

New Unit Signed At Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild has won voluntary recognition from the Pittsburgh Suburban Community Newspapers as bargaining agent for some 78 employees in all Guild jurisdiction departments.

The suburban papers constitute five weeklies published in nearby Mt. Lebanon and Chartiers Valley, and are owned by Rep. James G. Fulton, of the 27th Pennsylvania congressional district. Congressman Fulton is a Republican serving his sixteenth year in Congress, representing a district which for other candidates turns in heavy Democratic pluralities.

Publication headquarters is in Mt. Lebanon, where the Mt. Lebanon News circulates. The other papers are the Boro News, the Chartiers Valley Times, The News and The Tribune.

In a stipulation signed last Saturday, with International Representative Robert E. Bruner acting for the Guild, management agreed that the Pittsburgh Guild held a majority of signed membership cards, and would hence be recognized for collective bargaining purposes, without the necessity of holding an NLRB-directed election.

In the letter recognizing the Guild's majority, Congressman Fulton said he will meet with Guild representatives "at a mutually agreeable time" to begin negotiations on wages, hours and working conditions for employees in the unit.

The group includes editorial staffers, advertising salesmen, business office employees, layout and art department workers, the mail room and a group of Varitype and paste-up employees. The papers have had no union representation heretofore, and printing is done by contract to outside shops. All the papers have Thursday publication dates.

Bruner came to Pittsburgh after Guild interest had been expressed and local officers had determined its extent. David Martin, local president; Helen M. Minear, local secretary, and David Welty, former president and IEB member, worked with Bruner in making contacts.

A first meeting of employees drew an attendance of 25, with all departments but one represented, and a second meeting established the majority status of Guild membership.

The group will become a unit of the Pittsburgh local.

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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May 9, 1958

Budget, Convention Agenda Slated For Action By Board



Final Exam: Judges of the 1958 Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award competition give the nine entries a final examination at ANG headquarters. Seated, from left, they are Felix Wold of the Wire Service Guild, Fred Bowler of Lynn and Leo Finegold of Pittsburgh. With them is Miss Yetta Riesel of the ANG research and information staff, who handled the

administrative details in connection with the entries and the judging. The award of a citation and \$500 in cash is given annually by the Guild in memory of Bade, ANG's first director of organization and editor of the Guild Reporter for seven years. Its purpose is to reward achievement in Guild work and thus encourage local leadership. The winner will be announced at the 1958 convention.

Preparations for ANG's 25th annual convention will engage the International Executive Board through much of its spring meeting in Washington, May 19-23.

It will be the final meeting of the Board prior to its pre-convention session in San Jose, Calif. The convention this year is set for August 4-8.

At its upcoming meeting the IEB will act on proposals for the convention agenda and will write the bulk of its Officers Report to the delegates. The report later will be distributed to delegates in advance of the San Jose sessions.

Another task facing the Board is establishment of a preliminary budget for 1958-59. Final approval of the budget governing ANG's operations for the year will be up to the convention.

The IEB's Finance Committee, composed of Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr., and Vice Presidents Richard Lane and Wilfred Alexander, are to meet in Washington May 10-11 for advance work on the budget. The committee also will consider:

- Board motions to review ANG policy on strike benefits.
- Ways and means of achieving more rapidly the Guild's goal of a million dollar defense fund.

- A convention-directed study of the per capita structure.

Other IEB committees with meetings scheduled in advance of the main session are those on collective bargaining and on the Constitution.

Among suggestions for the San Jose convention agenda are a clinic on collective bargaining and a forum on "right-to-work" legislative efforts, which the Board will be asked to substitute for the human rights forum recommended by the 1957 convention.

On May 17 and 18, the weekend prior to the Board meeting, the Empire State District Council will meet in Washington to enable delegates to visit ANG headquarters and—as many as are able to remain—observe the IEB in session.

CLC Eyes Political Action

Winnipeg, Man.—The first step in a change from political "education" to political "action" was taken here last week by the Canadian Labour Congress, at its second Constitutional Convention. Although support for the new policy, a recommendation from the Congress officers, was not unanimous, many former Trades and Labor delegates among the 1,600 present did support the resolution.

The change is a departure from the policy voiced two years ago, when the first Congress convention voted down a continuation of the political relationship

Guild Represented

ANG Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdroon, of Ottawa, served as the Guild delegate to the second congress of the CLC at Winnipeg, and a one-day visitor at the convention was ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr.

thereof held by the Canadian Congress of Labor. The old CCL had supported the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. When the merger was voted the combined body decided not to support any political party.

Last week's resolution on the subject directed the executive council of the Congress to investigate all present political parties and bring a recommendation to the 1960 convention for a new political movement for Canada, with an announced platform that could be supported by organized labor, the farmer and

(Continued on page 3)

Economics, News Access, Treated By IFJ

By CHARLES E. FRANKEL
British Union of Journalists

London.—Newspapermen from 14 nations met here to discuss the bread-and-butter issues of wages and pensions and the spiritual principles of freedom of the press.

Delegates to the fourth congress of the International Federation of Journalists were—not unsurprisingly—for better pay, more ample pensions and for a press free to investigate and criticize the shortcomings of governments.

Joseph F. Collis, president of the American Newspaper Guild and assistant managing editor of

the Wilkes-Barre Record, and William J. Farson, executive vice president of the ANG, represented North American newsmen.

The federation is open to national labor unions "which are dedicated to the freedom of the press and defend the moral and material rights of their members," said Federation President Marcel Stijns of Brussels.

He warned in his presidential address that "we must devote more and more attention to newspaper economics and to a growing inclination to official interferences."

"To survive," he added, "we must maintain the confidence and

respect of public opinion and defend our liberty."

Herbert Husinsky of Austria said authorities in more and more countries—even those considered democratic—were trying to interfere with the work of the reporter in ferreting out and publishing the news.

Several delegates agreed that this trend was a threat to democratic government.

Stijns, in outlining a brief survey of working conditions in member countries, said the structure of working conditions had not changed substantially since 1954. Member unions were seeking to get better pay, more adequate pensions and better vacation clauses.

He noted the Finnish unions were fighting for earlier pensions on the ground that the work of newspapermen is strenuous.

The president's survey showed that women journalists average about 5 percent of the total membership in the various national labor unions. But in Britain, he noted, 20 percent of the new entries into journalism were women.

"Women journalists everywhere complain that women do not enjoy the same advancement opportunities as men," Stijns said.

Some delegations called for a "professional secrecy" code which would give newsmen the same right to withhold information and sources of information that doc-

tors and clergymen now enjoy in some countries.

But the British delegation cautioned, "There are certain conditions under which a journalist is not above the common law."

The United States was the only delegation voting against a 50 percent increase in affiliation fees. National unions now pay 10 cents a month for every member. This will be upped to 15 cents in July.

The ANG now pays \$1,200 a year to the IFJ. The new dues structure means it will cost ANG \$1,800 annually to belong to the Federation.

The Congress stressed that adequate pay for professional jour-

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Top News Story: Boston news coverage won for John Luttrell, of Radio Station WBZ, the annual Amasa Howe Award for 1957. He is seen here with Doris Fleeson, guest speaker at the awards dinner. At the right is Robert E. Glynn, former Boston Guild secretary who was chairman for the evening.

Doris Fleeson Speaks At Howe Award Dinner

Boston, Mass.—John Luttrell, a news editor at Radio Station WBZ, is the winner of the annual Amasa Howe award for his series of broadcasts exposing deteriorating conditions at the Women's Reformatory in Framingham.

While a reporter in Woonsocket, five years ago, Luttrell had won the annual award of the New England Guilds' District Council for another story, also a political expose series.

The Howe award honors the memory of an early Boston Guild leader in the Globe unit, and is bestowed at the annual dinner of the Boston Press Club, which was founded by and shares quarters with this newspaper Guild.

Guest speaker this year was Doris Fleeson, Washington political writer whose syndicated column appears in the Globe.

She was sharply critical of the increasing appearance of propaganda in Washington officialdom, as opposed to "hard news" gathered by legmen. She cited the President's illness as an example of how propaganda deceived the press.

"The same of bamboozlement came from no less a source than the president of the American Medical Association."

"He told the nation that when the President recovered from his illness he would be healthier than any candidate for the presidency, Republican or Democratic, had ever been."

"There was adequate medical evidence then that Eisenhower's arteries had hardened. When reporters asked the questions about the arteries the facts were sometimes shunted aside by editorial policy considerations."

"If journalism had done its duty, we might be better prepared today to meet the problems of the space age."

"Everyone in Washington knows we are suffering from re-



laxed and intermittent leadership. The fact that the President knows he must not work hard has led to his increasing isolation, and the assumption of power in places where it was never intended to lie."

Other dinner guests were Mike Wallace, TV interviewer, who submitted to cross-examination by three Boston newsmen; Governor Foster Furcolo, and George P. Dwyer, local Guild president. Robert E. Glynn, former local Guild secretary, was chairman of the dinner committee.

Miss Fleeson On The Guild

"At the time that the Newspaper Guild was first getting established, many publishers expressed the fear that the reporters might take over the editorial control of their papers and move them in a radical direction."

"It didn't happen. It didn't happen for a good reason, that is, that reporters' and editors know which side their bread is buttered on. In spite of their own opinions, some deeply felt, the tendency is often to write what their boss likes to read."

