

Guild Joins Craft Pickets At St. Paul

Peoria OKs Strike As Daily Balks

Peoria, Ill.—Strike action is being readied by the Peoria Newspaper Guild — ANG's newest local — after Journal Star management reneged on a previous agreement during a wrap-up of the initial contract.

The dispute involves sick leave practice at the paper.

A strike vote taken by the local was carried by a margin of 8 to 1. About 140 employees are involved in editorial and circulation departments.

The local, which was chartered by ANG last May 31, voted on November 11 to accept a management package to settle the negotiations for its first contract. Part of the agreement was that present practice on sick leave would continue, without reference to it in the contract.

Practice in the two departments has been payment of sick leave from the first day of illness to a maximum of 26 weeks.

When final language was at last worked out earlier this month—and the local assumed it had a document it could submit for approval to the IEB Contracts Committee—management asserted that "lest there be any misunderstanding" sick leave payments would not begin until the eighth day of illness.

This has been practice in departments represented by the mechanical crafts.

The Guild protested that the company was reneging and declared that if sick leave practice was to follow the pattern of the crafts it would insist that wages follow the same pattern. The local had agreed to top minimums of \$110 weekly in the initial contract for reporters, photographers, copyreaders, artists and circulation district managers. Craft scales at the papers go to \$118.

Further meetings with management negotiators, recently joined by a federal mediator, failed to move the company, however, and the strike vote was taken. No other meetings are scheduled.

Local liaison has been maintained with craft unions, also involved in negotiations. Contracts of the printers and stereotypers already have expired. Those of the pressmen and mailers run out this month.

The Teamsters have contract protection against being required to cross picket lines.

Preparations are underway for publication of a strike paper.

Kenneth R. Byrd, ANG international representative is on the scene.

The Guild



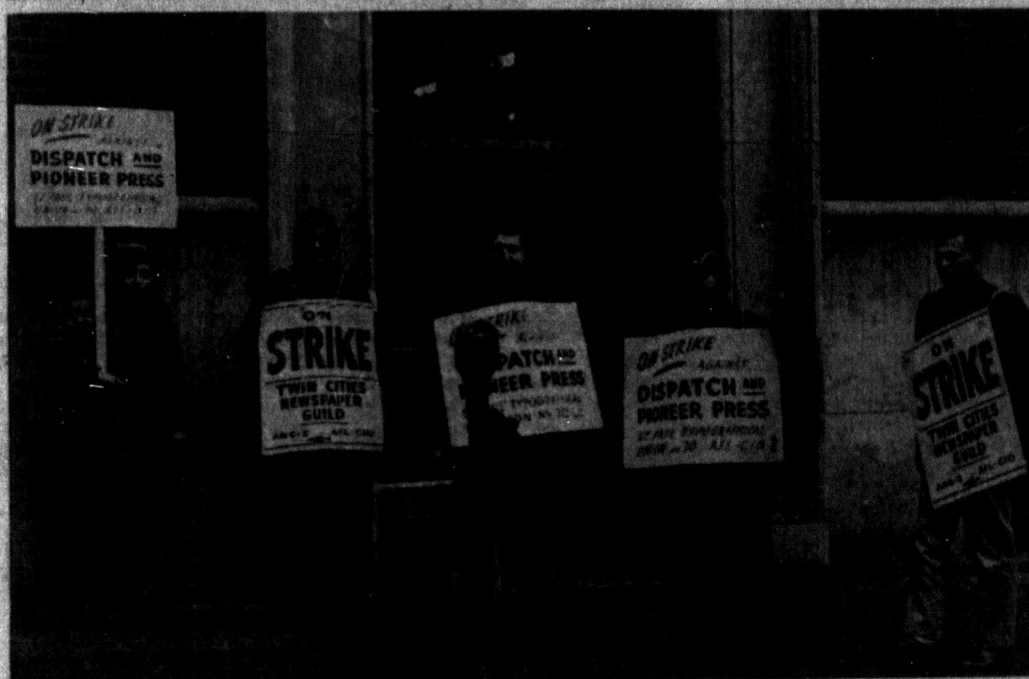
Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Vol. XXV—No. 1

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December 27, 1957



Walking Weather: "The weather has been with us," report strikers in the multiple walkout against the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press. That obviously means "no snow" to these Guild members and printers bundled up against the cold. Mailers at the two papers also are out in a separate action. The strike is now in its second week.

Plan Daily For Term Of Strike

Twin Cities, Minn. — St. Paul Guildsmen have gone on strike against the Pioneer Press and Dispatch, which have been forced to suspend publication for the first time in 109 years.

The first edition of a 20-page strike paper, the St. Paul Sentinel, was to roll this weekend, with initial circulation of 20,000, and paid advertising worth \$1,250.

The 198 to 51 strike vote was taken Dec. 18, just 12 hours after members of mailers and typographers union locals in the St. Paul plant walked off their jobs in separate contract disputes.

Guild pickets joined representatives of the other locals within minutes of the vote. Strike headquarters were opened immediately in a nearby building.

The strike headquarters is located at 430 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Guildsmen have been negotiating since Oct. 1. Their contract expired Nov. 30 with Northwest Publications, Inc., a Ridder-owned firm which publishes the Pioneer Press and Dispatch.

Twelve negotiation meetings were held with management before the strike, including three with a federal conciliator. Since

3 'Working Press' Members Chosen To Judge '57 Broun Award Entries

Selection of judges for the seventeenth annual Heywood Broun Award has been made by Adolph J. Rahm, former ANG vice president, who heads the awards committee for the IEB. Chosen are three members of the "working press," themselves engaged in meeting daily deadlines in the newspaper industry. They are Herbert L. Block, of Washington; Irving Dilliard, St. Louis, and Norton Mockridge, New York City.

They will meet early in February to scan the entries competing for the Guild's most coveted award, \$500 in cash and a Guild citation for outstanding work during 1957 "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," ANG founder and first president.

Block is editorial cartoonist for the Washington Post & Times Herald, and is rated among the Nation's foremost political satirists in both picture and printed word. He is author of two books of cartoon collections, which also contain generous samplings of his ability as a writer.

Block came to the Post 11 years ago, after war service and a 10-year period during which he drew for the NEA feature service. He is a winner of the Pulitzer Award, the Heywood Broun Award (in 1949) and the National Headliners Club award, among other recognitions. Block is a native of Chicago, where he attended Lake Forest College before becoming editorial cartoonist for the Daily News.

Dilliard has for the past seven years served as editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial page, for which he had been writing since 1930. He started as a correspondent for the Post-Dispatch when he was 19 years

old, became a reporter when he was graduated from the University of Illinois, in 1927. He did graduate work at Harvard, still later spending a year there as one of the earliest recipients of a Nieman Fellowship.

During World War II service, he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel, was assigned to SHAEF and after the war was advisory editor of Stars and Stripes.

He is a past president of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary newspaper fraternity, and holds an honorable withdrawal card from the St. Louis Newspaper Guild. He has written several books, edited others and contributes steadily to national periodicals.

Mockridge became city editor of the New York World-Telegram & Sun two years ago, after 17 years as reporter and feature writer on that daily.

He began newspaper work in his native Mt. Kisco, N. Y., when, at the age of 17, he acquired the weekly Recorder and became its one-man staff. He wrote copy, set type and operated an ancient flatbed press in the process of tripling the paid circulation, quitting to become a full-time reporter for the White Plains Daily Reporter.

Moviegoers will shortly have a chance to see Mockridge in action, as assistant city editor in Paramount's "Teacher's Pet." The film stars Clark Gable in

the strike, management has met once with the mailers, with Guild and typographers representatives as observers, and once with the Guild, last Monday with the other two locals observing.

John R. Finnegan, president of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild, stressed that the Guild strike is not a sympathy strike but a move to settle its own contract problems.

Guildsmen have asked for a one-year contract, \$6 a week raise across the board, a 5-day week for circulation workers (Continued on Page 2)

Last Add

St. Paul, Minn. — It was about 10:30 p.m., December 17, when a management representative hurried into the Pioneer Press newsroom with copy in his hand.

"Here's an 'add,'" he announced, "for that story on the negotiations."

"What story?" a rim man asked.

"That story for the morning paper."

"What paper?"

The management man hurried off to the composing room where, sure enough, he found no one. Members of the ITU and the Mailers had left immediately after learning a last-ditch meeting with the company at 9:15 had failed to produce a settlement.

Drop 25 In Philadelphia News Dismissals

Philadelphia, Pa. — Sale of the Philadelphia Daily News to the Annenberg interests which control the morning daily, The Inquirer, will cost the jobs of 25 Guild members, the News unit of the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia was told last night by local officers.

