparations

Los Angeles, Calif.—New contracts covering Guild departments on Hearst's Herald-Express and Hillbro divisions provide general increases of \$5.50 to \$7.50 over two years and individual raises as high as \$12.50 this year.

The agreements followed nearly six months of negotiations and were reached in the midst of preparations for a strike authorized by the unit and sanctioned by the ANG.

Retroactive to last May 18, effective date of the contracts, are first-year raises of \$3 to \$4. Further increases of \$2.50 to \$3.50 will go into effect next May 18.

Correction of a wage inequity adds \$12.50 to the salaries of circulation department drivers, sending top minimums for the classification to \$94.50 for regulars, \$90.50 for substitutes.

Other new minimums include: reporters and branch office man-



New Broom: A new portrait of Heywood Broom, ANG's first president, is unveiled at the New York Guild's Press Club in the Heywood Broom Room. The painting was done by and is a gift from August Mosca, chairman of the World-Telegram & Sun unit, who also painted the portrait of the Guild's founder which

hangs in the Broom library at ANG headquarters. Left to right: Arthur Rosenstock, former ANG vice president; Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild; Mosca; Heywood Hale Broom, son of the late Guild leader; Joseph R. Komer, president of the New York local, and Broom's widow, Mrs. Connie Broom.



Memorial Lecturer: Doris Fleeson, Washington Political columnist for United Features Syndicate, delivered the Eleventh Annual Newspaper Guild Memorial Lecture sponsored by the Twin Cities Guild and the University of Minnesota School of Journalism. Here she is greeted by John R. Finnegan, center, local president, and Dr. Ralph D. Casey, director of the school. Text of her address appeared in the Guild Reporter, November 8.

... Toronto Vote

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three-man Board dissented in an opinion which said he would have certified the Guild forthwith, in view of the extent of the anti-union activity of supervisory personnel.

That activity included interviews with employees "on company time" and the circulation of several petitions against the Guild, one of which finally qualified for submission to the Board. The dissenting Board member, G. Russell Harvey, said in his opinion the document should have no weight. It was signed by about 65 employees.

His two colleagues also disapproved a number of Guild membership application cards, for unstated reasons.

In an election, the union can be certified only by a majority vote of all those eligible, rather than by a simple majority of votes cast. The premium thus placed on maximum participation was emphasized in appeals to the employees, and resulted in a 100 percent turnout of the 163 listed as eligible.

A letter dated a week before the election was over the signature of W. J. Campbell, advertising manager, in which, besides stressing the importance of the vote, he said that Star management is not opposed to unions, but welcomed the opportunity of having each employee express his views in a secret balloting process, without inducement or pressure.

International Representatives Fred Jones and Peter Reilly, both stationed in Toronto, aided the local in the organizing effort.

By the election, the Toronto Guild now represents more than 1,000 employees of the Star, Canada's largest daily, for collective bargaining purposes. The Guild has a contract covering

editorial, business, circulation, maintenance and delivery-garage employees, and will submit proposals for a supplement to the agreement applicable to the newly organized department.

The Star contract provides a 19-out-of-20 Guild Shop as its chief union security clause, and wage minimums which are Canada's highest.

Whoopie

Toronto, Ont.—The election victory of the Star's advertising department came on the eve of the Toronto Guild's Page One Ball, and the local turned that event in an impromptu celebration of its success.

Alex Barris, of the Tely unit, who served as emcee for the evening, read a congratulatory note received from ANG headquarters, signed by President Joseph F. Collins, Executive Vice President William J. Farnon, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Director of Organization J. William Blatz.

"On behalf of the officers and 30,000 members we would like to welcome you into the American Newspaper Guild. We are aware of the significance of the step you have taken and hope we will continue to deserve the confidence you have shown in the Guild by becoming a part of it. We are confident, too, that with your help the Toronto Newspaper Guild will continue to grow and to fulfill the purpose for which it was founded."

... Teamsters Bid

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the effort nevertheless would be made.

He declared that as far as he was concerned the Teamsters would not cooperate with any AFL-CIO investigation that would force them to reveal information which should be revealed only in court with "the proper constitutional protection."

Meanwhile the Teamsters have asked the U. S. Court of Appeals to stay the Federal Court order under which Hoffa and the rest of the slate elected at the Miami convention have been barred from taking office. Unless the order is rescinded, it is expected

that the present Teamster officers will remain in office until the legal situation is cleared up.

One aftermath of the 25 to 4 vote of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to suspend the Teamsters was issuance of a statement by President William C. Doherty of the National Association of Letter Carriers, who was one of the four to oppose suspension.

Doherty said that the real victims of the suspension would be the rank-and-file members of the Teamsters and that he was in favor of deferring suspension action for three months "pending correction of the complaints contained in the findings of the Ethical Practices Committee."

Strike Still On At Hoiles' Lima Paper Despite Creation of Competing Daily

Lima, Ohio—Both the negotiating deadlock between the Lima Newspaper Guild and the R. C. Hoiles publication, the Lima News, and the resulting strike of the Guild against the News remain in status quo, it was noted by Guild local officers here as they prepared to serve as hosts to the POI District Council this week-end.

The District Council sessions are to be devoted to a two-day examination of the Lima strike situation, for the information of Council-affiliated locals.

The strike which was called last May continues in a technical sense, although no Guild members are employed at the Hoiles paper. The strikers are now working for the community-owned daily, the Lima Citizen, which is in its fifth month of growingly successful operation.

Settlement last month through the National Labor Relations Board of Guild charges against the Hoiles management does not alter the bargaining deadlock, but does place the negotiating parties in a position to resume bargaining when either party requests a meeting.

The last meeting was called by Federal Mediator John O'Shea, just before the strike, when O'Shea said he saw no reason to schedule further sessions until one side or the other was willing to change its position.

The settlement of the charges against the News required the Hoiles management to state that it would meet with the Guild on request, for good faith bargaining. Hence, the Lima Guild is still the accredited bargaining agent for the non-union employees now working in jobs formerly held by Guild members.

Guild officers point out that this situation could theoretically require the News management to live up to its Guild contract's terms with its present employees. Practically, with no Guild members in the News plant, enforcement

of such a demand would be difficult if not impossible.

The Hoiles paper carried a distorted news story concerning the NLRB settlement, which brought a sharp protesting letter from John Hull, regional NLRB director, who pointed out that both headline and news story content misrepresented the facts of the settlement, and might be construed as an "alteration" of the posted notice to employees—the latter a requirement of the settlement terms.

Although Hull told E. R. McDowell, News general manager, that the News should print his letter in the interests of accuracy, no such correction has yet appeared in the News.

Guild members here are curious to know whether the Hoiles management, which publicly condemns all governmental agencies as tools of state socialism, may make use of the Taft-Hartley law by asking for a representation election to determine whether the Guild is to remain as bargaining agent.

With the settlement of Guild charges, News management could apply to the NLRB for such an election, with the result virtually foregone. The Taft-Hartley law is heavily rigged in management's favor in such a situation, for while strikers—Guild members in this case—would not be permitted to vote, all the News strike-breakers in Guild-covered departments would receive ballots.

Thus the Guild could be legally counted out of the News future. But to apply to the NLRB would involve an official recognition by Hoiles of the authority of that body, and would run counter to the editorial convictions of the millionaire eccentric, expressed in all his 11 dailies.

One other factor would leave the Lima Guild members unperturbed, in the event such an election should materialize. Its preliminaries would include a management declaration that the strikers had been permanently replaced in their jobs. Such a statement could conceivably

strengthen the Guild's unsettled claims for severance pay.

Shortly after Hoiles bought the News, in February, 1956, he dissolved the corporate structure and established what he called a partnership as the legal owner of the News.

The Guild filed suits for severance pay, based on this change of ownership, since the Guild contract had been with the corporation. These suits are still pending.

