

Pickets March On Two Midwest Fronts As Peoria Strikes For First Contract

The Guild



Reporter

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

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Dawn Patrol: As morning lights the Peoria skies, Guild pickets Donald Lahr, circulation district manager, and Gary Lamm, morning edition copy boy, huddle

near the oil drum fire barrel at the rear entrance to the Journal Star plant. The temperature was five degrees below zero.

—Photo by Ray Snyder, Peoria Guild



News Hungry: St. Paulites mobbed news vendors at the city's main Loop intersection minutes after the first copy of the strike paper, the St. Paul Sen-

tinel, hit the streets. More than 4,000 copies of an initial 23,000 run were sold out at this corner within 50 minutes. Other city points also reported booming sales.

St. Paul In Deadlock; Illinois Daily Suspends

St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn.—Accelerated negotiation sessions were scheduled by state labor conciliators as St. Paul Guildsmen entered their fourth week of strike, with publication of a booming strike newspaper to their credit.

The St. Paul unit of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild voted to strike against the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press Dec. 18, after the Mailers and Typographical unions walked off their jobs following contract disputes.

Charles Johnson, chief state labor conciliator, entered negotiations last Tuesday, meeting with the three striking unions and management.

A three-hour session then and another meeting Thursday produced no progress. Johnson has scheduled additional talks next week. William Sampson, state labor conciliator, previously had scheduled two conciliation sessions after the strike but they also proved fruitless.

Meanwhile, the Guild, in cooperation with the other striking unions, successfully published the St. Paul Sentinel, a morning tabloid published daily except Mondays, filling the city news vacuum.

Editorial, advertising, circulation and office staffers pitched in under the directorship of Fred Neumeier, and produced an eye-catching 20-page first-day issue amid the pomp of a Hollywood premiere.

In the press room of Rotary Press, 300 E. Fourth, where the Sentinel is published, St. Paul's Mayor Joseph Dillon, city councilmen and other city, county and state officials were at hand as television and other news media cameramen captured the picture of the first Sentinel coming off the press.

Also on hand were hundreds of volunteer circulation workers, drug store, supermarket and news stand vendors eagerly awaiting their bundles of the Sentinel.

Despite 10-degree-above-zero temperatures, hundreds of St. Paulites jammed St. Paul's main loop intersection, Seventh and Wabasha, and actually fought for copies of the Sentinel.

As the first Sentinels went to press, it became apparent that

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Peoria

Peoria, Ill.—After eight months of negotiations, in which management and the Peoria Guild had met 51 times in bargaining for a first contract, the 100 members of the most recently chartered local struck the Peoria Journal Star last week.

The paper halted publication after its January 3 morning edition, when members of other unions employed in the plant refused to cross picket lines established by the Guild.

The Journal Star is this city's only newspaper, with a combined morning and evening circulation of about 100,000. It occupies a new \$2 million building. Striking Guildsmen are employed in the editorial and circulation departments, in a bargaining unit certified after an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board last April 17.

The strike was called when management rejected consideration of any of more than 20 compromise proposals from the Guild for resolving a dispute over the drafting of sick-leave provisions in the local's contract text.

Attempts on two occasions by a federal mediator, Francis L. Sheridan, to reach a settlement also were rebuffed by Journal Star management.

The strike call came dramatically at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, and obviously surprised management, which had been quoted as holding that the Guild "would not dare" carry out a strike threat, posed by a decisive vote a few weeks earlier.

The nightside newsroom is 100 percent Guild, and when they left their desks and marched out, only the night city editor, excluded from the bargaining unit, was left in the city news room.

Outside the building, the night staff was met by Guildsmen from the dayside staff, who had been alerted shortly before and came suitably dressed to picket in

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... Guild Strikes Peoria Paper N. Y. Guild Demands Apology From Quill

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what proved to be a 5-below-zero temperature.

As the picket lines formed, craft union employees remaining in the plant looked to doors and windows to cheer the striking Guild members.

The craft union crews finished their Wednesday night shifts and left the plant. Only about 2,100 copies of the Thursday morning paper were actually printed, the halt being ordered when it became evident that distribution could not be made.

Teamster members, due to start their runs with the bundles of paper at 10 p.m., turned back at the picket lines. Bundles of the Thursday morning paper remained on the docks untouched. And daylong mechanical union shifts followed the example of the Teamsters.

Unorganized department personnel, in advertising and business office groups, have continued to report for duty, and one engineer and an electrician were passed through the Guild lines for maintenance work in the plant.

Craft unions at the Journal Star had also been negotiating for contracts, and all the agreements expired January 1. The Stereotypers local met last Sunday and passed a unanimous vote sending strike sanction from its international union, and also opened its treasury in response to a Guild proposal to issue a strike-interim daily paper.

Picketing has been maintained on a 24-hour schedule at the two building entrances and on the sidewalk which flanks the plant along Route 150. The sub-zero cold of the first night was eased by fires made from donated scrapwood, and subsequent temperatures were less frigid, although Peoria was hard hit by the midwestern cold wave of last week and this. Sympathetic donors contributed "windbreaks" for the marchers.

ANG headquarters at Washington sent a defense fund check for \$10,000 when the walkout occurred, and it was delivered to the local here by J. William Blatz, director of organization, who arrived Friday. Kenneth Byrd, international representative, has been at Peoria during the negotiating process, and is remaining to aid in the strike activities.

At a meeting held Sunday, the Guild adopted a resolution providing that in any strike settlement, management must take no reprisal against any employee, whether a union member or not, who has honored the Guild's picket line.

Immediate aid from other unions has been given to the strikers. Led by the huge Auto Workers Local 674, most of the Peoria union locals have adopted resolutions of support, and have backed them up by donations of

cash, food, supplies and—perhaps most welcome—firewood.

Fifteen minutes before the Guild walkout, Guild officers notified the city police department of the situation. Journal Star management asked for police protection as soon as the lines formed, expressing fear "of outsiders that may be helping our people."

Police squad cars arrived, the occupants hailing their acquaintances on the picket lines, and sharing the warmth of the picket line fires. There were no "incidents."

Guild officials noted that among the unions adopting support motions for the strikers were the Peoria and East Peoria police union locals 187 and 463, affiliated with the State, County and Municipal Employees International.

Last Sunday's Guild meeting authorized a steering committee to take charge of establishing a strike paper, to cover local news happenings in the period the Journal Star does not publish.

Dependent on the type of press available, the strike paper will be an eight-page, eight-column affair, or a 16-page tabloid, to be issued five or six days a week. Early in December the Guild negotiators thought they had reached agreement on the contract. But management abruptly reversed its position regarding interpretation of "past practice" in granting sick leave. Past practice, in both editorial and circulation departments, has been to pay full salary from the first day of an illness.

But on December 11, a management spokesman informed the Guild that under the new contract, past practice as observed in other plant contracts would be the rule, i.e., no sick leave would be paid until an employee had been ill for more than a week, and sick pay would not apply to the first week's absence. In all cases, the maximum sick leave pay would be for 26 weeks.

The Guild committee said that this was not only contrary to its understanding throughout the negotiations, but seemed to call into question the good faith of management in this particular. Guild membership agreed, and December 12 adopted a resolution authorizing if the negotiators were unable to convince management and cause a return to the Guild's position.

During the attempts to arrive at a settlement on sick leave provisions, the Guild was told that management could not write a firm clause into the contract for fear of setting a precedent for other unions.

Four meetings, two with a federal conciliator present, were fruitless.

The Guild set up strike headquarters a few blocks from the Journal Star building, named

strike committees and notified other union officers of the situation.

The strike headquarters are at 3408 N. E. Adams street, and the telephone number is Peoria 8-3446.

On the day that the Guildsmen struck, a delegation comprising spokesmen for all unions at the Journal Star called on the publisher, Henry P. Slane, to express their concern at the seriousness of the impasse. They were rebuffed.

The strike once called, Peoria Guildsmen announced that the sick leave issue had ceased to be the only objective. The agreement had called for a top reporter minimum of \$110, and an increase of \$3 per week for those not raised that much by applications of the various minimum figures.