"More subtle, and I think more dangerous, is when it is turned the other way around, when reporters do not write what their boss dislikes to read."

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Vancouver's First ANG Pact Nets Raises Up To \$26.50

Vancouver, B.C. — Two-step wage increases of 8.9 percent and 4.1 percent over an 18-month period were won in the Vancouver Guild's first contract as an ANG local.

The agreement covers some 700 employees of the Sun and the Province, formerly under separate contracts negotiated as separate locals of the Canadian Labour Congress. The locals affiliated with ANG last year. International Representative Charles Dale headed the bargaining committee.

First step of the wage increase, effective last October 1 for Sun employees and January 28 for the Province, sends top reporter minimums up \$13.25. Other minimums were increased as much as \$26.50. The deferred increase of 4.1 percent becomes effective next October 1.

Among the new top minimums in the first year of the contract are \$146.75 for news and city editors, \$132.50 for slotman, sports and picture editors, \$111 for deskmen, reporters and ad salesmen, \$94.25 for circulation district managers, \$82 for classified salesmen, \$106.75 for control accountants, \$49.25 for stenographers, \$45 for switchboard operators and \$32.50 for messengers and office boys.

Approval of the contract was withheld by the I.E.P.'s Contract Committee for deviations from basic Guild standards. Cited by the committee were low wages, inadequate severance pay provisions and a discriminatory Guild shop.

Severance pay accrues at the rate of one week per year up to a ceiling of 20 weeks (up 6 from the previous contracts) and is paid only on dismissal to reduce the force or incapacity because of infirmity, old age or chronic illness.

The Guild security clause provides for maintenance of membership by all present members, with a Guild shop for all new employees except that membership in the editorial departments is not required to go beyond 90 percent.

Among other provisions, some of which were brought forward from the previous agreements, are:

- Dues checkoff.
- 5-day, 37½-hour week with time-and-one-half cash overtime.
- Grievance procedure and arbitration machinery.
- Job security — Discharges may be for proper cause or to

reduce the force. One month notice on economy discharges with seniority governing.

- An additional holiday for a week, with "Joe's" time on Sunday, with a minimum of a half-day of regular pay.
- Three weeks of vacation after five years of service.
- An additional one cent per mile increasing the mileage rate for regular cars to 11 cents and for 4-cylinder cars to 8 cents beyond a 15-mile radius.
- Night differential of 5 percent, minimum \$1 per shift.

Other recent contract settlements:

NEW WESTMINSTER BRITISH COLUMBIAN: General increases are 5 percent as of March 1, an additional 3 percent next December 1, all added to minimums in a two-year contract.

First year's increases send reporter top minimum to \$101.21, society reporters \$67.47, clerks \$42.19, accountants \$101.21, ad and job printing salesmen \$101.21, with weekly guarantee for commission salesmen up from \$21 to \$22.49 in the first year, and to \$23.61 in the second.

Other improvements include an increase of five cents per hour in the night differential, sending it to 15 cents, a ninth holiday, a fourth week of vacation after 25 years of service and a prohibition of dismissals to reduce the force unless all other means of economy have been exhausted.

GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE, LEADER & MONTANA FARMER-STOCKMAN: Minimums are increased \$1.54 to \$7.37 this year and \$1.05 to \$2.75 next in a new two-year agreement effective last January 1. Top minimums for reporters and ad salesmen go up \$4.06 the first year, \$2.75 the second. New top this year are \$116.65 for reporters and ad salesmen, \$90.60 for circulation managers, \$69.43 for stenographers and clerks.

Other gains: Arbitration of disputes, an increase of two weeks, sending severance pay ceiling to 34 weeks, and a guarantee of a full day at the overtime rate for work on a day off.

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL: Editorial—Increases of \$3.50 to \$6 in a one-year contract send top minimums to \$129.50 for reporters, \$88.50 for secretaries, \$72.50 for stenographers and \$58.50 for copy runners. Other improvements include premium

call-in pay, a guarantee of four hours at double time instead of 8 hours at time and one-half for work on Sundays or holidays, and model ANG jurisdiction clause.

Maintenance: Increases of \$5.50 across the board send minimums to \$88 for electricians and plumbers, \$63 for mechanics and \$53 for janitors with the work week cut to 37½ hours. Other clauses ban discrimination, eliminate part-time work and guarantee maintenance of jurisdiction.

ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL: Minimums are increased generally \$3 for those earning less than \$110 and \$4 for those earning more. Circulation district managers are raised \$8 across the board with commission plan dropped. New reporter top minimum is now \$120.50. Severance pay ceiling increased from 42 to 50 weeks.

RECORD: General increase of \$3 for those at or above their top minimum. Increases in reporter minimums range from nothing on first step to \$6 after five years bringing the top to \$106. Clerks and office boys go up \$2.50 to \$57.50 after three years. Third week of vacation given after 12 years of service instead of 15.

UTICA OBSERVER-DISPATCH & PRESS: Minimums increased \$2 to \$5 in the first year, \$1.25 to \$3 the second year, making top reporter minimum this year \$108.50 days, \$112.50 nights. A fourth week of vacation is added after 25 years of service and the mileage rate for the first 100 miles is increased by a half-cent to 10 cents per mile.

Day Book

REPRESENTATION PROCEEDINGS
Recognition granted on demand, May 6, Pittsburgh, Pa., Communist Newspapers, all departments (78 eligible).
Representation election won 46 to 2, April 24, Dayton, Ohio, Newspaper Guild, all departments (78 eligible).
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COURT PROCEEDINGS
Oregon Supreme Court, April 22, upheld Circuit Court decision rejecting Guild from striking Oregon Journal to enforce contract and arbitration award restoring district managers to employ status from "independent contractors."

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, editorial contract renewal approved, maintenance contract renewal approval withheld for continued separation of news editorial contract and conditions inferior to it.
Elizabeth, Daily Journal, contract renewal approval withheld for separation of mandatory doctor's certificate to sick leave clause, and three jobs to hours and overtime exemption.
Great Falls, Mont., Tribune, Leader & Montana Farmer-Stockman, contract renewal approved.
Greensboro, N.C., News & Record, contract renewal approval withheld for continuing low minimums and endangering bargaining position of other locals in area, failure to add general increase fully to minimums, low accrual rate and low ceiling on severance pay.
New Westminster, B.C., British Columbian, contract renewal approval withheld for inadequate severance pay clause and hours qualification.
Utica, N.Y., Observer-Dispatch & Press, contract renewal approved.
Vancouver, B.C., Sun & Province, initial ANG contract, approval withheld for deviations from basic Guild standards, including inadequate severance pay provision, discriminatory Guild shop and low wages.

ACTIVITIES
International Executive Board meeting, Washington, D.C., May 2-5. Empire State Guilds Council meeting, New York City, May 2-5. P.O.I. District Council meeting, Erie, Pa., May 2-5. Nevada District Council meeting, Reno, Nev., May 2-5. Southern District Council meeting, Atlanta, Ga., May 2-5. ANG National Training Institute, Chicago, May 2-5. P.O.I. District Council meeting, Erie, Pa., May 2-5.

Albany

Albany, N.Y. — Three delegates have been chosen by the Albany Guild local to attend the San Jose convention. They are B. Paul Lynch, treasurer of the local for 11 years; Francis S. Rivett, local president and former international representative; and Theron Britton, president of the Independent circulation union at the Knickerbocker News which voted Guild affiliation last year.

Canadian Labor Chiefs Study Political Action

(Continued from page 1)

the farm unions, the small business man, the housewife and the professional man.

In the debate it was made clear that if the new party could be constructed from the remains of the CCF, that would be a start. The CCF is now reduced to eight parliamentary seats, after having held 25 in the past two parliaments.

Other actions during the week:

- Expulsion of two member unions for raiding.
- Re-election of Claude Jodoin and other top officers, and strengthening of the Executive Council by adding a second vice president.

Qualified support for the Canadian Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen in the fight against the Canadian Pacific Railroad, a subject on which H. E. Gilbert, of Cleveland, international president, was heard.

Decision on two-year convention intervals, opposed by many delegates.

Adoption of a resolution favoring federal traffic control on all inter-provincial highways.

There was bitter debate on the expulsion of the two raiding un-

ions—the American Federation of Technical Engineers and the International Union of Operating Engineers.

The issue went to a joint roll call vote, which required from mid-afternoon to early evening to complete. In the CLC convention, each delegate has a single vote, which he must cast in person. Some, at the end of the list, had left the hall before their names were reached.

The vote to expel the technical engineers was tallied at 994 to 244, and that against the operating engineers was 999 to 299.

Both unions had entered guilty pleas, when the charges were read to the convention, and in effect sought the mercy of the delegates.

Stanley Knowles, former deputy CCF leader, who was defeated in the recent parliamentary election, was named one of the two vice presidents of the CLC. He succeeds Gordon Cushing, who has retired to become assistant deputy minister of labor in the Dominion government.

On a split vote, the convention urged all affiliates to propose the 30-hour week in this year's negotiations, with a minimum hourly wage of \$1.25.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, chief guest speaker at the convention, got a mixed reception. He said the first job of the government, after Parliament opens next Monday, would be to extend unemployment relief payments beyond May 15, and to draft a Bill of Rights for the Dominion. A self-referenced compulsory arbitration settled the delegates and drew a scattering of boos.