Lima Guild membership, down to less than 30 last May and June, has passed the 60 mark and may reach its all-time high level of 67 if the pace set by the new Lima Citizen is maintained. Actually, Guild members here are less concerned with their status in relation to the Hoiles-owned News than they are with the challenges offered by the new Citizen, in news coverage, advertising and circulation fields. Of the three, the heaviest competitive situation is in advertising linage, now in the midst of Christmas sales promotion.

The Guild has invited Sam Kamin, co-publisher of the Citizen, and Frank Klein, former Guild leader now serving as Citizen retail advertising manager, to be among guest speakers at this weekend's District Council sessions.



Lawrence N. Eldred
Chicago, Ill.—Lawrence N. Eldred, 48, a member of the public relations staff of the American Meat Institute, died here October 24.

He had been an active member of the Chicago Guild while employed by the Associated Press Bureau here before joining the Institute staff in 1955. He began newspaper work on the Wisconsin State Journal in Madison.



Delayed Honor: Bob Cousy, top basketball player for the Boston Celtics, receives his Page-One-In Sports Award from M. Michael Potok, secretary-treasurer of the New York Newspaper Guild. The ceremony, on the playing floor of Madison Square Garden, occurred this month, because Cousy was playing on the West Coast when the awards by the Guild local were announced, last April. Cousy was cited for his playing skill and his "high degree of trade union consciousness," the latter bringing about improved conditions for basketball players.

Formal Hearings Concluded In Cleveland Lost Pay Case

Cleveland, Ohio—Hearings in the Cleveland lost-pay arbitration case, which began last August and were recessed several times, ended Wednesday, November 13, after 29 sessions.

The arbitrator, Robert McIntosh of Cincinnati, will accept briefs and hear oral arguments, if the latter are decided upon, before beginning his consideration of the award.

John Garver and Milton Pearlman, attorneys for the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, and five craft unions that joined in the arbitration, have not yet decided whether to rely on oral summation or prepare a formal brief.

Attorneys for the publishers of the Press, Plain Dealer and News have indicated they plan to submit an extensive brief.

The unions were balked in their effort to obtain a complete copy of the record of the hearings, which runs to some 4,000 pages.

When the case began, the unions decided not to buy a copy of the record in the belief the hearings would take a week or 10 days. The unions' attorneys later decided they would need the formal record, when it became certain the hearings would run many days.

The publishers, meanwhile, re-

tained stenotypists who supplied the arbitrator a copy of the record, free of charge, and of course the publishers' attorneys had a copy for themselves.

When the publishers refused to release a copy to the unions on a share-the-cost basis, the arbitrator and the American Arbitration Association both ruled themselves out of jurisdiction in the matter of the record.

During the hearings, 38 witnesses were heard, and the unions entered 60 exhibits and the publishers 55 exhibits.

The Guild and other unions are claiming pay for the period last November when all three papers stopped publication. The Press was struck by the Guild, and thereupon the other two dailies locked up.

The Guild settled with the Press after 14 days, but the Press and the other two papers remained shut down for another 10 days while contracts with crafts were worked out, although some of the contracts had not yet expired.

Third Advertiser Agreement Completes Honolulu Drive

Honolulu, T. H.—An initial contract covering 125 employees in the clerical, circulation and maintenance departments of the Honolulu Advertiser completes the Guild's coverage of its organized jurisdiction here.

The contract provides a total of \$22,500 in pay increases over and above the wholesale raises granted by management prior to the representation election.

Other improvements include a five-day week for district managers, who previously worked six days totalling 40 hours and payment of salaries weekly, instead of semi-monthly.

Highest minimum provided by the agreement is \$124 for advertising and merchandising promotion and feature writer. Other minimums include \$100 for district managers, \$90 for senior account clerks, \$80 for advertising department secretaries, \$75 for subscription clerks and payroll clerks, \$65 for stenographers.

The contract runs for nine months to next August 5, expiring jointly with the editorial and advertising contracts. Because of deviations from the collective bargaining program it was not approved by the IEB Contracts Committee but permission to sign was granted.

ANG International Representative Joseph Campo, who led the negotiations, will return to the mainland to take accumulated vacation and time off before reassignment. He has been in Hawaii for about a year on various organizing and negotiating projects.

The Hawaii Guild was chartered by ANG early in 1956. Before that it was an independent union representing editorial departments and advertising salesmen on the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin. As a local of ANG it has completed organization of previously unrepresented employees in the Guild's jurisdiction on both papers.

The group, composed of New York television executives, had set November 15 as the deadline for deposit of the stock in its offer to pay \$60.30 in cash per share—or approximately \$9 million—for the 50,000 shares outstanding in the Times Publishing Company.

The TV team has formed a corporation, New England Newspapers Inc., for the purchase of the Times stock. Its officers include Attorney William J. Bratter, Vincent Colangelo, and TV producers Mark Goodson and Bill Todman.

Following the announcement of the stock deposit, the belief was expressed here that other conditions would be met and the sale completed within the next ten days.

Management delays have stymied all attempts to open negotiations for a renewal of the Guild's contract.



Headliner: Miss Page One of the Albany Guild—Virginia Keating, Times-Union reporter—receives her crown from ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farnon. At left, draping the ermine cape, is Local President Chris Cunningham. Presenting the bouquet of roses is R. Stephen Treadway, co-chairman of the Albany Page One Ball, where the coronation took place.

—Photo by Jack Madigan, Albany Times-Union

Rule On Bargaining Observers Upheld By Washington Guild

The Washington Guild has voted endorsement of the ANG Constitution's requirement that unit observers be present at negotiating sessions. In a resolution adopted unanimously at a membership meeting, the local also opposed any attempt to abolish or ease the rule. A question concerning the observer requirement came before the International Executive Board at its meeting earlier this month and led to extended discussion and the only roll call vote of the session.

The IEB adopted, 8 to 7, the report of its constitution committee that the "right and duty" of units to have observers present applies when bargaining occurs in behalf of more than one unit.

Subsequently, the Board directed its constitution committee to make a study of the constitutional provisions involved with a view to possible changes, for reference to the 1958 ANG convention.

At present, Article XVIII, Section 2(c) reads:

"Not fewer than three persons, designated by the Local or the IEB when the ANG is party to the contract, shall be members of any contract negotiating committee on behalf of the Guild. The negotiators may include members of the Unit involved but the chief negotiator must be a representative of the Local or the ANG and not a member of the Unit involved, except in a one-unit Guild where it is impossible to obtain negotiators outside the Unit and where IEB approval has been obtained. This provision shall not apply in joint negotiations with several publishers representing different financial interests. It shall be the right and duty of the Unit involved to have observers present at negotiations. Under exceptional circumstances, the IEB may grant permission for negotiations in a manner other than that provided herein."

The resolution adopted by the Washington local said:

The members of the Washington Newspaper Guild, Local 35, have long been proud of the Guild's requirement that observers be present at negotiating meetings.

We feel that any attempt to tamper with this procedure would deprive the members of a major protection.

Our feelings are based on these premises:

1. We feel that the members are entitled to have first hand knowledge of what goes on in conferences which determine their working conditions, wages and benefits for the period of the next contract.
2. We feel that observers, representing the various departments, are of inestimable value to Guild negotiators in the quick transmission of information concerning some questions that arise in negotiations.
3. We feel that our negotiators receive a double value from observers in the receipt of information and in protection for themselves.
4. We feel that there is a major educational opportunity in the observer system. When some Doubting Thomas questions the truth of a statement in a shop paper on negotiations, the observer, who was there, can answer that criticism, in some cases, better than the officers. And, everyone of us has had many experiences in witnessing the realization of a previously management-minded person, attending negotiations as an observer, that the Guild was right.
5. But, most of all, we feel the system of observers was designed to protect the membership and that there has been no sign of any sort that the need for such protection has disappeared over the years.