There was an unsatisfactory Guild Shop clause, and severance pay provisions were substandard. The strike will be settled, Local President Frank Barry said, only when a just and fair contract is achieved.

A statement issued by the New York Guild reported that "one of the loudest bores in the city" had been sent to Quill demanding that he make a public apology to Raskin and retract his remarks. The wire was signed by President Joseph B. Kommer, Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer M. Michael Potokier, and Vice Presidents Thomas J. Fay, Victor Leo and George McNickle.

"As officers of the Newspaper Guild of New York," the statement said, "we wish the public to know that Mr. Quill's attack was unfair, unwarranted and unjustified."

The local officers also noted that "while the Guild supports the legitimate aims of the transit workers in seeking a satisfactory contract with the Transit Authority, we do not believe that these aims can be achieved by unfair attacks upon one of the outstanding labor reporters and active members of the News-

New York City—Officers of the New York Guild have called on Michael J. Quill to retract his attacks on the press and apologize to labor reporter A. H. Raskin of the New York Times for remarks made by Quill at a mass rally of Transport Workers Union members.

Quill, who is president of the TWU, denounced the New York press in general at the rally and specifically attacked Raskin, Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post, and James A. Wechsler, editor of the Post.

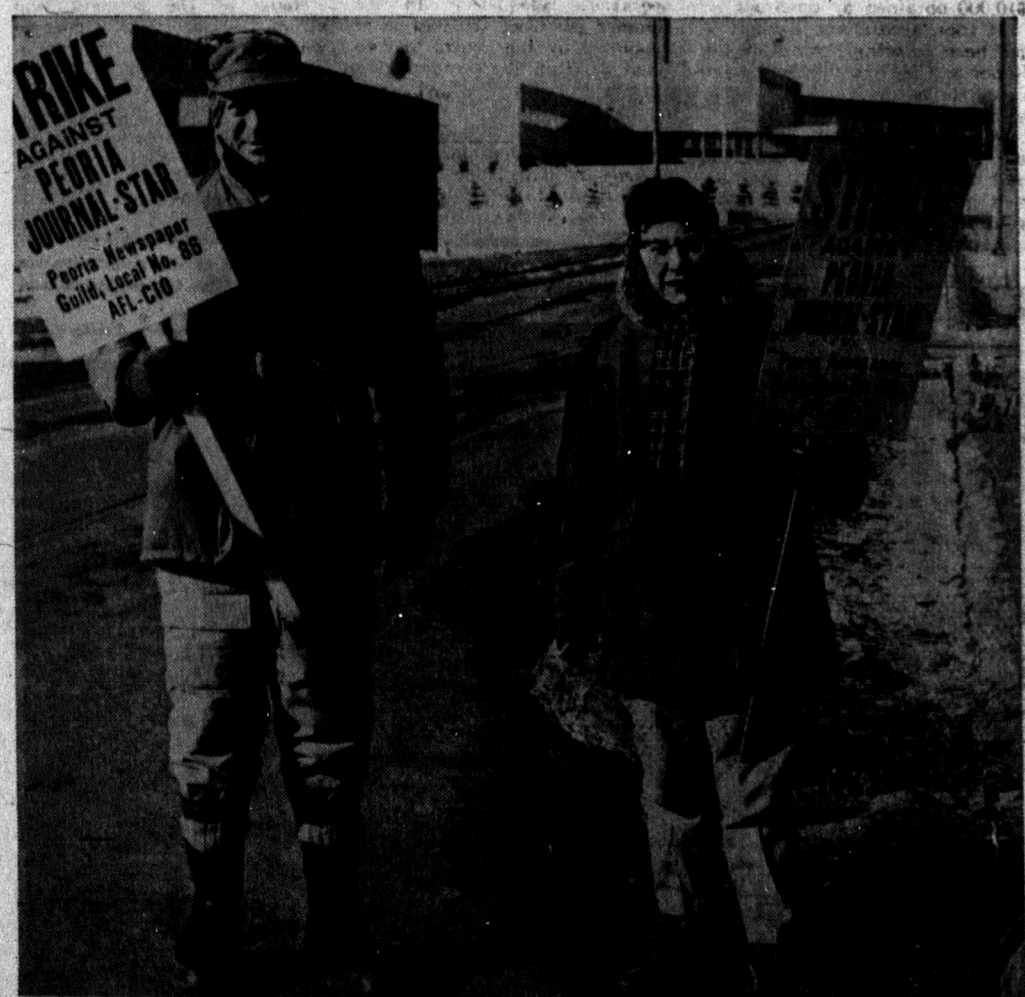
Quill accused the Times of "carrying lying stories about the TWU" and suggested that a Congressional committee "should find out how many checks Raskin gets under the table as well as over the table."

He referred to Wechsler as "one of the loudest bores in the city" and called the Post a "stinking rag."

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Faraway Pickets: Manning the front door picket post at the Peoria Journal Star—a quarter-mile down the drive from the plant—are Jim McCormick and Pat Allen, morning edition reporters. The new \$2 million newspaper plant tops the hill in the distance.

—Photo by Guy Lewis, Peoria, Guild

Loeb Launches New Daily To Rival Haverhill Gazette, Struck By ITU

Haverhill, Mass.—William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader and the Sunday News in Manchester, N. H., has established a new daily—the Haverhill Journal—to compete against the struck Gazette. ITU printers at the Gazette struck on November 20 but the paper continued to publish using a crew of strikebreaking printers recruited by Bloor Schleppey, self-described publisher's consultant.

Loeb, who also publishes dailies in Vermont, said he had received an appeal for help from Haverhill civic leaders and merchants in starting a new paper. He said he tested demand for another daily by running two issues of a shopper's weekly.

"When in the first number we got 15 solid pages of advertising that increased to 30 in the second, we decided the demand was real since it was being backed by hard cash."

He added that he had purposely set the advertising rate high. In its first week as a daily,

starting December 16, the Journal averaged 9,881 daily circulation, according to the audit of a certified public accountant. Circulation now is about 11,000. Journal employees estimate the rival Gazette's circulation has been cut to around 8,000 from its pre-strike figure of about 17,000. Both papers sell for 7 cents. Haverhill has a population of 47,000.

The new paper, in its first three weeks, ran a total of 393 columns of retail advertising against 368 for the Gazette.

The Journal now is being printed at the Union Leader plant in Manchester, about 32 miles from here, and the papers are brought to Haverhill by truck.

Loeb has acquired a building in Haverhill, however—formerly a Greek-American school—to which he plans to move the Journal within the next few weeks. He said he has placed orders for printing equipment.

Heading the still short-handed Journal staff in Haverhill is James Stuck, a staff reporter from the Union Leader and a member of the Manchester Guild, which has a contract with the New Hampshire papers.

Some staff members have worked around the clock in the effort to get the new daily launched.

Executive editor of the new Journal is E. Austin Benner, who left the staff of the Gazette where he was state editor. He works chiefly in Manchester.

Some staff members have worked around the clock in the effort to get the new daily launched.

Loeb charged there was a conspiracy afoot to injure the Gazette. This brought a protest from one merchant who demanded Schleppey retract the statement. Schleppey refused and he was asked to leave.

The ITU charged that Gazette Editor William H. Heath and Publisher J. Wesley Russ repeatedly have refused to meet directly with the union instead of through representatives.

The largest run to date has been 38,500, and daily issues have attained 32,000. Neumeier said the paper has been running at a profit from the beginning. He added that he hopes to hit the 50,000 mark soon.

Because of the tight association of leading loop stores with management, the initial issue ran about 60 to 40 percent in favor of news, but the advertising volume has been increasing daily until currently it stands about 50-50.



Mayor Visits: St. Paul's Mayor Joseph Dillon, right, visits strike headquarters of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild where he discusses the issues and offers encouragement to William Greer, left, vice president of the strike paper organization, and John Carmichael, executive secretary of the local.

