

Cincinnati AFL Editorial Union Votes Guild

Times-Star Unit Moves To Affiliate

Cincinnati, Ohio—Editorial employees of the Taft family newspaper, The Times-Star, have voted to "go Guild," by a count of 35 to 13.

The newsroom employees for more than a decade have been members of the American Federation of Labor, chartered under the name of the News Department Employees Association. Their decision to make the change adds a potential of 70 to the membership of the Cincinnati Newspaper Guild.

The result also breaks a log jam against Guild expansion here. The Guild has represented business, advertising, circulation, dispatch and miscellaneous departments at the Times-Star, under contracts dating back to 1942. The Post, a Scripps-Howard daily, is fully organized in Guild jurisdiction, but the Enquirer, now also owned by Scripps-Howard, is wholly non-Guild.

The news department union at the Times-Star came to its vote after five months of what one officer called "dickering" for a renewal of its contract, which expired last December 31. Since then a series of firings occurred, most of them at the level of news supervisors.

One "resignation," in particular, shook the news department's sense of job security. It was the retirement of Nixon Denton, editorial writer and columnist, who at 62 had served the paper for more than 35 years, and was deemed a permanent fixture.

Other "old-timers" in the news department, recalling the paternalistic care of the Taft family ownership in past years, have succeeded in blocking all previous suggestions that the natural place for the group was in the Guild.

The regional director of the AFL-CIO, William Kirchner, had urged that the group surrender its direct AFL charter, but until the firings occurred there was no majority sentiment for such a move.

Harry Reckner, Guild local president, hailed the outcome of the two-day balloting process as making for a more effective Guild operation here.

"The Cincinnati Guild welcomes our Times-Star colleagues," he said. "We will lose no time in asking management to recognize the new status of the department and to accept the better Guild contract standards for the employees affected."

"And," he said, "the Guild will be in a position to move for 100 percent Guild benefits for all newspaper employees in Cincinnati."

Officers of the federal news union which also covers the Kentucky edition personnel, are: President, Ellis Rawnsley; vice president, Tony Flamm; secretary-treasurer, Bob Lehker.

The Cincinnati federal union is the largest of six such groups which have shifted to Guild status since the AFL-CIO merger, in the United States. Four other chartered locals of the Canadian Congress of Labor, all in western Canada, have also moved to ANG affiliation, since formation of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Besides these ten, four independently-organized union groups have come into the Guild in the past two years, to improve their bargaining position and avail themselves of the services provided through an international union.

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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Washington, D.C.

June 27, 1958

Philadelphia Strikers Issue New Daily; Talks Continue



A Resounding No: Unit members of the striking Inquirer Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia toss threatening "Come Back Or Else" letters from management into the air in a show of union solidarity.

The Guild later voted to file a charge of unfair labor practices against the Inquirer with the National Labor Relations Board as a result of the letter.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A new daily newspaper written and edited by staff members of the struck Philadelphia Inquirer hit the stands, Monday, June 23, to be snatched up by more than 100,000 news-hungry readers.

The Philadelphia Citizen—a 16-page morning tabloid selling for 10 cents—was well publicized during the week before its introduction and was over-subscribed with advertisements several days before the history-making first edition went to press.

There were these other developments as the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia carried the strike into its fourth week:

- The Guild unit at the Inquirer voted unanimously to file unfair practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board based on a management attempt to induce individual strikers to return to work.

- The Inquirer countered with its own charges of "intimidation and coercion" by the Guild.

- A report from the Federal Reserve Board revealed that department store sales in Philadelphia dropped 12 percent in the strike's first week.

- Drivers, members of the Teamsters Union, who are striking the Evening Bulletin and the Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post as well as the Inquirer, extended their picket lines to the rotogravure plant of Triangle Publications—the Inquirer's parent company.

(Continued on Page 5)

Fifteen Guild Members Strike NY Greek Daily For Contract

New York City—Atlantis, a Greek-language afternoon daily with a circulation of about 19,000, halted publication last week when its fifteen Guild employees in the editorial and commercial departments went on strike for a

renewal of their contract.

The strikers set up a picket line after repeated efforts to negotiate improvements in a contract which expired March 31. Final bargaining sessions the day before the strike brought no agreement on pay increases or other benefits. The Guild, a unit of the New

York Guild local, had asked for a reasonable wage boost, improvement in sick leave policy, and two standard Guild contract clauses which Atlantis management had never granted—severance pay and hospital-medical benefits.

Management sought instead to downgrade existing contract provisions.

Strike headquarters were quickly established a few doors from the newspaper's West 23rd Street plant, and at 7 a.m. June 18, pickets began their march. The paper employs about 20 men in mechanical craft jobs, and without exception they honored the line when they reported for work. The day's edition is usually on the streets by 11 o'clock. Management made no attempt to publish.

A \$50 check from the striking Philadelphia Guild was among the first contributions to the Atlantis Guildsmen. The unit is one of the smallest in the New York Guild, ANG's largest local.

The Guild has held a contract with Atlantis since 1952.

Shape Plans for San Jose

Official activities at the 25th annual Guild convention will begin Sunday, August 3, with a freshman delegate forum at 4 p.m. and registration of delegates starting an hour later.

The San Jose Guild will be host at a cocktail party that same evening at the Ste. Claire Hotel, convention headquarters, which will house all sessions of the five-day deliberations.

Monday will see the first business meeting, in the hotel's Empire Room, when State and local officials will join with labor leaders in welcoming Guildsmen to San Jose. President Joseph F.

Collis will call the convention to order and deliver the keynote address.

The convention committees will be chosen, after a preliminary report from the credentials committee is received.

The Monday afternoon session will hear addresses by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Reports will also be heard from pre-convention meetings of chain councils and other special interest panels.

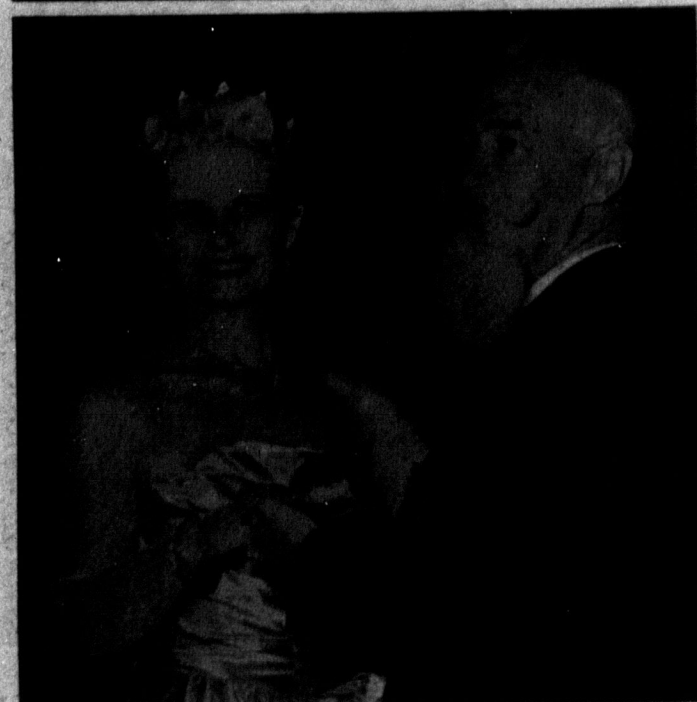
A clinic for discussion of collective bargaining problems will (Continued on Page 2)

Strike Votes OK'd

Authorization to proceed with strike votes has been forwarded by ANG to the Albany and Youngstown locals.

The request for strike vote sanction from Albany stemmed from persistent efforts by Knickerbocker News management to weaken the contract. In current negotiations, the company has refused to throw out its demands for a management rights clause, a no-strike clause and a weakening of the Guild's grievance machinery.

The Youngstown crisis follows a refusal by management of the Vindicator to match gains granted craft unions and to write health and welfare provisions into the contract. The local has voted overwhelmingly to reject the company's settlement offer and to advise the Federal Mediation service of the deadlock.



Royal Mummery: "Handlines of 1958" was the theme of the Portland, Ore., Guild's Front Page Ball, and Mr. and Mrs. James Goggin impersonated a bearded Prince Rainer and a silver-haired Princess Grace Kelly as they might appear 40 years hence.

—Photo by Edmund Y. Lee, Portland Guild

Pittsburgh Contracts Net Top Increase Of \$4.50

Pittsburgh, Pa.—New contracts negotiated at both the Post-Gazette and the Sun-Telegraph provide general increases of up to \$4.50 for Pittsburgh Guildsmen. At the Post-Gazette, where the general increase ranges from \$2.75 to \$4.50, depending on salary, the new top minimum schedule includes \$127.25 for reporters, photographers and artists; \$132.25 for desk and rewrite men; \$72 for library clerks and stenographers; \$77.25 for bookkeepers; \$82.25 for cashiers; \$127.25 for accountants; \$68.75 for janitors and watchmen and \$50.75 for copy and office boys. The agreement reached at the Sun-Telegraph is similar, except that the general increase ranges from \$2.50 to \$4.50. Both are two-year contracts effective last April 1, with wage re-opening provisions after one year. In both contracts, the fourth week of vacation now is granted after 15 years of service, instead of 25. A third contract negotiated recently by the local at the New Kensington Dispatch, provides general increases of \$1 to \$2.50, depending on salary. Top reporter minimum goes to \$103.10. This agreement also is effective April 1 and continues for two years, with provision for reopening on wages and hours after a year.

SIOUX CITY (IA.) JOURNAL & JOURNAL-TRIBUNE: Minimums, except for beginning city district men, are increased generally from \$1 to \$3 in a one-year contract. Daily car guarantees are up 20 cents to \$3.95 for photographers and 40 cents to \$4.15 for city district men. Other improvements are recognition of maternity as good and sufficient cause for leaves and guarantee of ten days sick leave a year.

... Convention Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Following the afternoon general session, and Monday evening will be devoted to a forum on so-called "Right-to-work" laws.

There will be no general convention sessions on Tuesday, the day being given over to meetings of the convention committees. Tuesday evening will bring the annual banquet, with presentation of the Bate Memorial Award to the announced winner, together with bestowal of a number of San Jose local honors.

Committee meetings will be continued Wednesday morning, and a general convention session is set for 7 o'clock that afternoon, with reports from panels and committees Wednesday evening. The San Jose Guild has arranged for a barbecue supper at nearby Adobe Creek.

The closing session, with final committee reports and the selection of a convention city for 1960, will begin at 9 o'clock Friday morning. That afternoon, the IEB will have a postconvention meeting, and the closing cocktail party is set for 4 o'clock.

Invitations to be special guests of the convention have gone to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO; to Rep. John E. Moss, chairman of the congressional subcommittee on freedom of government information; and to Elmer Brown, newly-elected head of the International Typographical Union.

Membership Up

For the fifth consecutive month, membership figures in the American Newspaper Guild continued their upward climb.

Tabulations compiled by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Ferlik, Jr., for May 1—opening of a new fiscal year—showed a new high total of 39,578 for that date. The figure is 1,197 more than for the comparable 1957 date.

The records show that six Guild locals—Albany, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Elizabeth, San Jose and Toronto—reached new high marks in total membership. Three other locals—Newburgh, Beacon, Sheboygan and Youngstown—held steady at previously attained high levels; while Akron and Bay City moved upward to totals they had once held, but lost.

The earlier 1958 monthly totals: January 39,099; February, 39,165; March, 39,119; April, 39,417.

None of the figures takes into account the several hundred dues-exempt members serving in the armed forces.

Baltimore Guild Tries Mediation

Baltimore, Md.—Bargaining under a unanimously adopted strike authority from its membership, the Baltimore Guild has now moved into negotiating meetings called at the behest of a federal mediator, Gilbert Lee, of this city.

Several sessions have been scheduled in an attempt to avert a work stoppage at the Sun papers, where the Guild membership has greatly increased as a result of management's stubborn resistance to a contract reflecting Guild patterns elsewhere. Negotiations are in their tenth month, and employees are working under an extension of the contract which expired last July 15.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES-DESPATCH & NEWS LEADER: Top minimums increased from \$2 to \$3 in the first year of a two-year, renewable contract. Added are clauses on leaves of absence and a four-hour overtime guarantee on days off.

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Broun Winner Is Among Nieman Fellow Choices

Four Guild members, including a two-time winner of the Guild's Heywood Broun Award, are included in next season's Nieman Fellows, in the list announced last week by Harvard University.

The Broun award winner is Wallace L. Turner, reporter for the Portland Oregonian. He won the Broun competition in 1952 with an exposure of Indian land frauds, and with a fellow reporter, William Lambert, was named winner in 1957 of not only the Broun Award but of the later-designated Pulitzer and Sigma Delta Chi honors.