We do not criticize the motives of those who favor abolition or easing of the observer rule. But we do feel that they have not followed this question to its ultimate use by some future local officer who would employ the privacy of star chamber negotiations to make deals of the sort that have been revealed in their sickening frightfulness by recent Senatorial hearings.

We unilaterally oppose substitution of secrecy for open sessions with observers present. We deem as frivolous any argument that better progress can be made without observers, that sessions in bar rooms, hotel rooms, restaurants or what have you can bring better results.

We feel that the introduction of the mediator in the negotiations makes the presence of observers even more desirable. We reject the theory that the mediator has the right to change basic Guild negotiating practices for some system of his own.

Negotiations are designed, obviously, to get the best possible settlement for the membership. The best possible settlements have been won with the presence and aid of observers. The star chamber system is a step back that could lead to disastrous results.

We strongly contend that the Guild should never lose sight of or belief in the fact that the officers are the servants of the members and that the members are not the servants of the officers. The Guild must continue to operate openly in the interest of the membership of this most democratic of all unions.

St. Louis Signs Illinois Unit

St. Louis, Mo.—Editorial department employees of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal have voted to seek affiliation with the St. Louis Newspaper Guild. The 16-member group, comprising reporters and photographers, returned a count of better than 90 percent in balloting conducted last week. It was reported by the president, Alvin Mross.

Since 1944, the employees have been members of a directly-chartered federal union of the old American Federation of Labor, and have annually negotiated a contract. The vote last week would lead to revocation of their charter, as Reporters & Photographers Federal Labor Union, Local 23609, by the merged parent body, the AFL-CIO.

The St. Louis Guild will enroll the group as a separate unit. Besides Mross, the present officers are: Vice president, Eugene Hogan; secretary, Robert Mathes; treasurer, Robert Weiling.

AFL-CIO Representatives Charles C. Smith and Harry Skaggs supervised the balloting last week for their regional office.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Whose Belt?

President Eisenhower's second "confidence" message seemed to suggest that if the American people would only tighten their belts and devote more attention and money to the military aspects of science, the nation would soon overcome the Soviet Union's lead in the race into outer space.

This, the President said, will involve some economic sacrifice and the elimination of some civilian programs which, "while desirable, are not absolutely essential."

The President's address, however, for all its tone of "chins up, stomachs in," posed more questions than it answered.

Just whose belt, for example, must be tightened?

Will General Motors and U.S. Steel be called on to sacrifice their huge profits and halt the skyrocketing rise of their prices? Or will austerity be imposed on the factory worker, whose average take-home pay now scarcely exceeds the "modest" needs outlined by the government?

Will the belt-tightening come from coupon clippers with their new tax concessions, or from the oil companies with their special depletion allowances, or from big industry with its quick tax write-offs? Or will it come from consumers confronted with still higher prices?

Will the natural gas lobby forego its bid next year for the elimination of federal rate controls? Or should the nation's school children forget the hope of full sessions in uncrowded classrooms?

In discussing Russia's apparent superiority in science and technology, the President did suggest some worthwhile approaches to "strengthening our scientific education and our basic research."

"We should, among other things," he said, "have a system of nation-wide testing of high school students; a system of incentives for high-aptitude students to pursue scientific or professional studies; a program to stimulate good-quality teaching of mathematics and science; provision of more laboratory facilities, and measures, including fellowships, to increase the output of qualified teachers."

But nowhere in his speech did the President so much as mention the pressing need throughout the country for more classrooms, especially on the elementary level. And it may be assumed that he will exert little or no pressure on Congress next year for passage of his school construction bill (not that he pressed very hard last year).

There are already reports in Washington, in fact, that the school building program is one of those which the President and his advisors deem "desirable, but not absolutely essential."

This, it seems to us, is the very root of our educational problem.

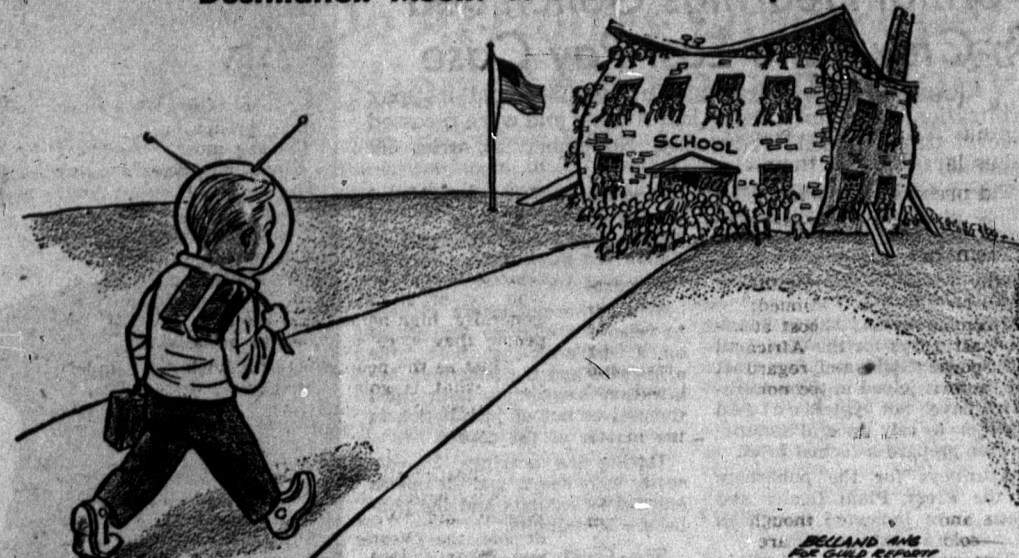
What incentive to seek greater knowledge can a high-aptitude student draw from half-day attendance in a class of 40 or 50 meeting in a school cafeteria?

How are we on the one hand to encourage our youth to study while on the other hand we make it so difficult for them to do so, and, in fact, belittle the whole educational process by providing a generally sorry, inadequate school plant?

And while fellowships are fine, how much of an incentive do they amount to as long as the average teacher is in worse shape economically than the factory worker?

But first things first, the President said, and keep your eye on the debt ceiling.

We hope it occurs to somebody in the Administration, however, that a crash program to produce scientists now is only a short haul answer. We're going to need even more and better scientists 20 years from now, along with more teachers, newspapermen, lawyers, doctors, artists, engineers and just plain thinkers.



BRUSSELS FAIR

Will U. S. Lag In The Arts, Too?

By HOWARD TAUBMAN

In the battle for men's minds the Sputniks are Soviet psychological as well as scientific successes of such magnitude that for the time being they dwarf other areas of competition between Russia and the United States. While our energies are being directed toward righting the balance in missiles and satellites, it might be useful to maintain a discreet silence about the arts. But we are getting ready to take another beating, and a loyal citizen should speak up.

Unless we stop dragging our feet, we are going to look puny in comparison with the Soviet Union in artistic aspects of the Brussels Fair next year. To the millions of visitors from all over the world and to the millions who will read about the fair, the United States effort will be considerably less impressive than the Russian.

Our friends in Belgium are distressed. An influential Belgian wrote the other day: "I cannot tell you how anxiously I wish that the United States would have a place at least as important as that of the Eastern countries in the musical and artistic life of the exposition."

The disappointment is evident to the keener because the United States talked big. Here is a paragraph that appeared in the official bulletin issued by the Office of the United States Commissioner to the Brussels World's Fair, 1958:

"An extensive program of typically American drama, music, dance and the other performing arts is being planned for presentation in the theatre adjacent to the United States Pavilion, where America's finest performers will act, dance and play their way through the whole wide range of American theatre arts and entertainment."

The brave words of last April, alas, have a hollow ring in November. The "whole wide range of American theatre arts and entertainment" has come to this: On July 2, 3 and 4, which will be designated "American national days," there will be daily performances by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Ballet Theatre. On June 1, Yehudi Menuhin is expected to play a recital, which will be regarded as the launching of the United States program. Other Americans may give recitals later.