Guilds Send \$3,225 To St. Paul Strike Fund

St. Paul, Minn.—Striking St. Paul Guildsmen have been encouraged by the immediate response of fellow Guildsmen across the country and Canada who have responded with financial aid in the strike effort.

John R. Finnegan, president of the Twin Cities Guild, reported that \$3,225 had been received through Wednesday, from other Guild sources.

It takes the unpleasantness of a strike to bring out the value of assessments, Finnegan declared. Some local Guild members, who admit they are human and occasionally grumbled about assessments in the past, vow they never will do so again.

The Minneapolis Unit of the Twin Cities Guild voted a \$1 to \$3 assessment weekly, and Twin Cities Associated Press staffers sent \$42 and voted a weekly assessment of up to \$3.

Contributions may be sent to the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild Defense Fund, 430 Globe Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.

The list includes:

Elizabeth Guild \$100.00
Battle Creek Guild 15.00
Erie Guild 50.00
Toledo Guild 50.00
Midwest District Council 100.00
Milwaukee Guild 50.00
Gary Guild 25.00
\$3,225.00

... Deadlock Continues At St. Paul

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This Sunday's edition will be a 32-page paper with a run of 40,000. Advertising for the edition was shut off last Wednesday when the demand hit the peak of capacity.

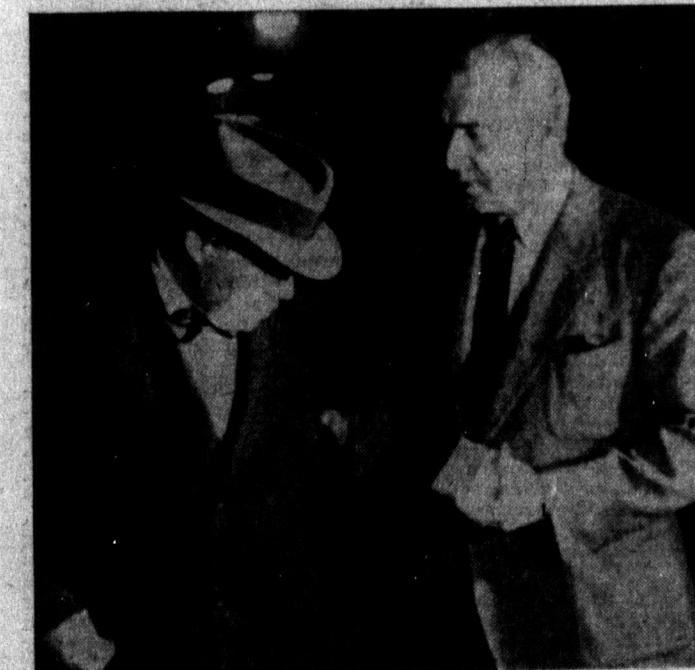
The Sentinel's heaviest advertising is classified. Thousands of persons personally come into the Strike Headquarters advertising offices, 430 Globe Bldg., to bring in their ads. Determination of the public to help the Sentinel has been one of the most encouraging signs to Guildsmen.

John R. Finnegan, president of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild and editorial writer for the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, said the Guild is not carrying on a sympathy strike, but

is striking because of its own grievances.

The Guild is asking management for a \$6 weekly pay increase for all its 350 members as well as a dues checkoff; five-day week for all country circulation supervisors; a fair employment practices clause; a two-week increase in severance pay to 32 weeks; improvement in the higher classification pay and leveling off of a number of inequities. The Guild proposal is for a one-year contract.

Helping the St. Paul unit in its strike effort are Bob Bruner, international representative from Terre Haute, Ind., and J. William Hatz, ANG director of organization.



Arrested: Repeated dodging of court summonses came to an end for John Fox, former publisher of the defunct Boston Post, when a detective, right, nabbed him on a default warrant in Suffolk Superior Court.

—United Press Photo

'57 Review: Highlights Of The Guild's Year

Summarized below is a month by month review of major happenings in the American Newspaper Guild during 1957, as taken from the files of the Guild Reporter.

JANUARY—Erie Dispatch suspended after sale to Erie Times. New morning daily—The News—launched. . . 85 Guild members dropped in economy layoffs at Philadelphia Daily News. . . Joseph H. Daoust, Detroit, named ANG pension consultant. . . Lima Guild prepares for contract renewal talks with Lima News. . . 450-member Guild at Vancouver Sun votes to affiliate with ANG.

Toronto first local to take part in Guild-wide Group Insurance plan. . . Heywood Brown Award for 1956 to be judged by Martin Agronsky, radio-TV newsmen; Dr. Ralph D. Casey, director of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, and Thomas Griffith, a senior editor of Time-magazine.

FEBRUARY—Heywood Brown Room, library and conference room at ANG headquarters, dedicated in memory of Guild's first president. . . International Executive Board sets conditions for issuance of charter to a national Wire Service Guild. . . IEB condemns State Department for punishing newsmen traveling in Red China.

Wallace Turner and William Lambert of Portland Oregonian win 1956 Brown Award for stories on attempts to make Portland an "open city" for racket operations. . . IEB invites "the filing of formal charges against the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild" for violating a contract at Vallejo after Board had refused permission to sign. . . Lima News management proposes new contract which would wipe out Guild gains.

MARCH—Second Vancouver group—275 at Province—votes to enter ANG. . . New model pension plan outlined at first ANG pension conference at Chicago. . . New Orleans seeks arbitration of firing of item music critic Irving Potet after he had signed petition for integration on buses in the city. . . Lima News management puts contract proposals on "take it or leave it" basis.

APRIL—Third Vancouver Guild—Herald—votes 33 to 1 for ANG affiliation. . . ANG charter presented to Vancouver Newspaper Guild. . . President Collis appears before Senate committee to protest State Department ban on travel by reporters in Red China. . . New United Press agreement hits \$150 top minimum. . . Boston wins arbitration clause, \$3 to \$8 two-year wage hikes, after strike vote at Herald-Traveler. . . N. Y. State Court of Appeals holds Brooklyn Eagle severance pay dispute to be arbitrable. . . Guild chosen by editorial and circulation employees at Peoria (Ill.) Journal Star.

MAY—Guild members strike Lima News as negotiations for renewal contract prove futile; crafts join walkout; civic leaders plan new daily. . . ANG membership passes 29,000 mark. . . Toronto Guild certified in five additional departments at Globe & Mail. . . IEB schedules hearings on charges of constitutional violations in bargaining procedure by SFONG, Detroit and Madison. . . JUNE—ANG ends financial year \$20,000 in black. . . Vancouver Herald suspends; Sun and Province form new joint production company. . . INS-IMP agreement sets \$150 top minimum after strike vote authorization. . . IEB urges merger of Guild Reporter and Research & Information Department.

New Daily—The Citizen—launched in Lima employing striking Guild and craft union employees as community unit to oppose R. C. Hoiles' News. . . Hawaii Guild chosen in business departments of Honolulu Advertiser.

JULY—24th annual ANG convention adopts wage goals of \$200 weekly for experienced key personnel, \$100 for beginners in those jobs and for all other adult employees.

President Collis, Executive Vice President Parson and Secretary-Treasurer Perlik elected without opposition. . . Six regional vice presidents elected without opposition: John H. Thompson of Boston, Richard Lane of Memphis, James B. Woods of St. Louis, Jack Howard of SFONG, Wilfred Alexander of New York and Eric R. I. Candron of Ottawa. . . 10

candidates nominated for vice president at large.

Constitution changed to validate chartering of national Wire Service Guild. . . Record budget of \$462,769 adopted. . . Proposed merger of Guild Reporter and Research & Information Department rejected by convention. . . Roy Cummings of Hawaii named winner of Wilbur E. Bode Memorial Award for outstanding local Guild work.

SFONG, Detroit and Madison reprimanded by IEB and directed to follow constitutional bargaining procedures after hearings on charges against the locals.

Peoria Guild granted charter. . . membership passes 30,000 mark. . . New York Guild negotiates \$177.50 top minimum at Newsweek. . . New Lima Citizen posts quick gains in circulation and advertising over Hoiles paper.

