

The Guild

Reporter

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

Vol. XXV—No. 7 Washington, D. C. Mar. 28, 1958

Guild, CTU Pact In Wire Services

New York City—The newly chartered Wire Service Guild and the newly organized Council of Press Divisions of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (CTU) have established a Joint Wire Service Council to effect "the fullest joint support and cooperation" between the two groups.

The action was taken here at a meeting of the CTU Council and the Executive Committee of the WSG.

The purpose of the new group, with representatives of the two international unions which have members employed by major wire services, was spelled out in a formal resolution approved unanimously by the joint session. Discussion, before the resolu-

tion was approved, centered on the CTU's currently unproductive contract negotiations with United Press management. The need for extended long-range cooperation was cited by spokesmen in both groups.

As approved, the resolution stated:

"Whereas the CTU Council of Press Divisions and the Wire Service Guild Executive Committee realize the necessity of the fullest joint support and cooperation for the welfare and benefits of members of both unions, they hereby form a Joint Wire Service Council.

"The Council shall consist of the CTU Council of Press Divisions and an equal number of Guild representatives appointed by the Wire Service Guild Executive Committee.

"The Joint Council shall have

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Peoria Staff Cutback Follows Strike Peace

Peoria, Ill.—Dismissal of 19 members of the Journal Star—17 of them Guild members—was announced by management less than two weeks after the settlement of the Guild-craft strike against the paper.

A letter from Charles L. Dancy, administrative assistant to the publisher, to William J. O'Connell who recently took over as local Guild president, announced the dismissals.

International Representative Kenneth Byrd and ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter were scheduled to arrive here this week to explore the situation. Byrd represented the ANG throughout the 16 months of organizing and bargaining and the ten-week strike which finally won a first contract with the paper for the Peoria Guild. The Guild's 100 members, and the craft union employees who had joined them on the picket line, returned to work on March 11.

Dancy's letter giving two weeks notice to the Guild of the dismissals said the cutback was "necessary to reduce the force for lack of the need of services."

The letter also pledged payment of accrued vacation and severance pay credits under the contract and said "chief consideration" had been given to length of service in determining the dismissals. Average length of service of the 19 employees, according to the Guild, is between three and four years. One employee has as much as eight years with the paper.

Copies of the letter to the Guild also were mailed to the individual employees, but many of them heard of the cutback first via a television news broadcast. Former Guild President Frank Barry was compelled to break the news to the paper's top columnist that his name had been on the dismissal list.

The company had, moreover,

informed the Guild that in the case of the columnist, who only this week was due to receive a Sigma Delta Chi award for the best column in the Illinois Valley area, two weeks pay would be given in lieu of notice "inasmuch as his duties are solely those of a columnist and it seems pointless to continue the unneeded column for such a short period."

Peoria readers already have started bombarding management with letters and postcards protesting the dropping of the column.

Meany Blasts Report Of Select Committee For Anti-Labor Slant

The McClellan special Senate committee completed its first year of work with a report calling for legislation in five areas involving unions, management or both and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany promptly labeled it "little more than a publicity-seeking document" which despite "qualifiers" had the "net effect" of indicting "the entire labor movement for the sins of a few."

The report, signed by all members of the committee except Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), charged that \$10 million was "stolen or misused" by officials of five unions. It promised further legislative proposals to meet "significant," "widespread" or "flagrant" improprieties and abuses by unions or management.

Meany said the document was a "disgraceful example of the use of sensationalism" and asserted that "anti-labor bias is inherent" in the accusations hurled in a field that "deserves a mature, sober analysis—not a press agent's release."

He said the effect of the report was to "ignore the great strides labor has made to clean

its own house" and declared that the publication, added to the "committee's disgraceful partisan maneuvers" in its hearings on the Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co., "raises grave doubts as to the impartiality, objectivity and integrity" of its future operations.

"The AFL-CIO," he said, "is going to continue its own campaign for a clean labor movement."

The report was filed with the Senate by Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) with the backing of two other Democrats and all four Republicans.

The Democrats were Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N. C.). Republicans were Committee Vice Chairman Irving M. Ives (N. Y.) and Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Karl Mundt (S. D.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.).

In 453 pages the report summarized its hearings and findings, made a special finding castigating leadership of the AFL-CIO-expelled Teamsters Union and its former Pres. Dave Beck and Pres. James R. Hoffa, and listed the committee's legislative recommendations.

Eleven "over-all conclusions" were reached, seven involving unions alone, one involving management alone, three covering labor-management relations.

Study of primarily five international unions, the committee said, revealed "significant lack of democratic procedures," misuse of union funds, violence to an extent that may "justifiably

be labeled a crime against the community," abuse of organizational picketing, abuse of power in trusteeships, infiltration of unions "sometimes at high levels" by "gangsters and hoodlums," and a "dubious role" played by some lawyers "in their relationships" with some union officials.

Management and some union officials were blamed for engaging "extensively in collusion" to enrich themselves by exploiting workers and controlling competition.

A "no-man's land" was discovered in which workers were exploited "because employers had no recourse" to the National Labor Relations Board or any state agency, the report said. And in some cases "rampant violence" has existed because law-enforcement officers "have been lax" in handling cases arising from labor-management disputes.

The report said that "certain managements and their agents" have violated the Taft-Hartley Act by employing labor spies, organizing company unions and breaking legitimate unions.

On this basis the report recommended legislative action to

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One Senator Dissents

"With the findings and conclusions of the committee I must, in good conscience, vigorously disagree. The over-all effect of this report . . . is to frame a blanket indictment against the labor movement."

"This is done through the employment of such phrases as 'significant lack of democratic procedures,' 'flagrant' abuse of power, 'widespread misuse of union funds,' 'violence to an extent where it may be justifiably labeled a crime against the community,' infiltration of 'gangsters and hoodlums' into the labor movement 'sometimes at high levels,' and the 'dubious role' played by members of the legal profession 'in their relationships with officials of some unions.'"

—Senator Pat McNamara, Dem., Mich., in a dissenting Senate committee report.

Toronto Star Purchased For Record \$25 Million

Toronto, Ont.—Canada's largest newspaper, the Toronto Star, has been sold to the Hawthorne Publishing Company for \$25,555,021, the highest price on record for a newspaper.

The sale was approved March 26 by Justice J. L. McLennan of the Ontario Supreme Court on the condition that should the paper be resold within the next five years, all profits will go to the estate of Joseph E. Atkinson, publisher of the Star until his death.

The Hawthorne Company was formed by the trustees of the Atkinson estate and a grandson of Atkinson.

The new firm told the court it would honor all contracts between the Star and labor unions and that it would continue recognition of these unions as collective bargaining representatives of the paper's employees.

The Toronto Newspaper Guild represents about half of the Star's 2,000 employees throughout its jurisdiction.

The sale of the Star was made necessary by the enactment in 1949 of Ontario's Charitable Gifts Act, which limits the interest in a business that a charity may hold. Atkinson's controlling interest in the Star was bequeathed to the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, which he had

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Ceremonial: While editors of the Daytona Beach News-Journal beamed their satisfaction, Aaron Epstein of the News-Journal staff was given the Heywood Brown Memorial Award, as one of the two winners of the ANG's 1957 contest. Making the presentation is

Bob Christofferson, ANG international representative assigned to southern territory. From the left are Tippen Davidson, executive editor, Epstein, Christofferson and Herbert Davidson, editor. The Davidsons are father and son. (See story on Page 3.)

St. Louis Gets Speedy Agreement With Newhouse Globe-Democrat

St. Louis, Mo.—The Guild here has completed its second major contract settlement, this one with the Globe-Democrat, with notable gains paralleling those at the Post-Dispatch.

The 4 percent wage increase, with a \$7.50 cutoff, won at both newspapers and at KSD and KSD-TV, Pulitzer-owned stations, will total in excess of \$300,000 in annual benefits for about 1100 employees.

The provision for a service fee from long-standing nonmember employees of the Pulitzer Company will add approximately \$60 to those paying the equivalent of Guild dues.

The Globe Democrat settlement provides strong jurisdictional protection, an increase in night differential, vacation improvement, higher severance pay, improved health insurance and various other improvements in many sections of the contract.