If we are lucky, we will have a few other representatives. From July 13 to 20 there will be a competition for youth orchestras in Brussels, and there is a recommendation that the Juilli-

This article appeared originally in the New York Sunday Times, November 10. It is reprinted here by permission of the Times and Mr. Taubman, its music critic.

ard School Orchestra should take part. No one knows whether the money to send it will be available. In August we may take part in a display of electronic music. In the same month there will be a competition for youth choruses, and we shall be represented by the University of Illinois Varsity Men's Glee Club, the Smith College Glee Club and the A Cappella Chorus of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) High School.

There has been talk about the possibility of the N.B.C. Opera Company presenting in Brussels the latest Gian-Carlo Menotti opera, which will be commissioned and which will be finished in time. There also has been mention of the premiere of Harold Arlen's "Blues Opera." But these are remote prospects, and in the case of the "Blues Opera," its production, if it happens, would be arranged by Europeans.

We were prepared to take part in a jazz festival scheduled for June, but that was canceled by the Belgian authorities. Howard Cullman, the United States Commissioner, has protested its cancellation, and rightly. This is a field in which we are the undisputed champions.

The Russians plan a big push at Brussels. They will be represented by the Bolshoi Ballet, the Svetchnikov Choral, the Moiseev Ensemble, the Ensembles of Ukrainian Singers and Dancers.

(Continued on Page 6)

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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MICHIGAN LECTURE

Race Turmoil Laid To Colonialism

Ann Arbor, Mich.—If parts of Africa and Asia disintegrate economically, the fault lies largely with their colonial rulers, past and present, Reporter William Worthy said last week in a University of Michigan journalism lecture.

Worthy, correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American Newspapers continued: "Colonial chickens are coming home to roost at a time when we can at least afford them. Africa was divided by colonial powers without regard to tribal and ethnic factors, causing economic and political turmoil today."

This underlying discontent is pressured by bounding populations and dwindling resources, he explained. "The philosophy of charity still dominates relations between whites and Negroes in Africa and Asia, even though the Uncle Tom days in colonial countries are over," he said. "Real bitterness and resentment exist, revealed in comments by Middle Easterners in their daily affairs."

"Arbitrary measures on the part of governments such as Ghana result from extreme nationalistic feelings and a desire to stand on their own feet." Nationalism is not Communist-inspired, he emphasized, but means an end to legalized outside authority.

Worthy, who was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University in 1956-57, is one of three American newsmen who entered Communist China against the wishes of the U. S. State Department.

"In China, there are no civil liberties, and this is the number one question for newly-liberated

countries," Worthy said. "There is much discrimination against small ethnic groups."

"In Africa there is a strong move for Africanization—they need the whites no longer and are easing them out as rapidly as possible from government, industrial, and white collar jobs."

"This move extends into education and the churches. The Chinese take pride in running their own churches without Western missionaries, who too often have been blind, prejudiced and generally high-handed in methods toward the people they were supposed to be serving."

"Just as the people in Little Rock don't understand what is going on in the world today, so many missionaries just don't realize it was their own fault that these people are rising against them."

"Education illustrates one aspect of the American folly of not re-establishing ties with China," Worthy said. "We have waited too long. Within a decade the Western-trained Chinese will be a minority in their educated intellectual class. Where they might have been used as a leveling force, this will no longer be possible."

"The newly-freed colonials are not afraid of theoretical Communism, despite our own feelings, as they are only afraid of the things they are familiar with—more colonialism. We should not pass judgment on these countries and suggest ways and means of fighting Communist forces there," he advised.

"In fact, many small countries situated next to giant Communist China have no fear of aggressive action because they believe China has enough internal problems of its own to keep its leaders busy."

PUN-NIK

Space Rates? Just Pay Mileage

By JACK BERNSTEIN

Being one who doesn't let grass grow under his feet (it's no joke, my lawn is bare), I decided to look into the prospects of Interplanetary Journalism as soon as I read about the birth of the Sputnik. Because it was so new, I hardly expected anything as permanent as a salary. Instead I was resigned to working for space rates, outer space, that is.

As a matter of fact, I would readily settle (the Newspaper Guild willing) for just car allowance at 6 cents a mile, a cut rate. Not bad when you consider the average distance from the earth to the moon is 237,000 miles. That's \$14,220, just one way.

It's no wonder to me that the Russians developed the first earth satellite. Look at all the experience they had with the other satellites—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary. Anyhow, what's so big about the Reds' one Revolution in 40 years. The moon completes one Revolution every 27 1/2 days. And I have no axis to grind.

Once I get to the moon, I'll have to set up a modest operation, which will probably mean establishing bureaus on the neighboring planets of Mercury, Pluto, Mars, Venus, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter and also the Sun. For the last named, I should like to hire a fellow named Ray so he could say: "I'm Ray from the Sun."

Probably I'll spend most time on Venus because it should be peaceful there—you know, no arms on Venus. Mars sounds too bellicose, but Venus must have some bells, too. No arms, but some bells. What do you want, an hour-glass figure?

There's no use growing too excited about Pluto. Walt Disney probably has got all there is to exploit out of him. Doggone it! Getting

back to the moon, and that's no cinch, I imagine the assignment will be a little too much for a one-man operation.

I suppose a society editor should come along. After all, with Cupid working overtime with his beau and arrow, there should be much to do for a society gal. What's essential in this sphere would be a Miss or a Missle (her outer space counterpart) who knows how to spell all the names up there. Possibly a Miss Universe would fill the bill admirably. Although David Schine has taken one Universe out of circulation, there must be others revolving about.

Not an optimist, I hardly expect working conditions to be ideal. For instance, a day on the moon lasts about two weeks or 336 hours. So it would be difficult to do "an honest day's work for a day's pay." But I'm hopeful the Guild's Contracts Committee will arrange to shorten the day accordingly.

I suppose no management would assign a reporter to the Celestial Beat without first making him sign a release that might possibly read as follows:

"Being of sound mind, I mean sound, mind, the undersigned undertakes to rocket to the moon under his own power. I hereby agree to give up primary world and interplanetary rights on any and all writings."

That's a mite disappointing since I was planning to author a little tome after the first week: Remember, a day lasts 336 hours. Suggested title: "What Makes a Luna Tick?" Guess I could easily become an expert on that subject. But then there's a chance I may not reach the moon, or the Heavens (the Good Lord unwilling). In that case, if "somebody down there likes me," I should descend to get Hades. After all, that's the place for hot stories.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

SECRETARY DULLES SUGGESTS that Adlai Stevenson will be around the Administration as an adviser for a "long, long time," but it seems safe to anticipate that this will depend on whether President Eisenhower and the White House staff can improve their manners.

Stevenson has been subjected to crudities and insults that seem almost incredible from an Administration desperately anxious for—and desperately in need of—a truly bipartisan policy for proposals to the NATO alliance.

Sherman Adams, speaking to a Republican Forum group in Chicago, was gratuitously arrogant and contemptuous in making a wisecrack disparaging the "talents" of the Democrats "being invited" to bail the Administration out of its difficulties.

Adams is a cold fish, with more than his share of brutal disregard of the graces, but he should have been able to understand that a titular underling does not speak slightly of a spokesman of a powerful opposition who has generously offered to help in a time of trouble.

The President himself, unfortunately, set a poor standard for Adams by failing to see Stevenson at once when the former Democratic nominee agreed to "consult" with Dulles. Common courtesy, entirely apart from a sense of self-preservation, should have prompted the White House to lay down a red carpet and escort Stevenson into the presidential study with considerable fanfare.

The President's failure to welcome Stevenson was not cured by the belated letter, released from Augusta's golf course, somewhat awkwardly asserting a belief that the Democratic leader's services would be a "real help."