AUGUST—ANG establishes commingled pension trust with Pittsburgh as first participating local. . . Detroit publishes close city's three dailies after Independent Mailers strike News. . . 800 Boston Guild members locked out in city-wide strike by ITU Mailers.

SEPTEMBER—Boston Guildsmen back on jobs as papers resume publication and Mailers agree to submit wage claims to arbitration. . . Guild leadership in Detroit helps effect settlement of city-wide newspaper shutdown.

Six win elections as ANG vice presidents at large: Frances D'Hot of Detroit, James B. Eagan of New York, Harvey H. Wing of SFONG, Thomas J. Murphy of Rochester, I. Michael Segel of Philadelphia and Ed Marcinia of Chicago.

Lima Guild negotiates initial contract with Lima Citizen. Strike continues at Hoiles-owned News.

OCTOBER—\$65,000 in income tax refunds go to Philadelphia members as a result of action advised by Guild. . . Wire Services select Ray Mann, international representative, as wire service administrator. . . Ed Scott resigns as Detroit executive secretary; local seeks successor. . . Five New York units approve pension plan.

NOVEMBER—New IEB organizes for two-year term. . . SFONG works out major points of city-wide pension plan. . . Toronto Star, advertising department

12-Month Summary Of Labor Progress

A month by month review of major developments in labor during 1957, excerpted from the files of Press Associates, Inc., is presented below:

JANUARY—AFL-CIO President George Meany suspends two Federal labor officers in Chicago and Philadelphia on charges of maladministration. . . Trade unionists aid Hungarian refugees. . . Hotel union wins Miami Beach pact. . . California unions fight local and county "right-to-work" ordinances. . . Special Senate investigation committee, under chairmanship of Senator John McClellan (D. Ark.) to probe improper practices in labor and management fields. . . Rubber workers call boycott against O'Sullivan Heels.

FEBRUARY—AFL-CIO Executive Council adopts three ethical practices codes against corruption and communism. . . International Ladies Garment Workers demand new safety measures as fire kills and burns workers in New Haven, Conn. . . United Auto Workers mark 20th anniversary of sitdown strikes. . . Virginia coal mine explosion kills 37 members of UMW. . . Unemployment rises to nearly 8 million. . . Senator Goldwater fails in move to pin "right-to-work" on civil rights bill.

MARCH—McClellan committee opens hearings on alleged relations between Teamster officials and racketeers in Portland, Ore. . . AFL-CIO radiation hazards conference demands federal action in safety field. . . Secretary of Labor Mitchell asks for expansion of minimum wage to 2.5 million more workers; labor wants 10 million more covered. . . Idaho licks "right-to-work" measure but bill passes in Indiana despite labor opposition. . . FBI arrests James R. Hoffa on charges of bribing attorney for McClellan Committee. . . AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee starts hearings on charges against Bakery Workers.

APRIL—Teamster President Dave



Honors In Gary: Page One awards from the Gary Guild went this year to Joseph LaFleur, standing left, for 15 years work as an FBI counterespionage; Mrs. Mildred Harter Wirt, standing, for 40 years service in the school system, and to Terry Schutte, seated, for three years service as Guild secretary. At right is Carroll Vertrees, local vice president, and seated is Paul A. Schutte, president.

votes Guild, 94-77. . . Doris Fleeson gives Twin Cities Newspaper Guild Memorial Lecture.

DECEMBER—Constitutional Assembly of Wire Service Guild members meets conditions set by IEB for chartering of national Wire Service Guild; adopts budget and bylaws, elects provisional officers and sets \$5.75 dues ceiling; Millman to be first president. . . Guild fights 22 firings at United Press. . . Supreme Court refuses to review lower court decision that Brooklyn Eagle severance pay suit is arbitrable.

Twin Cities Guild launches strike for new contract at St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press. . . Young Peoria Guild prepares to strike for initial contract after Journal Star management reneges on agreement. . . 25 Guild members lose jobs as Inquirer buys Philadelphia Daily News. . . 1957 Brown Award to be judged by Irving Dillard of St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Norton Mockridge, city editor of New York World-Telegram & Sun, and Herbert L. Block, cartoonist for Washington Post & Times-Herald. . . Vancouver Guild seeks executive officer.

Beck takes 8th Amendment when questioned by McClellan Committee on handling of union funds. . . AFL-CIO Executive Council suspends Beck. . . Study shows 75 percent of American workers earn less than "commonly accepted" budget standard. . . NLRB examines blames company for violence in Ohio telephone strike. . . Senate probes look into violence in Scranton, Pa. . . New survey shows pension programs have increased 85 percent since 1950.

MAY—Senator McClellan criticized for introducing "right-to-work" rider to civil rights bill. . . O'Sullivan strike marks first anniversary. . . Beck indicted for income tax evasion. . . McClellan committee completes Beck probe, charges he "misused" union trust in 52 ways. . . Civil Government unions open all-out drive for pay raise, union recognition. . . AFL-CIO Council ousts Beck, suspends Laundry Workers.

JUNE—Pennsylvania gives state employees right to organize. . . Distillery Workers and Allied Industrial Workers placed on one year probation. . . Supreme Court frees UAW's John Watkins in historic civil liberties decision. . . Social Security beneficiaries now number 10 million. . . Supreme Court rules arbitration clauses enforceable. . . Labor fights national gas bill which would cost consumers \$1 billion. . . Teamster Vice President Brewster convicted of contempt of Senate.

JULY—UAW President Walter Reuther calls for full welfare fund disclosures; proposes 4-point plan to protect funds. . . ILO's ban on slave labor wins 10-year fight of U. S. unions. . . Only one city family in six can afford new house, survey shows. . . AFL-CIO moves to resolve jurisdictional issues between industrial and craft unions. . . Meat Cutters win four-year battle for compulsory poultry

(Continued on Page 5)

UAW Sees Kohler Strike 'Turning' As Boycott Cuts Firm's Business

Sheboygan, Wis.—Officials of the United Auto Workers, in a year-end review of the Kohler strike, predicted that the union's cause has reached the turning point and that "the currents of time now favor our union." The strike committee and executive board of Local 833 held a special year-end meeting on the 1,367th day of the strike to hear reports on the past year's activities and review the union's prospects for the year ahead.

Harvey Kitzman, UAW Region 10 Director, said that reports from the strike leaders "contain convincing proof that the legal primary boycott of Kohler products is increasingly effective. . . The company sold less, shipped less and produced less in 1957 than it did in 1956. In addition, whatever the company did sell was usually at discounts of 20 to 30 percent, and in some cases we have information of discounts ranging to 50 percent. Despite these efforts, however, the company did less business than in the preceding year. . .

"The past year also saw a crushing blow to Kohler when the NLRB trial examiner rendered his decision finding the company guilty on eleven major counts of violating the Taft-Hartley Act by prolonging the strike in its refusal to bargain. . . The UAW had offered a settlement with the Kohler company

based on the recommendations in the findings of Trial Examiner George Downing. The company not only refused the settlement, but said it would appeal the findings. . .

The UAW also objects to certain findings of the examiner under which 43 Kohler strikers will remain fired, but made the settlement offer nevertheless. . .

Kitzman said additional legal procedures may be undertaken against the company "on the theory that if they want legalities instead of settlements, we'll give them all the legalities they want and then some. . .

Downing's 137-page report, the result of two years of hearings and 22,000 pages of testimony, blamed the company for prolonging the strike through unfair labor practices. . .

His chief recommendations were: . . . Immediate resumption of negotiations between company and union. . .

• Kohler to cease discouraging union membership; cease threatening and promising benefits in grievance handling. . .

• Kohler to furnish the UAW with wage information requested. . . Kohler to offer jobs and back pay to some strikers discharged since Nov. 22, 1954. . .

• Kohler to offer re-employment to almost all strikers at the end of the strike and pay them from five days after they apply for reinstatement. . .