Present night differential schedules will be improved by 10 percent up to midnight and 15 percent up to and after midnight. The company will pay the full cost of preferred Blue Cross and Blue Shield for employees. The 4-week vacation after 20 years will be lowered to 16 years this year and 16 next. A \$50,000 insurance provision for assigned plane flights was added.

Hearst Cuts Hit 2 Locals

Economy fringes have hit Hearst units in San Francisco and Pittsburgh.

Some 23 employees of the San Francisco Examiner, most of them in the classified advertising department, last week were notified of their dismissal. On the Call-Bulletin the cutback hit seven employees.

In Pittsburgh, the Sun-Telegraph announced the dismissal of 14 employees, two of them for cause. The discharges were scattered among the major departments in Guild jurisdiction.

The Pittsburgh paper also issued recalls to its correspondents in Washington and Harrisburg, announcing plans to close the bureaus in those cities.

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

DEADLINE MAY 1
1958

The Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award—\$500 in cash to the winner and a plaque to his local—was set up by the Los Angeles Convention in 1954 to encourage development of local Guild leadership by stimulating participation in local activities and rewarding achievement.

It is given annually for the most notable local work in furthering the Guild's basic purposes.

Nomination of candidates shall be by executive boards or representative assemblies of locals, or by units within locals, and must be sent to the ANG Secretary-Treasurer, postmarked no later than May 1, 1958.

Entries must be in writing, not to exceed 1,500 words, containing a detailed outline of the achievements of the candidate during the year ending March 31, 1958. Evidence of past accomplishment may be considered insofar as it indicates developing leadership culminating in the year's activity.

Eligible for the award shall be any officer or member, or any group of officers and/or members of any local of the ANG, whose achievements during the year are within the scope of the award. Candidates must be members in good standing at the time of their nomination.

Not eligible are officers of the ANG, members of the ANG staff or paid officials and employees of locals.

The award will be judged by Fred Bowler, Leo Finegold and Felix B. West, and will be announced at the 1958 ANG Convention in San Jose, August 4-8.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS: Voluntary recognition granted, St. Louis, Mo., 4-20-58, all eligible (11 eligible).

Representation election lost, 3 to 2, Newark, N. J., 4-18-58, all eligible (10 eligible).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: NY: La. Press, contract renewal, approval withheld for long term, law minimums, law moral and ethics, no severance (11-10-58), contract renewal approved.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, contract renewal approved.

Washington, D. C., News-Star, contract renewal approved.

Willsboro, N. Y., Sunday Independent, contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES: International Executive Board meeting, Washington, May 15-17.

There was a general tightening up of the hours provisions, among employees of 12 hours between regular shifts and that they not go back to work except in an emergency with less than 10 hours rest; no change of regular work schedules to avoid overtime and posting at least 72 hours in advance of changes in schedules of variable jobs.

Merit increases were negotiated for various employees where agreements on reclassifications could not be reached.

A question of increased rack commissions for circulation district men will be arbitrated.

The contract is a 23-month one, renewable after 12 months on wages, pensions, auto allow-

ance and health insurance. It is retroactive to Feb. 1, 1958 and will expire Dec. 31, 1959.

While the negotiations did not work under strike authority as at the Post-Dispatch, the negotiations were pushed rapidly following the settlement at the Post and were concluded in a session which ended at 3 a.m. Friday, March 14.

Negotiating for the Guild was a committee headed by Goodrich Gamble, chairman, with Ray Vodka, Ray Kringer, Herb Monk, Norma Stallings, George Dent, Frances Dunn, Joe Gallagher, Frank Helms, and Bruce Mann. Rollin Everett, executive secretary, was spokesman for the Guild.

Philip Hochstein, representative of S. I. Newhouse, and G. D. Bauman, personnel manager for the Globe, were the company negotiators.

Other recent contract settlements include:

WILKES-BARRE: Renewal for a two-year period of the contract with the Sunday Independent, which included general increases ranging from \$3 to \$5.25 during the first year, and from \$2.50 to \$4 the second year. Improvements in the other conditions of the contract bring it virtually to a par with the existing agreements on the two Wilkes-Barre dailies. Those latter contracts were substantially revised following a strike several years ago, in which an arbitration procedure was won.

WAUKESHA: General increases of \$2 to \$4 are contained in the Guild's contract covering editorial employees of the News-Sun. New top minimums under the contract are \$113 for reporters, photographers, copywriters and rewriters, \$116 for telegraph editors, \$68.50 for society assistants and \$60 for librarians.

... Toronto

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established. Over the years, the Foundation has granted hundreds of thousands of dollars for medical research and to educational institutions and other charitable causes.

In his will, Atkinson expressed the hope that the foundation would be operated by those trustees and their successors "all of whom will be closely related to the newspaper business and familiar with the doctrines and beliefs which I have promoted in the past."

One of the directors is Bland Honderich, first president of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, who was later promoted out of Guild jurisdiction and is now editor of the Star.

The trustees rejected one higher offer for the paper—reportedly \$26,799,638—made by B. A. Griffe, editorial budget director of the Star. Council for the trustees told the court Griffe "was not within the class the testator had mentioned in his will." He said he doubted if Griffe, despite his 17 years on the Star, had become familiar with the doctrines of Atkinson.

The price paid for the Star by Hawthorne included \$15,450,465 for the Daily Star and the weekly, \$4,104,556 for the realty company and \$4,000,000 for the past-service liability on pensions and termination under existing labor contracts.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation lists the Star's circulation at 386,784 daily and 842,346 for the Star Weekly, both as of last September 30.

Helping Hand: Labor unions throughout York County, Pa., organized a food collection campaign to meet the effects of widespread unemployment in the area. Here, from the left, are John R. Ashbrook, York Guild local president; Charles-Gene McDaniel, Gazette & Daily unit chairman, and James Fleege, of the Typographical union, pictured with the contributions made by union members at the newspaper.

Reinstatement Is Ordered In Plainfield Firing Case

Plainfield, N. J.—An arbitrator has directed that Peter Anderson, employed by the Plainfield Courier News as a night staff reporter, be reinstated to his job, from which he was discharged last September.

The award, made by Monroe Berkowitz, of the American Arbitration Association staff, provides for retroactive payment of wages to a date two weeks after the discharge. The loss of two weeks' pay is considered by the arbitrator to be adequate discipline for the offense.

The arbitrator held that Anderson's otherwise good record, his admitted competence on the job, and the possibility that Anderson had interpreted a conversation with the night editor as permission to absent himself, made the forthright discharge too severe a penalty.

While the offense was "more than trivial," said the arbitrator, and he was "reluctant to substitute his judgment for that of the Publisher in assessing the appropriate penalty, in this instance he must."

The case was the first to be taken to arbitration under the Elizabeth Guild's contract, in force for the past 12 years.

Call Is Issued For Convention

Official call has been issued for the 25th annual convention of the Guild, set for the period of August 4-8 at San Jose, Calif., by Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer.

The call notes the method of determining convention representation of each local, with the twelve months ending March 31 as the basis for computing voting strength.

Credentialed forms for delegates and alternates are to be mailed separately. They are returnable, with registration fees, at least 10 days in advance of the convention to the ANG headquarters in Washington.

Albany Arbitration Case To Set Hearst Precedent

Albany, N. Y.—An arbitration hearing that will affect all units in the Hearst chain council is scheduled here April 30.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farnon and Hearst Labor Counsel Harvey Kelly have agreed to use the Albany outcome as the basis for settling any similar cases that arise.

The Albany case arose when the local claimed four weeks' military bonus for Raymond T. Joy, Times-Union copyboy, after he left for six months active training as a preliminary to 7½ years in the National Guard. He had long been I-A in the draft.

The Guild sought the military bonus on the grounds Joy had been "required by law" to enter service and thus was covered by the Hearst National Memorandum clause that provides such a payment. The Times-Union held that he had volunteered, so it did not have to pay him.

Irvy Leuchter, ANG Counsel, will appear for the Guild. Dr. Thomas A. Kewell will hear the case. He was appointed by the American Arbitration Association.