These things came on top of Press Secretary Jim Hagerty's frightful blunder in announcing, incorrectly, that Stevenson had turned down an appeal for assistance. All three were followed by the astonishing fourth mistake—a tardy disclosure from the State Department that Stevenson had already taken an oath of office as a "consultant to the President," which disbelieving reporters were forced to ascribe as involving a fee of \$50 a day.

Hagerty's blunder was the inexplicable one. The press chief loses his temper sometimes; he is not innocent of errors. But no one around here can recall another serious Hagerty stumble on a major policy matter. He is too close to policy issues and too able in his job to excuse himself for blunders. What conclusion can be drawn except that someone failed to brief him accurately and adequately—or that even the White House was not kept informed about the Dulles-Stevenson conversations?

THE ADMINISTRATION'S SLIPS in courtesy are something more important than ordinary social lapses. Bipartisanship in any policy depends on our government on meticulous respect for the niceties.

Courtesy is the lubricant which makes possible mutual respect and tolerance between men of strong opinions and conflicting ambitions. It is simply indispensable in the conduct of our affairs in ordinary times and on ordinary issues. The most scrupulous concern for the sensibilities of others, so far as public utterance and posture are concerned, is a prerequisite to doing business.

Stevenson's position is anomalous by its nature. Only a man whose instincts are sound and whose patriotism is devoted would have been able to endure the clumsiness with which he has been received. His usefulness will be jeopardized beyond repair unless President Eisenhower remedies matters—and practices consistently the courtesies due an opposition party leader.

The powerful Democratic figures on Capitol Hill are well disposed toward Stevenson in his new role. But they have few illusions about it.

They know he cannot speak for them nor they for him. He has a function with Mr. Dulles that places him essentially in the Executive Department. They think it was proper for him to consult with them in advance, as he did, so that they can accurately say, "Nothing has happened without prior knowledge, nobody is either surprised or unhappy about his willingness to help the Administration to the limit of his capacity."

They are also aware that true bipartisanship on even foreign policy, when Democrats are out of power, must come from Democrats in Congress. It is there that searching questions will be asked, it is there that meaningful commitments and votes must be sought by Secretary Dulles.

They see a potential value to Stevenson's new role, they are not worried at once about whether he can maintain sufficient independence to be useful.

But his influence with them will depend on whether he is able to persuade them, with great delicacy, that he is meeting their own sense of what is needed and whether they can say, after experience, that he is making a personal contribution that reflects both good sense and independence of thought. Oddly, perhaps, but inescapably, much will depend on the attitude toward him developed by the Administration—and the sooner the President realizes it, the better luck he is likely to have in meeting the country's needs.



SHELTON

IT SEEMS TO US

Sees Maintenance Clause As 'Subterfuge' Of Guild

PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor: A story in the Guild Reporter of October 25 makes it appear that the Buffalo Guild has been guilty of bargaining in bad faith. The story states that the Buffalo Guild had demanded the discharge of an employee of the Niagara Falls Gazette on the ground that she had attempted to resign from the Guild in the 30-day resignation period after a union security clause took effect.

The Guild is said to have refused to accept the resignation on the ground that since the employee's dues were paid up, she remained technically in good standing until a date after the end of the 30-day period.

This interpretation of the clause obviously makes the member's right to resign meaningless. Under it, the only time apparently that she could have resigned from the Guild without facing discharge would have been some time prior to the start of the 30-day resignation period. And if she had done that, the Guild presumably would have de-

manded her discharge anyway.

I believe that the NLRB was correct in finding that the Buffalo Guild was guilty of an unfair labor practice. If the Guild did not intend to accept resignations during the 30-day resignation period, it should not have allowed this clause to be included in its contract. I hope that other Guild units will attempt to adopt this subterfuge.

DONALD J. STERLING
Portland Guild

The story stated that the attempted resignation was refused by the Buffalo Guild because the member "had not submitted her reasons in writing, as required

(Continued on Page 5)

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN

—IN LONG BEACH, CAL., union members agreed ruefully that maybe it was bound to happen sooner or later but why, they asked, did it have to happen to Local 13 of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union, AFL-CIO? November 10 was set to be one of the most important days in Local 13's history, the long-awaited day on which the officers and members would lay the cornerstone and dedicate their new union hall. It was a gala event, with union leaders, members, guests, and spectators attending and, to top it all off, International Secretary John J. Murphy, from Washington, was invited to officiate at the ceremonies. Smiling, Secretary Murphy spread the mortar and waited for the placement of the big granite cornerstone. Brother bricklayers hoisted the stone upward and then lowered it slowly. There was an appalled gasp and a long, awful moment of silence. The stone was too big for the hole! After a little while the union bricklayers—their faces now as red as the bricks—carted the cornerstone to their union hall and rescheduled the dedication ceremony for November 20, by which time the hole will be properly enlarged.

—IN LYNCHBURG, TENN., Union Member Lant Wood, according to fellow workers, has the strangest job in the entire American distillery industry. Wood, official taster for the Jack Daniels plant, only whiskey distillery in Tennessee, takes a mouthful of whiskey the very first thing when he arrives at work in the morning. Then later he takes another sort of it before it's bottled. But Wood's uniqueness is that he's a teetotaler and has never swallowed a drop. Altogether he estimates he's tasted between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000, but not a single drop of it has ever passed his lips.

—IN LONDON, ENGLAND, while the leaders of British unions debated whether to adopt demands for a guaranteed annual wage, Lord Chandos, one of the top leaders of industry, almost pulled the rug out from under them with an unprecedented proposal for a guaranteed annual pay hike. Lord Chandos, president of the Institute of Company Directors, said he would advocate a 2½ percent pay raise for all British workers for the next five years. "I trust British workers," he declared, "to give an increased productivity to correspond with the increase in wages."

—IN WASHINGTON, D.C., Traffic Department employees went around the city putting up bright new safety posters. Their work attracted no attention until they tied one of the colorfully lettered cards to a lightpole directly across the street from the headquarters of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO. Staff members of the IUE were immediately fascinated. The big placard bore this Biblical injunction, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," and the lightpole to which it was fixed stood squarely in front of the Russian Embassy.

—IN NEW YORK CITY, a strike against the National Broadcasting Co. television network was successfully settled as the result of two incidents 3000 miles apart. The strike was called by the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers & Technicians, AFL-CIO and resulted in a number of shows somehow getting out of focus in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Chicago. Network executives conceded that the first powerful impetus toward settlement came in New York City when Perry Como flatly refused to violate a picket line outside the studio. That alone might have done it but the clincher came 3000 miles away in Hollywood, the executives admitted, when Margaret Truman, scheduled to appear on two national TV shows, turned on her heel at a studio entrance and announced, "I am most emphatic about not wanting to go through pickets."

Steel Toy Costs Up This Christmas—Other Prices Down

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

The widely-criticized increase in the price of steel this year has been brought home with a vengeance to parents and kids this Christmas.

Many playthings made of steel are noticeably higher. Toys made of wood and other materials run approximately the same in price as last year and some even cost less.

Lower-priced steel goods have gone up more than higher-priced items which have enough margin of profit so manufacturers can absorb part of the increased cost of materials. This department finds, for example, that some steel wagons which last year sold for \$3.45, this year are tagged \$3.95. But a wagon tagged \$7.39 last year has been raised to \$8.45 for this Christmas.

In many cases trikes are tagged 50 cents more than last year, and 16-inch bikes cost a dollar more. Some electric train sets have been boosted 50c to \$1.00. Playthings which use a great deal of steel such as backyard equipment, show the most dramatic increases. A ten-inch slide that sold for \$27 last year now costs \$35. A backyard gym tagged \$40 last year now costs \$57.

But families with girls get a break this year in the price reductions on some dolls. A 25-inch doll tagged \$9.50 last year, this Christmas can be bought for \$8.00. Bride dolls with costume which cost \$8 last year, this year are a dollar less.