• Kohler to fire the strike-breakers except for 43 replacements for 43 strikers "lawfully discharged." . .

The examiner found that the strike began as an economic one over a new contract but that Kohler converted it into an unfair labor practice strike in June 1954 by its actions in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. . .

"What the evidence showed," the Trial Examiner wrote, "was that the facility was due to Respondent's (the Kohler Co.) deliberate contriving; that Respondent was bargaining not to reach but to avoid agreement; that it was seeking the Union's complete capitulation, not simply for a normal contract term, but that pursuant to its announced intention to teach the union a lesson (for having called the strike), it envisioned a settlement which would bring the company 20 years of labor peace, as had the 1934 strike. . .

"Thus, as charged by the Union at one point during the September meetings, Respondent was seeking to bargain for posterity, not for the terms of a contract. Instead of bargaining in good faith with intent to reach an agreement, Respondent was intent on penalizing the union for having started the strike; and the penalty was not to be simple capitulation on contract terms but the reduction of the Union to impotency as an effective bargaining representative of their employees. . .

Study Financing Of Labor's Daily

The Guild and seven other international unions were represented at a meeting of a committee seeking a solution to the financial problems of Labor's Daily in the hope of keeping the publication alive. . .

The five-year-old paper which circulates across the country from publishing facilities at Bettendorf, Iowa, is owned by the International Typographical Union. It now has a national circulation of about 10,000 copies, the ITU reports. . .

The paper has stated it is no longer able to continue publishing the paper and will have to close it down unless other arrangements are worked out soon. . .

Represented at the committee meeting which explored the possibilities of such other arrangements, besides the Guild, were the State, County & Municipal Workers, the Auto Workers, the Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, the Insurance Workers, the Upholsterers Union and the Broadcast Employees. . .

Leaders of several other unions who had expressed interest in keeping the paper publishing sent regrets that they were unable to attend. . .

ANG Secretary - Treasurer Charles A. Perlik Jr. represented the Guild at the first meeting of the group, which designated a subcommittee to draft a plan of ownership for the paper to be considered at the next meeting of the full body, January 15. . .

The Guild, UAW, IUE and State, County & Municipal Workers are represented on the subcommittee, which met on January 6. . .

ITU President Woodruff Randolph told the group the Bettendorf printing plant could be purchased for about \$200,000. In the alternative, about 50,000 subscriptions would be needed to break even financially under the present auspices. . .

Robert L. Ryan

San Francisco, Calif.—Robert L. Ryan, 67, formerly of The Chronicle staff, died last month after a heart attack. . . He had been active in Guild organization in the early years of the Seattle local. . .

Swapped: Charles Goodman, reporter for the San Jose Mercury-News, standing, discusses exchange fellowships with a man who knows, John Gay Davies, deputy editor of the Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales. Davies recently spent part of his fellowship on the Mercury-News staff, and Goodman, president of the Guild's California-Nevada District Council, will go to Great Britain next spring for his end of the exchange. . .

New Orleans Item Ordered To Arbitrate Firing Case

New Orleans, La.—The a first round in the local's attempt to require the new arbitration in the firing last Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry, of the U. S. District Court, ruled against a motion by Item council to dismiss the Guild's case, and said an injunction would issue, ordering Item management to comply with the arbitration clause in the Guild contract. . .

Item attorneys said the decision would be appealed. . . Potet's dismissal followed promptly a disclosure by the Item's rival daily, the Times-Picayune, that he had been among some 125 signers of a petition seeking to halt racial segregation on New Orleans bus lines. The Guild protested the stated grounds for the dismissal, and then fulfilled the procedure called for in the contract for the processing of grievances to arbitration. Management balked at arbitration, and the Guild went to court. . .

The hearing before Judge Christenberry was last August 27, and his decision was announced late last month. . .

... Labor's Year In Review

(Continued from Page 4)

OCTOBER—Teamsters elect Hoffa as president, face showdown with AFL-CIO. . . 15 rail unions take strike vote as Santa Fe resists union shop. . . NLRB examiner charges Kohler company with prolonging strike, unfair practices. . . UAW urges action to curb use of race hatreds in representation elections. . . Mitchell, McClellan urge action to curb union-busting employers. . .

UAW wins tentative approval of Meany in cleanup effort. . . Labor victories scored in fall elections. . . UAW acquitted on charges it used union funds in politics. . . Bakery Workers suspended by AFL-CIO convention expels Teamsters, Bakery Workers, Laundry Workers. . . New bakery union formed under AFL-CIO banner. . . McClellan committee probes alleged labor racketeering and violence in Tennessee. . . Subway strike hits New York City, ties up traffic for week. . . Transport union wins bargaining election on New York subways. . . Labor leaders wary economy in trouble as new year approaches. . .

NOVEMBER—Teamsters vote to ask AFL-CIO convention to countermand suspension action by Council. . . AFL-CIO again warns of weakness in economy; layoffs rise. . . Sears Roebuck victory admits anti-union skulduggery with Shefferman. . . IUE presses drive to bar use of race hatreds in representation elections. . . Mitchell, McClellan urge action to curb union-busting employers. . . UAW wins tentative approval of Meany in cleanup effort. . . Labor victories scored in fall elections. . . UAW acquitted on charges it used union funds in politics. . . Bakery Workers suspended by AFL-CIO convention expels Teamsters, Bakery Workers, Laundry Workers. . . New bakery union formed under AFL-CIO banner. . . McClellan committee probes alleged labor racketeering and violence in Tennessee. . . Subway strike hits New York City, ties up traffic for week. . . Transport union wins bargaining election on New York subways. . . Labor leaders wary economy in trouble as new year approaches. . .

(Continued on Page 5)

Series On Hoiles vs. Lima First Brown Award Entry

A two-part story on the hostile relations of Publisher R. C. Hoiles with the citizens of Lima, Ohio, is the first entry in the competition for the Guild's 1957 Heywood Brown Memorial Award. . . The series is written by Jack Ballantine, state editor of the Cleveland Press, who found that in Lima Hoiles was "a man nobody likes." The owner of Freedom Newspapers Inc., which had purchased the Lima News a year before, Hoiles quickly antagonized the entire community by opposing public ownership of schools, library, roads, and a host of other things he labelled "socialistic." . . Ballantine wrote his series on Hoiles before the Guild and craft unions struck the Lima paper last May 1. . . Other early candidates for the

Guild's annual award honoring the crusading columnist who was its first president include Anthony J. Disantis, reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, with a series on the rise of James R. Hoffa in the Teamsters Union, and Charles Denton of International News Service, with a series on the effects of the great drought which made a new dust bowl of five western states last winter. . . Judges for the seventeenth annual competition will be Irving Dillard of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Norton Mockridge, city editor of the New York World-Telegram & Sun, and Herbert L. Block (Herblock), editorial cartoonist for the Washington Post & Times-Herald, who is himself a past winner of the award. . .

1957 Brown Award

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1958. . . SEND entries to the Brown 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 Brown," 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, Brown Award Chairman

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. \$3 per year. Single copy 15c.

Guild Reporter deadline at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.: letters, advertising and features the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.

Re-entered as second-class matter July 30, 1956, Washington, D. C., Post Office, under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1949.

Vol. XXV—No. 2 Jan. 10, 1958

Better Late . . .

Let's have a "right-to-be-late" law. It's not as silly as it first appears. After all, if the "right-to-work" laws which 18 states now have adopted can bar certain employment conditions agreed upon between management and unions, why not have other laws to bar other conditions of employment?

And the most onerous of the conditions, surely, is the requirement that a worker before he is hired must agree to come to work at a time specified by his boss—in agreement, of course, with the union.

What, we ask, is the payment of dues to a union which bargains pay raises and improved conditions compared to the vicious enslavement of the time sheet?

Obviously there must be an under-the-table deal between unscrupulous employers and certain union leaders (who shall go unnamed here) to exploit the workers into marching side-by-side, all at once, into the plant or office.

If that isn't regimentation, what is?

And who's responsible? The union bosses, that's who. There are laws, not to mention insurance, which protect people who are accident-prone. But what of the poor worker who is lateness-prone?