Of the dismissals, 11 are of employees of less than 90 days at the time of notice, or within the probationary period provided by the Guild contract. The 14

other dismissals, under the economy firings clause of the contract, will be made strictly in the order of seniority—also a provision of the contract.

In a series of meetings with Annenberg management since the sudden sale of the tabloid daily by Matthew H. McCloskey, owner and publisher, Guild officers were given adequate assurance that the financial condition of the News fully warranted retrenchment by staff reduction, if the News is to continue in operation.

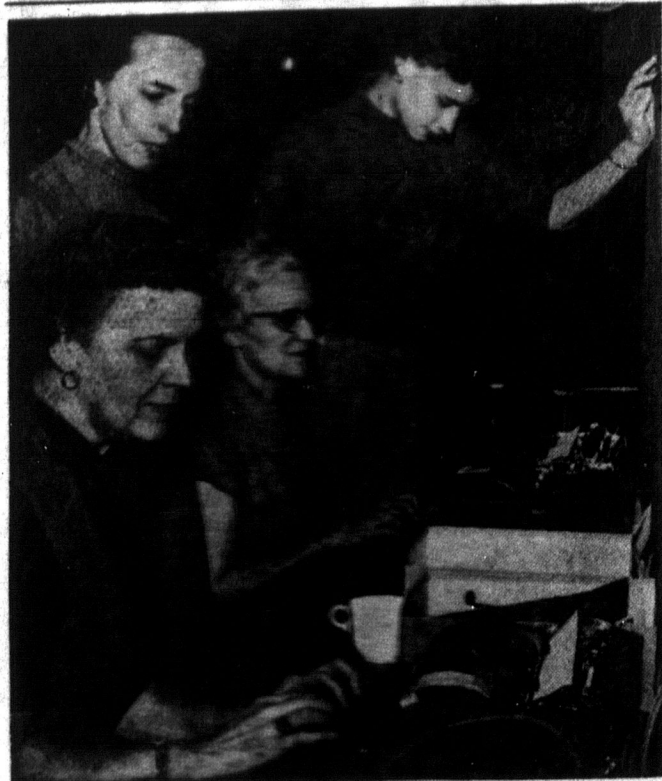
There were, however, several proposed discharges which man-

agement wished to make in violation of the seniority provisions of the contract. This point the Guild resisted, successfully.

Thirteen of the discharges affect news and picture staffs, 10 are in the business office and only two in the advertising sales group.

The area of the discharges bears out the announcement at the time of the sale, two weeks ago, that the News is to continue as a separately administered operation, dropping its earliest editions and discontinuing altogether its newly-established

(Continued on Page 2)



Digging In: Office work doesn't end with a strike, these St. Paul Guild members agree as they dig into the task of preparing and sending bulletins. From left, Dorothy Walgren, Ann McElhannon, Mary McElhannon and Helen Atchison.



Coffee Break: The customary coffee break becomes even more welcome after duty on the picket line. Dispensing the hot brew is Ann Jensen of the Guild commissary committee at St. Paul strike headquarters. Second from left is Esther Craiden, and next to her, Frances Tischler, also members of the committee.

3-Sided Walkout In Second Week At Ridder Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

now on a 6-day week, increase of severance pay from 30 to 32 weeks maximum, dues checkoff, correction of salary scale inequities, 90-day probation period for new employees and salary adjustments for Guildman assigned part time to higher classification work.

Management has offered a 2-year contract with increases of \$2 to \$4 a week the first year and \$1.75 to \$3 a week the second year, a 5-day week for some, but not all circulation employees, and also wants a 180-day probation period.

Guild negotiators reported "no progress" at Monday's meeting. No new meetings were scheduled.

Bob Bruner, Guild international representative from Turin, Haute, Ind., arrived the first night of the strike to counsel St. Paul Guildmen, and William

Experience

St. Paul, Minn.—"Are't you on strike?" an amazed state examiner asked Lou Schrader while on his way after the strike vote and the posting of pickets.

Schrader, a member of the Twin Cities Guild's executive committee, the negotiating committee and the strike policy committee, had gone to the state capital after the strike vote to take an examination. The examination was for the post of state labor conciliator.

J. Farnon, international executive vice president, arrived two days later.

Plans for the six-day-a-week morning strike newspaper were announced the following day. It will be printed in a commercial shop and distributed through

newsstands and neighborhood stores for 5 cents daily and 10 cents Sundays.

Public response was immediate and "encouraging," Finnegan said. Advertising orders piled up unsolicited. It appeared the paper would easily make its 16-page goal.

Incorporated as the St. Paul Sentinel, Inc., the tabloid will be published until the strike ends. Members of its board include representatives of the mailers, typographers and stereotypers locals in the St. Paul plant, with Guildmen holding four of the seven board posts.

Guildmen said the paper will concentrate on local news to fill the news vacuum created in St. Paul and its suburbs.

Farnon warned the strike could last at least 13 weeks. He said it is believed Northwest Publications, Inc., has strike insurance for that period. Support from other Guild lo-

Inside Story

St. Paul, Minn.—What's it like to have the plant doors barred against you?

Publisher Daniel H. Ridder got the inside story on this question as a result of the Guild-craft strike against his papers.

The doors of the Dispatch & Pioneer Press have not been locked since 1923. When the strike began the company rushed out for new locks. But apparently it didn't get enough keys.

So publisher Ridder, without a key, one night found himself "locked in" for about 15 minutes.

He poured into St. Paul strike headquarters. The Minneapolis unit, which had just made an eleven-hour contract settlement with the Minneapolis Star & Tribune for a two-year contract for \$5 and \$2.50, pledged a weekly assessment of \$1 to \$5 per member for the duration of the strike.

Locals in Detroit, Milwaukee and New York were first to telephone support and pledge contributions. ANG defense funds already had been pledged to the St. Paul unit.

Local businesses, clubs and churches provided equipment and furnishings for strike headquarters and extras like coffee for pickets.

St. Paul unit executive committee members who form the strike policy committee are: Finnegan, Peter Pafolis, Lou Schrader, John Connelly, Dick Wanek, Ed Hadro, Harry Hyden, John Carlson, and John Carl-michael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild local.

Staff executives of the St. Paul Sentinel, Inc., are: Fred Neumeyer, general manager; William Greer, managing editor; L. E. Richard, and Walter Streightoff, city editors; Stu Harrington, advertising director; Orville P. Simons and Kenneth Kessling, circulation managers.

Strike committee chairmen are: Finnegan, strike policy committee; Carl Hennemann and Marshall Genshaw, welfare co-chairmen; Irving Lipove and Ed Hadro, headquarters; Don O'Grady and Bob Selle, picket line; Al Uhl and Bob Monahan, strike paper; Esther Craiden, commissary, and Dan Musch, publicity.

Three plants of the Macy chain. The dispute began over firing of a chapel chairman of the union. The five dailies affected are the White Plains Reporter Dispatch, Yonkers Herald Statesman, Mount Vernon Argus, New Rochelle Standard Star and Mahanock Times. Printers at the Port Chester item later walked out in support.

In Galveston, the ITU charged the News and Tribune with an attempt to destroy the union, which had been negotiating for eight months for the \$5.75 increase granted non-union employees. Stereotypers also are contemplating strike action in wage negotiations.

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ITU Strikes Other Papers

Strikes against newspapers continued this week in Haverhill and Worcester, Mass., Westchester County, N. Y., and Galveston, Tex., in addition to St. Paul.

Guild members are involved only in St. Paul.

In the other cases, members of the International Typographical Union are on strike and the papers are continuing to publish with imported strikebreakers.

In Haverhill and Worcester the strike issues involve ITU jurisdiction over new printing processes. The union's last contract with the Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette expired three years ago. The Haverhill Gazette was shut for a few days by the strike, but then resumed publication using non-union printers and cutting back from two editions to one.

Any worker who criticizes the existing regime is subject to arrest, even though his objections may take the form of asking peaceful change by legislation.

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Post-Gazette Pension Settled By Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Post-Gazette Pension Plan negotiated by the Pittsburgh Guild—the first to vote participation in the ANG Commingled Pension Trust—has been approved by the Contracts Committee of the International Executive Board.

The plan, financed by a company payment of \$2.75 weekly per employee, provides a normal monthly retirement benefit of \$1.30 times the employee's years of service to a maximum of 30.

Other provisions include: • Eligibility for normal benefit at age 65 after 10 years of service, for reduced benefit at 65 after 5 years of service, for early retirement at age 55 after 10 years of service, and for disability retirement at any age after 15 years of service. • Full credit for all past and future service to the 30-year maximum, including up to six months on sick leave in any one period, time spent on local Guild business and in military service. • No compulsory retirement and full credit for service past age 65.