Nieman fellowships also go to Mitchell R. Levitas, of the New York Post; Wilfrid C. Rodgers, of the Boston Globe; and Philip J. Johnson, of the New Orleans Item.

The Nieman choices go to carefully selected newsmen, who will have a fully-financed academic year at Harvard, in which widest latitude is given to their choice of studies, designed to improve their background of knowledge in areas of their news coverage interests. The fellowships were established in memory of Lucius W. Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal, and are in their 21st year.

The arbitration was the result of a reopening under the terms of the Guild's five-year contract with the paper.

The award, by arbitrator G. Allan Dash Jr., fell far short of the across-the-board \$5.02 sought by the Guild in its arguments, but was substantially above management's offer.

The arbitrator rejected the Guild's bid for sliding-scale "catch-up" payments based on the rise in the cost-of-living from November 1955 to August 1957, when the COL index reached the level at which the contract became renegotiable. He also refused to grant the Guild's demand for a standard escalator clause keyed to future cost-of-living rises.

Non-wage matters in the contract, reopened under another clause, still are in dispute.

The increases resulting from the arbitration are applied as general increases added to all minimums.

Except the so-called "super minimums" for key editorial classifications. The arbitration award is in addition to general increases of \$1.75 to \$3 which automatically went into effect last December 1, the second anniversary of the contract, which expires Nov. 30, 1960.

Together, the increases send top minimums up to \$137 for reporters and photographers, \$69 for library assistants, \$70.25 for clerks, stenographers and telephone operators, \$73.75 for classified telephone solicitors, \$87 for future cost-of-living rises.

Under the "super-minimum" schedule, 70 percent of the employees in the key editorial classifications now must have salaries of at least \$155 a week. This will increase to 90 percent at \$160 or more in the last year of the contract's term.

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Milliman Heads WSG; Runoff Ballot In AP

New York City—Subject to a run-off to determine the AP representative on its executive committee, a post for which none of the three contestants obtained a majority, the membership of the Wire Service Guild has named its officers and convention delegates.

The referendum was begun prior to the purchase of INS-IMP by the United Press, and creation of the new title of United Press International for the resulting wire service. The Wire Service Guild has not yet resolved the structural changes which will be necessary because of the extinction of INS-IMP, and the discharge of nearly 400 employees in Guild jurisdiction.

The referendum committee therefore certified the balloting counts as they stood, without reference to the change of status. In committee contests decided by the referendum, the following were winners:

For president: Leonard Milliman, AP San Francisco, defeating John Hogan, AP St. Louis, by 673 votes to 335.

For INS-IMP vice president: J. Harley Murray, Washington, with 83 votes, over Phil Bates, New York, who polled 64.

For UP representative: Edward Hart, New York, 157 votes, defeating Roger McCarthy, Omaha, with 130 votes.

For INS-IMP representative: Joseph Oppenheimer, New York, 157 votes, over Phil Bates, New York, who polled 64.

For the UP national committee: New York-Northeast: George Muldowney, New York, with 76 votes, over Robert Liles, New York, who polled 67.

Washington-Southeast: James Donovan, Washington.

Midwest: Roger McCarthy, Omaha.

Southeast: Gene Meakin, Denver.

Far West: Edwin Hoffman, San Francisco.

For the INS-IMP national committee: Northeast: Alexander Hueston, New York, with 45 votes; defeating Henry Hicks, New York, who had 29 votes.

Southeast: Donald Bowers, Washington.

Midwest: Chris Vlahoplus, Chicago.

Far West: Fred Mathies, Jr., San Francisco.

ANG Convention delegates were chosen as follows:

Ray Mann, local administrator, Felix Wold, Leonard Milliman, Dick Smith, Cleveland; Ron Gilbert, Saul Richman, AP New York; Norman Walker, AP Washington; Matt Kramer, Joe Wilson, Robert Liles, John Goldsmith, and Robert Crocker, AP Augusta, Me.

During the five weeks of the Guild strike against the St. Paul papers last winter, Greer was managing editor of the Guild's strike tabloid, the St. Paul Sentinel, which achieved high news coverage and circulation ratings.

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Outstanding: Three of the four winners in the Middle Atlantic District Council annual awards are shown as they received their honors at the quarterly meeting, in Wilkes-Barre. From the left are Elaine Laffer, Plainfield Courier-News, news series winner; J. Harold Brilla, Scranton Tribune-Scrantonian, service to the community; Miss Joan Haggerty, Elizabeth, contest chairman; Daniel A. McLaughlin, Elizabeth, service to the Guild; and Sidney Benjamin, Scranton, District Council president. Absent from the picture is George Nelson, Chester Times, photography award winner.

Vancouver Guild Selects Crombie As Full-Time Executive Secretary

Vancouver, B. C.—Christopher Crombie, president for three terms of the Vancouver Newspaper Guild, has been named executive secretary of the 700-member local. He is the first full-time administrative officer for the Vancouver Guild, which affiliated with the ANG early in 1957.

During the last year, the local has had the assistance of International Representative Charles Dale for administrative and negotiating duties. Dale's assignment following completion of negotiations on an initial ANG contract.

Early in April, Crombie was invited by the local executive board to take the post of executive secretary. The appointment was effective a few weeks later, upon Crombie's resignation as president. Vice-president Arthur Smart was named acting president in his place.

Crombie assumed his new duties in May, under a leave of absence from the Vancouver Sun, where he has been an editorial staff member for eight-and-a-half years.

The Vancouver Guild, ANG's tenth largest, represents employees in all Guild departments of the Sun and the Vancouver Province. Prior to affiliation with ANG, Guild jurisdiction on the two papers was held by two federally-chartered locals of the Canadian Labour Congress.

Crombie was a member of the committee that carried out an intensive investigation of ANG for more than a year prior to affiliation, and he was one of two local officers sent as observers to ANG's 1956 convention in Toronto.

Later he collaborated in a report on the local's investigation of ANG. Distributed to all members, it recognized the progress made under a federal charter, but concluded that greater progress was possible as an affiliate of an international specializing in the newspaper industry.

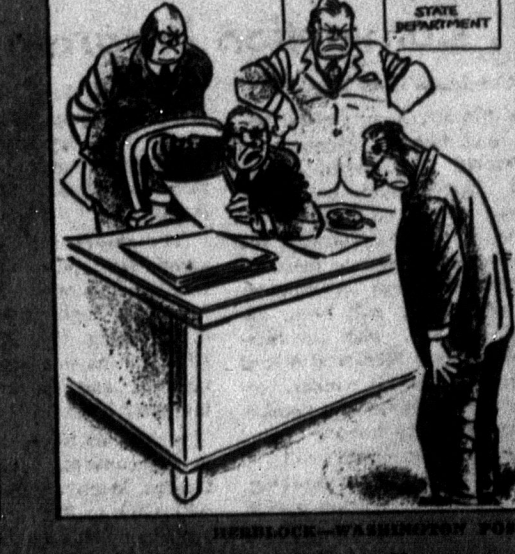
It was shortly after this that Vancouver voted to affiliate with ANG.

The new Vancouver officer started his Guild activities as a shop steward in the Sun editorial department. Later he was vice-president and negotiating committee chairman, successively, of the old Sun Local No. 1 of the CLC Guild. He served two terms as president of Local 1, and following ANG affiliation was elected first president of Local 115.

Crombie is 32 years of age. He is married and has two sons, Michael, 3, and Stephen, 6 months. He got his initial taste of the newspaper business as a copy boy on the Ottawa Citizen in 1943. A year later he joined the Canadian Navy.

After World War II he moved to the Canadian west coast and attended the University of British Columbia. Following graduation, in 1949, he joined the Sun, where he worked as general reporter, labor reporter, assistant picture editor and business writer, the position he held prior to assuming the new Guild post.

CARTOON FORUM



THE STRANGE WORLD OF SPORTS PAGE LINGO
Editor: The "Will Overhead Wins At Indianapolis" piece in the June 13 GR reminds me of the story passed around at the World Series several years ago. A Washington sports writer was filing play-by-play, which was being taken off the other end by an unorientated city side man recruited for the day. At one point, the reporter filed: "It didn't look as if DiMaggio went all the way around, but the umpire said DiMaggio broke his wrist on the pitch."

The inside man thought this worthy of a replate and began preparations, complete with a 72-point line reading: DIMAGGIO BREAKS WRIST.

"Ooo," said Red Smith. "Suppose the guy had filed, 'DiMaggio dies on third.'"

JACK ORR
Philadelphia Guild

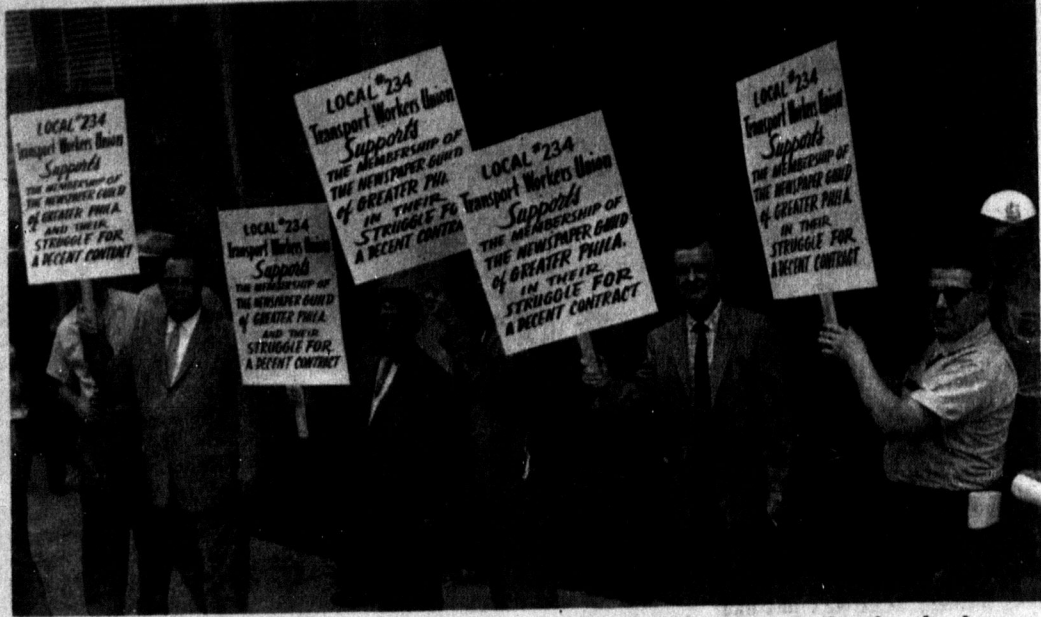
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Philadelphia Story In Pictures



Family Affair: Father's Day, June 15, saw 11-year-old Blair and 9-year-old Deedee Barry join Dad Bob Barry for a turn on the picket line. Bob, a rewriter, is vice chairman of the steering committee.

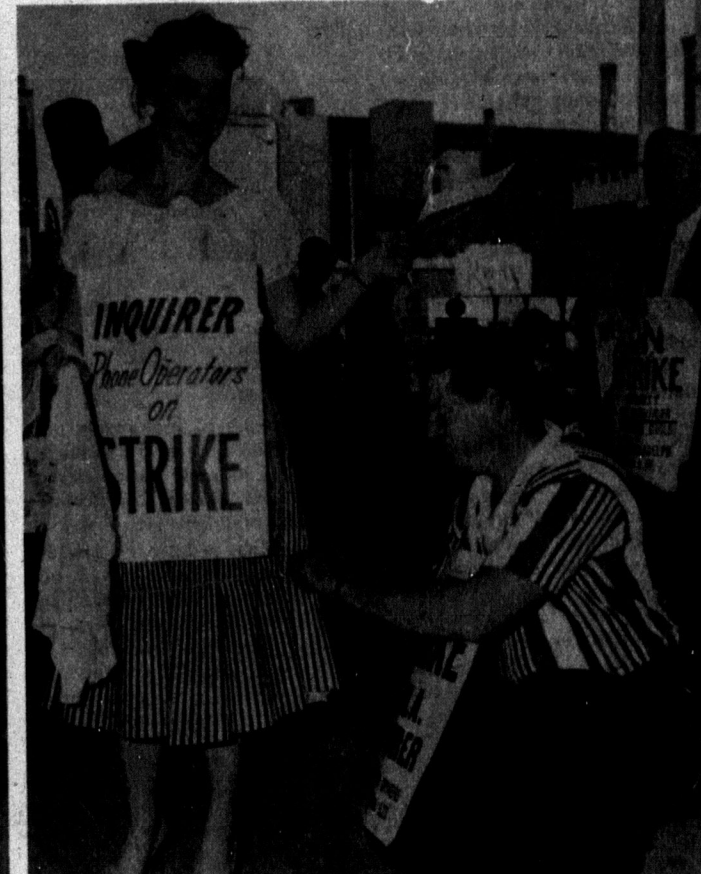


City-Wide Support: Members of Philadelphia Local 234, Transport Workers Union, picket the Inquirer as evidence of their support for striking Guild members. Other unions in the city also have expressed backing for the Inquirer strikers, pouring contributions into the strike fund.