This, we suggest, is a workers' cause worthy of the championship of such upholders as Senators Knowland and Goldwater. Unfortunately, these two gentlemen now are absorbed in a passionate effort to prevent contracts which guarantee union security. "Right-to-work" laws, they call them.

That's being a little picky, in our opinion.

Think big, Senators!

Get behind our movement to enact "right-to-be-late" laws. It won't be difficult or demanding. You simply take the existing laws on "right-to-work," change a few words and there you have it.

Take the Indiana law for example. It starts off:

"It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Indiana that membership or non-membership in a labor organization should not be made a condition to the right to work or to become an employee or to continue in the employment of any employer . . ."

Now we make the substitutions and we get:

"It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Indiana that reporting to work on time or not reporting to work on time should not be made a condition to the right to work or to become an employee or to continue in the employment of any employer . . ."

Fred Hartley, move over. Here comes the National "Right-to-be-Late" Committee.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

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

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WM. J. FARSON

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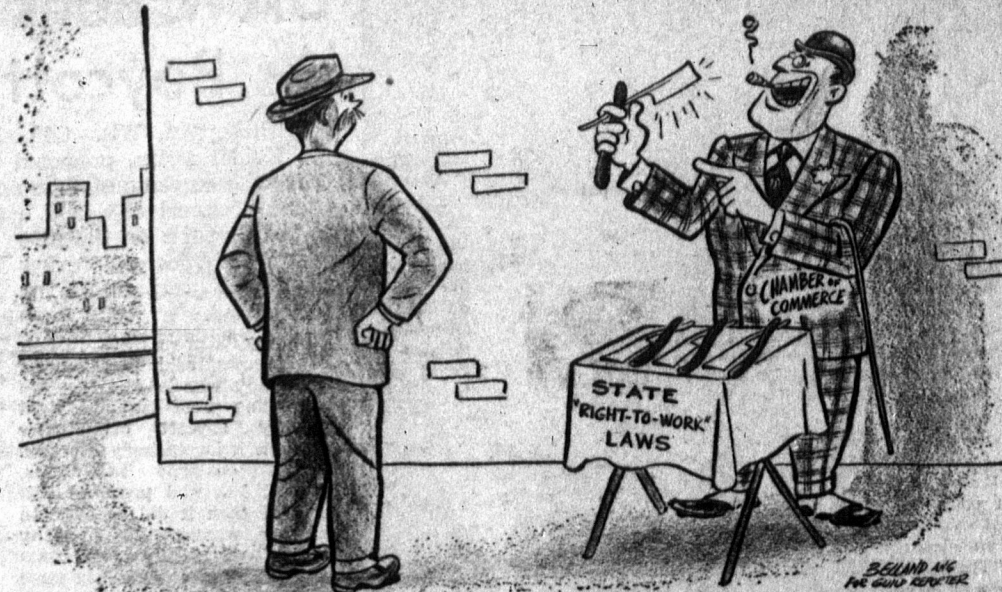
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'Yessirree, Sharp Enough To Cut Your Own Throat!'



IT SEEMS TO US

Guild Stands To Lose

When Letters Abuse

TORONTO, ONT.

My dear editor:

One expects something better

Than barren abuse

In an ANG letter:

A reasoned reply

With a soupçon of wit,

Or does Hartford run dry

When the biter is bit?

Who stands to gain

From such comment ill-willed?

Not Hartford nor Laming—

The loser's the Guild.

HUGH LAMING

Canadian WS Guild

"Conspiracy Theory"

VS. A Sense of Humor

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: Regarding Les Fim-

gan's sanctimoniously approving

tale of the 65 stiff-necked Eng-

lish union men who went on

strike because the boss gave a

slowing-down worker a pair of

roller skates, I find it difficult

to believe that in any group of 65

unionists, even British ones, there

should not be at least one with

a sense of humor.

Does Fimagan propose that

Guildsmen strike every time

their editors perpetrate a gag?

If so, he's certainly no newspa-

perman, for newsmen tradition-

ally enjoy a joke, even the crude

ones for which the city room is

famed.

Unfortunately, little of the

Guild Reporter sounds as if it's

written by working newspaper-

men. Do you invariably recruit

your "news writers" from among

union shop papers' editorialists,

that agitated breed of men who

scorn full reporting and the ideal

of objectivity in favor of the

conspiracy theory, i.e., the ob-

session that behind every man-

agement word and act is a cal-

culation designed to bedevil the

worker?

When exempt editors stop

playing jokes on Guild newsmen,

and vice versa, labor-manage-

ment relations are indeed bad.

RICHARD P. WILSON, JR.

NY Guild, Mirror unit.

Letters shall be limited to 300

words and shall avoid libel and

subjects detrimental to the Guild.

Members subjected to personal at-

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Guild BOOKSHELF

KHRUSHCHEV OF THE

UKRAINE, Victor Alexandrov,

Philosophical Library, New

York City, 216 pp. \$4.75.

No one today questions the

dominance of Khrushchev, who

as "Mr. K." charmed the Britons

into grudging admiration of the

man who then was the first sec-

retary of the Communist Party.

It was on that London occasion

that the Russian-born newsmen,

Victor Alexandrov, first met the

subject of this book, and the

author evidently then recognized

the caliber of the man who now

heads the world's most powerful

dictatorship.

The book is the result of long,

difficult digging into a past rec-

ord which the subject may have

had excellent reason to want to

conceal. It's a good job of re-

search, and while it's no primer

on Russian affairs, it will help

the reader to understand some-

what more completely the how

and why of the present Soviet

leader and his rise to power.

NO DOGS IN CHINA, William

Kimmond, University of To-

ronto Press, 211 pp. \$4.50.

Thanks to a myopic policy in

our State Department, U. S.

newsmen are still unable to let

the American people know what

goes on behind the Bamboo

Curtain of Red China.

No such taboos are found in

Canada, a circumstance to

which we are directly indebted

for this book by Toronto Guilds-

man William Kimmond. His

newspaper, the Globe & Mail,

sent him to China last spring for

a four-month write-as-you-go

tour. His stories appeared,

through syndication, in a few

dailies in the United States, but

this compilation of the dis-

patches puts them together for

the edification of a wider

audience.

The title derives from the

revealing truth behind the ab-

sence of dogs—they have to be

fed, in a land still haunted by

periodic famine.

Kimmond is unpretentious, dis-

claiming qualifications as an

economist, sociologist or philoso-

pher. He is, instead, a reporter.

(Continued on Page 8)

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Of Retrenchment And Higher Pay

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS

ANG President

Was your pay cut when you came to work this

morning?

Of course, it wasn't. And the principal reason

is that you belong to a union.

Pay cuts are happening. The business recession

or depression—pick your own word—is bringing

back the good old days of busi-

ness retrenchment.

Just before the new year

started, the employees of one

large airplane manufacturer in

the East got these sad tidings:

2,000 persons laid off; 30 percent

pay cut for the unorganized

white collar workers.

Another firm, operating from

Texas to New York State, went

through a similar pattern. Pays

of the unorganized workers were

cut from 25 to 40 percent.

"Three-quarters of a loaf is better than nothing,"

commented one of the bosses responsible for the

pay slashes. But there were no cuts in the pays

of the unionized employees who had a contract.

In the days before the American Newspaper

Information On



'RIGHT-TO-WORK'

A PROGRAM FOR YOUR LOCAL UNION EDUCATION COMMITTEE

As many writers on this subject have indicated, "right to work" is a catchy phrase. Everyone is for it—in the abstract. Because of its popular appeal, and the completely misleading way in which supporters of anti-union security legislation use the phrase, local education committees should plan an extended program to meet this threat. Use of the various materials suggested in the following article from AFL-CIO Education News and Views, and elsewhere on this page, will help you get started.

In states where there are "right-to-work" laws, labor will work in the state legislature to repeal them; in other states business and some farm groups will try to pass new "right-to-work" laws. To some extent the outcome will be determined by how well you do your educational work.