In the meantime, another T-U copyboy, Everett Roberts, also long I-A, has gone into the Marine Reserve for six months active service and the manage-

A GUILD CAREER

The Toronto Newspaper Guild, pushing toward the 1700-member mark, requires an assistant for its executive officer. The position would call for varied bargaining, grievance and general administrative duties.

TNG invites applications from young unionists who have demonstrated leadership qualities which could lead to a demanding, responsible full-time Guild career.

Apply in confidence to: BOB BUCHANAN, Executive Secretary, Toronto Newspaper Guild, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Canada.

Baltimore Wins Reversal Of Snow Storm Firing

Baltimore, Md.—Two grievance sessions by an irate Guild local have won reinstatement for a commercial department employee of the Sunpapers who have been fired for leaving 10 minutes early after seven straight days of work.

The girl had been called into work on her days off when other employees in her department were unable to reach the office during the East Coast blizzard of February 18-19.

Grievance sessions are continuing on the Guild's protests which followed management docking of employees unable to get to work during the storm. When another heavy snow hit the area in the middle of these discussions, however, management informed the Guild it was sending employees home early without docking their pay.

In the meantime, local membership rolls continued to climb as employees pressed for substantial contract improvements in the Guild's current renewal negotiations with the Sunpapers. Organization of local strike machinery is under way as the contract talks progress.

Chief spokesman for the Guild

in the bargaining is Director of Organization J. William Blatz, called in at the request of the local.

Complete payroll data finally was furnished the local last week after the company was reminded that refusal to provide the information would be considered an unfair labor practice.

The payroll figures are being studied by the bargaining team preparatory to the next session with management.

The recent rapid growth of the Baltimore Guild has prompted the local to institute a full program of committee activities among the membership. First project of the newly formed social committee was a local party which attracted more than 100 members. Vice President Claude Langis headed the group which arranged the get-together. She was assisted by John Brown and David Culhane.

... Meany Scores Report

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regulate pension, health and welfare funds and to regulate union dues money, to promote union democracy, to "curb activities of middlemen" in labor-management relations and to "clarify" the "no man's land" between the two.

"Further legislative recommendations" would be presented later, the report said.

On the committee's listing of five "areas" in which it recommended legislation, Meany commented:

Long before the McClellan unit was established, the "trade union movement pleaded for enactment of disclosure legislation in the field of pension and welfare plans." There is a committee "inference" that "management generally" supports such a plan, but the fact is that "legislation has been blocked by opposition of employer groups and the insurance lobby."

"Every member" of the McClellan committee "is fully aware of this opposition," he charged.

On protection of union funds, Meany said, the AFL-CIO has supported a resolution already passed in the Senate and pending action in the House to "make public union financial statements

now required under the Taft-Hartley Act."

On union democracy, he pointed out, "the AFL-CIO has adopted codes of ethical practices" and ordered these codes "to become mandatory as of April 15, 1958."

Yet the "trade union movement is singled out for a sensational 'smear' despite the fact that the McClellan group has 'exposed unethical practices of business and unethical actions of some lawyers' and no clean-up action has been taken by business or the bar association."

Of the committee's "concern with curbing the activities of middlemen," Meany branded it a "clear attempt to absolve employers who are bribe-givers."

Shefferman's clients "knew what he was doing" and "paid for what they got," yet the committee "has not investigated his list of clients to see how many, if any, have cancelled their contracts after his nefarious activities were disclosed."

The committee's concern with what it calls the "no man's land" of labor-management relations "deserves no comment," Meany said, because "it is clearly not in the committee's jurisdiction" and "no evidence on this point has been put forward."

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Presentation of the Heywood Broun Award for 1957 to Aaron Epstein, News-Journal reporter, took place this week at the News-Journal plant, with Bob Christofferson, ANG international representative, acting for the Guild.

Epstein was a co-winner in the contest, named with Arthur W. Gosselman, Jr., of York, Pa., to share the \$500 award. Epstein's immediate superiors on the Florida daily, Herbert Davidson and his son, Tippen Davidson, who are respectively executive editor and editor, were Guild members while employed by newspapers in New York and Chicago. They were present for the presentation, adding their congratulations to those expressed for the Guild by Christofferson.

The reporting that won Epstein the Broun Award is now winning dividends for him in the resort community where he works and lives.

Epstein's series of articles on slum conditions focused the community's attention on a blight that everyone knew existed but to which few gave any concern.

Today, Daytona Beach residents are slum conscious and are doing something about it.

The City Commission was spurred into taking concrete steps to open the door to urban renewal—a three-fold program aimed at slum clearance, blight rehabilitation through forced repairs and conservation to keep residential areas from becoming slums.

A 32-member urban renewal study council was established by the City Commission. This citizens' committee represented all

segments of the community. Labor representatives were Bernard Smith of the local Photoengravers Union and Rodney Reid of the local Communications Workers of America.

For the first time in its history, the city has hired a resident full-time city planner and staff—a recommendation of the citizens' committee.

The Daytona Beach Housing Authority cleared the way for construction of 100 low-cost housing units—a project which had been snarled up in wrangling among local government bodies. The Housing Authority promised to give top priority on rentals to families being relocated from slum areas.

The Housing Authority is moving to build an additional 30 units in what Epstein termed the city's worst slum area. City reports on slum-conditions later confirmed this description. This is the first slum clearance project ever begun in Daytona Beach.

Owners and landlords of substandard housing were spurred into a voluntary improvement program.

The citizens' study council came up with a number of recommendations to attack the city's sub-standard housing problem.

Money to finance the study came from Sears Roebuck and Co., which has a nation-wide program of giving assistance to communities in urban renewal work. It was Sears' first venture with urban renewal in Florida, and the firm was brought into the picture through Epstein's efforts.

The role played by Epstein and his paper in the campaign for urban renewal was given recognition by the citizens' committee in its report. Said the committee: "The momentum of the present effort is primarily due to the continuing interest and the factual reporting of this problem by the Daytona Beach Morning Journal."

It was Epstein who suggested the series of articles to attack slum conditions in the world-famous resort city. And after the paper's campaign was launched, it was follow-up articles by Epstein which kept pressure on city officials to take concrete steps toward an urban renewal program.

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segments of the community. Labor representatives were Bernard Smith of the local Photoengravers Union and Rodney Reid of the local Communications Workers of America.

Baltimore Wins Reversal Of Snow Storm Firing

Baltimore, Md.—Two grievance sessions by an irate Guild local have won reinstatement for a commercial department employee of the Sunpapers who have been fired for leaving 10 minutes early after seven straight days of work.

The girl had been called into work on her days off when other employees in her department were unable to reach the office during the East Coast blizzard of February 18-19.

Grievance sessions are continuing on the Guild's protests which followed management docking of employees unable to get to work during the storm. When another heavy snow hit the area in the middle of these discussions, however, management informed the Guild it was sending employees home early without docking their pay.

In the meantime, local membership rolls continued to climb as employees pressed for substantial contract improvements in the Guild's current renewal negotiations with the Sunpapers. Organization of local strike machinery is under way as the contract talks progress.

Chief spokesman for the Guild

in the bargaining is Director of Organization J. William Blatz, called in at the request of the local.

Complete payroll data finally was furnished the local last week after the company was reminded that refusal to provide the information would be considered an unfair labor practice.

The payroll figures are being studied by the bargaining team preparatory to the next session with management.

The recent rapid growth of the Baltimore Guild has prompted the local to institute a full program of committee activities among the membership. First project of the newly formed social committee was a local party which attracted more than 100 members. Vice President Claude Langis headed the group which arranged the get-together. She was assisted by John Brown and David Culhane.

The reporting that won Epstein the Broun Award is now winning dividends for him in the resort community where he works and lives.

Epstein's series of articles on slum conditions focused the community's attention on a blight that everyone knew existed but to which few gave any concern.

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segments of the community. Labor representatives were Bernard Smith of the local Photoengravers Union and Rodney Reid of the local Communications Workers of America.

For the first time in its history, the city has hired a resident full-time city planner and staff—a recommendation of the citizens' committee.