• Vesting after 10 years of service (deferred benefit or actuarial equivalent in cash). • Death benefit protections for retired employees or those eligible for retirement. • Administration by a 6-member joint committee, with the American Arbitration Association to decide deadlocks.

Severance pay and alternate benefits are not affected by the plan. The publisher's contribution was negotiated last April and the plan was later worked out by local negotiators with ANG Pension Consultant Joseph H. Deoust. It is effective for the term of the local's collective bargaining agreement with the paper and may be renegotiated along with the contract.

\$174 Minimum At Nation; Wages Up In Other Pacts

A new top minimum of \$174 weekly for senior editors—the key editorial classification—is embodied in the New York Guild's contract renewal with The Nation magazine. The agreement provides for a \$4 across the board weekly increase applied to all minimums, plus special minimum increases in the lowest classification of from \$4.50 to \$10 weekly. The resulting of three jobs resulted in minimum increases of from \$24 to \$30 in addition to the \$4 general raise.

Other recent settlements include: • **GARDEN GROVE DAILY NEWS (LA)**—Initial contract, 2 years with wage reopening. Top minimums \$114.50 for 4-year reporters, \$95.50 for 3-year district managers, \$65.50 for 2-year circulation clerks. Modified Guild Shop, 3-week vacations after 5 years, 20 weeks severance pay ceiling.

• **HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN-NEWS (LA)**—Renewal contract. Raises of \$3 to \$4 sent top minimum for reporters to \$122.50 after 5 years (contract covers editorial department only).

• **LOS ANGELES RACING PUEBLO**—Two-year renewal with minimums increased \$3 to \$3.75 first year, \$2.50 to \$3.50 second year. Top minimums now include \$125.75 for handicappers, \$109 for district managers, \$92.25 for senior statistical clerks, \$90.50 for bookkeepers, \$89 for typists, \$75 for PEX operators.

District managers get additional \$5 differential for working divided 40-hour week. • **HUNTINGTON PARK DAILY SIGNAL (LA)**—Wage-hour reopening settlement. Wages up \$2.75 to \$4 bringing top minimum to \$113.80 for editorial employees, \$113.96 for outside display, \$103.27 for office classified, and \$79.88 for office employees.

• **KENOSHA LABOR**—Renewal contract. All minimums up \$5.55 a week to new tops of \$137.40 for editors, \$93.29 for bookkeepers, \$73.55 for junior clerks.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL

Toronto Papers 10c

Toronto, Ont.—Prices of all three Toronto dailies have been raised from five to ten cents. The Telegram made the increase city-wide, following the Star and the Globe Mail by a few days.

APPEAL & PRESS-SCIMITAR

—Renewal contract. General increase of \$3 applied to all minimums brings editorial employees and ad salesmen to \$113 top. Deoust. It is effective for the term of the local's collective bargaining agreement with the paper and may be renegotiated along with the contract.

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Fraternal Chat: Guild delegates to the AFL-CIO Convention at the Atlantic City exchange greetings with Karl F. Peller, vice president of the Brewery Workers union. Seated from the left are William J. Farnon, executive vice president; Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer; John H. Thompson, regional vice president; and President Joseph J. Colla.

... Drop 25

(Continued from Page 1)

lished Sunday issues. It would compete directly, therefore, with the Inquirer's evening opposition, the Bulletin.

The Guild contract extends to next April 30. It was closed in late September, 1955, the year that McCloskey, a contractor contractor who is also treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, ventured into the newspaper field. The agreement covered the full jurisdiction of the Guild, as is also the case at the Inquirer, which has been under a Guild contract since 1937.

The dismissals reduce the unit membership to slightly more than 100 News employees. The unit last night voted to accept the report of the local officers, concurring in the approval of management's case for economy.

Portland, Ore.—Portland Guild has elected as president William H. Logan, copyreader for the Oregonian. Other choices are: Vice president, Robert Shultz, Journal reporter, and Gretchen McNeese, Oregonian reporter; secretary-treasurer, also a reelection, J. Lynn Wykoff, assistant news editor for the Oregonian.

"Many members," he declared, "look upon the unions merely as a device or slot-machine for getting more money and better working conditions."

To counteract this "grim picture," he continued, "many unions are genuinely concerned and are trying to do everything possible to increase membership interest."

As an example, he referred to the representative assembly system adopted by Guild locals in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and New York to encourage the membership to participate in decision making.

Segal analyzed the New York Guild's representative assembly and likened it to the United States Congress. The local, he noted, has some 8,400 members employed at 50 newspapers, news services, magazines, a radio station, and other miscellaneous publications. Its assembly has more than 200 delegates, elected on the basis of one delegate and one alternate for each 25 unit members.

This "legislature," Segal said, functions to review or to request decisions by the elected executive board and during controversy often has modified decisions by the executive board.

The Guild also, unlike the prevailing practice in many other unions, allows opposition candidates full and equal access to its official publication, he observed.

In his reference to the Communications Workers Segal described an intricate electronic system worked out to make sure that every delegate to CWA conventions has equal and easy access to a live microphone. Additional evidence of democracy in CWA, he went on, was the opposition of Vice President A. T. Jones to incumbent President Joseph B. Byrne.

"Jones had the same access as did the administration to the credentials and list of delegates, and to holding caucuses and parties at the convention itself. Both Jones and Byrne had rank-and-file committees campaigning for them and soliciting campaign funds from the local union."

The third program Segal described was the "Heart of the Union" program in the United Auto Workers. This is a million-dollar educational campaign which by next summer is intended to reach a total of 150,000 UAW members—one-tenth the membership—with the UAW's history and program.

Rank-and-file and shop-level leadership will be involved in some 15 summer schools, 500 week-end institutes and 500 classes conducted in cooperation with university systems.

Guild Assemblies Cited As Democratic Unionism

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Newspaper Guild was one of three unions whose democratic practices were praised in an address scheduled for delivery at the annual meeting here of the American Economic Association.

Procedures in the Guild, the Communications Workers of America and the United Auto Workers were cited among "encouraging signs" that a growing number of labor leaders are interested in broadening democracy in unions.

The address was prepared by Ben Segal, director of the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights and director of education of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

He described methods currently in use by the three unions to broaden rank-and-file participation in decision making. Membership passivity, common in non-labor organizations as well as unions, was listed by Segal as among the chief obstacles to internal union democracy.

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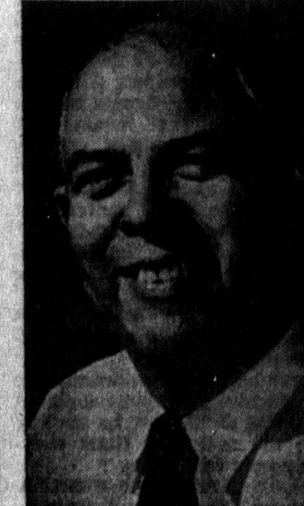
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Herbert L. Block



Irving Dillard



Norton Mockridge

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Dec. 27, 1957

The Twenty-fifth

As ANG President Joe Collis reminds us in his column on the next page, the Guild Reporter with this issue opens a new volume, the twenty-fifth, and the Guild itself moves into its silver anniversary year with the arrival of 1958.

The IEB at its November meeting took official notice of the milestone year, and discussed a number of ways in which it could be properly observed. Guild stationery carrying the names of the newly-elected board members bears a silver bar across its letterhead and envelopes as a reminder of the anniversary.

Suggestions were heard for program events at the upcoming 25th constitutional convention, next summer in San Jose, Calif., and for other projects ranging from publication of a memorial booklet—the board members didn't go for that idea—to setting up a scholarship plan for the professional training of future union leadership. The latter was advanced on the theory that while the past 25 years have been significant and interesting, the next 25 are still more important and challenging.

The whole observance is still under study; and suggestions will be welcomed from all sources.

Minding Our Business

With all this talk that slack business times have fallen on the nation, it's time for Guild bargaining teams to mind their own business—the newspaper industry.

Publishers in the past have been quite successful at pleading poverty to their employees while their cash registers kept ringing sales without letup.

As the article on the Local Copy Page of this issue points out, a general business decline usually doesn't affect newspaper advertising for some time. Right now advertising generally is still booming along, and the forecasts are that it will continue to do so.

A slight dip in lineage over the first ten months of this year was accompanied by a continued sharp rise in total ad revenue and thus appeared to result from substantial rate increases.