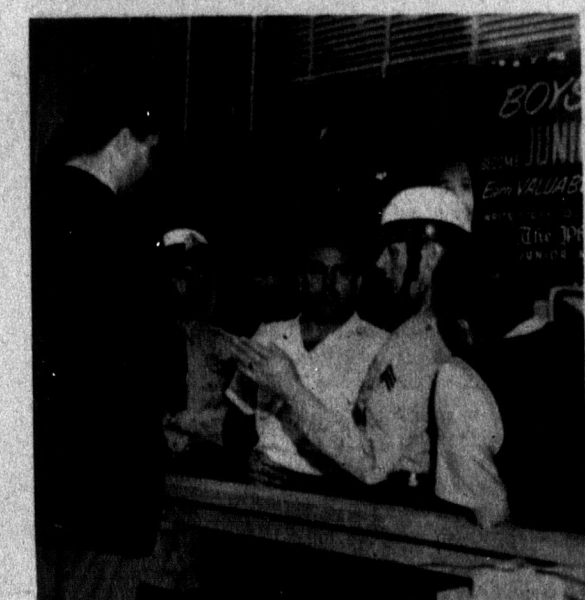


All Kinds: Mrs. Mary Roebeling, befurred and bejeweled Trenton bank president and no stranger to picket lines, gets a friendly greeting from Guild and Teamster pickets.

after she and her escort picked up scab papers in the Inquirer. The couple scooted off in a chauffeur-driven Cadillac.



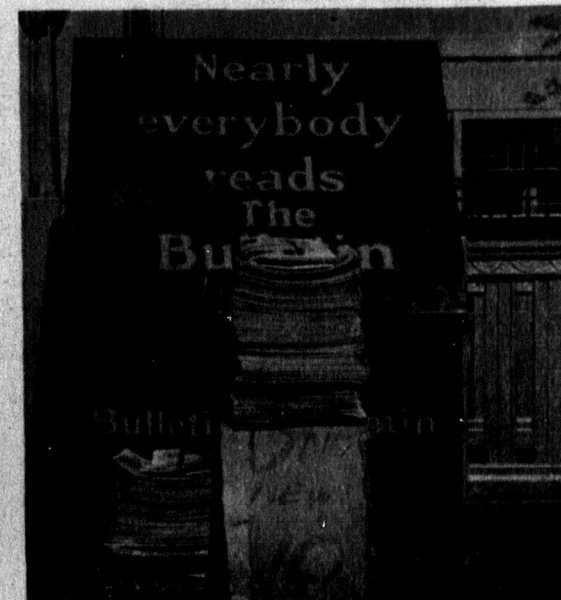
Inter-Union Cooperation: Spoil-sport Teamster Tom Schallie takes a rest in the skirt of Guild member Doris Williams, an ad taker, as strong winds whip the picket line.



Turnabout: Police sergeant advises picket-passer he can't stop photographer Bill Brown, left, from taking his picture. "Why not get a camera and take his to get even?" he asked.



Let's Pitch In: Unit Chairman Bill Hall, backed up by Picket Captain Clarence Campbell, calls for unselfish effort from all members during strike.



Everybody? Everybody who can get one is reading the Daily News in Philadelphia these days—not the Bulletin. The News is the only paper in the city not struck.

Strike Sidebars

Philadelphia, Pa.—As Guildsmen striking the Philadelphia Inquirer passed their third week on the picket line they could look back on miles of foot-slogging and plenty of chuckles.

One day last week a husky man walked furiously into the Inquirer lobby with a small boy and a tiny girl trailing him and cast a pleading eye at the picket who called to him "not to make strikebreakers out of little kids."

Embarrassed, the man whispered, "Look mister, I'm not going in for a paper—I got to change the little girl."

And then there was the jovial, philosophical type who looked as though he was about to cross the picket line.

Before the nearest picket could even open his mouth to ask him not to, the man said:

"Don't worry, boys, I'm not going through. A strike's just like a fight with your wife—if you don't fight sometimes, you'll get no love anytime."

Young schoolboys who are making a fast buck peddling scab papers are really duping the public. Not only are they charging the "innocents" up to 25 cents for an inferior product but some were selling papers to motorists across the Delaware River in New Jersey—the papers being old May 29 issues chock-full of Memorial Day news.

But not all the youngsters acted this way. Two kids came up to Goldswoman Florence Devlin as she solicited contributions at a Philadelphia Transportation Company barn.

They started at the collection cup, then started digging into their pockets and dropping nickels, dimes and quarters into it. They had earned the money cutting lawns and hedges around the neighborhood.

Asked if they knew what they were giving it for, the bigger one said:

"Yes, ma'am, you're on strike and you need it."

The strike has had a silver lining for two copyboys, both students at local universities.

One, a Pennsylvania journalism student, has Frederic Hyde, Philadelphia Guild first vice president, as his instructor. He left an envelope marked "Homework Assignment" on the bulletin board at strike headquarters addressed to Fred. The note began: "Due to circumstances beyond my control..."

The other student had good news from the dean at the university he attends. Old Prof told him that if the strike lasts beyond the beginning of the summer school session he needn't worry about tuition until the trouble is over.

The strike has been a blessing for one of the city's choicest bums, dressed respectably enough to get past the door at strike headquarters.

He ate four free fish-cake sandwiches at the strike commissary before the girls at the table caught on and gave him the "bum's rush."

A particularly juicy rumor spread last week that somebody was sending a bevy of beautiful models to join the night picket line in front of the Inquirer building for morale-building purposes.

Somehow it got to the ears of one picket's wife and now the poor guy is over a barrel. The little woman is accusing him of asking night duty because he had advance word.

The hordes of motorcycle police on strike-duty at the Inquirer scared one leisurely bicycle-riding Philadelphia citizen into frantic flight one midnight last week.

The cyclist pedaled by just as 29 motorcycle cops revved up their motors prior to changing shifts and zoomed down the street in a thunderclap of backfires.

Last pickets saw of the bicyclist, he was pedaling frantically away leading the police squadron.

Contributions To Inquirer Strike

Philadelphia, Pa.—Financial support for the Philadelphia Guild in its strike against the Inquirer has been generous and continuing, according to Local Treasurer Roberta Bailey. Tabulation of cash gifts totaled, as of last Monday, the sum of \$13,059.15.

Previously acknowledged	\$2,324.25
Toronto Guild	100.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Lima Guild	50.00
Cincinnati Guild	50.00
Pan & Pencil Golar night	40.15
Morris Chodack	25.00
Starcheyper	10.00
Joseph F. VanHart	10.00
William Tule	10.00
Anonymous	15.00
Joe Loftus	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Friend from the Inquirer	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
United Paper Converting	2.00
Local 23	100.00
New England District Council	50.00
Bohmer's Local 18	50.00
Columbus Guild	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
Brooklyn Guild	25.00
Shotton Guild	25.00
M-C Bar & Grill	12.50
Anonymous	2.00
One Who Likes to Read the Inquirer	2.00
Anonymous	2.00
Frank Rosopodin	1.00
Dewey Y. O'Donnell	1.00
Robert High	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
Empire State District Council	100.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	50.00
Eric Guild	50.00
San Antonio Guild	50.00
Fl. Council, Ladies Tailors union	15.00
Jay Apt	10.00

A Friend	25.00
Pat McCloskey	5.00
Joe Kertinger	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Hotel Club Employees union	100.00
Int. Longshoremen's Assn.	50.00
Seafarers Intl. union	50.00
Inquirer TV members	50.00
Ottawa Guild	25.00
Lynn Guild	25.00
Anonymous	10.00
Councilman Harry Norvich	2.00
Anonymous	1.00
Harry Merrill	200.00
Paul Hayes	200.00
Detrol Guild	200.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	200.00
St. Joe HSB and Bartenders union	200.00
Spikers collection	85.24
Wilmington Guild unit	11.15
Anonymous	50.00
Helen and Ed	10.00
Inquirer printer	10.00
Pal Juliano	10.00
"Based on Lions"	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Hammond Newspaper Guild	5.00
UAW union	10.00
East 87th St. Activities Board	100.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Milwaukee Guild	100.00
Local 23	100.00
Triangle & Parade pressroom	1.00
Freemason's Local 18	200.14
Joe the Machinist	1.00
General Electric collection	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Frank Wundahl	25.00
UAE member	25.00
Frank Allen, ASG staff	25.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
St. Louis Guild	10.00
Pan & Pencil Club	48.28
DAW, Detroit	115.00
Inquirer pressroom	25.00
Gib. Elec. employees	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Walter Lywendell	1.00
Charles Lloyd	1.00
Peoria Guild	75.00
St. Louis Guild	25.00
Anonymous	5.00
Ed Marquette, Chicago	25.00
Madison Guild	25.00
Madison Guild	25.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	100.00

Rochester Guild	50.00
Seranton Times unit	50.00
Triangle Roto ink room	10.00
Town Tavern	50.00
Jim Donovan	1.00
ANG staffer	5.00
Anonymous	2.00
Anonymous	2.00
Seafarers Intl. union	15.00
Sta. Party Dem. Federation	10.00
Pauline River	5.00
Julia Men's Shop	1.00
Bill (Rocky) Melton	10.00
Blanche Farnon	20.00
Anonymous	10.00
Harry Merrill	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Ed Wolf	1.00
Bakersfield Guild	25.00
Poor Service Guild	100.00
Jackie Guy	25.00
Chicago Guild	100.00
New England District Council	50.00
Local 108	25.00
New York Guild	50.00
ITU workers, Inquirer chapel	50.00
Anonymous	10.00
Ken Silphant	5.00
Mid Atlantic DC	100.00
B. J. Printer	5.00
Joseph M. Albright	25.00
Percy Demuth, III Bro. Lodge	10.00
Ed	5.00
Roto Color Engravers	1.00
Ing. Bely Engravers	1.00
Inc. Bely Engravers	100.00
Frank Union Local 508	1.00
Michael Jay	2.00
Frank Gleason, Wilmington	25.00
Houston Guild	100.00
John Welch	1.00
Dave Pizar	1.00
Melvin Mettelle	1.00
Jerome Yorkert	1.00
John McMillen	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Steel workers Union Local 282	35.00
Dedward Co. AFL-CIO	200.00
Council	100.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Toronto Guild	100.00
John Cites Guild	100.00
BOA	100.00
TOTAL	\$13,059.15

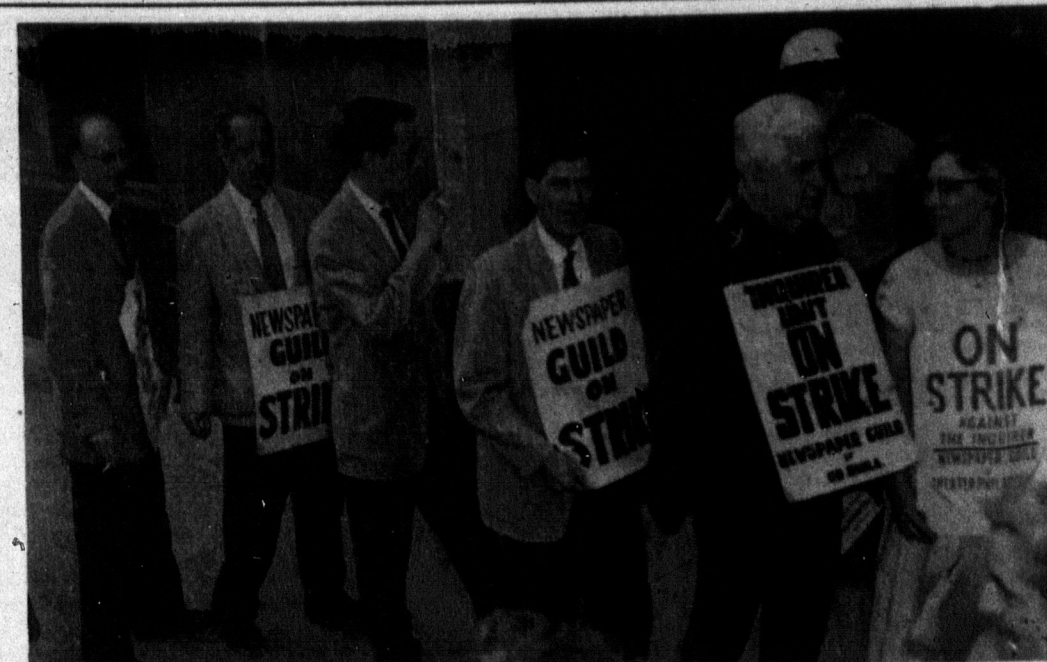
The unit, by unanimous and resounding voice vote, passed a resolution under which its general counsel, M. H. Goldstein, was instructed to file charges against the Inquirer with the NLRB. The action stemmed from receipt of letters by some of the strikers in which the Inquirer announced it "has commenced consolidating functions for operational reasons and at the same time filling positions held by Guild unit employees who went out on strike."