The Daytona Beach Housing Authority cleared the way for construction of 100 low-cost housing units—a project which had been snarled up in wrangling among local government bodies. The Housing Authority promised to give top

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. 7 Mar. 28, 1958

Riddled With Corruption?

Ask the man in the street whether the American labor movement is rotten, and the chances are he'd say Yes. For this circumstance we are indebted to the fine hoopla surrounding the hearings of the McClellan committee, and its several predecessors among probers in Congress.

Just what did the McClellan committee "uncover" in its report this week? Essentially, that less than 40 individuals, among the more than 16,000 paid officers of trade unions in this country, have been guilty of actual or probable wrongdoing.

There can be no condoning of sin, but some facts should be recorded which bring the picture into better focus than does the McClellan report.

There is, for instance, the estimate that Fortune Magazine places on the annual total—\$5 billion—which changes hands in the business world in kickbacks, payoffs and bribes. Or the FBI statement that business embezzlement accounts for more stolen money than do all the pickpockets, burglars, armed robbers and car thieves combined.

By flat comparison, the \$10 million figure flourished in the McClellan report as the total of mishandled union funds looks like pocket money.

It is a fact that American business ethics, which wink at sharp practices and admire the fast buck, simply aren't good enough for the labor movement.

The AFL-CIO code of ethics directly recognizes this truth. The multiple code, covering all sorts of administrative and operational attitudes and functions, sets a standard far higher than is either imposed or practiced by any other organized segment of our society, whether the business world, the law or medicine.

Furthermore, the code is actively potent, not a scrap of paper. It has resulted in the suspension or expulsion from the AFL-CIO of a group of malefactors, some of whom were actually disclosed by this method to the congressional probers.

Best of all, labor's ethics code represents merely the going practice in a proud majority of labor unions, despite the adverse, and quite unfair, implications of the McClellan shenanigans.

Too Much?

We had assumed that United States Senators appointed to a committee on labor-management relations would at least take the trouble to read this country's labor laws. After all, people who are going to write new laws ought at least to know what's already on the books.

Perhaps that is too much to expect of a Senator, however.

First, we have the spectacle of Senator Curtis of Nebraska loftily demanding to know why a maternity leave grievance wasn't reported to the National Labor Relations Board, if there was anything to it.

A union steward enlightened the United States Senator, explaining patiently that the NLRB doesn't handle that sort of thing.

Then we have Senator Goldwater of Arizona facing the nation on television and remarking:

"Maybe Mr. Kohler doesn't want a union at all, any union. I maintain it's his right not to have a union, if he can win a strike."

Unfortunately, no one bothered at the time to point out to the United States Senator, or the nation he faced, that the right to have or not have a union belongs to the employees, not to their boss. Even the Taft-Hartley Act throws workers that bone.

It is true, we grant, that Senator Curtis was elected by the people of Nebraska and Senator Goldwater by the people of Arizona. Their actions as Senators, however, reflect on the entire nation.

More's the pity.

THE GUILD REPORTER, MARCH 28, 1958

'Why Don't The People Who Live There Keep Their Place Cleaner?'



He Cites Anti-Guild Acts Of Ashmore, Little Rock

Editor: It was with utter amazement that I noted that my international publication has had not just the bad taste but the indefensible gall to print (Feb. 28) a lecture by that notorious "scab hunter," Harry S. Ashmore, of the Little Rock Gazette.

Before me as I write are (1) A copy of a letter sent by Ashmore to the 21 striking members of the Gazette news staff on January 14, 1950, telling them that within two days he would fill their jobs with scabs if they did not themselves become strikebreakers; and (2) three issues of "Strike" published by the Little Rock Guild.

The issues contain these passages: "It takes no special qualifications to be a scab-hunter. It takes courage to be a man. Ashmore has traded his chance at a niche in the newspaper hall of fame for a lifetime in the annals of infamy."—April 7, 1950.

"It has been 85 days since Executive Editor Ashmore started his hunt for 'high class' scabs to work on the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi! The 'oldest newspaper' was using one of the oldest union-busting tricks of unfair employers, offering high wages to anyone willing to sell out his self-respect and go to work in the place of the 21 competent reporters and deskmen who have been on strike since December 17, 1950."—April 10, 1950.

"When he wrote the Missouri School of Journalism seeking nine June graduates at salaries far above anything ever promised the 21 striking editorial employees, Ashmore demonstrated either a lack of faith in University of Arkansas journalism graduates' ability—or a great deal of faith in their ability to choose decent career-launching jobs."—April 13, 1950.

In the absence of assurance that the Ashmore described here has repented his errors and made amends, it is disgusting that the Guild Reporter gave an all-out spread to the lecture by scab-recruiter Ashmore.

As one who experienced and remembers the early and recent struggles of the Guild, and is concerned with bringing to new members a consciousness of their heritage, this incident causes me to wonder. When the editor of the Guild Reporter is so remiss as not to even a full check—and print it if needed—on anybody

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and obscenity. Personal attacks shall be given opportunity to reply in the next issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

coming from the Guild-busting Arkansas Gazette, to determine his union position, it is no wonder, indeed, that so many young people coming into the Guild adopt the attitude they do.

Better to have used the space for worthwhile informative union-building items than to turn over more than a page of space to one of this stripe.

JOSEPH P. MURPHY
New York Guild

Novak Is Forgotten Man In Guild-Growth Credits

ALBANY, N. Y. Editor: The two-page spread in the March 14 GR about the Guild's growth past the 30,000-member mark was a remarkable bit of journalism.

What made it remarkable was that the editor could put together two pages of words, figures and pictures concerning the Guild's progress since adoption of the four-point organizing plan in 1951 without once mentioning the man who put forth that plan.

Let the record belatedly show that the plan was detailed by Ralph B. Novak, then secretary-treasurer and later executive vice president, in a speech to the 1951 convention. The organizing committee for the convention endorsed the plan, so did the convention and so has every convention since.

Your readers might be interested in knowing that Novak has

left newspaper employment and has become controller of the Detroit Newspaper Employees Credit Union.

FRANCIS S. RIVETT
Albany Guild

Even Little Rock Paper Didn't Play Ashmore Talk

MEMPHIS, TENN. Editor: Since the Guild Reporter editor has raised the question: "How many Guildsmen have seen the text of Harry Ashmore's address in another paper?" I would like to point out that Ashmore's own paper—the Guild-busting Gazette—did not give the address as much space as the Guild Reporter. Perhaps it didn't think it was worth it.

In conclusion, I am convinced that nothing Ashmore can say in the future, short of an invitation (although I've got none), to return to Little Rock and accept a model contract from the Gazette, will justify such space in the Guild Reporter again.

DICK LANE
Memphis Guild

Unemployed Should Adopt 'Right To Work' Slogan

TOLEDO, OHIO Editor: Now that the depression of 1958 is starting to gain momentum, it may be time for all good union members to begin to think about reversing the "right to work" slogan.

It seems self-evident that everyone has a right to work, and to work in a job in which he is most competent.

In laying off its employees, a private business organization naturally contends that it has no obligation to keep them on the job when business slackens. In other words, it is in no position

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AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

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

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LET'S BE HUMAN

Ideals And Loyalty Don't Burn

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN

National Labor Service—New York Guild
Last month the physical assets of Harry Golden's The Carolina Israelite were wiped out by a fire. Golden's home and office, his subscription list of more than 15,000 names, priceless books and correspondence all went up in flames. But editors, friends, the local police chief and others, not only in North Carolina but from coast to coast, have rallied behind Mr. Golden. The result may well be a hefty circulation increase for Mr. Golden, whose subscribers already include such notables as Earl Warren, Carl Sandburg, William Faulkner, Adlai Stevenson, Norman Thomas and Thomas E. Dewey as well as mail hands, union organizers, farmers and college professors.

One Southern newspaper wrote editors all over the country suggesting they ask their readers to write to Mr. Golden if they subscribed to his paper. The response was immediate. Old and new subscriptions poured in. The Charlotte police chief had his crime laboratory experts pull the charred index cards from the rubble. After two days they had compiled a list that was 80 percent of the original.