Lineage figures alone do not tell the whole story of a newspaper's business condition. So be wary of any publisher who tries to make you think they do.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

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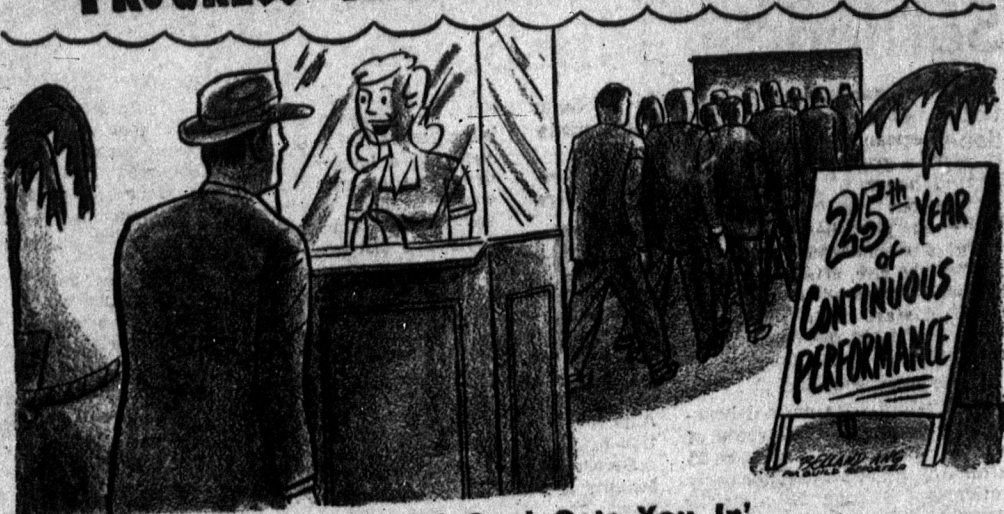
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"PROGRESS THROUGH THE ANG"



'Your Guild Card Gets You In'

IT SEEMS TO US

A Brief On Verbosity

WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor: How did a guy as wordy as Hugh Laming ever get a job on a newspaper?

He sounds like a perpetual sophomoric.

JERRY HARTFORD

Detroit Guild

(via Windsor)

Points Out Gimmick

In WSJ Wage Structure

Editor: The Guild Reporter

stories about wages paid at the

Wall Street Journal give the

paper some favorable publicity

it doesn't deserve. Why not use

figures under Guild contracts at

the Times, Time Inc., etc.?

It is my understanding that

the "special writers," at \$235

weekly, have to be "one of the

boys." The clause is typical of

what you would expect to find

in a company union contract.

I also think there is a catch

in the \$100 wage paid to start-

ing reporters there. Most Guild

contracts provide for recognition

for comparable experience

gained elsewhere; is the absence

of such a clause the gimmick in

the WSJ rate?

At the New York Times, top

reporters are paid from \$10,000

to \$15,000 yearly. The number

getting this amount far exceeds

the dozen persons in Category

III of the WSJ contract.

The Times also pays \$12.50

weekly, under Guild contract, to

anyone promoted to reporter or

other top group from any lower

category in the contract. The

newspaper is then entitled to

automatic salary increases total-

ing \$40 in four years. It seems

unlikely that WSJ matches that.

I firmly believe that a majority

of WSJ employees would bene-

fit greatly from Guild stand-

ards.

Time Inc., too, compensates its

news gathering, writing and

editing staff well. Photographers

on Life are paid at rates com-

parable to the writers. Although

no actual salary figures are on

file, the Guild is aware that

many of its members' salaries

are equal to or greater than

those paid at the Wall Street

Journal. The Guild contract at

Time Inc., includes as "writers"

Letters shall be limited to 300

words and shall avoid libel and

subjects determined by the Guild.

Members subjected to personal

reply in the same issue, but shall

not be delayed longer than one

issue. The question to appear in

the edition immediately preceding

the distribution of ballots shall be

confined to rebuttal of material ap-

pearing in the preceding edition.

living up to the escape-clause

concession it had made in return.

A close reading of the Guild

constitution indicated beyond any

doubt that the ANG restrictive

criteria for resignation were such

as to deny any escape during the

30-day period. In short, it would

be morally if not legally difficult

to insist upon the application of

such provisions to the contract

since the effect actually would

be to nullify the escape clause.

L. E. SMITH

Vice Pres. Buffalo Guild

Related news story will be

found elsewhere in this issue.—

Ed.

Guild BOOKSHELF

A TREASURY OF AMERICAN ANECDOTES. Edited by B. A. Botkin. Random House. New York City. \$21 pp. \$3.25.

Editor Botkin's lifelong pre-occupation with folklore, which has already accounted for some seventeen volumes in print, flowers anew in this well-arranged assortment of yarns, which he subtitled "Sly, Salty and Shaggy," derived from "the grassroots and sidewalks of America."

Astonishingly enough, among the old acquaintances pleasantly encountered, and the somewhat cleaned-up variants of many others, are some which have managed to escape this reviewer until their appearance here. And there are a few which gain admission to the printed page only because, as the editor is careful to point out, fashions in prudery change with the years.

Although Botkin disclaims scholarship, and the book is designed for sheer entertainment, it is a book of great value.

Listed quite properly among "miscellaneous hints" for recreation and cultural opportunities is a trade item: The Chicago Tribune, on request, sends a gift subscription to any GI on active duty. Say the authors: "It may not be the epitome of culture, but it certainly is the height of generosity."

Krisler is a New York Guildsman on the news staff of the World-Telegram & Sun.

Farson Away

Executive Vice President William J. Farson takes his annual vacation, beginning December 30 and returning January 28. In his absence, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. will handle his administrative duties.

ANTHONY STELLA
New York Guild

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

The First Twenty-five Years...

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS

ANG President
This issue marks the 25th anniversary of the American Newspaper Guild.

It seems a great distance back to the days when unlimited hours, no overtime and low pay were marks of our craft. They were days when nobility, thought, nothing of discharging employees on Christmas Eve, after weeks of fat pre-Christmas advertising, so they could start the next calendar year safely in the black.

It's different now. We have fixed hours in which to work, and other securities backed up by a continent-wide union membership. I recall attending a District Council meeting in New York state last year. Rain was falling heavily, and then flood conditions developed.

In pre-Guild days, the newspaper staffs probably would have been called to work—for nothing. But now the publishers knew that under the Guild contract, overtime pay would be involved. So he let it rain.

That night a local radio commentator, who was heckling himself out trying to cover the local flood story, said:

"You guys sure are lucky to have a union on a night like this." Then he went on, to work untold hours, with no overtime pay.

But 1933 may well be the year in which unions will have to fight to stay alive. Certain crooks—there's no substitute word—have put the whole union movement behind the eight-ball through greed and bad judgment. Public sentiment is aroused, and the union movement is suffering from that fact.

In the labor movement we admit that there are

some crooks. We do ask, though, that we have a chance to take care of them in our own way.

In Pennsylvania hardly a month goes by without a notice to the prothonotaries of our 67 counties that a lawyer has been disbarred. But the wrong is made by the lawyers' union, the bar association. Their findings are passed up to the court, and disbarment generally follows.

But is there publicity about this wrongdoing? The Beebe and the Hoffman make the front page regularly; the disbarred lawyers almost never.

What must we do in 1958 to make certain that we hold what 25 years of effort have brought us? There is sure to be major activity on the political front, as we will be reminded when the 1958 convention meets in San Jose, California.

Our California locals are aware that Sen. Knowland, a Republican publisher in Oakland, is campaigning for governor on a platform that advocates a "right-to-work" law. They are equally aware that they can be legislated out of effective operation, if the California public is bamboozled into fuzzy thinking on the matter.

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild has made a substantial contribution toward the campaign against repressive legislation. And we can all help by sending dollars, at once, to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. It is more than just meeting an assigned quota—it may be the saving of our future as a union.

That future, too, is dependent on furthering our organizing efforts. Every non-member in our jurisdiction is a threat to the Guild, with publishers always looking for cheaper ways to operate. We must enroll non-members, and move toward the St. Louis convention goal of \$200 a week, with all the militancy which we possess.

The record of the past shows that militancy to be of a high order. I have confidence that we will continue on the road to better days for more members of a better union.

By CLAIR M. OOK

Executive Director

Religion & Labor Foundation

"Right-to-Work" is one of the most fraudulent and politically captivating phrases ever coined to sugar-coat undesirable legislation. I suspect that those three words alone have been worth many thousands of votes in Indiana, Iowa and other states. Yet labor's counter of "right-to-work" or "right-to-seek" is doing no good whatsoever to combat the false appeal of "right-to-work" beyond labor circles. These copycat terms fail to be accurately descriptive, and because they are so obviously labor-fostered and emotional, they may even work to labor's disadvantage.