The letter also stated it would hold the Guildsmen's job open "until the time on June 19 you would normally report for work."

It added: "After that time the position will be subject to replacement."

Goldstein, in a candid report on the legal implications of the document, described it as "carefully prepared."

He said, however, in his opinion the letter violated the Taft-Hartley Act because it at-



Manning The Line: Joseph F. Collis, ANG president, local executive secretary; John Burns, chairman of the strike steering committee; William Hall, chairman of the Inquirer unit, Collis, and Roberta Bailey, local treasurer and former ANG vice president.

Philadelphia Strikers Issue New Daily; Talks Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

pany. The 6-million-circulation TV Guide is printed in the plant.

• Negotiations between both unions and the struck publishers continued under the call of Federal Mediator Paul Yager. Guild talks with the Inquirer management were held Tuesday following meetings the day before between the Teamsters and the Publishers Association.

The new tabloid paper—The Citizen—was launched by the strikers in an effort to provide the public with an additional source of news.

The Philadelphia Daily News, where the Guild also has a contract, is not being struck, but its circulation and advertising are being held down to pre-strike levels. The News is owned by a sub-

lary of Triangle Publications. Both the Inquirer and the Bulletin are continuing to print skeleton editions for over-the-counter sale.

Guild members staffing The Citizen are working without pay on an arrangement under which any profits which may be realized by the paper will go toward increasing strike benefits for all Guild members.

Editor of The Citizen is G. Norman Collie, an Inquirer slot man and former president of the Philadelphia Guild. His assistant is sports writer James Russell.

Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG international representative assigned to the strike, is a member of the board which is operating the daily.

Department heads of the new paper, which appears five days weekly, are: Feature Editor Fred Shapiro, editor of the Inquirer's Today Magazine; City Editor William O. Grover, an assistant editor at the Inquirer; Sports Editor Leo Riordan, also Inquirer sports editor, and Advertising Director Richard Finkel of the Inquirer's ad department.

Appearance of The Citizen followed action by the unit against what were termed unfair labor practices on the part of the struck paper.

The unit, by unanimous and resounding voice vote, passed a resolution under which its general counsel, M. H. Goldstein, was instructed to file charges against the Inquirer with the NLRB. The action stemmed from receipt of letters by some of the strikers in which the Inquirer announced it "has commenced consolidating functions for operational reasons and at the same time filling positions held by Guild unit employees who went out on strike."

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tempted to bargain individually with employees and bypassed the Guild, the certified bargaining agent. In addition, he noted the letter attempted to induce employees to act as strikebreakers for "the same terms, previously rejected by the Guild."

Only about 50 of the 710 striking members of the unit have defected and returned to work in response to management pressures.

The attorney branded the Inquirer maneuver as "a piece of traditional, silly pettifoggery to gain tactical advantage in the strike" and reminded the overflow unit meeting that the united strength of the Guild membership would win the strike.

He concluded: "If you stand by your own best interests as individuals, if you stick together, the letter means nothing—you will go back as a solid union with protection and peace of mind."

Two days later, the Inquirer filed its own charges with the NLRB citing the Guild for unfair labor practices in its conduct against the newspaper.

The Inquirer charged the Guild with "gross intimidation and coercion against those Guild employees who chose to return to work." The Inquirer charges described sound trucks and telephone calls aimed at the strikebreakers as "the most reprehensible conduct imaginable."

The Guild struck the Inquirer on May 31 on the expiration of its contract. Among the issues in dispute are wages and a clause protecting employees who refuse to cross picket lines.

Management's best offer was a \$2-to-\$5 wage increase in the first year of a two-year contract and a 2.1 percent contribution toward pension in the second year without a wage increase.

Only about 20 percent of the unit would be eligible for the \$5, making the offer in effect \$2-to-\$4.

The Teamsters, who struck all three papers May 30, also are in dispute with the publishers over wages and picket lines. As it stands, unless they can obtain contract protections, they could be forced to cross picket lines established by fellow Teamsters in other locals.

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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Vol. XXV—No. 13 7 June 27, 1958

... Until Proven Guilty

Like almost every other Washington writer, Peter Edson, Scripps-Howard columnist, took a typewriter-ribbon fling last week at the absorbing story of the assistant President of the United States being caught with his arms in the sleeves of an embarrassingly expensive gift coat.

Edson didn't condone the "imprudence" which both Governor Sherman Adams and President Eisenhower admit had been shown, and which is causing Republican campaigners acute alarm and their Democratic opposites varying degrees of glee. What Edson did say, in effect, was that the stone-throwing at Adams was pretty pointless since in the matter of accepting gifts "everybody's doing it."

By everybody, Edson explained, he meant Presidential appointees, higher-bracketed civil servants, top-ranking Pentagon folks, members of Congress—and all Washington newsmen. All, he opined, had once or again been on expense-paid junkets, received gifts from those doing business with the government, or had hotel or expense tabs picked up for them.

If he was wrong about any of this huge group of individuals, Edson proposed to be magnanimous about the error. He would, he said, print the names of all who would write in, stating that they were innocent, and asking to be enrolled in what Edson called a sort of Honorary Hound's Tooth Club.

By the week's end, a few readers had actually responded to this roll-call-in-reverse, and Edson's column recorded the comments as presented.

One member of Congress wrote that he could qualify for the Hound's Tooth Club, but didn't want his name used, preferring not to assume an attitude of being better than thou. A group of angry government employees—no names listed—demanded "an apology or else!"

There is no disposition here to enter a defense for Washington newsmen. It is quite unnecessary. Like members of our craft elsewhere, they are well able to take care of themselves, in such circumstances.

What should be said, however, is that the Edson approach—a blanket condemnation modified only by an offer to atone for it if he was wrong—is unfair.

It's unfair because it assumes guilt before proof, contrary to all court procedure; because it pre-empt the role of judge and jury for Edson, and because by implication anyone failing to respond to his challenge is self-confessedly guilty.

Edson knows, because he is one of them, that Washington newsmen, in particular, guard their personal independence from influence peddlers as an indispensable asset. They do so from long experience with office holders and politics, reaching back to their earliest visit to City Hall or Courthouse, on the home papers where they got their start.

And a basic reason why they are in Washington today, instead of making the old rounds back at the city or county level, is that they learned how important a quality personal integrity is in the business of digging out facts in the area of public affairs.

Edson owes the Washington press corps an apology.

Headline Of The Times

Things are seldom as bad as they seem. The "prophets of gloom and doom" would have us believe the mere fact that more than 5 million people are out of work indicates something is wrong with our economy. This type of thinking is thoroughly discredited by a headline which appeared recently on the financial pages of the Washington Evening Star. It said:

CADILLAC
DELIVERIES
UP 43.5%

Have you picked up yours, yet?

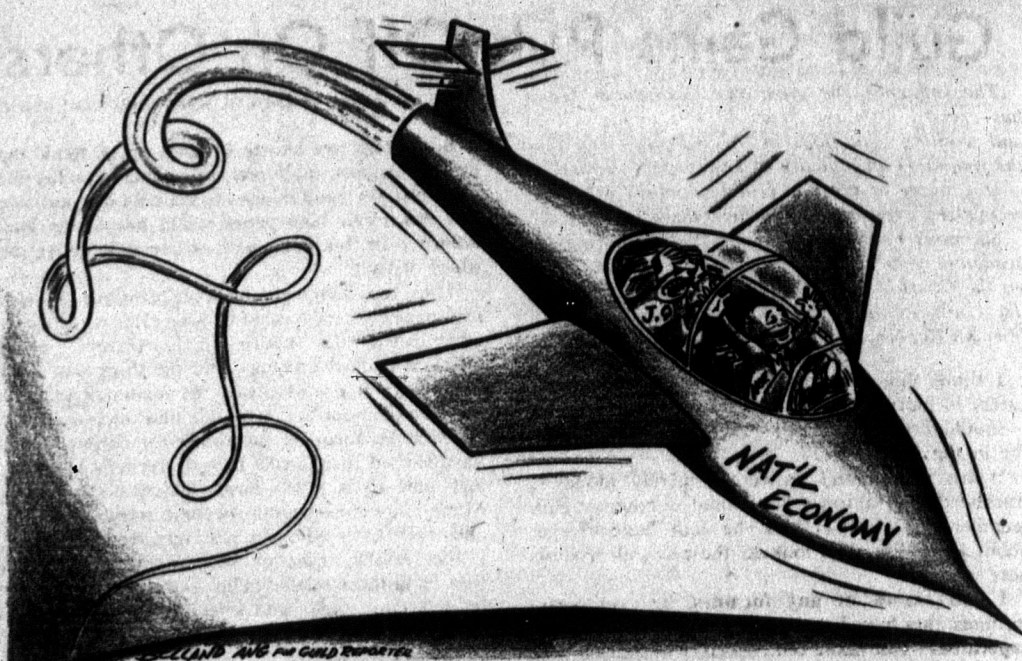
Consumer Buying Tip

Consumers shopping around for newspaper editorial policies will be happy to learn that they are now being sold across the counter.

At least shopper Bernard Goldfine, in a report to the usually reliable consumer publication, Time Magazine, says he got one just by extending a \$400,000 line of credit to Publisher John Fox. For this price, Goldfine got editorial support from Fox's Boston Post for the late Paul A. Dever during the latter's 1952 bid for re-election as Governor of Massachusetts.

The going rate for quality merchandise in the editorial-policy marketplace, however, is probably higher than that paid by Goldfine. After all, Dever lost the election and the Post later went out of business.

"Look, No Hands!"



Local Balloting Returns

San Jose

San Jose, Calif.—The host local has named four delegates and four alternates for the ANG convention here Aug. 4-8.

Delegates are President Ben Phillips, vice president Bob Hickey, convention co-chairman Frank Bonanno, and George Lajeunesse.

Alternates include Charles Goodman, convention co-chairman, and three executive board members, Ken Palmer, Dale Lane and Irene Albert. The seven men are in the editorial department of the Mercury-News, Mrs. Albert is in the business office.

San Francisco-Oakland

San Francisco, Calif.—Eighteen delegates have been elected by membership referendum to represent SPONG at the San Jose convention. They are George Aldridge, Lou Brown, Marjorie Cottrell, Al Dipiano, Sam Eubanks, Fred Fletcher, Ben Friedman, Bob Guile, Burt Heffer, Jack Howard, Mike Jay, Ed Mahoney, Ray Manningale, Bill Parker, Jack Russell, Edna Vice, Lou Webb and Harvey H. Wing. In the case of Howard and Wing, ANG vice presidents, the membership voted them delegate status, although they would attend the convention as members of the IER.

Detroit

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Guild will send five delegates to the San Jose convention, as the result of balloting for seven nominees in a local referendum. The delegates are Ray Girardin, local president; Frances D'Hondt, ANG vice president; Robert Forbes, Warren Stromberg, and Iv Kreisman, local executive secretary.

Pueblo

Pueblo, Colo.—George Luby and Howard Miller have been named Pueblo Guild delegates to the ANG convention in San Jose.

San Antonio

San Antonio, Texas.—Don Hayes and Robert Ostrum will represent the San Antonio Guild at the San Jose convention.

Scranton

Scranton, Pa.—Sidney H. Benjamin will represent the Scranton Guild as its delegate to the San Jose convention.

Boston

Boston, Mass.—Six delegates have been named by the Boston Guild to attend the San Jose convention as delegates. They are John H. Thompson, regional ANG vice president; George Dwyer, local president; William Wells, Robert E. Glynn, Charles Leveroni and Joseph A. Mulherin, Jr.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa.—David Schick, executive secretary, and William Streckfus, local president, head the delegation of ten which the Philadelphia Guild has elected to represent it at San Jose.

Others chosen are Fred S. Hyde, Roberta Bailey, Sidney Sagel, Elizabeth Eilber, Orrin C. Evans, Gladys Fisher, Frank J. Gleason and Kathryn Martin.