Golden started his paper 16 years ago. "I wanted to publish a liberal newspaper in North Carolina," he says with a slight Yiddish accent, "but I was a Jew, a liberal and a Northerner. Ah, the odds were too much. So I insulated myself. I called the paper The Carolina Israelite. I use Jews as examples and rely on Gentiles to get the point." Obviously they have, for nearly as many non-Jews as Jews subscribe to the paper, one of the most widely quoted in the country.

Golden, one of the South's outspoken anti-segregationists, has a fabulous sense of humor. When the North Carolina state legislature met to enact a segregation plan, he suggested the Golden Vertical Plan. "What's all the fuss about?" he wrote. "We don't mind standing with Negroes in banks and stores. We only have trouble when it comes to sitting with Negroes. Take seats out of schoolrooms." And even the segregationists laughed—and had qualms of conscience.

WE DIDN'T MEAN IT, HENRY
Henry Fleisher, AFL-CIO publications director, and I have been complaining to each other for years. Our names are similar, we both wear horn-rimmed glasses, we both have gray hair (although I've got more). And we keep on getting each other's mail, phone calls and problems. At the recent AFL-CIO convention, Henry was taking a shower when the phone rang. He hopped out, grabbed a towel, rushed to a phone, answered a girl's questions for ten minutes and then was

PREACHING AND PRACTICING

Righteousness Vs. Expediency

By CLAIR M. COOK

Executive Director, Religion and Labor Foundation

The Guild Reporter in a recent issue carried an editorial by American Newspaper Guild president Joseph F. Collis under the title, "Let's Practice What We Preach," commenting adversely on two AFL-CIO actions.

One was the Executive Council's refusal to recognize the Field Representatives' Federation without waiting for action by the National Labor Relations Board. The FRF, a group of AFL-CIO organizers, is seeking a charter as a union while the AFL-CIO has taken the position that they are considered part of management and thus are ineligible. Also coming in for Mr. Collis' criticism was the discharge of "a large group of AFL-CIO staff members" with astounding suddenness, "on grounds of economy and more efficient reorganization."

It is not the business of the Religion and Labor Foundation to try to tell the Executive Council, several of whose members are on our own executive board, how AFL-CIO internal matters should be handled. But as an organization dedicated to the application of religious and ethical principles in labor and economics, we believe it is our duty to stress with our best friends the need for careful consideration of the righteousness as well as the expediency of internal policy.

The same issue of the Guild paper includes the text of a resolution by its Washington local, which represents the public relations and publications employees in the AFL-CIO office.

The resolution charges firing of five Guild members, "things which ignored the basic union principle of seniority, which were made with less than two weeks' notice and which were handed to the Guild as an ultimatum just a few short hours before the individuals involved were themselves

THE GUILD REPORTER, MARCH 28, 1958

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DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON

Washington Guild

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE the McClellan committee's operations on the Kohler strike except as an inexcusable disgrace. Arizona's Senator Goldwater functioned for practical purposes as de facto chairman. By political pressure, by incessant instructions that Chairman McClellan and the Kennedy brothers, Senator John and Chief Counsel Robert, wanted to "protect" Walter P. Reuther, Goldwater and Senators Mundt and Curtis turned a legitimate inquiry concerning corruption into a prosecution of political vendetta.

McClellan and his fellow Democrats, this observer avers, did not have to yield and should not have yielded.

The Kohler case is still pending before the National Labor Relations Board. It is perfectly obvious that a full-scale Senate hearing is grossly improper when it modulates in the very issues still under adjudication by another agency with appropriate power. McClellan himself had set precedents in handling James R. Hoffa, to justify insistence on this principle.

When Hoffa was indicted on bribery and corruption charges involving the committee, he was not called before the group and agents were not allowed to investigate him on other matters. Not until his acquittal in court was active inquiry resumed.

When Hoffa did appear, still under another indictment for wire-tapping, his lawyer protested—and Hoffa was not required to answer—questions impinging on subjects that might come up in the trial.

When the committee intended to call him again, his lawyer protested once more that Hoffa had still another indictment, for perjury. Counsel said that in the absence of knowledge of the exact basis of the indictment, Hoffa's rights could not be adequately protected, in advice on questions, McClellan took up this issue in executive session and Hoffa was not compelled to appear.

BUT ON THE KOHLER CASE and Walter P. Reuther, Goldwater et al pushed the Democrats into supine surrender.

The wrong here was not just a failure to resist political blackmail. A basic insufficiency in comprehending the facts of industrial relations was exposed.

Congress passed the Wagner Act—and John McClellan voted for it—precisely because long, bitter experience had proved that strife and community disruption were invited when an anti-union company used its full economic power to stock tear gas, employ its own police, shoot strikers in the guise of protecting property, hire spies and strikebreakers.

This was a fundamental doctrine, the philosophical concept of the Wagner Act—that ugly events are provoked, inexcusably and unfortunately, when a company seeks to smash a union of its workers rather than deal with it.

The Kohler Company, on its record, is precisely the kind of company, guilty of the kind of conduct, that the Wagner Act was intended to control by declaring collective bargaining the law of the land. The law was not changed in this respect by the Taft-Hartley amendments.

In these circumstances, a Senate committee has little business with a penny ante inquiry into purely local community discontent—"day-labor incident," the picket-line blowings and shouts of "scab," the "home demonstrations." If it insists on intruding while the case is before the NLRB, its only senatorial function would be to see how the law fails in allowing Kohler to get away with busting its workers' organization and bragging publicly that the union has "lost the strike," even while it whines because labor continues to boycott its products.

IN SPEAKING OF THE RESPONSIBILITY of the chairman and his fellow Democrats, the danger occurs of seeming to slight the malignancy of Goldwater, Curtis and Mundt or excuse the contemptible collapse of the other Republican, New York's Senator Ives—who often speaks publicly of his "experience" in industrial relations—when he had to stand up and be counted.

But Senator McClellan was named chairman of the committee for the reason that he is deeply trusted by the Senate. He has a reputation for capacity and fairness and a deserved one—not words to be lightly used.

A deficiency in understanding can become an almost fatal weakness when dealing with the complex, difficult and intensely human field of industrial relations. It is not enough for a senator of stature, pursuing an inquiry in which he was given trust, to sum up the whole question of deliberate union-busting and hiring of strikebreakers, versus small incidents on a marvellously self-controlled picket line, by proclaiming the legal "right" of a man "to earn a day's pay if he wants to go into a plant."

The "man" has the "right"—granted. But the "right" to steal a fellow worker's job, in the desperate circumstance of his strike against a company of known arrogance and toughness, is one that does not warrant warm admiration when it is asserted. It is McClellan's failure to grasp this basic fact, as well as the procedural surrender to Goldwater, that has poisoned the atmosphere.

... It Seems To Us

(Continued from Page 4)

tion to uphold anyone's "right to work."

There must be some means of guaranteeing that right, and I believe it a legitimate function of the labor unions to determine what that method should be. Unions should start doing some solid thinking on the subject and should come up with concrete

and practical ideas before the depression has caused too much hardship among the unemployed.

Private industry has already carried the "right to work" slogan too far. Why should not workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own use the same slogan themselves?

RAYMOND A. BRUNER

Toledo Guild

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN

IN NEW YORK CITY, further evidence that big business and industry are becoming gun-shy and leery of the economic facts of life came from the F. W. Dodge Corp., nationally-known firm of construction analysts. Words like "recession" can scare people, declared a Dodge executive. Therefore, we should describe what's happening to the country now in terms like this: "The economy is experiencing a retrogradation of economic ebullience."

IN OTTAWA, CANADA, a prominent doctor announced that Ottawa could easily claim the title of the overworked capital of Canada. "There's no one in this city who doesn't work," he explained. "It would be different if we had more factory workers; they keep fit."

IN AKRON, OHIO, AFL-CIO leaders told the story of the anti-union efficiency expert who died and was being given a lavish funeral by the company. Leaving the church six pallbearers were carrying the casket. Suddenly the lid snapped open and the efficiency expert sat bolt upright, glaring at those around him. "If you had put this thing on wheels," he shouted, "you could by off with it!"

IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, 24 husband-and-wife nursing teams threatened to walk out on strike if their hours were changed to enable them to see more of each other—and their union promised to back them up. Under the present arrangements if the husband-nurse is on the night shift at the hospital he works from 7:45 p.m. to 7 a.m. and the wife-nurse works from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Consequently, the only time the husbands and wives get together is on their days off—and that's how they like it. Recently, however, the management committee of St. Matthew's Hospital decided to put the husbands and wives on the same shifts. Said a management spokesman, "We thought the new scheme would be welcomed by everyone, especially the married couples." But the 24 nursing teams immediately objected and so did their union, the Confederation of Health Service Employees.

A union official charged, "This new shift scheme will create all kinds of domestic difficulties. These couples have adjusted themselves to this kind of 'part-time marriage' and seem most happy and content with it. They seem to have found the perfect recipe for wedded bliss; they don't see enough of each other to get on one another's nerves." To back up this romance-in-reverse arrangement, the 150 union members of St. Matthew's Hospital staff promised to support the nursing teams if they go out on strike.

IN WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, the recent trend in several countries toward glamorizing routine jobs with impressive titles reached a new high in this country. Hereforth in New Zealand a rat-catcher will be known as a "vermin controller and eradicator" while a garbage collector will be able to call himself a "garbologist."

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UAW President Walter Reuther proved that he was as adept at giving newsmen concise answers as eloquent and detailed replies. A reporter listened carefully while Reuther dazed his arch enemy, Senator Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.), who is up for re-election this year. "Mr. Reuther, how many auto workers do you have in Arizona?" asked the newsmen. Reuther's quick-as-a-flash answer: "Not enough."

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J., union bartenders hit on the most brilliant device in years to seduce customers out of non-union bars. Inside the phone booth nearest the bar they posted a concise list of the very best explanations to wives of why men are delayed getting home.

IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., amused AFL-CIO leaders were half-willing to accept the definition of a conservative offered by Prof. Charles H. Smith, of Brown University. "A conservative," said the professor, "is a man who is willing to go to the moon—after 999 successful round trips have been completed."

Appliance Prices Heading Downward—But Watch Quality

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

As one labor editor comments, since the Fair Trade price-fixing laws have broken down \$37 vacuum cleaners are now selling for \$37 instead of \$57.

In a period of rising prices, even while costs of materials like steel have been rising, tags on appliances have dropped sharply. The refrigerator that cost \$400 in 1950, and even \$280 last year, now sells, on the average, for \$250. The \$200 television set of 1952 now is \$180. The \$70 vacuum cleaner now is \$62. In 1953 you even buy small radios for \$11, just as before World War II. In all, while the average prices of goods and services you buy have gone up 23 percent since just before 1950, prices of many appliances have dropped 10 to 35 percent.

But while today's equipment costs less and has more automatic features, it sometimes also has cheaper materials and more defects. Factory service managers themselves admit that factory inspection has been loosened as manufacturers have cut prices. Refrigerators and washers now also have lighter-gauge metal shells which not only dent more easily but sometimes affect mechanical efficiency. The plastic dials and knobs on washers are now lighter weight and no longer have a metal sleeve to take the screw but are self-threaded. So they crack more often. Similarly, today's television sets give

you a bigger picture but they have fewer tubes and other parts. What's left must work harder.

Some huge boners have occurred. One manufacturer made part of his washing machine pump of plastic. The pump worked all right in factory tests. But the plastic sections cracked in freezing weather en route to dealers and were delivered to buyers that way. Thousands had to be replaced.

One of the biggest recent mistakes was the long kitchen sink spouts made with seams. The seams spring leaks and can't be repaired. Thousands of new homeowners have had to buy \$1.34, the one-piece spouts the manufacturers belatedly produced. In some cases, manufacturers have improved quality and durability. Water heaters have been made more durable with long-life heating elements and fiberglass insulation in place of rock wool which used to settle, reports Electrical Testing.

Oratorical. Tubular-type surface units on electric ranges also last longer, they find.

But in general, it's vital these days to examine appliances for durability, and simplicity too. The more gadgets on an appliance, the more breakdown and repair problems you'll have.

Vacuum cleaners are one of this year's appliance bargains. Those you sometimes see advertised for less than \$35 should be shopped with care. Sometimes they're nailed to the floor, as

the trade says. This means they're bait to get you to come down and be sold a higher-priced machine.

However, this spring even reputable stores have been offering canister cleaners for as little as \$33. These "leaders" generally have "list prices" of \$49.95. They are fairly good machines but not the best made by the same manufacturers. Heavier-duty canister vacuums with more power, more durable construction, and larger dust containers, generally have "list" or "suggested" retail prices of \$69.50 and up, and actual retail prices of \$50 to \$60, depending on the make and where you buy.

The cleaning effectiveness of a vacuum depends chiefly on its ability to move air. The size of the motor is an important factor but not the only one. The pitch of the fan and other details also affect the suction. However, the motor is the easiest specification you can compare, besides trying out various cleaners and observing the suction. Different makes and models of vacuums vary from one-half to one horsepower.

Often the cheaper cleaners have only one-half h.p. motors. But here's why it's important to compare specifications. Some cleaners have 3/4 or 7/8 h.p. motors even though they sell for less than \$40, and in fact are more powerful than some costing as much as \$15 more.

Also compare the size of the dust container—generally smaller on cheaper vacs. Some also have no bumper guard,

or only a thin one. Check also the ability of a cleaner to pick up lint. A convenient if not decisive feature is a reel-away cord-holder. If you have stairs to clean, a useful feature is a stretchable hose. It can stretch to the top of the stairs.

Most manufacturers now have a price-leader canister and a better one. For example, one maker currently has on the market two canisters with a difference of \$20 in list price. Some dealers offer a special on the better model with a difference of only \$5. If the spread is that narrow, the better cleaner is the better buy. Both have basically the same construction, but the better cleaner has the hose that really stretches, a more substantial toggle switch, a more efficient rug-cleaning tool, and heavier bumper.

Some of the best-quality cleaners are sold door to door. But they are also among the highest-priced, with discounts rarely available. Also, you may have to turn to these door-to-door companies for service. They tend to use high repair estimates as an argument for selling you a new cleaner.

A convenient vacuum is the "electric broom." It's available at many stores for less than \$30, weighs less than seven pounds, and cleans without attachments. But it's not powerful enough if you have large carpeted areas to clean.

The committee noted that total costs of both budgets rose

Wire Services

(Continued from Page 1)
the power to establish and promulgate its own rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

The general purpose of the Joint Council shall be to co-operate in:

1. "The exchange of information."

2. "Cooperation in collective bargaining."

3. "The exertion, when necessary, of the maximum permissible economic power."

4. "Otherwise engage generally in activities for their mutual aid and protection."

The outline of purposes followed a memorandum of understanding signed by the three CTU Press Divisions among themselves.

G. J. Kleinman, AP, Reynold A. Dickie, UP, H. H. Dickie, INS; each a member of his divisional CTU committee, signed for the CTU. All members of the WSG Executive Committee signed the agreement for the Guild. Kleinman, chairman of the CTU Council of Press Divisions, will call the first session.

The Executive Committee established a new committee on CTU co-operation to function as its members of the newly formed six-member council. President Leonard Millman named Joseph Oppenheimer, an Executive Committee member, to act as chairman of the group, with Charles Webb, UP Dallas, and Richard Coons, AP New York, as committee members.

Harry W. Sherburne, Brockton, Mass.—Harry W. Sherburne, 58, a charter member and first president of the Brockton Newspaper Guild, died March 15, following a cerebral hemorrhage.

He served as local president in 1924 and again held that office in 1948. He was a delegate from Brockton to the Columbus ANG Convention in 1949 and was later elected treasurer of the New England District Council. He had been on the news staff of the Brockton Enterprise since 1919, breaking that service for a few years prior to 1945 while he was assistant clerk in the Brockton District Court.

Surviving are his wife, a stepson and a granddaughter.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Stop Nagging Me

By JANE GOODSELL

I simply don't have what it takes to be a modern, clear-eyed, fastidiously groomed, vivacious, well-informed, aware, relaxed American woman, a charming hostess, an educated voter, a pal to my children, wife to my husband, knowledgeable consumer, pillar of the community and an immaculate housekeeper.