One of labor's biggest needs is to mount a counter-offensive demanding that we call the thing by its right name. The trouble is, no one so far as I know has yet come up with an accurate short-descriptive phrase that puts the proponents of the defensive. The labor movement has been out-generalized by the anti-union propaganda offensive. It is an offensive dating back to the 1903 declaration of the NAM for the open shop—a goal completely won wherever those noxious laws are now in force.

Another subtle misnomer is being used by the same crowd, which may be even more dan-

gerous with those who have heard that "right-to-work" has been called a fraudulent term. That is the phrase, "compulsory unionism," a distorted, loaded substitute for "union security." "Right-to-work" laws, of course, destroy union security; therefore they are now being touted as laws to combat "compulsory unionism."

There is no such thing, since union security is a voluntary agreement reached by collective bargaining, to which the employer as well as the union is a party. Its achievement conforms to the democratic desire of an overwhelming majority of all workers in organized business. If there were such a thing as "compulsory unionism" it would be a law requiring people to join unions.

But what we have in "right-to-work" laws is a Compulsory Open Shop. And there you have it—the new, accurate, sound public-relations-winning freedom. No one needs to be told what an open shop is; and since these laws say you must have nothing but an open shop, "compulsory" is the word for it.

With this name the whole issue would be clear, recognizable, and under a designation whose accuracy is beyond dispute.

How about picking up the ball and going for a touchdown, somebody?

It should treat subordinates as considerably as he would desire to be treated by his superiors.

City editors please note.

The diary also contains good basic information on the structure of the union machinery, on newspaper terms (bourgeois—old name for 9 point type), currency equivalents and income tax. Journalists normally may claim up to 20 pounds (\$56) "expenses" for periodical reference books, journals and newspapers.

The section on British weights and measures reminds one that, to badly paraphrase Gertrude Stein, a pint is not a pint is not a pint. The Imperial pint is larger than an American pint. Four quarts still make a gallon. After that, the measurement of wines and spirits takes on a colorful phraseology. Sixty-three gallons makes a hogshead; 64 gallons make a puncheon. If you put two hogsheads together you get a "pipe," and if you add two pipes, you get a "tun."

That's good basic data which every newspaperman ought to have on the tip of his tongue. Or in his pocket diary.

We are rightly reminded that "every journal-

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

IT SEEMS IN LOOKING BACK that I have written a great many times in this space, during the past eight months or so, a conviction that President Eisenhower was failing to measure up to the full limits of his responsibility. Nothing in the sad NATO and the sadlier Eisenhower-Dulles "report" to the nation about the conference creates much confidence that the same thing may not have to be said in the coming year.

Some very intelligent people in the State Department think that Mr. Dulles is one of the most astute men in public life. He may be astute in certain areas, such as concealing his thoughts and directions in a cloak of words, but he has a bad sense of public posture.

A wise diplomat surely would not accompany a highly-built-up conference of the heads of state at Paris with a magazine article asserting unending opposition to a thing many of our allies urgently want—a new conference with the Soviets.

Only an obsession with the techniques of public relations would cause the President and Dulles to stage-manage a conference putting the heads of state together when no results were possible that could not easily have been obtained by a conference of foreign ministers, or even through ordinary diplomatic routines.

The NATO conference decided, if this reporter comprehends it, that we will be allowed to place missile launchers and atomic warheads in those NATO countries that allow us to do it, and in principle we agree to a NATO conference with the Russians if the terms can be worked out.

This is a sorry budget of measurable results, and it cannot be good for our country for high officials to pretend they believe that something significant was accomplished when in fact little or nothing was.

Eisenhower climaxed the unhappy parading of the lack of accomplishments by citing the good will and responsiveness of Franco's Spain as a credit item. Maybe we have to deal with Franco's Spain because of the facts of geography, but it is not exactly a proof of our high moral approach to the defense of freedom. Dulles doesn't have to boast about it.

AS FOR THE PRESIDENT, it would be almost culpable negligence not to report, as often as seems necessary, the fact that a lack of executive leadership is a central fact in the consciousness of people here.

The absence of nerve, energy and vitality in the Office of the President plays a part in the thinking of Republicans and Democrats in Congress. It is a reality taken into account in planning in the departments of the executive branch.

Mr. Eisenhower has served less than one year of his second term. The new session of Congress is almost certain to be a rough one for the Administration, and the President's personal influence is likely to be limited strictly to his negative power to veto legislation or refuse to spend money that Congress insists on appropriating. No one can be discovered who thinks that the White House will be a strongly affirmative and creative force.

IT COULD BE, EVEN NOW. Suppose that Mr. Eisenhower suddenly reclaimed the executive leadership he has allowed to slip into the control of Sherman Adams and others in the White House and cabinet.

He could do this by the simple expedient, for example, of insisting that the frightening Galtier report be made public and by basing upon the Galtier committee's estimates a strong and continued policy of insisting that we must measure up in expenditures of money and energy to the facts it disclosed.

(The highly detailed story on this report, broken by the Washington Post's able Chalmers Roberts, who used to write the column in this space, has the admiration of the newspaper community here.)

The vacuum of leadership would be filled. Members of Congress who now plan to force the President, whether he wants to be forced or not, would quickly recognize that a new dimension of vitality had been added to our national life.

But such conduct is not expected from the President any more. It is ruled out as a serious possibility that must be included in calculations.

Single-shot bursts of energy, such as that which spurred Mr. Eisenhower to Paris, may recur. But the necessary follow-through is not anticipated. Politicians dealing in the realities of power and authority observed with cold-eyed objectivity the fact that the "report" to the people on the NATO meeting put Dulles in the chief spokesman's role and subordinated Mr. Eisenhower as a kind of producer or narrator.

If this was to be the nature of the "report," why did the President consider it so important that he attend the Paris meetings personally to revitalize the alliance with what he hoped would prove an electrifying presence? Once again, there was a facade without actuality and there was an absence of carry-through even in trying to maintain the facade.

Jury Rules Strike Aid Not Taxable

Milwaukee, Wis. — A federal court jury has reversed a long-standing practice of the Internal Revenue Department to extract income tax out of union benefits paid to strikers.

The jury found that assistance payments given by the United Auto Workers to Kohler strikers were gifts and not taxable.

The jury's findings came in the case of Allen Kaiser who had filed suit to recover \$108 in income tax which the government had levied on \$565.64 in strike aid received during 1954. Kaiser had paid the tax under protest.

The government is expected to appeal the decision.

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN

IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., General Alfred Gruentzer, president of the American Red Cross, almost broke up the AFL-CIO Convention—with laughter—in relating the story of a Russian pur-chasing agent who came to the U. S. during World War II as a member of a Soviet commercial mission. Not long after he arrived, he visited Detroit and was shown through an auto factory. Afterward the Russian thanked his host and said, "I am glad to have seen the production line, but I would like very much to be allowed to talk to some of the workers." His host said, "Go right to it; there's a whole yard full of them out there. Go ahead and talk to one."

The Russian crossed the yard and tapped one worker on the shoulder. "My man," he said, "are you in favor of the capitalist system or the communist system?" Without hesitation the worker replied, "Oh, the capitalist system, definitely." The Russian frowned and said, "Tell me why." The worker took a deep breath and explained, "Well, it's like this. Here it is about time to leave work and you're standing here at the corner waiting for a bus and you come a big black limousine. It stops in front of you and you look up and it's your boss. He beckons you to get in and you drive away. After a couple of blocks the boss says, 'How about stepping out at my estate and having a swim?' So you go to his estate and have a cool refreshing swim in his swimming pool. When you finish he serves you a tall, cool drink and after a while he says, 'Why don't you stay and join me for dinner?' So you stay for a long, delicious dinner, and afterwards the boss says, 'Why don't you stay and have another drink or two?' So you stay and have a couple more drinks with him in his luxurious library. Then after a while the boss looks at his watch and says, 'It's gotten pretty late and it's a long trip back to town. Why don't you stay all night?' So you stay all night and then next morning you have breakfast and ride back in style with the boss to the factory. That," said the worker, "is why I like the capitalist system."

The Russian was astounded. "Good heavens, man," he exclaimed, "how that happened to you?" The worker replied, "Oh, no, it's never happened to me, but it's happened to my sister twice."

IN PITTSBURGH, PA., when your boss or your foreman tries to browbeat you just feel sorry for him because he can't help it; he has an inferiority complex. That was the conclusion drawn from lengthy studies by Dr. J. L. Rosenstein, nationally-known industrial psychologist. "People who have a strong sense of inferiority are always looking for someone to criticize," said Dr. Rosenstein. "The foreman, manager or personnel director who bosses people around is really covering up his own inadequacies."