Stockton

Stockton, Calif.—Three delegates have been chosen to represent Stockton at the August ANG convention in San Jose. They are Tom Sprague, Russ Glenn and Norman Marquis. As alternates, the membership named Doug Williams, Bob Comstock and Tony Galindo.

State Court Rejects Guild In 4-Year Portland Case

Portland, Ore.—The State Supreme Court has ruled against the Guild in a case dating back more than four years, involving the issue of "independent contractors" vs. a Guild-covered employee group in the circulation department at the Portland Journal.

Text of the decision, handed down by Justice James Brand, was not available at this writing, but in essence it sustained the findings of Circuit Court Judge Alfred B. Dobson. The latter jurist had ruled that the Guild could not enforce an arbitration award in its favor by means of a strike against the Journal management.

During the life of a Guild contract, management of the Journal had unilaterally entered into individual contracts with circulation distributors covered by the Guild agreement.

To preserve its contractual rights, the Guild went through grievance procedure and then took the matter to arbitration. Judge Harold Seering returned an award in the arbitration case, upholding the Guild contract and directing the Journal to cancel its individual contracts, as void when made, and to restore the employee status of the circulation men.

The Journal refused to abide by the arbitration, although the award was binding, and the Guild

Typos Adopt Strike Action In Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn.—Printers at the Minneapolis Star & Tribune have approved strike action by a vote of 218 to 11 in their negotiations for a new contract. The strike vote was taken this week under authorization of the International Typographical Union.

ITTU Mailers at the Star & Tribune earlier had voted 87 to 4 to strike if necessary. They have already been given strike sanction by their international and by the AFL-CIO central body.

The two unions were scheduled to meet jointly with management in negotiations this week.

The Guild unit at the Star & Tribune has voted 85 to 15 to respect the picket lines in the event of a strike if that course is deemed advisable by the plant council. The vote came in the face of a firm offer from management to provide full pay for the first week of the strike and at least two days of pay each week thereafter to those who report to work across the lines.

The Guild's contract with the Star & Tribune expressly states that Guild members may not be required to cross a picket line of another union with strike authority from its international.

Philadelphia Stewards Meet

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some 60 stewards, and members of the Guild's executive committee held a seminar for shop stewards—the first the local has planned in a monthly series—last month at the Broadwood Hotel.

William Streckfus, local president, served as chairman for the meeting, noting that the shop steward is the front line of defense for the union, the immediate and only contact with the Guild for many members, and the best source of information on membership welfare and thinking.

Identification cards were issued to all stewards, together with a supply of Guild pins, literature on the steward's relation to new members and his other duties, and a portfolio with a Guild seal in gold on its cover.

Grievance procedure was outlined by David Schick, local executive secretary, negotiations were discussed by William Hall, of the Inquirer unit.

Printers Also Adopt Strike Vote in Reno

Reno, Nev.—Printers at the Gazette and State Journal here have adopted a strike vote and are seeking strike sanction from the International Typographical Union.

Meanwhile, following the Reno Guild's own strike vote, bargaining was accelerated to daily sessions with ANG International Representative Joseph Campo serving as spokesman.

The company's top wage offer to the Guild is \$3.50 and \$2.50 over two years. Printers have been offered 10 cents an hour retroactively to January 1, 10 cents more on the date of signing and 10 cents in October.

A major issue among all the unions, however, is health and welfare benefits. The insured pension plan established on all its papers by the Speldel chain, owners of the Gazette and State Journal, requires employee contributions of 2 percent of the first \$3,000 of annual salary and 5

percent of salary above \$3,000. ANG analysis shows, however, that a trusted pension plan could provide the same benefits at no cost to the employee and at a total cost lower than current contributions of management alone.

POI District Council Sets Meeting At Erie

Erie, Pa.—The Erie Newspaper Guild will be host to the P.O.I. District Council May 17 and 18, at the Lawrence Hotel. Sessions will start at 1 P. M. Saturday, and conclude with a 10 o'clock session Sunday morning. Guest speakers will include Jim Richard, Toledo Guild member, who will talk on "right-to-work" legislation, and a field representative of the AFL-CIO.

Reports from Guild locals and a business meeting will be parts of the program. The Erie Guild will provide Saturday evening entertainment.

Washington Fights For Job Of New Republic Chairman

The Washington Guild has announced it will press for arbitration of the discharge by the New Republic magazine of Guild Unit Chairman Miriam Goldman in the midst of negotiations for a renewal contract.

The local so informed management and the American Arbitration Association following a six to four vote of the unit against striking for improvements in the contract, and restoration of their chairman to her job.

The vote came after Publisher Gil Harrison rejected a Guild offer to accept the publication's pledge of poverty and settle for increases tied to the cost of living for a total payroll rise of less than \$35 a week. Harrison insisted there would be no increases, cost of living or otherwise.

Prior to the defeat of the strike

vote motion, an unsubstantiated report was circulated among unit members that management planned to move the publication if the employees voted to strike. The unit then rejected strike action despite the advice of Wes Barthelme, local president, and Harris Monroe, administrative officer, that such rumors are standard management propaganda in strike crises and that the New Republic would scarcely abandon its liberal facade by aping New England textile mills and becoming a runaway shop.

The executive board of the Washington local at its next meeting will consider the advisability of attempting further negotiations in behalf of the New Republic unit with Harrison as its publisher.

... IFJ In London Session

(Continued from page 1)
nalists was "absolutely indispensable to allow them to maintain the dignity and standing of their profession."

This remuneration "must be complemented by measures aiming at the most favorable working conditions," it said in a resolution. Office conditions, working

hours, vacations, security, and pensions must be bettered.

"The enhancement of the prestige of the journalistic profession is inconceivable without a free press which is not confined to the right of an owner to publish news but includes the right of the public to be fully and exactly informed," the delegates declared.

Stijns was re-elected president of the federation.

Collis tried to relinquish the post of vice president, representing North America, in favor of Roland Desmarais of the Ottawa Le Droit, of a French Canadian editorial union. But delegates voted overwhelmingly for the retention of the ANG president.

Politics cropped up twice at the convention. The Lebanon delegate stalked out of the meeting because, he said, the Federation was not open to Asian and African members. Stijns said this was not so, and pointed to the presence of Pakistani newspapermen as proof of the Federation's international character.

The communist-dominated International Organization of Journalists extended an invitation to attend its convention this month but the anti-communist Federation vehemently rejected it.

Austrian Richard Kurfurst denounced the invitation as "imperialist propaganda."



Florida Guildsmen: ANG's newest provisional local, at Daytona Beach, Fla., has chosen leaders from editorial and proofroom staffs at the News-Journal.

From the left are James F. Southerland, contract

committee chairman; Betty Van Steenburgh, vice president; Robert J. Deaderio, treasurer; Doti Elmhorn, secretary; Wayne A. Chandler, president, and Gordon E. Kipp, vice president. The group won Guild recognition in an NLRB election last month.

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. \$5 per year. Single copy 15c.

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Springboard

Working newspapermen are among the severest critics of the press, and the Guild, as a union of working news employees, has frequently had occasion for sharp comment on the subject of press performance, or lack of it.

That makes all the more welcome an occasion when it becomes possible to voice a measure of praise, instead of blame, for the operation of American newspapers.

The occasion was the kidnapping of William Heikkila on the west coast, his sudden deportation through Canada to Finland at the hands of a seemingly vindictive Immigration Service, and his equally swift return when the circumstances became known.

It was a telephone call to a San Francisco newspaper by his bewildered wife—you can almost read that "widow"—which started a chain of reaction and public revulsion, and sent federal officials scrambling for a way to correct an obvious blunder.

To realize the part played by the press and news services, it is only needful to imagine what would have happened, wholly unknown except to the few principals, had there been no press, no reporters sensing a story of injustice, no editors with wit enough to play the facts, no first means of communication.

But while it is pleasant to accord commendation when it is due, there is another aspect of the Heikkila incident which has been exploited not at all, in or out of the press. And the time is right for action.

As matters now stand, a man in his position can be deported, uprooted from a country he has believed his own, for acts in themselves not one whit illegal.

What were the Heikkila offenses? He belonged to the Communist Party back in the 1930's, not a crime under U. S. laws. He belonged to some of the Attorney General's proscribed organizations, but that's not a crime, either.

Only the fact that he was born in Finland, though both his parents were American citizens, provides the flimsy legalism through which the Immigration Service has sworn its best efforts to "send him back" to a country he left when he was less than three years old.

If U. S. newspapers want to undertake a worthwhile piece of free-wheeling enterprise, let editors re-read Guildman J. Campbell Bruce's book written four years ago, "The Golden Door: The Irony of our Immigration Policy." Then let them plump vigorously for repeal of the McCarran-Walter immigration law, a measure conceived in fear and hysteria, and resembling nothing so much as a set of convention resolutions by the D. A. R.

The Heikkila case is an excellent springboard from which to make the much-boasted freedom of the press felt further, in restoring national self-respect, courage and common sense.