I don't even smoke modern, and I'm not sure of my doctor.

There now! I've admitted it! No, no, it isn't that I have an inferiority complex. I am inferior. They've convinced me.

I'm not going to seek psychiatric aid, either, or plunge myself into a cause or take up a hobby. I think I'll just stop around the house in an old kimono and nibble chocolates and ruin my figure and watch the dust settle.

Why am I in such a miserable state of mind? They did it to me. They did it with their constant nagging, their incessant prying, their never-ending complaints and their constant urging to buckle down, straighten up, mend your ways and wake up and live.

They swarm all over me with advice: How to dress well with practically nothing; how to make your marriage succeed; how to build your own tennis court; how to revitalize your complexion; how to take inches off your hips.

They puncture my confidence with nasty little questions and suggestions: Don't be half safe. Is your skin getting the nourishment it needs? Are you sure of your husband's love? Does your house express the Real You? Are you over-protecting your children? Are your pores clogged. Is your chimney safe, are your children's shoes properly fitted, does your home smell nice?

It is impossible—absolutely impossible—to satisfy them. On the one hand, they warn me not to overfeed my husband into an early grave and, on the other hand, they urge me to delight

my scores condemn me as a total and complete failure. But, since the Sunday supplements and the women's magazines wouldn't let me be responsible for a rash of mental breakdowns, they try to take a chery, encouraging attitude toward even hopeless cases like mine. They don't come right out and tell me I'm a failure. Instead they cock an eyebrow at me and murmur, "You can do better if you try."

Well, I don't want to try! I intend to go right on being dishonest in chintzy little ways (nothing spectacular like daring daylight robberies because I'm too cowardly), and when I become an opinionated, demanding, disagreeable, interfering mother-in-law, I'm going to be just as inefficient, unsophisticated, poorly-informed and anti-social as I am now.

There's only one piece of their advice that I'm going to take. They keep telling me to relax. So okay, I'll relax!

But I'm going to do it my own way. Hand me my old kimono and a 30,000-calorie box of chocolate cream!

Cost Up For Commonly Accepted Standard

'Commonly Accepted' Standard

Annual Heller Budget, San Francisco Area

Salaried Worker Wage Earner

1957 1956 1957 1956

TOTAL COST \$3,884.92 \$3,362.97 \$3,811.70 \$3,392.59

Income Taxes 1,115.83 1,028.00 875.00 582.90

Food, beverages 2,262.94 2,170.14 1,735.00 1,672.55

Housing 1,292.16 1,136.82 720.00 702.00

Household operation (utilities, laundry, supplies, etc.) 414.27 467.96 218.75 212.27

Clothing and upkeep 708.63 652.64 475.00 464.74

Transportation 976.55 862.54 536.44 530.75

Medical, dental care 545.31 512.00 469.62 484.34

Personal insurance (including government insurance) 223.68 222.18 243.58 233.68

Personal care (barber and beauty service) 129.84 123.83 108.38 105.85

Recreation (paid admissions, TV, vacation, etc.) 399.16 391.17 218.65 202.84

Tobacco 106.86 94.12 101.40 94.12

Reading 49.17 47.13 34.50 32.50

Education (school dues, supplies, etc.) 62.81 58.85 6.43 6.33

Union dues 56.48 54.84 54.84 54.84

Gifts and contributions 143.46 126.07 86.30 82.97

Miscellaneous 28.50 27.00 15.50 14.75

* Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for salaried worker, wife and two children owning a home in the San Francisco area in September 1957.

* Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for wage earner, wife and two children owning a home in the San Francisco area in September 1957. Some owners need \$721.55 more.

The figures are based on the cost of goods and services in the San Francisco area. The Heller committee, which compiled them, has been studying quantity and cost budgets for various income levels since 1920.

It has attempted to describe the "commonly accepted" standard of living as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

The term "necessary," as used by the committee, "includes far more than a minimum of physical needs. It represents what the commoner expect to enjoy."

The Heller budgets thus differ from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' City Worker's Family Budget, which reflects the minimum for a "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four in various cities.

In determining which goods and services would be included in the budgets, the Heller committee found objective criteria available for some items.

"Experts in the field of housing have set up standards followed in the Heller budgets: dwellings in slum areas, those which are dilapidated or without private baths, and those in which there is a substantial degree of overcrowding have been excluded.

There are also objective standards of nutrition, and the food allowed in the budgets must at least meet these standards.

"But in all parts of the budget, including food and housing, the kinds and quantities of goods allowed are based on the customary habits of families living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Essentially, therefore, the Heller budgets are a reflection of the consumption habits of these families rather than a description of what people 'ought to have'—they do not attempt to indicate the best way to spend a given income."

"The Heller Committee has considered that, if more than half of the families reporting in the expenditure studies purchased or had a stock of a particular item... that item should be included in the budget as representing the standard of the group."

The committee noted that total costs of both budgets rose more sharply between 1956 and 1957 than they had in any year since 1953.

"In 1957, the salaried worker and wage earner home owner spent slightly over 6 percent more than in 1956, and the wage earner renter's budget was up 4.5 percent. There were increases in all the major categories of the salaried worker's budget, and in all but one category of the wage earner's budget. That one exception was in the wage earner's total transportation cost, which remained the same due to a slight drop in the purchase price of a used car."

Most of the increase in the budgets was caused by sharp rises in the costs of food and housing—the two major items. (Tax rates remained unchanged and the increased amounts of taxes paid reflect only the increases in the cost of other budget items.)

Food costs rose nearly 4 percent for the salaried worker and 5 percent for the wage earner. Housing costs for the home-owning wage earner were 14 percent above those of 1956 and for the salaried worker 14.7 percent over the previous year.

The cost of renting a home for a wage earner rose only 2.6 percent above 1956, but this figure was arrived at by applying the change during the year in the BLS Consumer Price Index for rent.

The home ownership costs were pushed up both by increased housing prices and high interest rates.

Among the items allowed for a wage earner, his wife and two children:

• Monthly rent for a 4- or 5-room home of \$60 including water but not utilities (or monthly payments of \$82.29 on a \$12,850 house).

• \$1.09 a week for alcoholic beverages.

• \$64 a week for snacks eaten away from home.

• A 1952 model used car costing \$553.15, with provision for mortgage interest rates.

• Such clothing items for the husband as one hat (\$8.22) replaced every four years, one topcoat (\$49.99) replaced every ten

years, two suits (\$60.40 each) with a new one every three years.

• Such clothing items for the wife as one winter coat (\$30.24) replaced every five years, one summer coat (\$21.02) replaced every four years, three street dresses (\$8.03 each) with two new ones each year, four cotton house dresses (\$3.46 each) with a new one each year, one rayon afternoon dress (\$13.96) replaced every four years.

• A total of 80 movie admissions a year distributed among the family.

• A radio and television set, each replaced every nine years.

• Vacation allowance of \$98.94 for rental of housekeeping cabin for two weeks.

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• Vacation allowance of \$98.94 for rental of housekeeping cabin for two weeks.

Local Copy

Ohio Bishops Condemn 'Right-To-Work' Laws

The Roman Catholic bishops of Ohio have condemned so-called right-to-work laws as "mischievous in their results" and as a barrier to peaceful cooperation by labor and management.

The statement, released last week by the Ohio Catholic Welfare Conference and later distributed by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was signed by Archbishop Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati and Edward F. Hoban of Cleveland and by Bishops Emmet J. Walsh of Youngstown, George J. Rehling of Toledo, John K. Musso of Steubenville and Clarence G. Isenmann of Columbus.

The Ohio bishops joined church leaders of all denominations in opposing "right-to-work" legislation outlawing voluntary union shop agreements between employers and unions.

Their statement is particularly significant in view of the current drive by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce for a constitutional amendment on the "right-to-work" issue.

The bishops noted that just as a citizen's freedom to live in any state is limited by the requirement that he must "observe the laws of the particular state as a condition of citizenship," so also "in respect to his right to work, he is free to work in any industry of his choice, but only on condition that he abide by the rules adopted by that industry as a condition of employment."