IN LONDON, ENGLAND, 65 union employees of a textile ware-house set down to a banquet—paid for by the boss—honoring a worker who that day had completed 40 years with the company. When the desert dishes and the wine glasses were finally cleared away, the president of the company stood up and bore eloquently to his guests. "I am happy," he announced, "to express the company's appreciation to Harry Murchison for his 40 years of unbroken service to the firm. And there is something else that we appreciate about Harry. In all these 40 years he's never—well, yesterday, ever heard Harry utter a single complaint about anything or anybody. But yesterday someone asked him how he felt about having been 40 years with the company. Harry replied that it was all right except that he was getting a bit old and it now took him longer to walk to work every morning. Well, I decided that in expressing the company's appreciation I'd also do something about Harry's complaint." The company president bent down, reached under the banquet table and came up with two shiny metal objects. "And as Harry Murchison," he continued, "has never complained, I'm giving me great pleasure to present to you as a token of our appreciation this pair of brand new roller-skates." There was a moment of terrible, coiled silence. Without uttering a word, without even looking at each other, the 65 union men, who were sitting at the banquet almost in unison and walked out—on strike. The next morning not a single man went to work in the warehouse.

1958 Buying Forecast: Living Costs Headed Up Again

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert
Your family should prepare for higher living costs again in 1958.

The inflation of 1956-7 barely had leveled off this winter when a new inflation started boiling up, largely the result of a sudden jump in wholesale food prices.

The third major inflation since the end of World War II cost a typical U. S. family about \$130 in purchasing power in 1956, about \$125 in 1957 and threatens to grab as much as \$100 more in 1958.

Significantly, the rise in unemployment has marched almost side by side with the rise in prices, in fact, has moved a little faster. By last October industrial employment had fallen 4 per cent from the high of December 1956.

This will be a year to make every dollar you spend bring home as much as possible in goods, both to protect your own family's living standard, and help fight encroaching unemployment. The recent price rises have been largely a manufacturers' and processors' inflation. Prices of basic materials actually have fallen and by fall had dropped to the lowest point in 7 1/2 years.

Here is a forecast of prices and shopping conditions in various necessities this coming year, which will help you

plan your buying to avoid high costs:

IN FOOD, this will be a year to use more pork and poultry, less beef and veal. Pork will be more plentiful and broilers will be in heavy supply, but beef will be scarcer this year. Some cuts already are flying dollar-a-pound price tags. In general, moderate-income families will have to cut down slightly on meat use in 1958 to keep budgets in balance. Eggs will be expensive this winter too.

In buying pork, the New York Extension Marketing Service points out that the proportion of lean in different cuts varies considerably. Here is a table the market service prepared showing actual costs per pound of lean at typical recent prices:

Cut	Lean	Price	Lean
	Meat	Lb.	Cost
Blade steak	84%	\$4.45	\$5.34
Roast beef	84	49	58
Picnic	61	39	64
Spareribs	59	33	50
Ham (butt)	63	47	50
Loin roast	67	49	54
Center chops	67	75	1.18

Lamb is cheapest in winter. Here too consider the cost of the lean. Leg of lamb is most lean, followed by shoulder chops, loin chops and breast. But because of the wide difference in retail prices of these cuts, breast of lamb is generally cheapest for the amount of

lean, followed by leg, shoulder chops and loin chops.

Citrus and other fresh fruits are relatively cheap this winter. Frozen fruits, berries and juices will offer consumers better values because of heavy supplies. More supermarkets now offer their own brands of frozen produce at lower prices than the nationally-advertised brands.

Another 1958 food bargain is the heavy supplies of canned tuna. Light-meat tuna is better value than the costlier white meat and is in especially heavy supply. Flaked and grated style cost less than solid pack or chunk. There is no difference in quality of the different packs, only the size of the pieces.

IN CARS, for the first time, new car buyers will have to meet higher monthly payments. The price hike on 1958 models averages 4 percent. At the same time the finance charge has jumped, both because of the higher car price and longer terms. The finance charge, exclusive of insurance, on the typical 1957 balance repaid in two years was \$156, but the 1958 balance repaid in 36 months requires a fee of \$360 or more. Dealers are taking the beating for the latest new car price jump. They are giving noticeable over-allowance on trade-ins to soften the rise, and reselling the trade-ins at cut rates.

IN HOUSES, financing will still be a problem in 1958. The slightly easier money market has dampened lenders' hopes that mortgage rates would go to 7 percent in 1958. They insist they won't be cut from the present level of 5% to 6 percent.

Families planning renovations will find lumber prices have come down about six percent in the past two years, but asphalt roofing and insulation materials are higher.

Rents and prices of houses will be firm to higher in 1958 as building starts in 1958 remain under the million-a-year mark.

IN CLOTHES, for the first time, new car buyers will have to meet higher monthly payments. The price hike on 1958 models averages 4 percent. At the same time the finance charge has jumped, both because of the higher car price and longer terms. The finance charge, exclusive of insurance, on the typical 1957 balance repaid in two years was \$156, but the 1958 balance repaid in 36 months requires a fee of \$360 or more. Dealers are taking the beating for the latest new car price jump. They are giving noticeable over-allowance on trade-ins to soften the rise, and reselling the trade-ins at cut rates.

CLOTHING will cost a little more in 1958. Some shoe manufacturers have raised prices for spring. Save by shopping the January shoe sales and clothing clearances to fill in family needs. This is the month men's coats are cleared at sharply reduced prices. Women's Ors-dynel coats have been cut again and will be at low prices in January.

NY Daily Worker Is Slated To Go

New York City — Communist Party leaders have voted to discontinue publication of The Daily Worker, but its editor, John Gates, has announced that he intends to continue it, even without official party support.

Circulation of the daily is down to 5,500 copies, according to its published sworn statement last October, compared to a peak of some 20,000 in 1938, its best year.

Last week's action was by the 20-member national executive committee, and would have ended publication December 31. Gates was the only member to vote against the motion, said to have been prompted in part by the heavy drain on party financing which the paper has meant, and in part by "right wing" deviations on the part of Gates himself.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Argued before NLRB, Dec. 11, in behalf of 1000 employees of East St. Louis (IL) Journal (18 eligible), previously members of AFL-CIO federal union.

COURT PROCEEDINGS
Argued before 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, Dec. 11, on appeal from NLRB decision in favor of 1000 employees of East St. Louis (IL) Journal (18 eligible), previously members of AFL-CIO federal union.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Held second session, Sunday, December 15, 1957, at 10:00 a.m. in the New York City Public Library, 4th floor, 100 West 42nd St., New York City.

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SOUP TO NONSENSE

What's To Forget?

By JANE GOODSELL

An elephant, they say, never forgets, but what on earth does an elephant have to remember?

It does not have to remember the date of its sister-in-law's birthday, the favorite foods of its uncle or the name of a lady it met outside church who offered to work on the Christmas Bazaar.

It is not expected to remember where it last saw the screw driver, and when it is supposed to go to the doctor for its third annual check-up, it is supposed to be charming, dapper, polite, names, telephone numbers, sizes and faces.

Nobody expects an elephant to recall who ran against Ulysses S. Grant for president, and what the Diet of Worms was, and where the Canary Islands are located.

If all you and I had to remember was a certain white hunter who took a shot at us several years back, his face wouldn't slip from our minds either.

Elephants, after all, lead very uncomplicated lives. They don't get around much or meet very many people. That white hunter might be the only person an elephant sees in its entire lifetime. Elephants don't go to cocktail parties or attend PTA meetings or stand in line to get into movies or ride crowded buses.

It is no wonder an elephant never forgets, when you consider how little an elephant has on its mind.

An elephant doesn't have to remember to pick up the clothes at the dry cleaners, to bake a potato pie for the cooked-food sale on Thursday, to get one child at a 3:30 swimming lesson and another child to a Brownie meeting, to take the electric mixer to be repaired, to get the spareribs in the oven by 4:15, to wipe the smudges off the television set, to write a thank-you note to the Browns, and return the books to the library.

No wonder you never see an elephant with a string tied around its finger or consulting a shopping list! An elephant needn't search its memory to remember what it served the Mertons the last time they came to dinner in order not to repeat the same menu. It needn't rack its brain, trying to remember

ARE YOUR UNION DUES PAID UP?

Newspapers Thrive In Face Of Business Dip

Market Prices Across The U. S. A.