Also, this Christmas careful shoppers can find many price cuts and discounts at retail. Discount houses, supermarkets and other price-cutting retailers now

sell full lines of toys in large volume in competition with the more traditional outlets.

In general, the prospect is for the biggest price-cutting Christmas in recent years on the retail level.

The price-cutting is affecting such adult gift items as radios and appliances. One popular transistor portable radio which costs \$32.95 at wholesale, is being sold by retailers for as little as \$35.95 to \$38.95. The list price is \$55.

Apparel gifts offer good value this year. Boys' shirts, cowboy boots and cowboy suits are approximately the same as last year, but a girl's Orion turtle-neck sweater tagged \$5.00 last year, sells for \$4.39 this Christmas.

Here are some buying tips on toy gifts:

BOARD GAMES similar to the expensive classic games are available in chain and variety stores in less-costly versions. A game called "Finance," for example, is similar to "Monopoly," but sells for \$1.75 to \$2 instead of the \$4 and \$5 charged for "Monopoly."

A new game recommended by the toy-testing committee of the Canadian Association of Consumers is "Careers," which provides obstacles and rewards in pursuing careers. A coordination toy recommended by the committee is "Pipe Dreams," consisting of 18 pipes, which satisfies a child's desire to be a junior plumber.

NATURAL-FINISH BLOCKS in various shapes enabling a child to build various structures are a basic plaything for children under 9. They come in either maple or poplar. Maple is more durable but unless you expect the blocks to be handed down, the less-

costly poplar blocks are satisfactory. Sets are available at reasonable prices this year; for example, a set of 20 blocks, \$3; 32 blocks, \$4.50; 44 blocks, about \$6.50. But look for finely-sanded blocks with rounded corners.

SCIENTIFIC KITS are available in great quantities this year, but some cost as much as \$15 to \$20. One of the least costly but very instructive is "Let's Find Out About the Weather." It contains pre-cut cardboard parts for weather house, barometer, weather boat, air current wheel, anemometer, wind-vane and booklet on how to start a weather bureau. It sells for about \$3, or is available from American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, for \$3.35 post-paid.

One of the best buys in scientific materials is the Fobbe Pub kit of 18 different labeled rocks and minerals, and a 90-page booklet on rocks developed by the Chicago Natural History Museum and sold by the Natural History Museum Book Shop (Chicago 5, Ill.), and other retailers, for \$1.25.

ART EQUIPMENT: A new art hobby for children this year is sand painting by numbers. These kits which cost \$3.50, contain colored sand, tools, glue and drawings with numbers corresponding to the colors to be used. Two different kits are available: "Birds and Animals," and "Children of the World."

The Arts Cooperative Service, a supplier of play materials for schools, reports great interest in color paddles. These are plastic spatula-like paddles. Overlaying one on the other shows children how secondary colors are formed. These cost \$1.60 a set and are recommended for children in first grade and

younger. The co-op's address is 322 E. 23rd St., New York. On request it will send a price list of recommended play materials.

BOOKS: Two attractive new books for children featured by some of the museums are "Animal Story Book," and "Little Folks of Other Lands." These list for \$3. Some stores in larger cities give discounts on books, as do a number of book clubs. You also can secure any books by mail for Christmas giving at discounts of 20 percent from Consumer Book Club, P. O. Box 116, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33.

DECEMBER TIPS Retail price cuts are getting sharper as goods pile up and factories cut back production.

This month's special buying opportunities are appearing in time for Christmas. Automatic washing machines have been offered in special sales for as little as \$175-\$200 this fall. Sheets and other domestics, which usually go on sale in January, have been offered at reductions as early as November because of the heavy inventories of cotton goods. Cut prices on finished cotton products such as pajamas, sport shirts, underwear, boys' cotton-flannel shirts and little girls' dresses, currently being offered by the stores, provide money-saving gift possibilities.

December also is a good month to buy coats. But even lower prices for men's coats will be available in the January clearance. Sweaters also are being reduced in time for Christmas shopping. Important appliance sales in December include refrigerators and freezers.

... Arts Lag?

(Continued from Page 4)
formers. The appropriation for our participation was slashed by a Congress intent on economizing.

The United States suffers from an inevitable disadvantage. The expenses of sending our performing units to Belgium are higher than those incurred by any European countries for the simple reason that we are farther away. But this is our problem. There is no evading the fundamental fact that the Brussels Fair will shape up as a competition between East and West. Indeed, the United States and Russian pavilions will be neighbors. Because the exposition will incorporate what will amount to a world festival of the performing arts, the great powers will be reaching an accommodation in this field. Whether we like it or not, we shall be judged in part by the scope of our representation at Brussels.

Good as our representatives may be, they reflect too narrow a picture of our cultural standing today. Where is our theatre? Where is our opera? Why not something like the Met's forth coming "Vanessa," if it turns out well?

The United States Commission and its superior, the State Department, should be sounding the alarm. They should be warning the nation that we are going to make a poor showing at Brussels compared with the Russians. They should be proclaiming our confidence in our performing arts and our readiness to accept any challenge. When the fair is under way and the Russians are getting the best notices, it will be too late.

Day Off

Headquarters offices of the AFO will be closed Friday, November 29, the day after Thanksgiving. It is one of the optional holidays provided in the working agreements for both administrative and clerical staffers.

Foolish Questions

By JANE GOODSELL

Answers to questions I could shoot myself for asking: "Thank you, no. I gave them up six weeks ago last Tuesday, and it was the smartest thing I ever did. I used to smoke two packs a day, and one day I just made up my mind to stop, and I haven't touched one since. I don't mind telling you I feel like a new man. I eat better and sleep better and..."

"Well, I suppose we can stay for another game if you're absolutely sure we're not keeping you up."

"Pedigree? Say, are you kidding! Her sire was Sir Bruce Crispenden out of Lady Duff Marmaduke and her dam was Golden Meadows Loretta and... look, why don't I show you her papers? I know you'll find them extremely interesting..."

"Why I'd be delighted to give you my recipe. You just take three cans of tomato sauce, and add some onions and garlic and a little lemon juice—oh yes, you brown the onions first—and a little eucalyptus, if it turns out well."

"You want to know what was wrong with it? Say listen, lady, come on over here and I'll lift up the hood and show you. See this widget here that holds the clampwick leading into the sock-puck? Take a look at that finger-back all covered with grease! Well, the grease leaked into the motor, which caused a short in the..."

"Okay, okay, if you want me to tell you the truth, I'll give it to you straight. I think it's the both administrative and clerical staffers."

"I'm afraid there's no simple Milwaukee Reads Arbitration Cases. Milwaukee, Wis.—A grievance arising from Milwaukee Sentinel management's refusal to pay sick leave to an employee who missed a half day's work because of sunburn will be taken to arbitration by the Milwaukee Guild. The case is being coupled with another grievance involving the Sentinel's refusal to pay overtime to a circulation branch manager for time spent traveling from home to office and return on a callback.

The sunburn case involves an employee in the classified advertising department who called her office to report she was too ill to work. However, she did come in for four hours in the afternoon. The Guild claims she was entitled to a full day's pay on the basis of the employee's excellent record and company practice.

Workers, the co-op's address is 322 E. 23rd St., New York. On request it will send a price list of recommended play materials. **BOOKS:** Two attractive new books for children featured by some of the museums are "Animal Story Book," and "Little Folks of Other Lands." These list for \$3. Some stores in larger cities give discounts on books, as do a number of book clubs. You also can secure any books by mail for Christmas giving at discounts of 20 percent from Consumer Book Club, P. O. Box 116, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33.