"Right-to-work" laws, they noted, will not correct any abuses which have crept into the labor movement. These abuses might be curbed by other types of laws, they said, but should first be solved by "an increased sense of social responsibility on the part of labor—and if that procedure fails to correct the evils, then recourse would be had to regulatory legislation."

The bishops pointed to "serious abuses also on the part of management, such as unreasonable and unjust opposition to the

right of union organization, monopoly prices and profits, misrepresentation of products, and bribery and corruption . . ."

They called for "sound ethical practices in all phases of our economy" and concluded with the suggestion that a "right-to-work amendment . . . might lead to a more intensified struggle for domination and thus postpone an era of peaceful cooperation."

U. S. Consumes Half Of World Newsprint

The United States accounts for more than half of total world consumption of newsprint but is well down the list in per capita circulation.

The Statistical Yearbook 1957, due for publication March 30 by the United Nations, reports that about 12 million metric tons of newsprint were consumed throughout the world in 1956 (a metric ton is 2,204.6 pounds).

Of this total, the United States used 6.38 metric tons while the next largest consumer—the United Kingdom—used only .97 metric tons or about 8 percent.

The United Kingdom, however, reported the largest circulation of newspapers per 1,000 inhabitants—573 copies—in 1954 (no later date given).

Other countries with large newspaper circulations per 1,000 inhabitants in 1955 or 1956 were: Sweden (462 copies), Luxembourg (455 copies), Finland (420 copies), Japan (397 copies) and New Zealand (380 copies).

The United States was listed at 337 copies per 1,000 inhabitants.

The Statistical Yearbook noted, however, that the daily newspapers covered by these figures may vary in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. In its listing, the Yearbook defined daily newspapers as publications which contain general news and appear at least four times a week.

One For The Buttons

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The automatic mail room already is being eyed by newspapers for the not-too-distant future.

Delegates to the Mid-Atlantic Newspaper Mechanical Conference here heard a forecast of the mail room of tomorrow, the entire system of which could be activated by push cards or tape.

And will this ease the chores of the hard working mail room employees?

It will make things so easy that, in the immortal words of Mr. Deaky, "we won't need so many iv as we did."

Just one "iv" in fact—to push the buttons.

Tomorrow's automated mailroom was described at the conference by Herbert R. Behr of Michle-Goss-Dexter, Inc., equipment manufacturer. Editor & Publisher summarized his forecast as follows:

"Conveyors will take the papers from the press folders, they will be automatically counted for any predetermined number in a bundle, then moved to tying machines, and along conveyors onto trucks. An electric eye will count and control the dispatching of the bundles to their proper route trucks."

"The heart of this system would be a console with dials to control the bundle count and loading of trucks. The console can be equipped with card readers or tape readers giving the information for bundle count, truck number, dock position."

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\$6-\$8 Billion Tax Cut Now Urged By AFL-CIO Leaders

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee has called for a tax cut of from \$6 to \$8 billion with the bulk of the cut concentrated among taxpayers with incomes of less than \$5,000. The committee called on Congress also to drastically reduce excise taxes on electrical appliances, automobiles, transportation, etc., and to grant tax relief to small businesses.

The statement drew a clear line between labor's stand on a tax cut and that of the Eisenhower administration, as represented by Vice President Richard Nixon and Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

Addressing the recent AFL-CIO conference on economic problems, Mitchell said a tax cut benefitting both consumers and investors would be used if necessary to fight the recession.

Nixon later expanded the view that tax cuts, if made, should be designed to stimulate investment. This means tax cuts in the higher income brackets.

Labor, on the other hand, insists the economy can benefit from tax cuts only if they add to the broad base of consumer purchasing power. This means tax cuts concentrated in the lower and middle income brackets.

In calling for the \$6 to \$8 billion reduction in taxes, the Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO asserted that a "modest tax cut of \$3 to \$4 billion a few months ago might well have been a sufficient stimulant to the economy." But with unemployment up almost 2 million since the end of 1957 and business investment in plant and equipment off by at least 13 percent, the economic facts clearly indicate the need for a tax cut

double that which might have been sufficient a few months ago.

Adoption of such a tax cut program would not "diminish the need for other programs designed not only to put America back to work but to meet the needs of a growing population and to insure the security of the nation," the committee added.

It called for improvements in unemployment compensation benefits and Social Security retirement payments, raising minimum wages, construction of hospitals, houses, schools and roads and aid for chronically distressed areas.

Adequate military defenses for the nation must not be ignored, it concluded.

Around The Guild

Membership Still Climbing

ANG membership continued its climb after piercing the 30,000 mark as of January 1.

The February 1 membership totals, released by Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., list 30,163 dues paying members plus 547 active members in the armed services, who are dues-exempt. Good standing for the month was 88.2 percent.

N. Y. Bargaining Trans-Atlantic

New York City—M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, has become the local's ambassador-at-large with a portfolio of contract proposals covering dollar employees of Radio Free Europe-Free Europe Press, Munich, Germany.

Potoker is in Europe to help negotiate contract terms covering some 300 dollar-paid employees of RFE for whom the local recently was granted recognition as collective bargaining representative. New York employees of the agency already are covered by a Guild contract, which was recently renewed.

Negotiations for the Munich section have included trans-Atlantic teletype conversations between RFE officials in New York and Potoker and RFE executives in Munich.

Seniority Won At 'Labor'

Wage increases ranging from \$7 to \$9 and a seniority clause are among the gains negotiated in a renewal of the Washington Guild's contract with Labor, weekly publication of 16 standard railroad unions.

The seniority clause, sought by the Guild as a result of its troubles with the AFL-CIO during the recent staff cutback, encountered no opposition from the employer.

The new agreement also provides an employer-paid pension fund of 5 percent of the editorial payroll.

Much of the wage gain, which is retroactive to last October 1, was attributed to the rise of living costs over the last year. Top minimum in the contract now is \$142.

LANG Launches Vote Drive

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild has launched a "register and vote" drive among its membership to bolster labor's strength at the polls in the drive against the proposed state "right-to-work" law. Registration deadline for California voters is April 10.

Janet Irvine, chairman of LANG's Committee on Political Education, urged all members to make sure they and their voting-age relatives are registered before the deadline so as to be eligible to cast ballots in the June primary election.

The COPE, made up of all unit chairmen, will check voter registration of the local membership and follow up with notices to those not on the voting rolls.

Toronto Seeks Assistant Exec

Toronto, Ont.—The Executive Committee of the Toronto Guild has approved an \$85,000 operating budget for the year which includes provisions for a second full-time employee of the local.

Applications now are being sought for the post of assistant executive secretary of the local, who will work under the direction of Executive Secretary Bob Buchanan.

Toronto, with more than 1500 members, is ANG's third largest local. It has contracts with the city's three dailies—the Star, the Telegram and the Globe & Mail—and the Racing Form and the Police News. Negotiations for a first contract with the Brantford Expositor are now taking place.

SFONG Job Study Begins

San Francisco, Calif.—A job classification survey concentrated in the circulation, advertising and business departments has been launched by the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

To carry out the survey, the local has retained Quentin Griffiths, a job study consultant recommended by the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California.

The study was authorized in the Guild's city-wide contract with the San Francisco dailies but was delayed for several reasons. Its purpose is to provide a comparison of jobs, duties and wages for bargaining purposes. Griffiths began work on the survey at the News in mid-February and later will move to the Examiner, Call-Bulletin and Chronicle.

Eagle Arbitration Opens

New York City—Arbitration of the New York Guild's severance pay claims against the defunct Brooklyn Eagle opened at long last on March 26 at headquarters of the American Arbitration Association.

Hearing the case is Prof. W. Willard Wirtz, Northwestern University, permanent arbitrator for the United Rubber Workers and the U. S. Rubber Company.

Eagle Publisher Frank D. Schroth, after breaking off all negotiations with the Guild and suspending the paper for good in the midst of a Guild strike, spent three years fighting the Guild's severance pay claims and its demand for arbitration of the issue. The U. S. Supreme Court finally declined to review a lower court order for the arbitration.

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