Kingston

Kingston, N. Y.—The Kingston Newspaper Guild will send its president, Charles J. Tiano, as delegate to the San Jose ANG convention.

Lehigh Valley

Allentown, Pa.—Robert M. Golden has been elected president of the Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild, Local 49. He succeeds Charles Zaimas, who held the post for two years.

Other officers named are: Wally Stefany, vice president; Robert Reid, secretary, and Donald Ulrich, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Ray Knapp, Charley Zaimas, Dick Mantz, Phil Storch, Bill

Bischoff and Jim O'Donnell. Golden was elected delegate to the ANG convention in San Jose.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La.—New president of the New Orleans Guild is William Reed, who succeeds Robert Morris. Other officers are vice president, Leo Adde; secretary, Rose Allegato, and treasurer, Ed Desobry, who was reelected to a seventh term. Also named to the executive committee are Thomas Sancton, Phil Johnson and Pete Hearty.

Lima

Lima, Ohio.—President Gene Perine and two other officers of the Lima Newspaper Guild have been reelected by the membership.

Rechosen were Joyce Link as regarding secretary, and William R. Lee, corresponding secretary.

Others elected at the annual meeting were James Coolahan, succeeding James Geiger as vice president; Mrs. Ruby Frysainger as treasurer in place of Victor Gulkar, and Lee Cary as chief steward. He replaces Joe Connor, who continues as negotiating committee chairman. Donald D. Eddie is an at-large member of the executive committee and Stuart Borden starts a three-year term as trustee. All terms begin in September.

Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—In a three-way contest, Pat Best, local president, has been named by the Ottawa Guild as delegate to the ANG convention in August.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Phillip Murray Building

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

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLAK, JR.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 2—Dickinson Street, Boston, N. H. 3—Richard Lane, 4—North River St., Memphis, Tenn. 5—James E. Woods, 710 Princeton, St. Louis 8, Mo. 6—Jack Howard, 2nd St. S.E., Washington 20, D. C. 7—Mildred E. Alexander, 625 Val Park Avenue, No. Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y. 8—Eric R. I. Carver, 200 Powell, Ottawa, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Frances D'Hondt, Tuller Hotel, Detroit 20, Mich. James B. Ryan, 200 Allen Avenue, Allentown, N. J. 9—Marjorie Cottrell, 2 West Superior, Chicago 10, Ill. Thomas J. Murphy, 315 St. Paul Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y. 10—Michael Sagel, 154 W. Hale Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Harvey R. Wing, 1130 Hamilton Lane, Burlington, N. H.

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION: J. William Kane

RESEARCH & INFORMATION: Edith T. Baker

RECORDS SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, 2450 Bessy (on leave), Robert E. Brown, Kenneth E. Byrd, Joseph L. Camp, Bob Christoferson, Joseph G. Changelio, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Peter Reilly (on leave), John Sloan.

THE NEWSPAPER JOB

Guild Gains Rub Off On Others

The influence the American Newspaper Guild has exerted over the years in improving salaries and working conditions in the industry—and thus the standards and quality of newspapers themselves—is a source of pride to Guild members. And it is recognized even in places where there is no Guild. Simmons Fentress, a *Nieman Fellow* during the academic year just ended and an editorial writer on the *Charlotte (N.C.) Observer*, which is not under Guild contract, wrote in the spring issue of *Nieman Reports* on "The Newspaper Job":

I think that any person who is considering a career in journalism—or any career for that matter—should first ask himself just what he is looking for in the world.

If his confidential answer is merely money—translated into a town house and a country club membership—then I think he had better forget about journalism and look to the medical or business schools.

I don't know of any fortunes, or even near-fortunes, that have been compiled by working newspapermen. I can name ten reporters or editors who are underpaid for every one I think is overpaid. Historically, I think newspapermen have occupied much the same poor role—where compensation is concerned—that teachers now fill.

It has been said, with too much truth, that newspapermen are the most overprivileged and underpaid group of people in the country. Too often, publishers have expected them to live on romance and glamour that the business unreasonably has had. I don't believe that there has ever been a good newspaperman who didn't get a charge out of seeing his name in a byline. But it is an undisputed economic fact, as well as an old saying in the city rooms, that you can't cash a byline at an A & P store, and that

bit of wisdom was born of some pretty sad experience.

But things are slowly looking up. I think that even newspaper publishers are coming to realize that you must pay good salaries to get hold of good men. The American Newspaper Guild has had a good influence in this field, both where it is active and where it isn't.

True, too many good people continue to leave newspapers every year for what Henry Mencken once called "the suburbs of journalism"—public relations and advertising—and the thing that sends them there is almost always the matter of economics. The glamour and romance that once were supposed to be adequate substitutes for decent salaries have shifted their locale to a degree—first to radio and now to a much larger extent to television. Money has consequently become more important, and this fact is being increasingly recognized.

Incidentally, those of you whose main interest may lie in those related fields—advertising and public relations, radio and television—will find that experience in journalism is often the best avenue of entry into them.

As I have said, newspaper pay is slowly improving. The Guild salary minimums on Northern metropolitan papers are now over \$150 a week after six years of experience, and these are minimums. The average is higher. I know a reporter on one of the Washington papers who is earning \$155 a week after four years on the payroll. The New York Times, whose quality reflects its progressive attitude in this area, has a minimum salary of \$200 a week for the 26 correspondents in its Washington bureau.

It can truthfully be said that things are better than they have been, and that the next ten years should see considerably more improvement.

LET'S BE HUMAN

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN

National Labor Service; New York Guild

Three Klansmen, caught with dynamite bombs they planned to use in blowing up an elementary school, have been sentenced to jail in North Carolina. One Klan member testified that the plot grew out of disappointment because they had gotten so little publicity with a cross-burning.

During the past few months there has been a spate of bombings and attempted bombings of schools, churches and synagogues in the South.

Protests have come from many quarters. Mayors and police chiefs of more than a score of Southern cities have agreed to coordinate their police hunts, pool rewards now totalling \$57,000 and call for FBI investigation of the dynamitings. A number of Southern Senators, Congressmen and Governors have joined with their Northern colleagues in asking the Federal Government—through the FBI—to intervene.

The unanimous public revulsion to these acts of violence is, of course, to be applauded. But as the Atlanta Constitution editorializes, we must not blind ourselves to the reason for the bombings:

"What we are getting is the fruit of the tree, even as the Scriptures tell us . . .

"We have had many men, some in high places, who have, in fact and effect, defied the Court and denounced it in reckless, unscrupulous charges. Some have been reckless and false enough to charge communism. We actually have had, here and there, some minor judges who publicly and for political reasons announced they would defy the Court.

"What do these men think this inspires ignorant and vicious men to do? It encourages them to violence of the sort we are having—bombings. It always does so that. It always will."

Meanwhile, the FBI is still resisting any efforts to make the bombings a Federal concern.

'T WAS A CRIME

When your kids tell you they wish they'd lived in colonial days, maybe it's because they've just been reading the *Retail Clerks Advocate*. The April issue, featuring a story on "Bathing Was Once a Crime," reveals that Philadelphia prohibited more than one bath a month under penalty of a jail sentence; Boston had equally strong laws designed to prevent diseases caused by "too much bathing"; and Virginia taxed bathtub owners \$30 per year. In 1843 the Philadelphia Common Council failed by only two votes to pass an ordinance prohibiting bathing between November 1 and March 15.

N nowadays, of course, the only social sin connected with bathing is using a scab-made bathtub.

EVERY WEEK

A few months ago I passed along the Washington, D. C., Trade Unionist's suggestion that we have one week of "hate" and 51 weeks of brotherhood. From Ed Harris of San Francisco's chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews came one of the NCCJ's new posters, reading "BROTHERHOOD WEEK IS EVERY WEEK OF THE YEAR." That's even better.

SECRETS

Many leading scientists testified before the House Subcommittee on Government Information that American science stands to gain more from an interchange of thought than from any "atomic" science programs shrouded in secrecy. But the House Committee on Un-American Activities is undaunted.

"Soviet satellites in outer space have presented fresh evidence of Soviet Russia's technological progress—a progress made possible to a large degree by the penetration of our internal defenses by Soviet conspirators and their theft of some of our most vital military and scientific secrets," announced a recent committee report.

Ben Segal, director of the Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, asks this pertinent question of House Un-American Activity Committee investigators:

"What's the matter? Don't we have any carbon paper to make copies of the secrets the Soviets stole to get their 3,000-pound Sputnik III into orbit?"

HOW MANY BUBBLES?

Children's books are wonderful. Some time ago I reported that a Forest County, Wis., voting registrar insisted that Negro citizen Robert Baker of Hattiesburg tell him accurately how many bubbles there were in a bar of soap before he could qualify as a voter. Needless to say, Baker was stymied.

Now, however, Baker can come up with the answer. My nine-year-old son Peter showed me his *Golden Picture Book of Questions and Answers*, which solemnly informs us that a pound of soap will make 25,000,000 bubbles. And if the Forest County registrar challenges that figure, Mr. Baker, tell him to count them himself.

In South Carolina, meanwhile, Committees on Registration Education have been set up in four counties to stimulate Negro voting. Are they having any effect? In Columbia, the state capital, Lester Bates won the mayoralty election March 9th by 690 votes against 45 for his opponent, John Campbell—a dramatic demonstration of how Negro votes can swing the balance of power.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

WHEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE start cannibalizing an official, to adopt Richard M. Nixon's nice little metaphor, the spectacle tends to be gruesome. The leading victim in the Sherman Adams case seems to this reporter to be not Adams but Dwight D. Eisenhower.

None of the wealthy, charming people who flattered the general understand that you don't run the American Presidency the way a war-theater commander runs a campaign in which he has overwhelming advantages in weight of metal and numbers. You don't run it, that is, by turning over the details to a chief of staff, who buttons things up.

Nobody bothered to tell him about the political gutter battles, the goings and the sluggings, that Roosevelt had to win before he could deliver on the civilian command decision, the high-policy decision, of fighting World War II in "Europe first."

A President simply does not say of an underling, no matter how exalted his assignment, "I need him."

To say this is to plead, "I cannot function without him." It is saying, "I can't, or I won't, do the job to which the people at my request twice elected me. I won't, or I can't, that is, do it myself. I want Adams."

IF I READ CORRECTLY the letters in many newspapers, Mr. Eisenhower's incredibly protracted honeymoon has run its course, and this regardless of what might happen about Adams. The President, I think, is likely to be held personally and perhaps even savagely to account for policies and shortcomings of his Administration.

It is perfectly possible, of course, that Mr. Eisenhower genuinely does "need" Adams would be equivalent to forcing out the President himself, that we must take neither or both. It is possible that either way a kind of paralysis would set in—because the one thing certain is that things in this Administration will never be the same.

It is a bad time for our people to have a government paralyzed in a time of crisis was a risk inherent in Mr. Eisenhower's reelection in 1956—and for reasons entirely separate from the history of the President's personal physical accidents. He ran the White House the same way during his first term; he "needed" Adams. Time was bound to run out on this.

IN THE TRADE PRESS, of which I am a reasonably avid reader, a chorus of alarm is beginning to rise about some Internal Revenue Service decisions suggesting that corporations must quit charging the government for the cost of their political advertising. Editor & Publisher says this is a "restriction on freedom of speech and press."

Internal Revenue first ruled that Wisconsin utilities could not charge off, for income tax purposes, the expense of their advertising attacking "public power" and praising "privately-owned" taxpaying operation. In the *Tinklen Koller Bearing Co.* case, IRS has ruled that what Editor & Publisher calls "opinion advertising" is not tax-deductible. The Tinklen company during 1951-54 ran ads on the Bill of Rights, capitalism-vs.-socialism, fringe benefits and the issue of federal or local spending for local improvements.

There is a third case, disclosed by Senator Gore of Tennessee, in which Internal Revenue apparently has ruled that the Minneapolis Star & Tribune, which in 1956 bought advertising space in various other papers to reprint editorials "calling for election of candidates favored," can deduct half the cost, but not all the cost, as a "business expense" for tax purposes. This baffled Gore and it baffles me, although IRS notoriously operates on an *ad hoc* basis.

ALL OF THIS HAS ELEMENTS of fascination, because senators who most harshly denounce "union political spending" have shown a strong tendency to excuse political "opinion spending" by corporations.

They suggest, generally, that if I am a stockholder and my corporation spends money attacking fringe benefits and federal spending, which I support, I have no just cause of complaint. I am not compelled to be a stockholder, they say; I can always sell out. So, they claim, this is on a different footing from political opinion campaigns by unions, where members are "forced" to join.