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SOUP TO NONSENSE

Local Copy

Dailies Trail Bidders For Newsman Skills

What do other employers pay for skills comparable to those of newspapermen? Magazine writers, under Guild contract, get a minimum of \$177.50 at Newsweek, \$175 at The Reporter, \$170 at the Nation, \$165 at Time, Inc. U. S. Government information officers (Grade 12) get \$168. NBC radio-TV newsmen are guaranteed, by contract, at least \$194. Radio-TV network salesmen, advertising and public relations men, and professional accountants and actuaries get \$200 and more. Theatrical press agents, by contract, get \$231. Special writers, Wall Street Journal, get \$235. Screen writers, by contract, get \$500. Throw in authors and editors, and newspapermen still come off poorly, as shown by "Teachers for Tomorrow," issued by the Fund for Advancement of Education.

A table from the publication revealed the following percentages of people earning above \$10,000 yearly in groups requiring comparable training: Physicians, surgeons, 41.9%; Dentists, 24.6%; Architects, 18.1%; Authors, Editors & Reporters, 16.3%; Teachers, 9.3%.

Just who is the highest paid reporter in the United States? Enquire magazine believes it's the Wall Street Journal staffer whose yearly stipend is \$24,000. The magazine notes in its November issue that the Journal "is now making a great deal of money."

"Under the present contract, some writer-reporter minimums on the Journal are the highest in the history of American journalism, with one category, Class III writers, calling for a minimum of \$235 a week. "About a dozen Journal reporters are in this lofty niche and several of them make more than \$17,000 a year; one man gets \$24,000 for his remarkable all-around reportorial and writing gifts."

"It is probably the highest salary of any U. S. reporter today."

Printers Strike Haverhill, Mass.—A strike by members of the International Typographical Union employed by the Haverhill Gazette has closed the paper, an evening daily with a circulation of about 20,000.

Others Exceed \$100 Goal While Guildsmen were in convention deliberating the merits of \$100 weekly pay goal for every adult classification, workers employed by electrical contractors were already getting \$133.45 a week. That was the average gross weekly paycheck for such workers as of mid-March, last, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

It was the highest among the 20 manufacturing industries and the eight non-manufacturing industries in which the \$100-a-week figure was equalled or topped.

The \$100-a-week industries included miscellaneous publishing and printing, periodicals, printing machinery, machine-tool accessories, steam engines, turbines and water wheels, flat glass, iron and steel forgings, petroleum refining, machine tools, synthetic rubber, blast furnaces and rolling mills, malt liquors, soap, electric welding, paper machinery, locomotives, aircraft, aluminum refining, tires and tubes, plumbing and heating, coal mining, painting and decorating, crude petroleum and natural gas, and construction.

Scales of the printing trades unions exceed \$100 in virtually every city where the Guild has contracts, and 23 of the 37 contracts of the ITU Malters union call for \$100 or more... for 35 and 37½ hour weeks.

Total Advertising \$ Volume Setting New Mark In 1957

Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven will be the biggest year ever in advertising volume, a McCann-Erickson, Inc., estimate predicts in *Printers' Ink*. "Based on data for the first six months of 1957," the magazine says, "a total advertising volume of more than 10.4 billion dollars is expected."

This represents a 5 percent increase (about \$520,000,000) from the 1956 record of 9.9 billion dollars. Both national and local advertising share this gain, the magazine reports. National advertising is expected to increase 6 percent. Local is expected to be up 4 percent.

That's the picture as the Guild pushes toward its wage goals of \$200 weekly for experienced personnel in key jobs; \$100 for beginners in those classifications; and \$100 for adult categories. Meanwhile, Editor & Publisher's advertising index based on monthly and yearly averages for 1952-57 stood at 106.4 through September, despite a 2.6 percent dip in lineage to date (as calculated by Media Records from 52 newspapers). These figures were inadvertently dropped out in making up the Nov. 8 edition of the Guild Reporter.

While government economists are reported by the Washington Post and Times Herald, as privately predicting that unemployment will increase and while businessmen are moaning that "it is getting tougher to make a dollar," evidence continues to mount that plenty of dollars are still being made, nevertheless. "Corporate profits," the Wall Street Journal notes, "at this point still are at the lofty levels of the past two years."

A Journal compilation of reports from 534 big companies shows their total earnings after taxes totaled \$2.4 billion in the third quarter. This is up 11 percent from the 1956 period.

Retail sales, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, in October topped the 1957 level by 4 percent. And the Associated Press quoted officials of the F. W. Dodge Corp. in New York estimating that construction contracts in 1957 will total \$3,830,000,000, a gain of 5 percent over the expected 1957 level.

In many cities the work week is less than 40 hours and the difference would be computed at time and one-half, not straight time as was done here.)

tractors were already getting \$133.45 a week. That was the average gross weekly paycheck for such workers as of mid-March, last, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

It was the highest among the 20 manufacturing industries and the eight non-manufacturing industries in which the \$100-a-week figure was equalled or topped.

The \$100-a-week industries included miscellaneous publishing and printing, periodicals, printing machinery, machine-tool accessories, steam engines, turbines and water wheels, flat glass, iron and steel forgings, petroleum refining, machine tools, synthetic rubber, blast furnaces and rolling mills, malt liquors, soap, electric welding, paper machinery, locomotives, aircraft, aluminum refining, tires and tubes, plumbing and heating, coal mining, painting and decorating, crude petroleum and natural gas, and construction.

Scales of the printing trades unions exceed \$100 in virtually every city where the Guild has contracts, and 23 of the 37 contracts of the ITU Malters union call for \$100 or more... for 35 and 37½ hour weeks.

	BRICKLAYERS	CARPENTERS	ELECTRICIANS	PAINTERS	PLASTERERS	PLUMBERS	BUILDING LABORERS
Atlanta	\$128	\$128	\$128	\$114	\$124	\$128	\$ 60
Baltimore	148	122	111	113	138	132	76
Boston	146	129	132	116	146	139	96
Buffalo	147	145	146	138	152	137	104
Charlotte	129	93	114	79	189	124	51
Chicago	142	115	122	117	151	139	71
Cincinnati	152	138	146	129	149	141	111
Cleveland	144	138	146	134	149	123	100
Columbus	149	149	119	136	169	145	129
Dallas	146	129	136	116	132	136	90
Denver	149	138	136	119	131	124	84
Detroit	145	139	139	125	143	129	64
El Paso	134	114	115	119	129	122	66
Evansville	144	129	139	109	139	124	66
Grand Rapids	146	135	115	111	136	126	66
Houston	146	122	136	110	125	149	60
Indianapolis	142	136	129	119	149	121	71
Jacksonville	139	119	124	101	119	129	65
Kansas City, Mo.	129	125	132	122	149	136	69
Knoxville	144	115	126	109	123	126	71
Los Angeles	132	139	119	129	125	136	66
Madison	139	129	136	114	139	126	66
Memphis	149	119	117	91	149	122	61
Minneapolis	150	112	126	109	139	129	61
Milwaukee	145	135	129	125	154	139	69
Newark	151	126	139	139	139	129	76
New Orleans	132	114	121	109	119	126	64
New York	179	160	144	123	164	154	126
Newark, N.J.	159	149	124	109	125	116	77
Peoria	159	124	149	123	144	143	107
Philadelphia	159	141	159	121	169	156	99
Pittsburgh	159	141	169	139	143	151	93
Portland, Me.	134	109	129	94	139	129	64
Richmond	145	115	129	96	119	129	65
San Diego	135	96	129	96	119	129	65
San Francisco	159	127	141	126	147	149	109
Scranton	159	117	139	149	139	129	65
Seattle	159	137	139	117	139	129	109
Tampa	157	149	149	125	149	149	109
Washington, D.C.	159	159	159	124	146	143	88
Wilmington, Del.	149	139	149	119	125	124	74
Yonkers	159	149	149	125	144	143	88
Youngstown	149	127	144	125	144	143	88

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Editors & Impact

By LEO SOLOMON

Charles Haun, picture editor of the Detroit Free Press, sounded off on the deficiencies of picture editors at the Second Rochester (N. Y.) Photo Conference. Haun's barbed remarks stung his listeners, reported Jim Collings in Editor & Publisher.