Notable Quote

"Here is my non-communist affidavit for the coming year, the signing of which undoubtedly safeguards the country from all enemies. . . . I could write quite a few pages on the moral sickness of which this affidavit is so eloquent a symbol. Sufficient to say I do not believe in, am opposed to and will work wherever possible to destroy tyranny, whether it be in Russia or its helpless satellites or in Spain and the Latin American countries where our government has worked so enthusiastically against democracy and in favor of the dictators who will some day betray us to our enemies."—Bob Jain, Denver Post, in the Denver Guild's Quote.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON
SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

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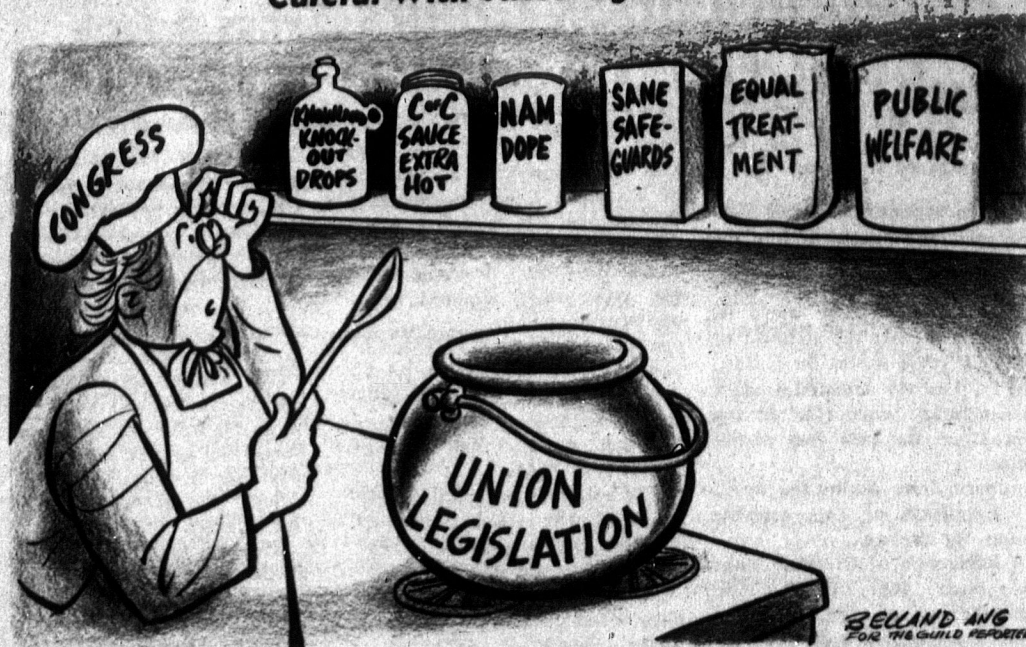
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH & INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker

EXEC. SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger, (in Spain), Robert E. Brown, Kenneth E. Ford, Joseph L. Campo, Bob Christensen, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Peter Kelly, John Sloan.

Careful With Those Ingredients!



IT SEEMS TO US

Sees Ashmore 'Glorification' As Undermining Guild Faith
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor: Comes a defense from the militant union city of Detroit for the GR presentation of the speech of "liberal" union-busting Harry S. Ashmore, of Little Rock's Arkansas Gazette.

As to the defense that Ashmore's Harvard speech, reprinted in full by the GR, was not the speech of a liberal but that of a newspaperman, let us not be naive. When Ashmore is not speaking as a Southern liberal, he is not breathing. The speech supported his liberal view (and that of the Guild Reporter) on the Little Rock school integration crisis, or it would never have been reprinted.

I should like to remind Mr. Wolf, of Detroit, and the Guild Reporter, that a strike is no mere set of figures at Guild headquarters, another chapter in the balance sheet between Guild and management.

It is an agonizing struggle of human beings for survival. When the battle is won, the prize is counted well worth the cost. When it is lost, strikers have left only the knowledge they were right. A small consolation, indeed, when one is far from home, penniless and seeking a job.

Surely such Guildsmen have a right to continue to believe in the justice of their cause. To see the Guild Reporter glorify a 24-carat union buster like Ashmore does anything but nourish that faith.

Now how about an article by the head of the Kohler plant?

RUTH JACQUEMINNE
Memphis Guild

Holds Newsroom Snobbery Carries Cash Penalties
CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: The folks at the Chicago Newspaper Guild deserve an Oscar for going beyond the newsrooms to seek newspaper employees to honor, as was done for their recent Page One Ball.

Honoring the ad people of local newspapers or the workers of all departments of a newspaper is a wise and thoughtful thing to do. It should be considered by all ANG locals.

There are some guys and dolls in newsrooms who think that the "other people" in the newspaper plants are not to be as-

sociated with or acknowledged as fellow workers.

This attitude—that the janitor or the window-washer isn't of the newsroom intelligentsia and therefore not worthy of elbow-rubbing—is amusing, considering that in some places the janitors and window-washers draw bigger paychecks and benefits than the editorial room "brains."

I know of several midwest papers where "minor employees" get more than 100 bucks a week, while reporters have a top of \$75 a week. So I ask you, who are the smart bunnies? It would be wise for the newsmen to get next to those others and find out how they get that big bundle.

We ivory tower kids should knock down that iron-curtain feeling toward other department workers, and get together for mutual benefit. Or go back to journalism school and learn how to swing a mop on the newsroom floor.

JOE G. VELNA
Chicago Guild

Another Goodsell Fan Writes Appreciation
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor: Your columnist, Jane Goodsell, is turning out some very humorous and sparkling columns. I just started noticing her work in the last two issues. I think she's terrific.

JOYCE WILSON
Buffalo Guild

He Likes 'New Dress' Of The Guild Reporter
FAIR LAWN, N. J.

Editor: As a reader of the Guild Reporter whose avocation is the operation of a private press, and whose vocation is closely allied with printing, allow me to congratulate you on the improved appearance of the paper as published in the new printshop and by the photo-offset process.

The standing headlines and frontpage flags have indeed been refurbished, and the 9/10 Times New Roman is one of the best

text type designs to come along in many years. The use of Electra, or any other face, in the extended leads, is typographically unsound, however. Why not the Times in a larger point size?

While it is quite true that this new process makes for high-speed printing of fine-screen engravings, the net gain is somewhat reduced by the lack of true black in the half-tones. I like the sharper pictures, but there ARE drawbacks to photo-offset, and grayness is one of them. I can't buy the non-smudging ink bit, either. Offset ink is wet—my copy of the April 25 issue still smudges.

These are, of course, minor points. Only a few who are bugs on printing will complain, and I for one will agree that the change has been a big improvement in overall appearance. The new dress is smart; wear it in good health.

WILLIAM F. HAYWOOD
Daily News Unit
New York Guild

Guildman Haywood's letter illustrates both the perils and satisfactions in the job of editing the Guild Reporter.

Our readership is largely composed of men and women to whom typographical perfection, almost never achieved, is nonetheless a goal. Like its industry readers, the Guild Reporter strives for sound design and high-grade mechanical production.

Being, like all others, incurably fallible, we will not attain perfection; but we share the human trait of welcoming appreciation of effort.

To Haywood's question: The printshop only recently added Times Roman to its several hundred type-face families, and only in the most-frequently used sizes, ending with nine-point.

Our ten-point Electra was a compromise, with Baskerville a strong contender, for close resemblance to the smaller body-type. Should the shop expand its TR bank, we'll erase the inconsistency of which Haywood took note, and which other "bugs on printing" doubtless also spotted.

Speaking of printing bugs, there have been a few inquiries, untimely, on our change of shops.

For the record, the new shop is union throughout, as attested elsewhere on this page, by the Allied Printing Trades Council emblem.

MORGAN SAYS:

Profit Drive Blunts Press Lances

In the annual meetings, just ended, of American editors, publishers and broadcasters in the respective metropolises of Washington, New York and Los Angeles, a good deal of attention was paid to such vital items of business as costs and profits but how much attention was paid to the little matter of keeping the public informed? Not, I suspect, enough.

This should not strike you as astonishing. The journalistic and educational aspects of these media have become secondary considerations, relatively if not directly, for the very simple reason that their primary drive is directed at making money.

Broadcasting, a commercial venture in this country from the start, never developed the dynamism that crusading journalism once injected into our newspapers. There has been brilliant enterprise in the coverage of events, in the exploration of issues, on radio and television but examples are the exception rather than the rule.

And newspapers in their push for mass and/or monopolized circulation so as to build advertising have largely blunted their editorial and reportorial lances in a bland pudding of standardized mediocrity. So doing, I fear, they reflect a certain softness in the general mood of the country.

It seems to me there is a responsibility here for the purveyors of news and general information to try to invigorate and toughen the American character and I should think this could be done without courting bankruptcy though it might involve less emphasis on the funny pages and situation comedy and more on the harsh facts of life.

In accepting the Richard E. Lauterbach Memorial Award recently for distinguished journalism in the field of civil liberties, a veteran journalist who is now curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard, Louis M. Lyons, had some trenchant things to say about the press which apply, I think, with some qualification, to information media as a whole.

"The press," he said, "... long has needed a new influence to increase the dynamics of journalism. . . . But you can count on your fingers and toes the reporters who are exposing masks and the cartoonists who are puncturing facades. That isn't enough. . . ."

"We have the most conservative government

'Business Is Business' — Even In South

Insurance companies, which have a great deal of money invested in tax-exempt school bonds in the South, apparently have been worrying about the effect of laws—such as the one recently passed by Georgia—which would permit states to make public schools "private."