But a stockholder may not want to "sell out." He may simply want his company managers to stop spending his money and dividends on political advertising with which, as a citizen, he profoundly disagrees.

There is another point of interest: As a citizen, I can give my money freely—within expensible legal limits—to any party or political committee I choose, the Democrats, the Republicans, or COPE, but I cannot deduct it for tax purposes. I can spend it in newspaper advertising supporting federal welfare programs, but the cost is not deductible from my net for tax purposes. The Editor & Publisher thesis seems to be that corporation opinion advertising should be tax-deductible and that, even if I disagree with the opinion, I should help make up the revenue loss to the Treasury by paying taxes on my own political contributions or opinion advertising.

A very touchy point is involved here. It seems to be obvious that if the Minneapolis Star & Tribune publishers want to run editorials as prestige advertising in other newspapers, which space buyers see, they have a right to do so. But U.S. Judge Frank Picard warned in a decision disapproving a prosecution of the Auto Workers for political action that restrictions on unions might lead to restrictions on corporations. The Supreme Court kicked the case back to Picard, but the warning was valid. It would be nice if Editor & Publisher would run an editorial about the threat to freedom in legal restrictions on union "opinion" spending, too.

SHELTON

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN

—IN NEW YORK CITY, the big business magazine, "Sales Management," revealed that these days it's costing tycoons a large hunk of money to pretend to be what they ain't. "Today," reported the magazine, "many a businessman feels he has to keep up his appearance for job security or personal reasons. The high cost of reconstruction—\$156 toupees; \$200 contact lenses; \$250 sandpapering facial blemishes; \$3000 teeth caps; \$1000 face lift; \$200 exercise machine; \$1.95 life-guard shorts; \$24.95 elevator shoes—Total \$4641.90."

—IN LONDON, ENGLAND, chortling leaders of the British Labour Party interrupted their laughter long enough to agree that Karl Marx had been proved a very short-sighted expert where the future subtleties of class warfare were concerned. The laughter was generated by Mary Tuck, one of 14 lady journalists who contributed to a new etiquette book, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide To Good Taste."

Miss Tuck's theory: that snobbish British boarding schools are making flat become a sign of the upper class. Their reason? Working class girls are so well endowed anatomically that girls of the aristocracy can't hope to match them; therefore, their schoolmistresses try to make a virtue of deflated chests by feeding the girls special diets and blinding them into haremness!

—IN WEST HOLLYWOOD, FLA., Frank Polage was grateful when a considerable number of union carpenters promised to vote for him for mayor. And they did, too, except that it didn't help any. On the same ballot was a referendum to decide whether West Hollywood (a community 12 miles north of Miami) should be established as a town. The citizens voted solidly to elect Polage mayor but just as solidly against giving him anything to be mayor of.

—IN BOUNTYVILLE, TENN., union barbers discovered to their amazement that they had suddenly become the prime agents in a county-wide anti-crime crusade. After Sheriff Harold Fleming told the Sullivan County Grand Jury that "practically all the boys arrested recently in connection with burglaries and assaults have worn their hair in the ducktail style," the Grand Jury pleaded with the union barbers to refuse to give teen-agers ducktail haircuts because they contribute to delinquency.

—IN TOKYO, JAPAN, severance pay, one of the proudest developments of American unionism, has become one of the most highly valued fringe benefits sought by Nipponese labor. This was proved once again when a Tokyo taxi company—comprising 27 cabs pooled together by several owners—decided to dissolve. "Not without severance pay," announced the union drivers. "Not a chance," replied the owners, "we're dissolving the company and selling the cabs." There was no more debate.

The hackers simply got behind the wheels of their cars and disappeared. At last report the 27 cabs were rolling happily around Tokyo, the drivers pocketing the proceeds. Meanwhile, however, the disgruntled owners sent out other cars with search crews to hunt for the cabs. No luck. Not only is Tokyo the world's most sprawling, wide-spread city but it has uncounted thousands of cabs. Scattered almost anonymously among these thousands, the union hackers sent back word that the cabs would be returned safely as soon as the owners agreed to severance pay.

—IN SWEET BRIAR, VA., Benjamin Fairless, who as onetime head of United States Steel got himself embroiled in many a battle with the United Steelworkers, was well on his way into another hassle—this time with the railroad brotherhoods. Fairless, in a commencement address to the girl graduates of Sweet Briar College, observed that women are now employed in each of the 477 jobs and professions listed by the U. S. Labor Department—except one. "For some reason," said Fairless, "there are no women locomotive engineers, which may or may not explain the shape the railroads are in today."

—IN GALT, CANADA, a unique new charge to throw at strikers was dug up by local authorities and lodged against three members of the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union on strike against the Stuffer-Doble Mills since May 26. To their astonishment the three were accused of interfering with company trucks but specifically charged with "bustling." The dictionary definition of bust is "to set upon all sides, perplex, harass, to hem in, surround." The three strikers were still trying to figure out how they could "perplex, harass, hem in, or surround" several trucks.

How To Handle Debt Problems During Layoff Or Strike

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

What happens to working people who owe debts in a time of layoffs, reduced work week or even a strike? How to handle your debts in a crisis can affect whether or not you hold on to your party-paid belongings and your future credit standing.

The fact is, wage-earners often undertake installment debts on the basis of their full employment income, and sometimes even their wives' earnings. Thus a loss of accustomed overtime, let alone a cut in work week or a layoff, makes it hard to keep up with payments. About 50 percent of all families owe some installment debt. The problem of handling these debts is especially severe for the many families who came to industrial communities from small towns and rural areas during and after World War II.

A study of what happened to striking

aircraft workers in a four-month strike on Long Island, N. Y., in 1956 offers useful clues to other families with debts.

The study, by Harold Wattel, director of Hofstra College Bureau of Business & Community Research, found that those workers who got in touch with their creditors were able to arrange for reduced payments over a longer period of time. But those who failed to make such arrangements lost their good credit ratings as temporary lapses became permanent.

In this instance, the leadership of the union local involved in the strike recognized in advance the problem of its members' debts. The local sent letters to finance companies in the area asking that they grant members extensions on their debts during the period of no income. In general, the finance companies complied, although they continued to charge interest rates on the accounts held in abeyance.

It's vital to contact your creditors before your account becomes past due and

rearrange the payment terms or ask for an extension. The Long Island experience indicates. Many people have the mistaken notion they can satisfy their obligations under conditional sales contracts and chattel mortgages simply by returning goods bought on installments. But the laws are stacked in favor of the creditors. You are still liable for the difference between the present value of the goods, now secondhand and not worth as much, and the balance of your debt plus repossession costs. You also harm your credit rating if you let goods be repossessed.

Significantly, the families with many small debts encountered more trouble keeping up with payments than those who had a single large debt. Your credit rating is important not only if you want to buy on instalment again in the future, but if you ever need a cash loan or mortgage.

If you've ever bought on credit, your name is probably in the file of a central credit bureau in your city. When you

apply for credit, the merchant or finance company phones this central clearing house and gets information on you. This makes it difficult to escape the consequences of a bad credit record at one store by shifting purchases to another.

The standards used by credit bureaus vary in different localities. But under a typical set of yardsticks cited by Dr. Wattel, installment accounts or "convenient payment" accounts are generally considered "unsatisfactory" if payments are 30 or more days late.

When asked for information about you, a merchant may designate your account as good, restricted or collection, depending on how up-to-date you are. If you are seriously behind, the central credit bureau labels your file "watching."

Revolving credit accounts are marked unsatisfactory if payments are past 90 days due. Regular charge accounts are tagged if payments are 120 or more days late.

AMONG OURSELVES

Bernard R. Mallady, formerly of the AFL-CIO News circulation staff, now employed on the IBEW Newsletter, with secondary duties as legislative representative on Capitol Hill. He continues as secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press Association.

Jerry McDonald, formerly of the Toronto Star delivery department, now is a copy clerk with Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The job change also means a change in membership, from the Toronto local to the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

Louis W. Camels, religion editor for UP International and a member of the Wire Service Guild local, has been chosen by Religious Heritage of America, Inc., as recipient of its annual religious journalism honor, the Faith and Freedom Award.

Add vital statistics as reported by IR Peter Reilly, of Toronto. Name—Kathryn Reilly. Birth date—April 10, 1958. Place—St. Michael's Hospital. Weight—7 lbs., 8½ oz. Production Number—1. Parents—Beverley and Peter Reilly.

Ben Hall, a former New York Guildsman who for 12 years has headed his own public relations firm, is writing a handbook, "ABC's of Publicity," scheduled for 1959 publication by Dover. He has also written "Careers on Business Papers," and "How To Get Your Name in the Papers." He was formerly employed by the Times, Mirror and Billboard, in New York.

Rolling stones are scarcer by the year in Guild-contract newspaper circles, but Joe F. Stell, of the San Jose Mercury, counts active affiliation in three Guild locals. Now a member at San Jose, he has held past membership in Great Falls, Montana, and Pueblo, Colorado.

Helen Delich, a Baltimore Guild member, has been awarded the first "Port Personality of the Year" recognition from the Maryland Governor's committee on world trade. Miss Delich received a Sheffield silver tray for her ten years' work in reporting water front news for the Sun. There is, I have discovered, a colossal gap between parent's idea of playing and what actually goes on when small children get

SOUP TO NONSENSE Can Molly Play?

By JANE GOODSELL

Villain McMillan (alias Molly), our 2½-year-old ne'er do well, has catapulted out of her playpen and into the world. She had barely graduated from diapers to training pants before she fell in with a band of ruffians.

Compared to the bunch Villain runs around with, the Mafia looks like a group of civic-minded idealists. She and her companions have the morals of pickpockets, the good sportsmanship of Mack the Knife and the mercy of Iyan the Terrible.

Just as alcoholics can instantly spot other alcoholics, McMillan immediately recognized this kind of desperadoes as her kind of people.

They first appeared on our doorstep the morning after we installed a teeter-totter in our backyard. They stood there, leaning against the doorbell and banging the door knocker, like storm troopers demanding entrance.

They were an awesome sight. One was in full cowboy regalia. Another, wrapped in Spanish shawl, was carrying a shopping bag. One snowsuited character had his head encased in a space helmet, and the smallest—in soggy sleepers—was carrying a teddy bear and sucking thoughtfully on his thumb.

Molly stared at them with the incredulous delight of a sweepstakes winner. Something too wonderful to be believed was happening to her.

They gazed back with deadpan expressions and uttered, for the first time, the fateful words: "Can Molly play?"

These words marked the beginning of a new era, and the end of all domestic tranquility in our household.

Before I have had a second cup of coffee—and while I am still holding my head carefully for fear it might split—they arrive. They swarm through the house like an invading army, tracking in mud, depositing bubblegum on polished mahogany surfaces, dropping gum wrappers and pop-cicle sticks, and giving each other colds and chicken pox.

The experience, hard as it is on me and the furniture, has been educational. I have learned several basic truths about children.

There is, I have discovered, a colossal gap between parent's idea of playing and what actually goes on when small children get

together. My mental picture of children quietly dressing dolls, arranging tea parties and playing with educational toys, is about as close to reality as the stork delivering babies.

What children actually do is to wage constant warfare with each other. Toys fit into the picture in several ways, none of which involves playing with them. Toys are to break, to throw around, to fight over and to hit each other with.

"It's mine!" and "I had it first!" are the battle cries of childhood, and guerrilla fighters could learn a thing or two from a couple of little girls who want the same Betsy Wetsy doll at the same time.

There are a few other things children do when they get together. One is to forage for food, either by coaxing the mother of the host or hostess ("Go tell your mother we're hungry, and we want cookies, chocolate ones") or by snitching it when mama isn't looking.

The other is arranging to get somebody else spanked. Bulletins from the front are delivered by small couriers, who wipe their noses on their sleeves and whine, "Johnny hit me" or "Mary pinched me" or "Molly's letting the wash basin overflow." If this does not produce the desired results, the stoopigolpion shuffles off, muttering darkly that he's going to call the police.