	Las Vegas, Nev.	Miami, Fla.	Houston, Tex.	Porto, Ill.	Baltimore, Md.	St. Louis, Mo.	Portland, Me.	New York, N. Y.	Laredo, Tex.	Providence, R. I.	St. Paul, Minn.	New Orleans, La.	Charleston, S. C.
Lb. chuck roast	52	39	39	39	29	33	29	33	35	30	39	39	25
Lb. best steak in town	1.59	99	99	89	85	79	75	79	65	69	79	79	65
Lb. leg of lamb	79	53	59	49	59	59	55	49	47	49	59	29	45
No. 308 can corn	18	15	10	15	17	16	14	18	18	18	10	15	19
No. 308 can peas	19	20	22	18	17	18	16	17	19	18	10	23	18
Giant size detergent (Tide, Dux, Dettol, etc.)	78	74	73	75	77	75	82	75	83	77	61	69	74
Qt. Mazola, Wesson oil	79	65	55	69	69	69	67	67	69	67	59	55	39
Totals	\$4.84	3.65	3.57	3.54	3.53	3.44	3.38	3.38	3.36	3.28	3.17	3.09	2.85

Figures in boldface are estimated or adjusted. Prices were taken December 13, 1956, except in Las Vegas and Laredo, where they were taken December 27, 1956.

Size Differentials In Wages, Only? Small Paper Myth Still Persists

In this age when each day sees another cherished space myth dispelled, publishers still cling to the fantasy that "small" newspapers and "big" newspapers are not comparable—insofar as rates of pay are concerned.

Unfortunately the publishers receive some help from newspaper workers who sometimes reveal a tendency to rate their own value in proportion to the size of the city or the newspaper on which they work.

This "big" paper myth all too often, also, is coupled with the publishers' inspired fiction of geographical differentials.

A review of the cost of living figures indicates the falsity of such myths.

Living expenses, according to the BLS City Workers Budget (GR, Nov. 8, 1957) can be just as high in a smaller community as in a larger one; just as high in the South as elsewhere.

Of the 20 Guild cities listed, 18 of them, require weekly budgets equal to or higher than that of New York City.

For example, while it costs a family of four \$45 a week to maintain a modest but adequate standard of living in New York, the same family, to meet the same standards, would need \$46 in Houston and Portland, Ore., \$57 in Minneapolis, \$59 in Baltimore and \$60 in Cincinnati.

Similar evidence is found in FLSA Violations By Papers Listed.

The U. S. Department of Labor reports 85 newspaper establishments were charged with violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act in fiscal 1956.

This was about two-thirds of the number of papers investigated during the year (121 audited out of a total of 5,773).

Twenty-five of the papers were charged with violations of the federal minimum wage (now \$1 an hour), 68 with violations involving hours and overtime, and 43 with violations involving child labor.

Some papers were charged with violations in all three categories.

Back wages of \$79,679 were charged against 74 newspapers for 680 employees. Of this total, \$11,253 was for minimum wages, \$68,426 for overtime.

The Guild wage goals: \$500 weekly for experienced personnel in key jobs. \$100 for beginners in those classifications. \$100 for every adult category.

government, big labor, and big newspapers. It is necessary to keep remembering and re-defining this essential relationship between the reporter and the community.

Mr. Reston and Mr. Halley and Mr. Sulzberger and their colleagues tell pretty much how all American newspapers function. More local news in some papers; shorter sentences, briefer stories, a different presentation in others.

The Variety of American Cities by David Cort in the November issue of Harper's Magazine includes a table of prices for various items taken from ads in the Thursday afternoon edition (Dec. 13, 1956) of 11 cities, and two other cities two weeks later. (See table above).

And the small-city paper certainly gets no less for its money from its employees. Roy Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star, has said:

"By and large, I believe the best writing being done in newspaperdom today is not in the big cities, but in the smaller ones."

It is in the smaller cities that newspaper monopolies flourish and smaller newspapers have proved that they can pay as much as the big papers.

In San Jose, for example, the top minimum is \$132.75. Neighboring San Francisco has a top minimum of \$136. These minimums bear no relation to the position of the papers in circulation or population tables. They are the result of collective bargaining.

"He said that employees joining unions lose their liberties as individuals and become dominated, also regimented. How true this is!

"Before the unions came a man was free to do an honest day-and-a-half's work for an honest day's pay. He was at liberty to stand on his own heels and bargain with the boss. He couldn't be pushed around at any time. Nobody regimented him against it."

"The unions have changed this."

The American economy is taking a dip which may continue well into 1958, most experts agree. But Guild members and their negotiators would do well to question any pleas of "hard times" this may draw from their publishers.

Signs indicate that times are pretty good for newspapers, just as they were in 1954, the last time business experienced a recession.

For one thing, the newspaper industry generally found 1957 to be an excellent year. And 1958 may be even better.

Total advertising volume in all media should hit \$11 billion for 1958, predicts Printers' Ink, the advertising trade publication.

This would be an increase of 6 percent or a gain of more than half a billion dollars over the record volume expected this year. Newspaper advertising revenue is expected to rise about five percent over this year.

In announcing the annual estimates, Eldridge Peterson, publisher of Printers' Ink, said the upward trend of advertising would continue despite the expected business decline. Said PT:

"The cited past performance records to show that advertising follows business trends over the long haul, but tends to lag for months after any serious business downturn. The reason, he explained, is that many manufacturers maintain high advertising budgets as a stimulant until the pressures of continued declines force cutbacks."

"With the outlook next year for only a mild decline, Peterson said business could turn up again before ad budgets are affected."

"He predicted that the final tally after the first of the year will probably show that his last annual forecast (for a volume of \$10,400,000,000 this year—a five percent rise over 1956)—will be proved accurate."

In a survey of advertising prospects for the coming year, the magazine said "The most encouraging signs come from newspapers and radio. Chicago is typical of the attitude across the country. Chicago American: Contracts are up over last year. Chicago Tribune: Business for January looks great. Chicago Sun Times: We have a lot of business and it's growing. Chicago Daily News: We've had a good year and the upcoming month look even better. We haven't seen any reluctance or foot dragging as far as contracts are concerned."

"Detail advertising in newspapers is generally up. There is

as yet no pessimism on national advertising."

In a recent examination of the nation's economy, Newsweek, too, suggested that a slight lag in other business areas may actually stimulate advertising by some industries.

"In the all out race for markets," Newsweek said, "advertising and selling promises to become more aggressive than ever."

Reference to the nation's last recession—in 1954—tends to bear out these forecasts. In that year, while other businesses were declining, the newspaper industry was setting new records in advertising and circulation revenue and total circulation.

Despite this continued prosperity, however, publishers succeeded in persuading their employees that times were getting tough. As a consequence, many Guild locals accepted "cheap" contract settlements.

Although Guild bargaining started out in 1954 with a pattern of \$2.50 to \$4.50, by the end of the year the pattern had dropped to \$1.20 to \$2.50.

Actually, there is wide disagreement among economists as to how deep the current downturn will go and what areas it will affect. There is rather general agreement, however, that a surge in consumer buying in the second half of the year could turn the economy upward again.

This, too, would be in line with the pattern of 1954, when the rate of climb slowed slightly in the newspaper industry but was followed by a booming rise in ad volume at a greater rate than ever.

Need for substantial wage increases for Guild members assumes added importance next year to:

• Provide Guild members with a fair share of the industry's gains.

• Help bolster the economy by adding to overall consumer purchasing power.

• Just keep pace with an ever-rising cost of living (see Margolius column, opposite page).

Local Copy

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Union 'Evils' Exposed

Vancouver, B. C.—Recent cries about the so-called evils of unionism recall a column by Barry Mather in the Vancouver Sun explaining these "evils." His analysis:

"How much better would we all be without unions? Yes, just how much? A gentleman, and no doubt a scholar, had a letter in one of the papers advising workers against getting organized."

"He said that employees joining unions lose their liberties as individuals and become dominated, also regimented. How true this is!

"Before the unions came a man was free to do an honest day-and-a-half's work for an honest day's pay. He was at liberty to stand on his own heels and bargain with the boss. He couldn't be pushed around at any time. Nobody regimented him against it."

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For Real Job Security BECOME A UNION

New Lima Citizen Publisher Tells Success Story To POI

Lima, Ohio—The publisher of "America's newest daily" addressed delegates attending the two day Fall meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council in the Crystal Room of the Argonne Hotel. A discussion on arbitration also was featured.

Publisher Sam Kamin, was one of two representatives of the Lima Citizen management to report the progress and prospects of the paper, started here July 1 in opposition to the R. C. Hoiles-owned Lima News.

Speaking on the program with Kamin were William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president; Frank J. Klein, former Guildsman and now retail advertising director of the Lima Citizen; Olin T. Zurluh, president of the ITU chapter at the Citizen; Joseph Connor, chief steward of the Lima guild, and Eugene F. Perine, local president.

Kamin traced the unprecedentedly successful history of Lima's new paper, from its organization to the W. Vine St. plant where 25,000 papers now roll off its press each day.