But, reports Cleveland Amory in the *Saturday Review*, a reassuring bulletin has just come along from the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Boston. "Southerners are intelligent and realistic," the bulletin said. "Integration is one thing. Credit is another."

• The Fresno-Madera Building Trades Council

This column is excerpted from the May 2 broadcast of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EDT. AFL-CIO also sponsors the 10 p.m. broadcast of commentator John W. Vandercreek, also over the ABC network.

on earth," Lyons declared, "both in foreign and domestic affairs—and for the most part the press contentedly accepts its timorous recoil from all the challenges of the mid-20th century."

Whole continents, like Africa, are emerging. Great problems are pending, with the Middle East, with China, with, indeed, the turmoil of the whole planet but our government's outlook is "negative, defensive, protective" and little challenged by any boldness of the press. This leads to detecting oppression only when it is Communist oppression, with little concern for oppression in Cuba or the Dominican Republic. And it leads to measuring "recession by the stock market and the sale of automobiles, instead of exploring the conditions of the unemployed."

Newsmen Lyons also deplored the lack of "aggressive resistance to the thickening shield of secrecy" in government. But he had only the bitterest scorn for the "recent orgy of press publication of the Lana Turner letters," as a "strip tease for circulation" which so clogged the wires of the Associated Press at times that little other news of the world was delivered.

"A press that is regarded as a self-seeking sensation monger will fail of public support in the clutch," Lyons warned, "when its failure may be fatal to the public safety."

It would seem to me that not only by the landmark of this sordid example but across a broader horizon of events the information media have a responsibility which they are failing to fulfill. Part of the lack of journalistic vitality Lyons attributes to the fact that the press "takes on its coloration from the drabness of our contemporary public life and is the mirror of a negative national attitude."

But surely it needs to be a burning glass of search, exposure, responsible provocation as well. This is the role of the journalist, whether electronic or of the printed page, that was withheld from neglect. It can only be that the public consciousness—and conscience—wither with it.

• Susanville, Calif., an "all-union" logging town, has made front page news in Northern California with its hiring of a Negro high school teacher for its all-white high school. Rudy Martin, former University of California football player, will teach English and civic affairs.

is sponsoring a 91-home integrated cooperative housing project. "The private home building industry," said Lloyd Myers, Building Trades business manager, "has failed to provide adequate housing. The Building Trades Council has moved in to fill this gap with a 100 percent democratic project—discrimination on race, religion or nationality."

The 3-bedroom homes will sell for \$8,000.

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DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THE ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS, one assumes, would rather be caught dead than in bed politically with the fearsome foursome constantly named by Republican National Committee Chairman Meade Alcorn as the kind of Democrats nice Americans should avoid—Soapy Williams, Hubert Humphrey, Wayne Morse and Walter P. Reuther. Yet the latest Rockefeller Brothers Fund report, with its bold predictions of spectacular economic expansion and doubled real income within reach of our people, sounds a lot more like a pronouncement of liberal Democrats than it does like a prognosis that would be comprehended by Mr. Eisenhower.

It is hard to think of many Republican officeholders, indeed, to whom the report wouldn't have a lunatic ring—or many GOP officeholders with whom the Rockefeller brothers could now feel comfortably at home, even if one of them does want to run for governor of New York.

The midwesterners, who walked the weary miles with Senator Taft, wrote off Eisenhower the day after election in 1956. They had to put up with him until then, but they didn't like him any better than they did in 1952, the first term merely confirming their suspicion that he was the tool of Wall Street plotters. It is undeniably true, of course, that eastern internationalist big money, abetted by a parade of politicians and publishers flattering the general to his face, persuaded him to run and controlled the convention in spite of all Taft's men could do. Smart big money, though admiring of Taft as a politician of principle, also considered him both antediluvian and naive on foreign policy, and they couldn't tolerate him in the mid-Twentieth Century as President.

But the policy makers around Eisenhower don't talk like people, either, who think the way the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report thinks. There isn't a word from the White House to suggest that we ought to seek actively to expand the economy—to step up our annual rate of increase to 5 percent annually, to use the instrumentalities of government to encourage expansion, to prosecute intense policies of full employment and full utilization of our resources.

We get, instead, caution, wariness and hesitancy, a shrinking from even the approaches of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman, a cutting-back. The dominant concept seems fear that government may do too much and think too majestically, the principal hope that something will turn up, in the current recession, before the November elections.

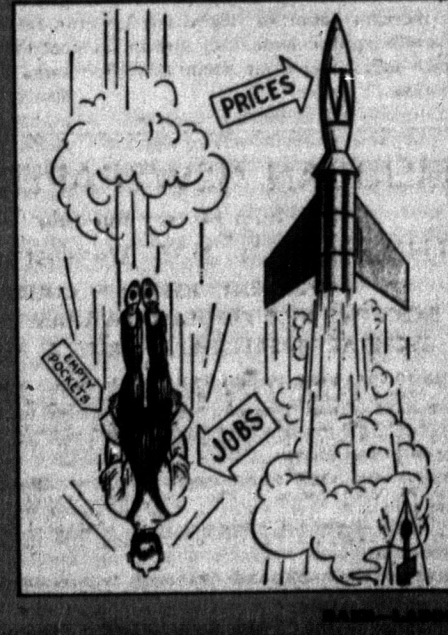
Truman knows what the Rockefeller report is talking about; he preached the same gospel a decade ago and was ridiculed as a fatuous dreamer. This generation of Rockefeller may never find a Republican who understands and can run the party.

PAUL M. BUTLER, the Democratic National Committee chairman, put into public words his suspicion that the President will "retire" next year, turning over his office to Mr. Nixon. Privately most Democrats here share a belief that Mr. Eisenhower somehow will not finish out his full term.

The phrase "next year" is used in this context, of course, as a euphemism for the precise date of Jan. 20, 1959. This is Mr. Nixon's personal destiny day—the halfway mark in the second Eisenhower Administration—that controls, or at least might control, his future. If Nixon should become President before then, Joe Martin's 22nd

(Continued on page 6)

CARTOON FORUM — The Economy



Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN

—IN CHICAGO, male workers in American industry are facing a revolution in the next 10 years, according to Neil Joyce, of Cadillac Associates, an executive placement firm. By 1968 one out of every three bosses in industry will be a woman, Joyce predicted. Males might as well get used to it, warned Joyce, because women not only control most of the national income today, they've moved into controlling positions in advertising, sales, public relations and marketing. It's just a matter of time before they take over industry, too, the experts said.

—IN NEW YORK CITY, proof that the recession and 6,000,000 unemployed haven't affected the leisure class too harshly was found in a Wall Street Journal article. According to the big business daily, wealthy women who can afford "enormous" are now being offered "glamorous, gold-plated hand tools" for daily household work ranging from \$9.95 to \$49.95. These, said the Wall Street Journal, are "for the woman who has everything but nothing to fix it with."

—IN LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, the Communist president of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, Juan Lechin, challenged Interior Minister Jose Quadros Quiroga to a duel after anti-Communist tin-miners raided the Communist union's headquarters and seized an arsenal of arms and ammunition. Quiroga, in his reply, pointed out that dueling by pistols or swords is prohibited by Bolivian law so he challenged his Red opponent to a duel by throwing copies of Marx's Das Kapital at 12 paces. Communist Lechin promptly retreated into silence.

—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., union leaders agreed that the most convincing explanation of the recession to come from any industrialist to date is now being peddled in a series of speeches by Philip Reed, chairman of the Board of Directors of General Electric. Reed, who drags down a salary of \$200,000-a-year, tells his audiences that the 6,000,000 unemployed and the additional millions working part time represent nothing more than "the healthy corrective action of a free market."

President James B. Carey, of the IUE-AFL-CIO, which represents 100,000 GE workers, temporarily startled IUE members by declaring that Reed should be listened to with respect. "This man Reed," said Carey, "knows what he's talking about when he discusses unemployment. He has to resign from GE next year and then he'll be among the jobless. Of course, he's going to draw a \$50,000-a-year pension but the poor man will still be unemployed. So we're sure he'll understand when the IUE asks for the sort of pension benefits that will make our people the same sort of 'healthy corrective action' that he is."

—IN NEW YORK CITY, unionists have become accustomed to weird anti-recession gimmicks but they had to admit that some kind of championship belongs to the Trellis Bird & Animal Co. On the Trellis window last week appeared this sign: "ARE YOU DOING ANYTHING TO COMBAT THE RECESSION? WE ARE ALL MERCHANDISE IN THE STORE REDUCED 10%." Inside, Ben Cuba had been marked down from \$250 to \$225, igloos and other novelties slashed by the same percentage, and even baby alligators contributed to the anti-recession program by carrying signs showing they had been reduced from \$3.78 to \$3.39.

—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., traditional roles were reversed when the local cops, accustomed to blowing the whistle on others, had the whistle blown on them. The AFL-CIO Painters Union discovered that policemen had been assigned—on taxpayers' time—to paint the interior at a precinct station. The union's loud "Tak, tak" reached into the halls of Congress and before the first batch of Kentone had a chance to dry the cops were happily off their stepladders and back in their patrol cars while union painters, equally happy, were erecting their scaffolds.

Buy, Said The President, But Where Are The Bargains?