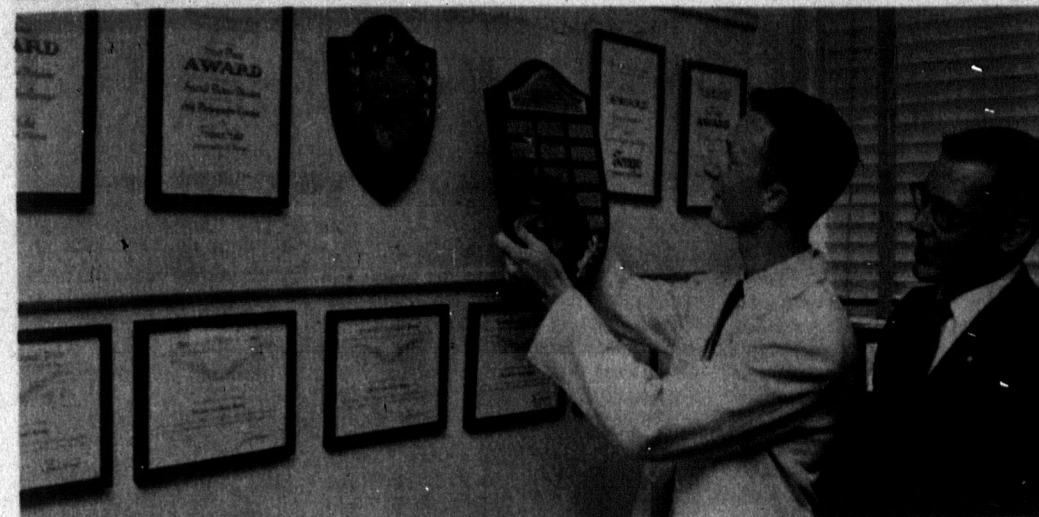
About the only other thing children like to do is to disintegrate, to change their appearance as radically as possible from the way they looked when they were turned out of doors by their mothers. Gradually, throughout the day, mittens, jackets, boots and sweaters are discarded, and replaced with highheeled shoes, tufted bedspreads, straw hats and somebody's mother's nightgown.

By lunchtime a mother has trouble identifying her own tot in the ragged band of children who thread their way through the neighborhood, looking like characters from The Beggars' Opera.

Their pants are wet, their hair laced with gum, their noses running, and at least half of them are crying. The other half are denouncing each other for breaches of justice, and threatening merciless retaliation.

I pluck my own small relative out of the fray, and shepherd her home.

I have barely caught my breath before the doorbell rings: "Can Molly play?"



Array Of Honors: The University of Miami's student newspaper, The Hurricane, adds to its collection of awards the two plaques—one permanent and the other rotating annually—granted by the Guild's Southern District Council for outstanding collegiate journalism. The UM student editor, Fred Porter, left, accepted the bronze tokens from Wayne Chandler, county editor of the Daytona Beach News-Journal, and president of the new Guild local at Daytona Beach. Thirty-seven entries were judged in the first competition sponsored by the SDC.

ANG Staff Proposes Formal Contract

Administrative employees of the Guild will have a signed contract replacing a unilaterally adopted statement of employment policy, under the terms of a motion adopted by the International Executive Board at its May meeting.

The motion directed the IEB finance committee, plus the executive vice president, to negotiate an agreement with the staff, "under auspices of its own choosing," signing to follow ratification of the contract's terms by the IEB.

Four of the fifteen IEB members, disapproved of the move, for the reason that the staff, which had been without formal

organization, had decided to constitute its own independent, unaffiliated union. It is known as the Federation of Guild Representatives.

Vice President Wilfred E. Alexander, with Vice Presidents James B. Egan, Thomas J. Murphy and I. Michael Segel concurring, placed in the record a statement calling the staff organization "a company union," and expressing the hope that the staff could achieve "a bona fide AFL-CIO union label."

Alexander, Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Vice President Richard Lane constitute the finance committee which with Executive Vice President

William J. Farson was directed to meet with the staff negotiating group. Maxwell E. H. Pyle, of the research and information department staff, is provisional president of the staff group.

The policy statement under which staff members have been working had an expiration date of April 30. Preliminary negotiations with the top Guild officers were halted when the question of recognition of the new union was raised. The matter was referred to the IEB by Perlik. Formal negotiations between the IEB committee and FGR representatives now are in progress.

Budget of \$435,390 Proposed for '58-59

The ANG convention at San Jose in early August will have before it a budget for the fiscal year which totals \$435,390, and which carries the recommendation of the International Executive Board for approval.

The proposed budget is some \$28,000 less than last year's, most of the difference being accounted for by the chartering of a new wire service local early this year. Until the wire service local set up its own financial housekeeping, all its dues income and all its expenses were a part of ANG financing.

As proposed for convention study, the budgetary breakdown by departments is as follows:

Per Capita Taxes		Guild Reporter	
AFL-CIO	\$ 19,500	Editor	\$ 9,022
CLC	1,850	Assistant	7,800
IFJ	1,800	Clerical	1,800
	\$ 23,150		
Organizing and Servicing		Expenses	
Director and IRS	\$ 97,000	Printing	24,000
Secretary-Stenog	2,300	Mailing	2,500
		Postage	2,000
Expenses		Pix & Spec Material	2,000
Director and IRS	35,000	Miscellaneous	500
Miscellaneous	6,500		\$50,822
	\$140,800		
Collective Bargaining		Administration	
Director	\$ 8,242	Office Mgr.	\$ 7,332
Ex. Secy	2,300	Secretaries-Stenogs	6,900
Secretary-Stenog	2,300	Bookkeeping Dept.	11,250
Pension Consultation	2,500	General Clerical	1,800
Expenses		Expenses	
Personnel	400	Rent and Maintenance	12,300
Miscellaneous	100	Stationery & Supplies	7,000
	\$ 13,542	Equipment	1,500
Wire Service Administration		Bkpg Machines	1,000
Miscellaneous	\$ 500	Telephone & Telegraph	6,000
Arbitration and Grievances	250	Repairs & Improvements	750
		Postage	3,500
		Auditing	2,000
		Insurance & Bonding	1,250
		Employee Health & Welfare	4,000
		Miscellaneous	800
			\$67,782
Research and Information		Executives	
Director	\$ 9,100	Salaries	\$23,660
Assistants	15,184	Expenses	5,500
Secretary-Stenog	2,300		\$29,160
Expenses		Other Expenses	
Director	500	Legal Fees	\$12,500
Assistants	250	Payroll & Prop. Taxes	7,500
		Contributions	1,000
Books & Periodicals		Brown Award	500
Legal & Coll. Barg.	500	Brown Award Expenses	600
Subscriptions	400	Bade Award	500
Human Rights	300	Bade Award Expenses	600
COPE, etc.	300	Delegates & Committees	3,500
Publications & Literature		IEB Meetings	14,000
Contract Survey	1,850	Severance Pay Provision	10,000
ANG Manual	1,200	1959 Convention Reserve	9,000
Org. & Other Literature	3,000	Above Reserve	12,000
Training Confs, Seminars	2,250	IFJ Convention	650
Miscellaneous	200		
			\$72,350
	\$37,034	Grand Total	\$435,390

Political Science Group Names Guildsmen Grantees

Three Guild members are among the six newsmen selected for next year's scholarships by the American Political Science Association, and a fourth Guildsman has been chosen as an alternate.

The men will have nine months of work in Washington, in which to observe first-hand the operation of government, with their subsistence paid by the Association.

The Guild members named are ArDees Ames, 26 years old, a graduate of the Columbia graduate school of journalism and a copy boy for the New York

Times; Arthur D. Underwood, 27, of the United Press Chicago bureau, a graduate of the journalism school at the University of Michigan; and Thomas H. Wilson, 26, a Denver Post reporter, Minnesota University graduate in journalism.

Named as an alternate is Martin Bender, 29, a reporter for the Woonsocket Call, and graduate of Boston University.

Selections, after a careful screening of all applications, are made by an advisory board headed by Claude E. Hawley, of the U. S. Information Agency, and composed of Washington news men and legislators.

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THE LAW: Multi-Unit Bargaining Revocable But...

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

The National Labor Relations Board has for the first time acknowledged that a union may withdraw from a multi-employer bargaining relationship by timely good-faith notice.

It appears from the Board's ruling, however, that if the employers want to preserve the unit, the Board will do its best to find some ground on which to defeat the union's attempted withdrawal.

The Board said: "Necessarily under the Act, multi-employer bargaining units can be accorded the sanction of the Board only insofar as they rest in principle on a relatively stable foundation. While mutual consent of the union and employers involved is a basic ingredient supporting the appropriateness of a multi-employer bargaining unit, the stability requirement of the Act dictates that reasonable controls limit the parties as to time and manner that withdrawal will be permitted from an established multi-employer bargaining unit. We would accordingly refuse to permit the withdrawal of an employer or union from a duly

established multi-employer bargaining unit, except upon adequate written notice given prior to the date set by the contract for modification, or to the agreed-upon date to begin the multi-employer negotiations.

"Where actual bargaining negotiations based on the existing multi-employer unit have begun, we would not permit, except on mutual consent, an abandonment of the unit upon which each side has committed itself to the other, absent unusual circumstances. These 'ground rules' for withdrawal from the multi-employer unit were announced by the NLRB in its Toledo department store decision (Retail Associates,

Inc., 120 NLRB #66a). The election ordered by the Board in the case, however, has thus far been restrained by the Federal District Court.

The attempt by the Retail Clerks to withdraw from the unit, the Board ruled, did not meet the requirement of timeliness, nor was it done in good faith. The withdrawal, the Board held, was a subterfuge to avoid an election in the multi-employer unit, while continuing to seek a multi-employer contract.

This latter finding the Board admits is based on slight evidence and seems to be contradicted by the Clerks' action.

Earlier, the Clerks, by pick-

ing one of four employers in the unit—Tiedtke's—had forced that employer to withdraw from the unit and execute a separate contract. The Clerks then picketed another individual employer—LaSalle & Koch. This picketing the Board viewed as striking the Association, but in the same breath found that it was for the same purpose as the earlier picketing of Tiedtke's, which had forced that store to enter into a separate contract.

The effect of the withdrawal of Tiedtke's on the existence of the traditional association bargaining unit was discounted by the Board on the ground that the Association having accepted the resignation, the withdrawal was by "mutual consent" and therefore did not affect the propriety of a multi-employer bargaining unit of the remaining three employers.

What effect this rationale will have on the courts, which must vacate the injunction before the election in the multi-employer unit can proceed, remains to be seen.

NY Guild Wins NLRB Election At Enquirer

New York City—The New York Guild has been declared collective bargaining agent for the editorial staff at the National Enquirer, Sunday evening newspaper with a circulation of about 140,000. An election held by the National Labor Relations Board in February was affected, as to a majority, by two challenged votes. After NLRB examination of the facts, both ballots were declared valid, and the Guild was found to have been chosen by a single vote margin.

Guild organization at the Enquirer was started last summer, and signed a majority of the 16 staff members then eligible, but was followed by the discharge of 10 newly-hired Guild members. Under Guild protests, management reinstated five to their jobs and paid severance to five others who did not wish their jobs back.

Network News Pay Up To \$242

New York City—Money—or the lack of willingness to pay as much of it as other media—still is the newspaper industry's major shortcoming in recruiting able personnel.

Further evidence of this comes from a new contract covering network radio and television newsmen for NBC.

The contract, negotiated by the Writers Guild of America, East, which starting rates from \$157.50 to \$165 and top rates (after 3 months service) from \$189 to \$202.

In addition, a staffer with at least 12 months New York network experience gets a \$5 guarantee in any week in which he receives no commercial fees.

And acting editors receive a differential of \$7 per shift.

Thus a deskman, on a weekly basis, is assured of at least \$202 in basic salary, \$5 in guarantee and \$35 in differential—for a total of \$242.

Other recent Writers Guild contracts guarantee ABC and CBS newsmen \$144.50 at the start and \$182 after two years of experience, plus the \$5 guarantee in weeks of no commercial fees.

CBS news editors are up to \$222.50 plus guarantee.