He told the group he and co-publisher James A. Howenstine, long-time Lima industrialists, sensed a civic duty to take the reins of what has become Lima's leading daily. Since the first paper hit the streets, Kamin said, the Citizen has taken the lead in circulation, local news coverage and local advertising. National advertising, he noted, had been slow at first, but in the last

few months is catching up with the News.

Among the chief reasons for the Citizen's success, he said, was the fact that the entire force of Guildsmen, printers, stereotypers and pressmen had been "transplanted" to the Citizen plant to begin work. Without this trained personnel, he said, the Citizen would not have been possible.

Much nation-wide publicity and support, along with the leadership of long-time businessmen and many former Guildsmen well acquainted in the newspaper industry, also were prime factors he cited. And he said the weird, twisted editorial policies and slanted news stories carried in the Lima News played a large part in directing Lima's attention to a newspaper which would mirror the more liberal views and opinions of Limalanders.

Klein also praised the efforts and support of Guildsmen throughout the country, and expressed gratitude that through active Guild participation and training, a competent staff was ready to form the nucleus of the Citizen "family."

Farson's talk centered on the

importance Guild units have in newspaper strike situations. He said that in most instances the Guild has been the leader in directing the strikes.

Zurluh pointed out that the hurdles usually encountered in strike situations involving more than one union, were cleared because of the unique cooperation of all unions on strike against the News.

During a session Saturday evening, Glenn W. Miller, associate professor of economics at Ohio State University, Columbus, spoke on the criteria in an arbitration case from the arbitrator's point of view.

Miller told the group that no matter how carefully an agreement is drawn, honest differences about its interpretation will arise.

An arbitrator, he said, looks for three main points when he prepares an award: (1) events leading to the dispute; (2) relevant sections of the agreement, which he said are particularly important, and (3) past practice in the shop or plant.

"Some contracts recognize past practice, and write it into the agreement," he said, but added, "Don't look for past practice in the form of precedents."

In making an award, he said, compromise enters into his thinking, but it isn't a goal in itself. And he said there are certain provisions you can't "ride over roughshod."

"I am always looking for what is fair and just to both parties, for a workable settlement," he said.

"I always try to give ammunition to the party I rule against," he concluded, "so they can use it in later negotiations."



H. Tracy Snelling

Pueblo, Colo.—H. Tracy Snelling, 45, a member of the Pueblo Newspaper Guild since joining the Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain editorial staff four years ago, died Friday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Snelling took his own life. He was found in the family station wagon in the garage at his home. A vacuum cleaner hose had been attached to the car's exhaust and run through a rear window.

One of Pueblo's delegates to the 1955 Albany ANG convention, Mr. Snelling was his local's representative to the recently formed Central Council of Pueblo AFL and CIO unions. He regularly represented the local Guild at state-level labor meetings.

Mr. Snelling's newspaper career included editorial work in Durango and Denver, Colo., Augusta, Ga., Miami, Fla., New York City and Washington, D. C.

In New York, he was on the staff of the Wall Street Journal and later on that paper's Washington bureau.

During World War II, he served 40 months in the Pacific Theater as a Naval Air Combat Intelligence Officer.

A journalism graduate of the University of South Carolina, he also studied political science at American University, in Washington, and at the University of New Mexico.

Surviving are his widow; a son, a daughter, and his parents.



Progress Report: Participants in the POI District Council sessions which heard the Lima Citizen story were Frank Klein, advertising manager; Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, POI council president; Publisher Sam Kamin, of the Citizen; and William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president.

ABC Figures Sustain Claim Of Gains Over Hoiles Paper

Lima, Ohio—Now it's official. Audit Bureau of Circulation figures released last week show the Lima Citizen circulation is 3.3 times that of the Lima News in the City Zone.

The Citizen's average net paid circulation for its first three months of publication (ending Sept. 30) was 15,770 daily and 15,715 Sunday in the City Zone. The News circulation in the City zone for the same period was 4,773 daily and 4,660 Sunday. There are 18,626 dwelling units in the Lima City Zone.

Total average circulation of the Citizen for the three months was 24,060 daily and 24,891 Sunday in contrast to the News' 15,363 daily and 17,390 Sunday.

The Citizen was founded by popular demand last spring when a Guild strike joined by the Typographical Union, the Stereotypers and the Pressmen, brought to a head smoldering community opposition to R. C. Hoiles' ultra-conservative anti-everything policies as expressed in the News. Hoiles bought the News March 1, 1956.

The Citizen's ABC figures for Lima and its retail trading zone are 23,883 daily and 24,699 Sunday, compared to the News' 14,984 and 16,728.

Within the Citizen's home county ABC said its circulation was 20,266 daily and 20,442 Sunday.

Analysis of the figures indicates that the News readership increases in direct proportion to the distance from Lima, where

Hoiles' archaic opinions stirred civic wrath.

The Citizen publicized the favorable ABC report on Page 1, but the News, as expected, ignored it. The following day the News attempted to counter by a Page 1 claim of major gains since the date of the report.

Quoting Publisher E. R. McDowell, the News said its circulation in the city zone was up 25 percent daily and 26 percent on Sunday (actual figures were not given). It claimed a 15 percent gain to more than 17,500 in the "Limaland trade area" daily and 20 percent to 20,700 on Sunday.

Citizen Business Manager Wayne Current scoffed at the claims. He said the "News claimed 20,000 before the ABC audit" and now claims 17,500. "Why should we believe them now when the earlier claim was untrue?" he asked.

The Citizen circulation department says that there has been some increase in Citizen circulation since Sept. 30 so that if the News did make gains, they were not at the Citizen's expense.

A rural carrier told of losing 16 Citizen subscribers one week as a result of a News premium promotion. The driver said he had all 16 subscribers back the following week, plus one new customer.

Two Million In Damages Asked By Brooklyn Eagle

New York City—The Brooklyn Eagle has filed a claim against the New York Guild for \$2 million damages "caused by the destruction of our business arising out of the strike on or about January 28, 1955, in violation of the collective bargaining agreement between us at such time."

Eagle management added the suggestion that if the Guild disputes the claim, the matter can be submitted to arbitration at the same time that an arbiter hears the Guild's claims for approximately \$1 million in severance and other unpaid obligations under the contract.

Management had opposed taking the Guild's claims to arbitration, up to the point that the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case (GR, Dec. 13.) Notice of the damage claim was served promptly on the exhaustion of court procedures, in which the Eagle had contended that the severance pay issue was not arbitrable.

The new maneuver was answered by the Guild's counsel, Cooper, Ostrin & De Varco, with

a denial that the Eagle claim is arbitrable, the statement that the Guild will so argue before the arbiter, and a general denial of the statement that the strike was in violation of the contract.

The Eagle is being represented by Attorney David L. Benetar. The former Eagle publisher, Frank D. Schroth, had announced during the 1955 strike that he would not resume publication of the paper. He later sold the property at auction.

The Guild struck for a renewal of the existing contract, which provided for arbitration of disputes arising under its terms, but without prohibition of a strike for betterment of those terms. The effect of the Supreme Court decision was to sustain the Guild's position that the terms of the contract continued in effect during the strike, including the effective force and arbitrability of such clauses as that on severance pay.

1957 Broun Award

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1958.

SEND entries to the Broun Award Committee, American Newspaper Guild, 1126 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRIZE is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation, to be awarded for the outstanding journalistic work "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," done or completed between January 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.

ELIGIBLE are all newspapermen and women in Guild jurisdiction in the United States and Canada, whether they are Guild members or not.

ENTRIES should be submitted in scrapbook form with an accompanying letter telling the circumstances under which the work was done.

JUDGES will be Herbert L. Block, editorial cartoonist for the Washington Post & Times-Herald; Irving Dillard, editorial page editor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; and Norton Mockridge, city editor, New York World-Telegram & Sun.

ADOLPH J. RAHM
Broun Award Chairman

Buffalo Members Reverse Maintenance Appeal Plan

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Newspaper Guild has decided not to appeal the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in the Niagara Falls Gazette case.

The decision, reached by a membership meeting, reverses the recommendation of the local's executive committee, which had favored an appeal. Voting with the membership majority were most members of the executive committee, itself.

The case involved the conflict between the Gazette contract and the effectiveness of the "escape clause" it contains. By the contract's terms, the ANG constitutional provisions for resignation are made procedural, in resignations. The procedures were not followed in the case of a member who desired to resign from the Guild, and the local asked for her discharge, when

she failed to maintain membership.

The NLRB ruling in effect subordinated the contract to the operation of the "escape clause" privilege.

Although discussion at the Buffalo meeting revealed that most felt the Guild could win an appeal on legal grounds, there would still be a "moral" question unresolved. The majority felt that to accept the benefits of the maintenance of membership provisions, it was also necessary to make the machinery of resignation conform to the escape procedure.