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

When the President of the United States gives shopping advice, this department, which specializes in the same field, pays attention.

Unfortunately, it is necessary to report that Mr. Eisenhower's recent advice won't help working families protect their living standards from present record-high prices, or make more jobs.

He said, in effect, that the public should buy when it thinks it's getting a bargain, and not worry about future costs. Also, businessmen should use better packaging, advertising and salesmanship to get the public to buy.

The fact is, elaborate packaging and advertising already has reached the point where it serves no further useful purpose, and is adding noticeably to the cost of many goods, especially food and toiletries.

Further, this department finds, there are few real bargains available at this time to attract the public to buy, and these not in the urgent necessities. In fact, the week after the President recommended looking for bargains, his Administration raised the cost of owning a house. It did this by hiking the rate on

GI mortgages and removing the ceiling on discounts on both GI and FHA mortgages.

The Administration itself used fancy packaging and "better salesmanship" to make this price hike more palatable, and divert buyers from the contents of the package. It completely eliminated the down payment on GI mortgages, and reduced them to as little as \$500 down for a \$14,000 house on an FHA mortgage. In this case, the packaging is transparent, and should fool no would-be home buyer this spring.

For the interest hike on GI mortgages actually adds a total of \$950 to the final cost of a home. Instead of paying approximately \$76 a month on principal and interest, a vet now will pay about \$78.50, not including taxes. He finally will repay a total of \$28,300 on a \$15,000, 30-year mortgage.

The FHA mortgage rate remains the same, 3 1/2 percent. But with no restraint on discounts, lenders can charge any bonus they want. Thus, on a \$12,000 mortgage the bank or mortgage company may advance the builder only \$11,500, while you must repay the full \$12,000. The lost \$500 generally is concealed in the cost of the house, either by raising the tag on the house itself or inflating the

closing costs. The most ironic aspect of this hidden price hike is that you also pay interest on that \$500 bonus. The discount is one of the cleverest money-lenders' devices yet invented.

They actually found a way to collect interest from you on money they didn't lend you.

If you add a reasonable property-tax of 2 percent of the value, the total monthly payment for a \$15,000 house on a GI mortgage will be about \$104 a month, not including heating and maintenance. To undertake such payments, most mortgage-lenders will require that you have an income of about \$500 a month.

This department recommends these policies for families seeking homes this spring:

• Put down as large a payment as you can muster, not as little as the sellers will take. If you can't make a large down payment, make the term of the mortgage as short as you can manage safely.

• Look for houses more than five years old which have the earlier 4 and 4 1/2 percent mortgages. Such a house is worth \$1000-1500 more than a comparable new house with a higher mortgage-interest rate, considering that you not only save on interest but save the high closing costs

—often \$400-\$600—charged on new houses.

• Compare not only the price tags on the houses themselves, but the closing costs and interest rate charge. Too many home-buyers merely ask how much the monthly payment is.

• Don't be fooled by the FHA advertised rate of 3 1/2 percent. You must also pay an additional one-half of one percent mortgage premium. With interest rates coming down a bit, you have a better chance of getting a conventional mortgage at 5 1/2 percent.

• Avoid buying extras which can add several hundred dollars to the price of a new home such as patios, walks, ornamental shutters and additional appliances. It is only partly true that it is cheaper to have these items installed when the house is built. The other side of the story is that these costs are added on to the mortgage and will cost you almost twice as much when you finish paying the interest on them.

One extra worth insisting on is 100-ampere electrical service, if the builder provides only 60 or 85 amperes. This may cost you about \$75 more, but will be necessary for future appliances like dryers.

Heller Budget's Living Standards For Other Cities

What does it cost to meet commonly accepted living standards around the country?

The Bureau of National Affairs has attempted to supply answers to that question, using as a base the September 1957 Heller Budget for the San Francisco area compiled by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California (GR, March 28, 1958).

BNA utilized intercity differences in living costs taken from estimates based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics City Workers' Family Budget. It then applied these differences to the Heller Budget for San Francisco and came up with these weekly budget totals for wage earners in 31 Guild cities. (Federal, state and local income taxes were eliminated since intercity price differences do not apply.)

Atlanta	\$106.80
Baltimore	99.50
Boston	96.77
Buffalo	95.06
Chicago	97.29
Cincinnati	101.23
Cleveland	96.08
Denver	98.10
Detroit	102.44
Houston	99.19
Indianapolis	93.84
Jacksonville	98.79
Kansas City	92.94
Los Angeles	100.11
Manchester	92.42
Memphis	97.48
Milwaukee	101.83
Minneapolis	96.27
New Orleans	88.69
New York	92.60
Norfolk	96.08
Philadelphia	96.90
Pittsburgh	97.88
Portland, Me.	94.18
Portland, Ore.	96.37
Richmond	98.69
St. Louis	96.67
SAN FRANCISCO	101.02
Scranton	90.81
Seattle	100.71
Washington, D. C.	103.13

Eugene

Eugene, Ore. — Anthony Robnett is the new president of the Eugene Newspaper Guild, and Doris Lasagard has been named treasurer.

SOUP TO NONSENSE The Losers

By JANE GOODSELL

Some people seem to be born knowing which silver spoon to use. They know, by instinct, how to perform a correct introduction and when to murmur, "Exquisite." They never seem

to need haircuts, they always wear the right clothes and they don't go to pieces wondering how much to tip the bellboy.

And other people go through life wishing that the floor beneath their feet would open up so that they could sink through it.

With the best intentions in the world, they go around stepping on other people's toes, hurting people's feelings and making critical remarks about individuals who turn out to be other people's first cousins.

If they break a shoulder strap it's a vital one. If they take their shoes off underneath the table, their feet swell so they can't get them back on.

If they try to be neighborly and prescribe a favorite cold remedy to the sniffling gentleman standing beside them in the elevator, he turns out to be an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist.

And, if they tell a dissecting room joke to a man who has been introduced to them as a doctor, he is later identified as a doctor of divinity, not a doctor of medicine.

Nobody ever sees them when they help old ladies across the street or when they comfort little lost children, but if they happen to walk as far as the corner with their secretaries, their wives' friends close in on them like a police net.

If they call a doctor at midnight because they have a temperature of 104.5, by the time the doctor arrives it has dropped to 97.8 and, forever after, their symptoms are diagnosed as pure imagination.

They air their dislike of moustaches to a gentleman who suddenly seems to have sprouted a bristling handlebar.

During a discussion of food prices, they state that the price of lamb means nothing to them be-

cause they can't stand it any shape or form. And their hostess' sudden pallor makes it clear that the dinner entree is to be roast leg of lamb.

They make solicitous inquiries about relatives who, unbeknownst to them, have been disowned, divorced or buried.

Trying to pretend they can read French, they point to an item on the menu and are informed by the waiter that they have ordered the orchestra leader.

Savoir faire is a matter of luck, instinct and perfect timing. If you've got it, whatever you do is right. You can wear a baseball uniform to a formal party, and everybody will think it's the latest rage.

If you haven't got it, you can read Emily Post until you're blue in the face, and your face is what you'll still go around falling flat on.

Davy Is Vice President Of New AFL-CIO Body

Cleveland, Ohio.—William M. Davy was elected a vice president of the merged AFL-CIO central bodies here last week, ending his service as acting executive secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

Davy, veteran executive secretary of Guild Local 1 had filled the top CIO job since last September when the elected secretary retired because of ill health.

Since that time he has held a leading role in bringing the AFL and CIO together in Cleveland and the state. He remains a member of the state Executive Board of the CIO. Merger of the state AFL and CIO bodies will take place here May 7.

While serving in his double capacity, Davy shuttled between the Guild office on the second floor of CIO Hall and the CIUC offices on the fourth floor of the same building.

Profit Report Poor Bargaining Guide

The typical company financial statement is not an adequate tool for measuring future effects of a collective bargaining settlement, an AFL-CIO publication declares.

The March issue of the Collective Bargaining Report issued by the Department of Research adds that a financial statement is not by itself an adequate guide "to the wage level which a company can afford."

"There are many factors in bargaining," the report notes. "They include such basic considerations as the amount of wage increase needed to make up for increases in the cost of living, productivity advances, the need for improvement of living standards, the need for correction of wage inequities. It is in addition to such key factors that company profits are considered."

"In most negotiations, profits end up as a comparatively minor factor. In general, if the company is doing very well, that may aid agreement on a somewhat larger wage settlement than otherwise, and if it has a serious financial hardship, that may have a moderating influence."

Although managements usually won't agree that high profits warrant substantial pay increases, the report states, they often claim that low profits justify below-standard wages.

The economic argument against wage increases is put forth by management in two types of situations.

"The first is where business has turned down and the company argues, not that wage increases might threaten its existence, but that general business conditions and a slackening in its profit rate require restriction of wage increases."

"The second is where the company claims it is in a weak financial position and is having a difficult time keeping pace with its competitors, and where it contends that the costs of a wage increase might threaten its solvency."

In weighing the significance of a general recession in negotiations, unions take into account various factors:

(1) From the broad economic standpoint, larger rather than smaller wage raises are needed during an economic recession.

Widely spread and substantial union-negotiated wage increases can, by bolstering buying power, help generate a needed upturn in business activity.

(2) Unions look not alone to

the state of the general economy but to the condition of the particular industry and employer.