What Is It?

At the present, a "right-to-work" law is a state law that bars union security. It prohibits the union and management from enforcing a union security provision in a collective bargaining contract.

Union Security

Union security is a provision in a collective bargaining contract that makes membership in the union (or payment of dues to the union) a condition of remaining on the job. There are various forms of union security provisions. They fall into the following types:

- (1) Closed Shop—Workers must be members of the union at the time they are hired and must remain members of the union while they are on the job.
- (2) Union Shop—Workers need not be union members when hired, but they must join the union within a specified time after starting a job and must remain members while on that job. (Called the Guild Shop in ANG, this type is part of the Guild's mandatory collective bargaining program.)
- (3) Maintenance of Membership—Workers who are members of the union at a specific time after the contract is signed, and all who later join the union, must remain members in good standing for the duration of the contract.

Taft-Hartley Act

The Taft-Hartley Act, a national law, makes the closed shop illegal throughout the country, although it permits other types of union security. But Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley says that the states may bar all forms of union security, including the union shop and maintenance of membership. In other words, it is Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act that makes it legal for states to enact "right-to-work" laws.

What About Contracts?

Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act bars the strict enforcement of a closed shop provision. It also makes it possible for the states to bar other types of union security as well. There are eighteen "right-to-work" states in which all types of union security are outlawed.

If you work in a company with plants in different states, it works out this way: A union shop provision can be enforced in the Pennsylvania plant, but it cannot be enforced in Alabama, which is a "right-to-work" state.

Why Union Security?

The overwhelming majority of union members want a union security provision in their collective bargaining contracts. Some reasons for union security are the following:

- (1) Union Benefits—such as wage increases, gains in fringe benefits, and taking care of employee grievances—are enjoyed by all workers in the group. Why shouldn't all workers in the group, therefore, contribute to the union that brings benefits to all of them?
- (2) In the average place of work, there is a continuous turnover of employees, with new employees being hired constantly. Without union security, it is possible that union membership can be cut down to a minority of the employees within a short time—especially if the employer tries to undermine the union.

Union Security vs. Individual Liberty

Union security is not a violation of the individual worker's liberty, as we understand it in the United States. The individual worker's wages and his job rights are protected by the union and by the collective bargaining contract with the employer. Union security is only one among many conditions of employment—such as reporting for work on time and permitting the employer to deduct federal income taxes and old-age sur-

vivor's insurance contributions from the pay check.

Furthermore, union security is based on the idea of majority rule. All workers in the group should contribute to the union that is supported by a majority of workers in the group, that is recognized by the employer as the representative of all the workers in the group, and that brings benefits to all of them.

"Right-to-work" laws do not guarantee anybody a job or protect workers against layoffs. Their true meaning is shown by the considered way in which they have been applied to weaken the union in strike situations.

Beyond Union Security

Many "right-to-work" laws go much further than limiting union security and the check-off. The South Carolina law, for example, even makes it illegal for a union member to use "violent or insulting language" toward scabs. Calling a scab a scab (or a scab a scab) can get you and the local fined up to \$1,000 in that state. And you can be jailed for as long as 30 days.

The law also permits scabs to sue you and the union for actual wages lost during a legal strike and also for an unlimited amount of "punitive damages."

During a strike, picketing is illegal, not only if it actually interferes with scabbing, but even if it seems to be a "threat to obstruct or interfere."

Virginia Law

The anti-union nature of "right-to-work" laws is clearly seen in the case of the current strike of the AFL-CIO Rubber Workers against the O'Sullivan head in Winchester, Va. The company hired out-of-state strikebreakers. Pickets watched these scabs enter and leave the gates. Once in a while words would pass between strikers and scabs.

In Virginia, as in South Carolina, you can go to jail for calling a man a scab, and some people have. But the scabs can call union men anything that comes into their heads and the unionists can't do anything about it.

Suits Against Unions

Damage suits for a total of \$1,500,000 have been filed against the AFL-CIO Automobile Workers by 30 employees at Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company (Wolverine Tube Division) in Decatur, Ala.

She was joined by 19 other employees in court action against the local and international union for a total of \$240,000 damages.

She claimed the union should pay her because: (1) Threatened in person to throw stones at her for strikebreaking; (2) Threatened her by phone; (3) Insulted her.

All these things she claimed caused her emotional disturbance and therefore interfered with her "right-to-work."

As noted above, she also claims the union deprived her of her livelihood because the company used the strike as an excuse to liquidate the mill.

So, under some "right-to-work" laws a union treasury can be wiped out because of actions over which it has no control—actions by individuals, and even by the company from which it is trying to win justice.

This case has not yet been decided finally. It depends on what the United States Supreme Court does in the UAW case cited above.

The 'Right-to-Work'—What Does It Mean?

Who knows what a "right-to-work" law is?

Apparently only a fraction of the voting population has any idea what the high-sounding, misleading phrase really means.

In a recent survey in California, where proposed "right-to-work" legislation is becoming a hot issue in the 1958 gubernatorial campaign, 44 percent of the voters questioned confessed they "knew absolutely nothing about it. 15 percent said it had something to do with unions and 8 percent thought it was a civil rights measure.

Only 33 percent indicated some familiarity with the issues.

A similar pattern was discovered among a selected group whose members presumably are more informed than the average person.

A group of 125 law students at Northwestern University was given a questionnaire to test their knowledge and opinions of various current legal issues. Spaced among the questions were these two:

• If a company and a union agree voluntarily that all employees represented by the union

in the plant should become members of the union, should such an agreement be permitted by law? Yes, said 84 students. The rest (41) said no.

• Are you in favor of the so-called state "right-to-work" laws? Yes, 86 answered, and 45 said no.

Commented Work, Catholic labor paper published in Chicago: "The test is one bit of evidence for what we've long suspected: that most people have little idea of what the 'right-to-work' laws are all about. The first question contains a definition of the very thing a 'right-to-work' law would forbid: under it a company and a union could NOT agree voluntarily that all employees represented by the union

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Pension Parley: ANG Pension Consultant Joseph H. Daoust, left, addresses a negotiating session between the St. Louis Guild and Post-Dispatch management on the local's proposal for a supplement to the existing Pulitzer Publishing Company pension plan. Daoust has also been retained by the St.

Louis Guild as consultant. At his left are Local Executive Secretary Rollin Everett, and Ray Kringer of the Guild bargaining team. Management representatives are at the right. In the foreground are some of the 73 observers who visited the sessions.

—Photo by Lester Linck, Post-Dispatch

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

More On Cutlines

By LEO SOLOMON

I was glad to note that at the National Press Photographers Association's Rochester Photo Conference discussion of picture captions was on the agenda. Also earlier this year captions came up for review at the University of Miami (Florida) Short Course.

All of us agree that a photograph needs a caption to make it a newspaper. Too long professional discussions of press photography have concerned themselves with the theory and the mechanics of producing a picture, neglecting the necessity for accompanying caption.

I'd like to set down some views here with the hope they will provide stimulus for further discussion of captions in this column. I am not under-rating all the other factors that go into the making of pictorial news. All I'm trying to do is set captions, or cutlines if you prefer, in their proper perspective and importance. The ultimate aim should be better reading under, alongside or over newspaper pictures.

One thing, often lost to sight, is that there is no simple standard for captions that governs all publications. On the same paper caption techniques and appearance will vary between the news columns and the Sunday magazine. For further differences we could mention sports sections, daily feature pages and Sunday Rotos.

Of course styles and content vary between publications in the same classification, between full-size and tabloids and between both those and the weekly, bi-weekly and monthly magazines.

There is another difference often overlooked. Caption writing for a picture agency is quite different from writing cut-lines for a publication.

These differences are all to the good. It would be a mighty dull press, if style and content were uniform.

While captions are necessary, I have always felt that they should not be over-played. That applies to appearance, size of type and content. If cutline gets more attention than picture, something is radically wrong. Probably, if a clever line is remembered longer than the picture it should complement, there should have been a better photo in that space.