"Sure they like pictures," Haun stated, referring to the average picture editor. "They like a one-column to run with an obit or a good shot of President Eisenhower at his press conference. That is their idea of pictures. Anything else is something that gets in the way."

"Oh, they will concede the use of pictures. It helps break up the solid type. It makes for a better-looking paper. That is what they mean when they say they like pictures. Let's face it—most editors are word men."

Most editors, he said, can't even see pictures and should take a picture-blindness test.

"They take some goof from the copy desk and he becomes a sort of clerk. He has no authority, no voice in what goes into the paper."

On the basic charge, this column agrees wholeheartedly with Mr. Haun. In our 40 years in the picture side of journalism we have met too many "word men" making the decisions on photos. However, we must say, and we do this happily, that we knew and know many picture editors who loved and respected pictures.

In his remarks Haun categorically stated that new picture editors look for rules where there are and should be none. Successful picture editing is a matter of feeling. He couldn't be right.

However, while there are no rules that should be followed right out the window, there are some general guides and road caution signs that may be helpful to the picture editing craft.

Don't be afraid of size. Within reason, the bigger the picture, the greater its impact. As, among other things a mat service editor, I know more one columns get into the papers than twos. And twice as many twos as threes. But, as an editor with a feeling for pictures, it hurts every time I crowd a smash four column shot into a measly 24 pica slot.

Picture size is a relative matter, bears a direct relation to page size. Try this yourself. Cut a full page picture from a tabloid. Paste it up in any position you wish on a full size page. The impact is gone.

Basic in all discussions of picture editing is the premise upon which use of pictures is based. If you simply want to break up the monotonous pattern of type, almost any picture will do.

However, and this is our preference, the right way to use

Set Award Contest For Sports Photos

Look Magazine announces its fifth annual All-Sports Photo Contest open to all press photographers. First prize is \$250, with nine other awards of \$100 each.

Pictures made from midnight Dec. 31, 1956, to midnight Dec. 31, 1957, are eligible. Entries addressed to Tim Cotane, Sports Editor, Look Magazine, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y., must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1958.

photographs is to let the picture tell the story. The picture, three, four or more columns, smashed across a page tells more about an event faster and better than any number of words. All words can do is fill in the background with names and details.

I won't try to give examples because there isn't space to list the record of any week. But just think back to the current integration troubles and you will realize how much better than words pictures are telling that story.

I would add to all beginning picture editors, listen, judge and apply, what you see and hear, but don't blindly copy. Apply what others have done to your needs. But get your own and your paper's individuality into your picture layouts.

You can go overboard on size, too. Like the parable of the boy who called wolf too often, readers will get bored if every picture, good, bad or indifferent, is given the over-size treatment.

No one figuratively looking over your shoulder from miles and years away can make the selection. Weighing news and reproduction quality the decision should be the picture editor's, not some higher echelon editor arbitrarily asking for something to fit a one, two, three or four column hole.

Experience will help. But we agree with Charles Haun, the necessary ingredients for good picture editing are love of pictures and sufficient visual imagination to look at a 7x9 print—or even 35mm contact—and be able to see in mind's eye how that picture will appear across a full-page.

Though this sermon has been preached for the picture editors, we feel that cameramen and artists will be in agreement with the basic thesis. I have seen hard-boiled photographers almost in tears, when a picture into which they had put all their skill and feeling was printed so small that it had lost all impact.

(Continued from Page 5)

by the Guild constitution." It is a fact that she was dues-paid to a date beyond the expiration of the 30-day resignation period. The Guild did not base its refusal on this point.

Maintenance-of-membership clauses, far from being a "subterfuge" or "bargaining in bad faith," were a device of the War Labor Board's newspaper panel. Such clauses were written by the panel into scores of Guild contracts during the 1940's, and were deemed a compromise between the granting or refusal of full union security.

Point of the Guild's appeal in the Niagara Falls case is that the National Labor Relations Board's findings quite ignore a contractual provision, in effect for more than four years, that the ANG Constitution, mentioned by name, was made the criterion of membership conditions. The Board thus attacks



Celebrities: Eight distinguished Philadelphians received Page One awards at the Greater Philadelphia Guild's sixth annual dinner dance. Pictured here are, standing, Franklin C. Watkins, artist; Samuel Barber, music composer; John W. Edelman, a charter Guild member in Philadelphia, long active in civil liberties, housing and labor legislation fields; Richard Powell, ex-Guildsman author of the best-selling "The Philadelphian"; seated, Wilbur Evans, opera and stage luminary; Dr. Catharine Macfarlane, spearhead in combatting cancer; and Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of Air. Eighth recipient was Jack Sanford, Philly pitcher.

Loosening Up

Thanks to the efforts of Rep. John E. Moss, (D. Calif.), of the House Information subcommittee, curbs on photography in government buildings have been eased.

The Government Services Administrations, effective October 30, issued these new rules:

News photographers may, without prior permission, take any pictures they desire in public space controlled by the General Services Administration, in single or multiple occupancy public buildings, except where applicable security regulations or a Federal Court or rule prohibits such photography.

The term "public space" shall mean entrances, lobbies, foyers, corridors, and auditorium when used for public meetings.

the same tactics in their newspaper.

I doubt very much, though, that many of us will agree with Boston Guildsman Richard Connolly and refuse to read the paper; if any progress is to be made, it must be conducted with an up-to-date awareness of the problems within the organization—non-participation won't solve anything!

Incidentally, I would like to congratulate the Guild for its remembrance of Free Hungary's fight last October and especially for the defiant banner confronting the Soviet Embassy here on the anniversary of the Revolution. That list of the trades-unionists and others murdered by the Soviets probably hurt them more than all the debates in the United Nations, for they have always claimed to champion the working classes.

CHARLES E. WINGENBACH
Washington Guild

the validity of a contract entered into in good faith by the parties to the negotiations.—Ed.

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CHARLES E. WINGENBACH
Washington Guild

Conviction Of Six In N. Y. Hits 'Labor' Paper Racket

New York City—"Six cheap shakedown artists!"

That's the way Judge Louis B. Heller of the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions characterized the owner and staff of the American Labor Review.

The six men, in the previous week, had been convicted for operating a fictitious and phony labor paper whose sole purpose was, as the court put it, to extort money from legitimate businessmen by selling advertisements which they said would insure labor peace, or by threatening labor trouble where firms refused to pay for advertising.

All were sentenced to the workhouse for periods ranging from 30 to 90 days, in addition to receiving fines of \$500 each.

The case marks the first victory in the efforts of law enforcement agencies and the

legitimate labor movement, represented by the International Labor Press Association, to stamp out a vicious racket.

Kings County District Attorney Edward S. Silver produced a copy of the American Labor Review, in which he had counted some 1,700 advertisements ranging in price up to \$350 each and from which he estimated there had been a "take" of \$50,000.

Armed with a Supreme Court writtap order, Silver had been able to record some of the telephonic solicitations for advertisements by the six men.

The convicted men: Benjamin Weiner, alias Bob Baker; Irving Weissgold, alias Phil Serretto, and David Hoffman, also known as Nick Quinlan, all of whom were fined \$500 or 60 days, plus 30 days in the workhouse; Leon Brown, whose military record was instrumental in having his sentence cut to 250 or 30 days, and in addition a 30-day suspended workhouse sentence; and Murray Kapilow and Norman Schottland, both of whom were fined \$500 and sentenced to 90 days in the workhouse.

All six pleaded guilty to charges of petty larceny and conspiracy.

Addenda

Inadvertently omitted from the list of newly appointed committees of the International Executive Board, as printed in the November 8 Guild Reporter was that on finance. It comprises Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Ferlie, Jr., as chairman, and Vice Presidents Richard Lane and Wilfred E. Alexander.

And among the former vice presidents who will receive belated recognition in the form of gold Guild pins is Victor Leo, New York City. Nine others were listed in the group so to be honored.