"(3) Even if the employer's business has been significantly affected, has the business slump been so severe as to threaten its continued existence? If the slump merely means a downturn in the usual rate of profit, unions do not consider it as warranting limitation on otherwise justified wage increases."

"Unions are not likely to settle for smaller wage increases just to maintain a company's usual or desired rate of profit. A relatively poor year for a company—a short-run variation in profit—is not accepted as a justification for passing up or reducing wage raises that readily can be taken in stride over the long run."

"(4) The prospects ahead are also considered. If a business upturn appears likely for the industry and company, that is a forceful factor for agreement on otherwise equitable wage in-

creases. A downturn in past months does not of course limit a company's ability to pay higher wages in future months of improved business."

The report cautions union negotiators that typical company financial statements are highly condensed or summarized and mask many of "the distinctions meaningful for bargaining purposes." Some of the methods it cites as sometimes used in financial reports to understate profits are:

• If new plant and equipment are depreciated very quickly the "expense" figure on the books is enlarged and the current profit figure correspondingly reduced.

• A company may place an unnecessarily large amount of income into reserves or "contingency" funds for various purposes rather than into the profit total.

• Some expenditures may be classed as current operating expenses when, in fact, they should or could be spread over a number

Local Copy

of years. This applies especially to large expenditures for "maintenance and repairs."

• Inventory valuation policy based on replacement cost rather than actual cost means an understatement of profits earned during periods of rising prices.

"Apart from the question of whether profits are stated accurately and whether they realistically reflect the company's financial position," the AFL-CIO report states, "there is another question sometimes significant for bargaining: What is a proper yardstick for measuring a company's profits?"

The most significant measure of profits, the Collective Bargaining Report states, is the rate of profit on net worth, that is: "the rate of return on investment, on

money put into the company. Net worth or 'stockholders' equity' shows how much has been invested."

Data from the Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission for the first three quarters of 1957 show that the annual rate of profit on net worth for manufacturing corporations was 21.1 percent before taxes, 11.3 percent after taxes.

"Some companies try to point to their profits in terms of the return per dollar of sales. This figure is normally much smaller than the return on net worth and makes profits appear smaller. . . . A small return per dollar of sales can actually add up to a very substantial level of profits and a high return on net worth because of the volume of sales."

E&P Cost Studies Show Spotty Picture

Editor & Publisher has completed its annual series of studies of newspaper business costs and revenues and the picture can best be described as spotty.

E&P's cross-section study of the industry by circulation groups revealed that in only one category—25,000 to 50,000—did revenue outgain expenses.

Percentage-wise, costs rose more than income in all other circulation groups—10,000 to 25,000 circulation; 50,000 to 100,000 circulation; and over 100,000 circulation.

On the "composite daily"—arrived at by projecting figures for all newspapers in all groups—expenses were up 3.59 percent while income rose only 1.51 percent.

The number of newspapers in each group, however, was not reported. Nor were the actual dollar figures for the papers. It is not possible to determine on this basis whether actual dollar profits rose or fell on the average.

In 1956, however, one of the newspaper industry's best years, costs outgained revenues in all four of the circulation groups in E&P's cross-section study.

Two other E&P cost studies do give dollar figures for specific dailies.

On one paper—circulation 12-

458—1957 net profits of \$59,793.68 were up 3.55 percent over 1956.

For the other daily—circulation 57,809—the 1957 net of \$125,684 was down 12.87 percent.

The small daily was able to improve its position only through an increase to 7 cents of its per-copy price, established in October 1956, E&P said. The price boost brought in about \$20,000 more in circulation revenue than in 1956.

Advertising revenue during the year was up only .58 percent, but total income of \$663,222.95 was 3.52 percent above the previous year.

Total operating expenses were \$550,381, or 3.6 percent above 1956.

This left an operating profit before taxes of \$112,841.95, which was 4.32 percent higher than the previous year.

Over the past five years operating profit has increased 82.26 percent and net profit 44.51 percent.

Last year's operating profit was 20.50 percent of operating income and the net was 9.02 percent of total income.

The 50,000-circulation daily had its greatest volume of revenue in its history in 1957—\$2,830,858, which was 2.70 percent above the previous year. But it also had the highest operating expenses in its history—\$2,581,862, which was 4.88 percent above 1956.

This left an operating profit of \$248,996, down 13.55 percent, and a net profit of \$125,684, down 12.87 percent. Both profit figures are the lowest since 1945, when E&P began reporting its cost studies of the paper.

The profit before taxes in 1957

was 9.35 percent of total revenue and the net was 4.44 percent. In 1956 the figures were 11.09 percent and 5.25 percent.

The paper's 1957 average net paid circulation of 57,809 was down from the 1956 figure of 58,006.

Advertising last year took up 1,158,608 inches of space or 57.58 percent. Reading matter ran 847,599 inches or 42.12 percent, and promotion matter used 5,911 inches or .29 percent of the total. The percentage figures in 1956 were 58.22 percent for advertising, 41.52 percent reading matter and .25 percent promotion.

More than half of the paper's operating revenue—50.8 percent—came from local advertising. National advertising supplied 14.62 percent, classified 11.46 percent and circulation 23.84 percent.

N. Y. Times In Black 60 Years

New York City.—The New York Times has been making money for 60 consecutive years, Publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger announced in a preface to the first public financial report in the history of the paper.

The Times' net profit after taxes for 1957 was listed in the report as \$3,010,067, more than half of which—\$1,547,253—came from the company's investment in the Spruce, Falls Power and Paper Company, Ltd., which supplies about two-thirds of the newspaper consumed by the paper.

Last year's net was \$624,245 below the net for 1956, the most profitable of the five years covered in the report.

The company's net income after taxes from its newspaper operations was \$1,462,814 or 1.7 percent of total operating revenue of \$86,844,399. Newspaper profits before taxes amounted to about 3.7 percent of operating revenues.

Total expenses, including taxes, last year amounted to \$85,381,585.

The company's balance sheet

as of last December 31 listed total assets of \$45,828,851 against current liabilities of \$9,145,574 and stockholders' equity of \$36,683,277.

Measuring profits as a percentage of investment (which the Times did not do in its report), the 1957 net is 8.2 percent of stockholders' equity.

Buildings and equipment owned by the company were valued at \$28,851,406, less depreciation set at \$15,303,969. Land owned by the company was valued at \$4,606,833.

The report also noted that the Times last year began construction of a supplemental plant on West End Avenue which it is estimated will cost about \$20 million, \$2,175,069 of which already has been expended. Plans for further future expansion at the new site include provisions for twice the number of press units now operating in the present location.

As part of the stockholders' equity, the balance sheet lists \$26,732,277 in earnings reinvested in the business. The report noted that \$8 million of earnings over the five-year period covered by the statement was reinvested in the business along with another

\$4.7 million equal to depreciation over the period.

Circulation of the Times as of the final quarter of 1957 stood at an all-time high of 638,006 daily and 1,285,732 Sunday. These represent gains of about 100,000 copies daily in three years and 100,000 Sunday over four years.

Advertising volume of 52,334,513 lines in 1957 was down 3.2 percent as a result of a sharp decline in classified advertising. Other classifications gained about a half-million lines over the year.

Despite the decline, however, the Times continued to lead New York dailies in lineage. Its advertising revenue in 1957 totaled \$66,922,473, about \$300,000 below 1956. Circulation revenue at \$17,899,419, however, was nearly \$1,200,000 above the previous year, despite a price increase beyond the 100-mile zone.

The Times and its subsidiaries employed on the average 5,624 employees in 1957, including 883 in the news and editorial departments of the paper.

In total payroll of \$33,294,076 was the largest expense item. Next came newspaper ink at \$26,953,942.

ANG Institute Series To Close At Toronto

The last of the 1957-58 series of ANG regional leadership training institutes will be held in Toronto Saturday and Sunday, May 31 and June 1.

The institute will cover two main topics:

- Arbitration preparation and procedure.
- Union security and the so-called "Right-to-Work" laws.

The institute, which will be held at the Royal York Hotel, is sponsored by the Canadian District Council. A "Right-to-Work" movement has been started in Canada, and Canadian locals hope that an examination of United States experience will be helpful to them in combatting it.

The institute will be conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information.

It will begin at 10 a.m. Saturday with a discussion of Guild

arbitration policy, ground rules, the choice of the arbitrator and preparation of the arbitration case.

After lunch a film, "Arbitration in Action," will be shown. Prepared by the American Arbitration Association, the film presents the re-enactment of an actual arbitration hearing in a dismissal case. It will be followed by a discussion of arbitration hearing procedures and the criteria used by arbitrators in deciding cases.

On Sunday, at 10 a.m., the institute will continue with a discussion of union security and the "Right-to-Work" movement, with special attention to its effects and to case studies of how such legislation has been enacted and how it has been averted.

Upon the conclusion of the institute Sunday afternoon, the Canadian District Council will meet.

COPE Plans Pre-Campaign Meetings In 8 Regions

Eight area conferences have been scheduled for this month and next by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), with special reference to participation in the congressional campaigns this fall.

Invitations have gone to all affiliated unions to arrange for delegations to the meetings, which are two-day affairs. Group sessions are planned for the first day, with group reports made to a general session on the succeeding day. The subjects for the group's consideration are registration, dollars for COPE, women's activities, minority problems, issues and communications, and political organization.