Basic reason for a cutline is to supply information that the reader cannot get from the photograph. The ideal newspaper, of course, should be one that requires no caption. I have yet to see one. If you have and can cite publication and date, don't keep it secret.

Granting that the ideal is almost impossible, what should a cutline say and how should it say it?

First let's talk about "do's." Picture cutlines should give names, places and whatever else is essential to the reader's understanding of the story the picture tells. They should contain all the news that just looking at the picture doesn't get over.

Don't misunderstand me. I am not advocating dull, pedestrian caption writing. Lively, well written cutlines help. So does an occasional wise crack.

Conversely, mention of anything that is obvious should be omitted from the cutline. There can't be a hard and fast rule.

Take a picture of a ship on fire. Every reader can see that it's a ship burning. The picture by itself cannot tell him the name of the ship, where and what caused the blaze, lives lost, did it sink, etc. Pet peeves that still raise the blood pressure are the cliches: "photo shows,"

"shown here," "above photo" and their variants. They may be necessary once in a while, but I'm hard to convince.

The Photo Agencies have a different caption problem. Such captions have to do double duty. Ideally they should be so written that they can be set without change. At the same time they should contain complete information, often more words than will fit into cutline space. Exceptions of course are pictures moved on the wires at the same time as stories.

The Photo Agencies know that editors can cut caption words, but in most instances there is difficulty and delay if complete caption information is lacking. Picture series offer a chance for compromise. A single round-up general caption will permit short individual cutlines.

Deliberately I have avoided mention of type styles and layouts as they affect captions. Here I'll vote for the widest individuality, my only reservation is: Don't let type overwhelm the picture. I'm happy that "heads" above photos are waning.

Cleveland Ball Set For Jan. 17

Cleveland, Ohio — The Cleveland Guild's Page One Ball will go to press Jan. 17 in the Tudor Arms Hotel, with 1,200 guests expected.

Sponsored jointly by Guild Local 1 and the Cleveland Press Club, the ball this year will have several new features, including selection of Miss Photoflash. The beauty contest is a project of the Cleveland Newspaper Photographers Association and the winner will compete in the National Press Photographers Association beauty contest.

Fifty door prizes will be offered. One will be an automobile and another a trip to New York. Charlie Spivak's Orchestra will play for dancing and there will be a strolling musical trio.

General chairman is Milton Widder, Press columnist and member of the local; co-chairmen are Howard Beaufait, News, a Guild member, for the Press Club, and Sanford Markey, KTVW-TV, representing radio and TV members of the Press Club.

Graflex Awards

The 11th annual Graflex photo contest opened for entries on January 1. The closing date is March 1, with postmarks not later than midnight that date as the absolute deadline.

\$10,000 in cash prizes are offered, and there will be 70 medals, a fellowship and a scholarship awarded.

The news picture classification has been split into two categories. Photographers regularly supplying photographs to daily, weekly newspapers and television in cities under 75,000 will be in one category. The other is for wire, syndicate and magazine cameramen and photographers supplying photos for daily newspapers and television in cities over 75,000.

There are also categories for industrial, professional, non-professional and teen-age photographers. Photographs submitted must have been made with Graflex-made, Ciro-35 or Ciroflex cameras.

Local Balloting Returns

Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis. — Women's Page Editor Jerry Rosenthal has been elected to a second term as president of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild. Others elected: executive vice president, Tony Ingrassia; first vice president, Herb Hansen; second vice president, don Brieger; secretary, Margaret Morison, and treasurer, Audrey Davies.

Executive Board — Editorial, Jerry Cahill, Norb Kontowicz, Ed Bryl, Al Elewitz; Home Delivery — Sherb Stroebel, Ted Kania, Dan Cannon; Street Sales, Len Kryn, Paul Stelluto; Financial and Accounting, Art Clark, Patti Wagner; Advertising — Rose Howard, Bill Fleming, Harold Loppnow; Circulation office, Lorraine Kaczynski; Promotion, Joe Glocka.

Canadian Wire Services

Toronto, Ont. — Philip Calder has been reelected president of the Canadian Wire Service Newspaper Guild, and John Envers has been chosen for another term as treasurer. Both were elected by acclamation. Calder was twice elected as local vice president, and last year became president when Peter Reilly became an international representative and resigned his local office.

Joseph Gibson was chosen secretary, also by acclamation, and two vice presidents were elected in contests. They are Louis Desjardins and Keith Davidson, the former to succeed himself. Envers has been local treasurer since 1954.

San Jose

San Jose, Calif. — Richard McClure is the unopposed choice of the San Jose Guild as president for 1958. He succeeds Dale Lane, who was named to the executive committee as a member-at-large.

McClure had served a term as vice president.

Ruth Martin was reelected treasurer, Carol Wilson was chosen recording secretary and Frank Freeman was returned to office as sergeant-at-arms. In a contest for vice president, Ben Phillips won by a margin of two votes over Bob Hickey.

Other members of the executive committee are Irene Albert, Doris Sherwood, Elva Banks, Dale Cockerill, Bob Crabbe, Dwight Mitchell, Ken Palmer, Jack Ballard and Vern Manning. The last six named were as the result of contests.

Sacramento

Sacramento, Calif. — Charles D. Driscoll, Sacramento Bee police reporter, and Mrs. Frances DuVal, Bee advertising department stenographer, have been reelected to their respective posts of president and secretary-treasurer of the Sacramento Newspaper Guild.

Vice President is Charles Irish; Bee unit chairman is Tom Zanze, and delegate to the California-Nevada District Council is Larry McGhee.

Peoria

Peoria, Ill. — With strike warnings fluttering in the breeze, members of Local 86, American Newspaper Guild, proceeded with regularly scheduled election of officers.

William J. O'Connell Jr., Morning Journal Star political reporter, was elected to succeed Frank Barry, Evening Journal Star reporter.

Other new officers are John Armstrong, Willard Johnson, and Edward Lembeck, vice presidents; William Leighty, secretary; Paul Harris, treasurer, and Alan Harkrader, Russell Lulay and James McCormick, delegates.

Harris and Lulay are circulation department staffers while the rest are newsmen.

Barry and the present officers, however, will continue to serve until the strike is settled and contract signed.

San Diego

San Diego, Calif. — Glenn F. Moon has been elected local president for 1958 by the San Diego Guild, succeeding Thomas L. Crowner. The membership returned David B. Carlsson to another term as treasurer, and named the following new officers:

Vice president, Gerald W.

Goodrum; secretary, Evelyn L. Lee; unit chairman, Glenn R. Dodd.

Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga. — Hugh Schutte and James C. Laxson have been renamed to their respective offices as president and secretary-treasurer of the Atlanta Newspaper Guild.

El Paso

El Paso, Texas — Stephen Barker has succeeded William H. Russell, Jr., as president of the El Paso Guild.

Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo. — Ray Stephens is the new president of the Kansas City local, succeeding Robert S. Gallimore. The local has also combined the posts of secretary and treasurer, naming Leo Marks to the job.

St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo. — Kenneth L. Moore succeeds Herbert L. Monk as local president at St. Louis. The membership returned Norma Stallings as secretary and Frank Suroff as treasurer.

Manchester

Manchester, N. H. — Members of the Manchester Guild have reelected three of their four officers for the new year.

Walter F. Healy, deskman for the Union-Leader, was returned as president. Michael Clark was chosen vice president, a newcomer to Guild office. He is an advertising salesman. Raymond L. Dery, secretary, and Eleanor C. Clark, treasurer, won new terms. Dery is a copy writer in the promotion department and Miss Clark is in classified advertising.

Seattle-Tacoma

Seattle, Wash. — Leonard Itter of the Times' circulation department has been elected president of the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild. George Barnecutt of the Post-Intelligencer is the new secretary and Herb Gauger of the Times was re-elected treasurer.

Vice presidents are Jean Lunzer and Ray Collins of the Post-Intelligencer, Richard Monaghan of the Tacoma-News Tribune and Alan Pratt and Bill Smith of the Times.

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