The sessions set for this month are:

May 10-11, Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., for groups in Virginia, Tennessee and North

Carolina; May 17-18, Hotel Atlanta-Biltmore, Atlanta, Ga., for Louisiana and Florida; May 23-24, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. for New York State and New England; and May 27-28, Hotel Ben Franklin, Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

For next month the meetings are:

June 7-8, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, for California, Nevada, Washington and Oregon; June 14-15, Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado, for Colorado and Montana; June 21-22, Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla., for Texas and Missouri; June 25-26, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill., for Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and Iowa.

SFONG Saves Jobs Of 14 From Hearst Economy Ax

San Francisco, Calif.—Prompt grievance action by a special Guild committee saved the jobs of 14 of the 25 Examiner employees listed for dismissal in an economy cutback last month.

Of the other Guild members involved, one was slated for re-employment this month, two found other jobs and three have moved away.

The results of the special committee's efforts were reported at the quarterly membership meeting of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild by Examiner Unit Chairman Lou Brown. The meeting discussed the pattern of news-

paper economy layoffs, especially in the Hearst chain.

The Examiner layoffs also included six part-time classified employees. At the Call-Bulletin there were seven firings.

Most recent Hearst unit to be hit by the cutback is the Detroit Times, where 15 employees were cut from the payroll—five in editorial, four in advertising and six in the business office.

Elsewhere in the chain there have been 13 firings at the Los Angeles Herald & Express, 16 in the non-Guild editorial department of the Los Angeles Examiner, and 14 at the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

...Dateline: Washington

(Continued from page 5)

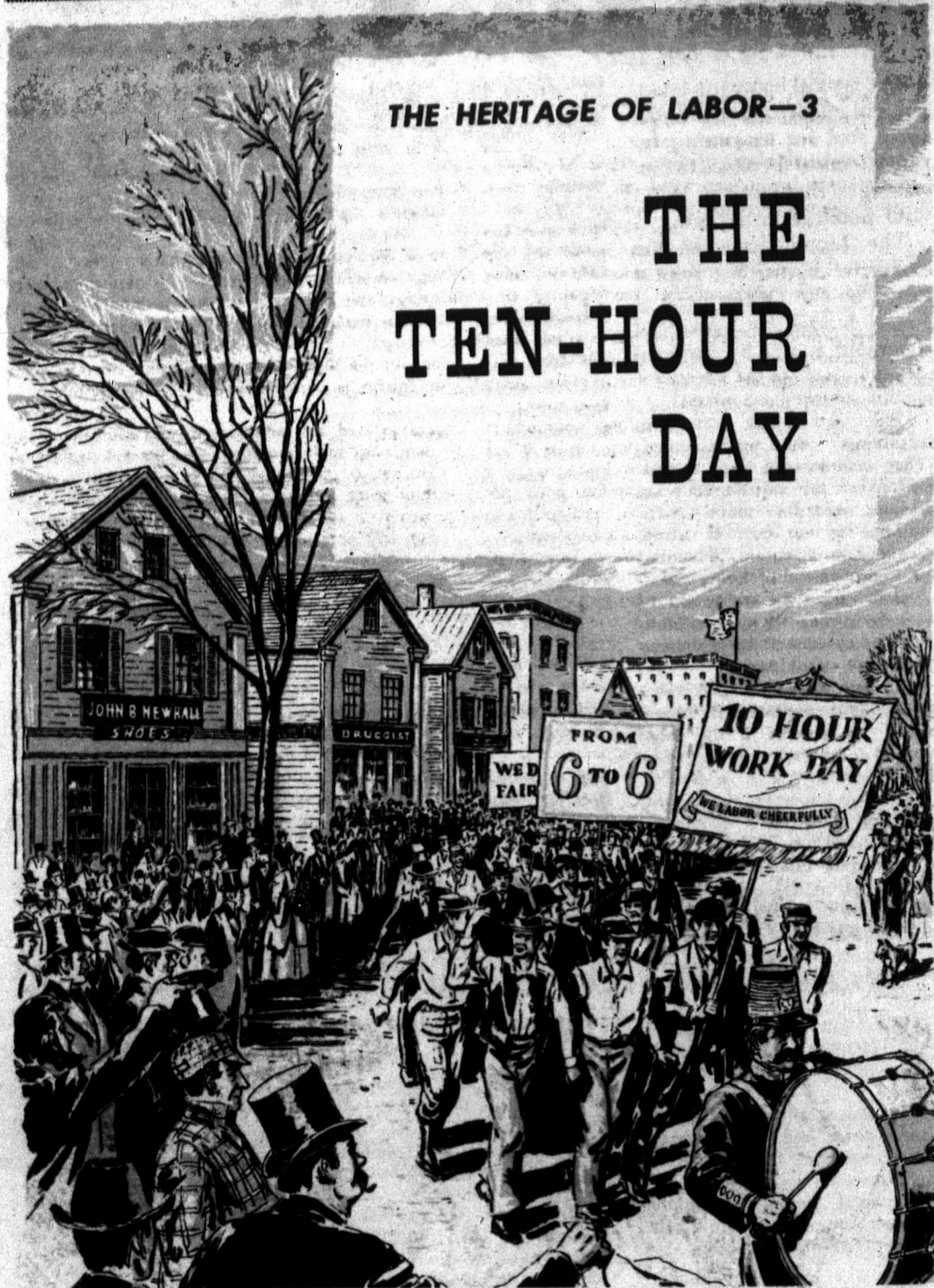
Amendment, the anti-third term amendment, dictates that he would be eligible for election only once in his own right. But if he takes office after Jan. 20, he would be eligible for two full elected terms—an overall potential of 10 solid years in the White House.

John Adams, the first Vice President, wrote indignantly to a critic that the man chosen merely to stand around waiting for something to happen simply cannot avoid thinking of the presidency.

Nixon, of course, cannot help thinking about it. But Mr. Eisenhower is the first Chief Executive of whom it could seriously be thought that he might "retire" from office. The thought may be both uncharitable and unworthy; if so events presumably will prove it. But the notion persists, and political figures, whose natural cunning does not always mislead them, for a long time have been thinking about the changed circumstances for Nixon and the Republicans after Jan. 20.

THE HERITAGE OF LABOR—3

THE TEN-HOUR DAY



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The ten-hour work day may not seem like a notable advance to unions today, but 125 years ago the shorter work day agitation of laboring people was considered radical.

The rise of merchant capitalism and the growing industrialization of America in the early 1800's brought few benefits to the workers of the country. Sharp increases in the cost of living more than wiped out any wage gains they made and they still were subject to work days of 12 to 15 hours.

Mechanics and other tradesmen were required in the summer to report for work as early as 4 a.m. and to work until sunset, with time off for lunch and dinner.

Mill owners of New England treated their employees as chattels. Said one of them:

"So long as they can do my work for what I choose to pay them, I keep them, getting out of them all I can. What they do or how they are outside of my walls I don't know nor do I consider it my business to know. They must look out for themselves as I do for myself. When my machines get old and useless I reject them and get new ones and these people are part of my machinery."

In the struggle to win a measure of dignity in their labor, working people united behind the demand for a ten-hour day.

The shorter day had been one of the major goals of the Working Men's parties in the late 1820's, along with free and equal public education. But the Ten-Hour Day movement reached its high point in the 1830's.

And again it was a feeling among the workers of a need for self-improvement and education that served as a stimulus.

"All men have a just right, derived from their creator," the carpenters of Philadelphia declared, "to have sufficient time each day for the cultivation of their mind and for self-improvement; Therefore, resolved, that we think ten hours industriously employed are sufficient for a day's labor."

The movement enlisted the support of artisans and mechanics, factory workers and mill girls.

Ten-hour associations were formed. Newspapers and pamphlets were issued. Pledge cards were distributed on which the signers agreed to work for no more than ten hours a day. Speakers exhorted rallies at street corners and factory gates. Political action was used to press for ten-hour legislation and to defeat opponents.

And strikes for the shorter day were widespread. "We have been too long subjected," said a group of Boston strikers in 1835, "to the odious, cruel, unjust and tyrannical system which compels the operative mechanic to exhaust his physical and mental powers. . . . We have rights, and we have duties to perform as American citizens and members of society, which forbid us to dispose of more than Ten Hours for a day's work."

The employers, of course, resisted. But only (they said) out of concern for the morals of their workers. One newspaper declared that the ten-hour day proposal "strikes the very nerve of industry and good morals by dictating the hours of labour. . . . To be idle several of the most useful hours of the morning and evening will surely lead to intemperance and ruin."

"From 6 to 6"—with time out for meals—became the rallying cry as demonstrations spread from city to city. In some cases immediate improvements were won, but in general the gains came slowly.

A Philadelphia demonstration won agreement from the common council to establish a ten-hour day for public servants. Other employers in the city soon followed suit.

In 1840, President Martin Van Buren issued an order limiting the work day to ten hours on government projects. In 1847, New Hampshire became the first state to enact a ten-hour law.

The average working day was reduced from 13 hours in 1825 to 11.4 hours in 1840 and to 11 hours in 1860.

It had taken 35 years to reduce the work day by two hours, but for the laboring people of young America this was a significant achievement—part of the heritage they left to unions of today.