Audit Summaries Of ANG Funds

Statement of Condition of General Fund As at April 30, 1958			
ASSETS			
Cash in Banks and On Hand	\$22,088.28		
Accounts Receivable	14,553.26		
Advances Receivable			
Individuals	\$ 1,001.00		
Locals	869.81	7,300.00	
Exchanges Receivable			
Accounts Receivable (Net of Depreciation Allowances)			628.80
Advances on			
Life Insurance Premiums	6,011.18		
Deposits	580.00		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$25,108.10		
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Liabilities			
Exchange Payable	\$ 500.75		
Payroll Taxes Payable	1,007.51		
Due International			
Accrued Interest	3,500.00		
Notes Payable	3,500.00		
Notes Payable			
Memorial Fund			
Reserve from			
Memorial Fund			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 8,518.26		
RESERVES			
Reserve for Heart			
Negotiations			\$ 1,007.00
Reserve for Severance			\$ 81,400.00
Reserve for Convention			10,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES & RESERVES			\$91,925.26

Statement of Income and Expense—General Fund For Year Ending April 30, 1958			
INCOME			
Regular Members			
Per Capita Taxes	\$400,671.75		
Initiation Fees	5,000.00		
Reinstatement Fees	1.00		
TOTAL INCOME FROM REGULAR MEMBERS	\$400,672.75		
Wire Service Members			
Per Capita Taxes	\$1,250.00		
Initiation Fees	25.00		
Reinstatement Fees			
TOTAL INCOME FROM WIRE SERVICE MEMBERS	\$1,275.00		
Charter Fees	10.00		
Resale of Publications	1,719.70		
TOTAL INCOME FOR YEAR	\$402,657.75		
EXPENSE			
Per Capita Taxes	\$2,740.15		
Organizing and Servicing	118,200.01		
Collective Bargaining	12,000.00		
Wire Service Administration	27,523.48		
Information	2,000.00		
Guarantee	48,115.39		
Administrative Expenses	20,428.11		
Other Expenses	86,708.03		
TOTAL EXPENSE FOR YEAR	\$406,715.17		
DEFICIT FROM OPERATIONS	(\$ 4,057.42)		
Add: Elimination of Prior Year Payroll Tax			
Accruals	1,949.06		
DECREASE IN SURPLUS	(\$ 2,108.36)		

Analysis of General Fund Expenses For Year Ending April 30, 1958			
	Expended	Budget	(Over) or (Under)
	Year Ending Year Ending	Year Ending	Budget
	4-30-57	4-30-58	
1. Per Capita Taxes	\$ 22,740.15	\$ 22,000.00	(\$ 740.15)
2. Organizing and Servicing	\$ 118,200.01	\$ 82,000.00	\$ 36,200.01
3. Collective Bargaining	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 0.00
4. Wire Service Administration	\$ 27,523.48	\$ 27,523.48	\$ 0.00
5. Information	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 0.00
6. Guarantees	\$ 48,115.39	\$ 48,115.39	\$ 0.00
7. Administrative Expenses	\$ 20,428.11	\$ 20,428.11	\$ 0.00
8. Other Expenses	\$ 86,708.03	\$ 86,708.03	\$ 0.00
9. Research and Information	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
10. Antitrust	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
11. Expense—Director	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
12. Antitrust	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
13. Collective Bargaining Service	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Statement of Condition of Defense Fund As at April 30, 1958			
ASSETS			
Cash in Checking	\$ 26,004.01		
Cash in Savings	228,224.79		
Accounts Receivable	1,180.00		
Notes Receivable	2,000.00		
Canadian Cigarettes at	90,000.00		
Government Bonds	2,000.00		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$325,008.80		
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Liabilities			
None			
SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR	\$325,008.80		

Statement of Income and Expense of Defense Fund For the Year Ending April 30, 1958			
INCOME			
Assessments	\$ 440.00		
Contributions	24,200.00		
Interest Income	8,140.80		
TOTAL INCOME FOR YEAR	\$32,780.80		
EXPENSES			
Strikes, Lockouts, Emergencies			
Cleveland, Ohio			1,004.00
Lima, Ohio			1,004.00
Washington, Pennsylvania			1,004.00
Boston, Massachusetts			1,004.00
St. Louis, Missouri			1,004.00
St. Paul, Minnesota			1,004.00
Penn.			1,004.00
TOTAL EXPENSE FOR YEAR	\$24,636.00		
OPERATING INCREASE OF FUND DURING YEAR	\$8,144.80		
LESS: DIRECT CHARGES PER CONVENTION ACTION	1,004.00		
NET INCREASE IN NET WORTH DURING YEAR	\$7,140.80		

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A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Dailies' Ad Revenue Sets Mark For Year Despite Linage Drop

Newspaper advertising revenue hit another all-time high in 1957, totaling \$3,325,000,000, according to Publishers' Ink preliminary estimates prepared by McCann-Erickson.

The figure represents a 2.8 percent rise over the 1956 total of \$3,235,600,000.

It was achieved despite a decline of 2.8 percent in total newspaper advertising lineage for the year also set a new mark, up from 37,101,510 in 1956 to 37,805,445, ANPA's Bureau of Advertising estimates (Guild Reporter, Feb. 28, 1958).

Despite the gain posted in ad revenue by newspapers, the industry's share of total U. S. advertising dollar volume declined from 32.7 percent in 1956 to 31.9 percent last year, the Publishers' Ink estimates show.

Even so, newspapers still hold a commanding lead over all other media. Next in line are direct mail with 14.4 percent of the ad dollar, television with 12.6 percent, magazines with 8.6 percent, radio with 6.2 percent, business papers with 5.1 percent, outdoor with 1.9 percent and farm publications with 0.4 percent.

Under Guild protests, management reinstated five to their jobs and paid severance to five others who did not wish their jobs back.

AFL-CIO Bars Certain Ads From Central Labor Papers

The AFL-CIO has ordered all state and city central bodies to bar immediately from any of their publications unsigned advertisements and those from non-union employers.

In a letter to officers of these groups AFL-CIO President George Meany declared that both types of ads "violate the ethical standards of the AFL-CIO."

The text of Meany's letter: "Rule 24 of the Rules Governing State and Local Central Bodies provides that no central body shall authorize or permit the solicitation of any advertising in its name or for publication in any periodical, program or other publication issued or endorsed by it which will be in violation of such ethical standards or requirements as may be determined by the president by regulation or otherwise."

"It has recently come to my attention that the trade union movement is suffering unfavorable and adverse publicity through the actions of advertising solicitors who are not adhering to the high ethical standards which the AFL-CIO has established."

"Specifically, advertising solicitors have been accepting ads for

the midst of the recession was given by the Wall Street Journal which reported last month that dailies are being actively sought by buyers.

The Journal said Vincent C. Manno, New York newspaper broker, reports a heavy demand especially for small dailies in the 10,000-circulation class, with an average of 10 prospective buyers for each.

The Guild's record, plus the history of shorter work weeks among the printing crafts and some other trades, indicates that the 40-hour week standard on this continent is beginning to fall before the needs and demands of workers for more leisure time.

Elsewhere in the world, however, the 40-hour week is still relatively rare in industrial centers.

Besides the United States and Canada, other countries where it prevails are France, Australia, Indonesia and New Zealand.

For most of the world the 48-hour week is still standard.

An examination into hours again is being made by the International Labor Organization at its meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, this month. The ILO has been studying the question since its founding in 1919 and has since adopted seven conventions fixing work hours for various occupations.

The ILO convention on the eight-hour day and 48-hour week, and its convention embodying the principle of the 40-hour week are given credit for shortening working hours throughout the world.

A report prepared for presentation to this month's ILO meeting lists work hours in various countries as follows:

• 40 hours—Australia, Canada, France, Indonesia, New Zealand and the United States.

• 44 hours—Argentina, Cuba, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

• 45 hours—Belgium and Guatemala.

• 46 hours—Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R. and the Union of South Africa.

• 47 hours—Finland and Sweden.

• 48 hours—Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

• 54 hours—Egypt.

Work Week Under 40 Hours Affects Half Of Guild Roster

About half of all Guild members work under contracts providing work weeks of fewer than 40 hours.

A survey by Steve Ripley, executive secretary of the International Executive Board's Contracts Committee, shows that 14,953 employees are covered by contracts setting the regular work week at 35, 37½ or—in a few cases 38½ hours.

For the other 50 percent of the Guild's membership the 40-hour work week still prevails.

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THE HERITAGE OF LABOR—6



1852—Founding Of The ITU

—Reproduced by permission of The Laborer, official organ of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

The first national union of a single trade—The National Typographical Union—was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May 1852 after two years of planning.

Seventeen years later "International" was substituted for "National" in the name.

Throughout the early history of America, printers had been great pioneers in trade unionism. During the Revolution in 1778, while New York City was occupied by British troops, printers there banded together, struck for higher wages and won. The "Typographical Society" was founded in New York in 1794 and from then until 1852 some 40 local unions in 30 cities were established before the first truly national union was formed.

The 1850's marked the beginnings of modern trade unionism, labor historians assert.

In the first half of the decade, unions began to adopt "pure and simple" unionism and to press more firmly toward "bread-and-butter" goals like higher wages, shorter hours, union security, minimum wages, apprenticeship, systems, and strike benefits. And they began to extricate themselves

from the humanitarian movements, Utopian cooperative experiments and agrarian reforms which marked their efforts in the 30's and 40's.

Between 1850 and 1860 at least ten national unions were formed. Few of them, however, survived the panic of 1857 and it was not until 30 years later, in the 1890's, that the policies of modern unionism and the formation of national trade unions on a permanent basis were justified.

Through this crisis, the pioneer of all national unions—the ITU—did survive to provide leadership for more than 100 years in labor's efforts to improve the conditions of working people. Later the ITU played an important role in helping to establish the American Federation of Labor. Its leadership also was active in the Committee for Industrial Organization, although the union itself did not become a part of the resulting Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The ITU's label or "bug" has symbolized trade unionism for more than a century. Today the Typographical Union stands for the basic principles deeply rooted in one of America's longest heritages of trade unionism.



Forward Look: The Denver Newspaper Guild's pension plan agreement with the management of the Denver Post has been formally closed with signatures of the parties to the plan. Seated from the left are Mark

Hansen, Guild local president; Charles R. Buxton, Post business manager, and Donald W. MacMillan, Guild executive secretary. Standing are Guild members John J. Toohey, unit chairman; Don Davis, Letta E. Robinson and Harmon Kallman.

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SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Now There Are Two

By LEO SOLOMON

United Press's absorption of International has narrowed competition among picture wire services to two, — the new UPI and AP Newsphotos.

In the matter of supplying spot news pictures they dominate the field. There are many picture agencies in New York and elsewhere but they are specialists, and none is in the wire picture field. And none except the Sunday Group Editorial Service, which provides pictures for one Sunday section in each of its member cities, and European, an individually owned concern, really competes on a news basis.

Among many reasons advanced for the dwindling list of news picture agencies, I credit technological improvements, not bigness or monopolistic tendencies.

My working experience and picture memory go back to 1912. The decade of World War I and immediately after saw a great growth of picture agencies that carried over into the late twenties.

Even at that time some picture outfits were on the way out and others were coming in. There was then only one picture agency, International News Photos, directly affiliated with a newspaper organization.

As I remember them before 1917, there were Bain, Paul Thompson, Brown Brothers, Underwood & Underwood and Keystone in New York. In Washington Harris & Ewing was going strong despite competition from National Photos. After the War the list grew to include Kadel & Herbert, Wide World Photos, Pacific and Atlantic, Acme and Fotograms. Some were rather small independents. Wide World was wholly owned by the New York Times. The New York News and the Chicago Tribune owned Pacific and Atlantic. Acme was a member of the Scripps-Howard family as a division of NEA.

Even then the old timers were slipping. Bain and Paul Thompson were out in the early twenties. But the others hung on to the news business, though the multiplicity of agencies narrowed profits.

Probably the entry of International into the news picture field was the hand writing on the wall. Backed by Hearst, it could survive in spite of deficit operations, while all its competitors had to earn a living or perish.

Until after World War I making and distributing photographs was not too expensive. Except for boiler plate and mat services to small publications there was little so-called servicing of pictures at fixed subscription. INP provided pictures for the Hearst papers and Underwood & Underwood had fixed-price newspaper customers who got a budget of five pictures a day, by train mail.

The big money came from exclusive publication sales to major competing newspapers in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington. I remember that Underwood & Underwood had salesmen in all of them, plus a branch studio in Washington.

There were more newspapers in every city then. In New York City alone there were five separate Sunday rotos, all highly competitive and bidding against each other for exclusive picture stories or exclusive shots.

The use of planes, at first by charter, to transport pictures was an early factor in increasing the

cost of coverage. There had been instances of special trains to rush pictures to catch editions. The Boston Post used one to get the pictures of the Dempsey-Gibbons fight from New York to Boston, after they had been flown to New York from Shelby, Montana. But costs were paid by the individual newspaper, not by the agency.

Increased use of airmail and the extra competition from Wide World, P&A and Acme put more pressure on the smaller agencies. Improvements in cameras, lenses and film contributed. Big Berthas were expensive, growing to 60-inch lenses mounted on adapted 5x7 Graflexes. Either an outfit acquired the new equipment or resigned itself to getting out of the spot news field.

Two factors in the mid-twenties forecast the end of the news picture agency growth. The decline started with the New York City Munsey consolidations. The arrival of the tabloids, the News and the Mirror, didn't arrest the trend. There were only three Sunday rotos, the Times, the Herald Tribune and the News. They still competed for exclusive pictures but prices were lower, because the Times had its own source in Wide World, the News in P&A and the Herald Tribune had an Acme contract. The finishing blow was the entry of the Associated Press in newsphotos with its Wirephoto network.

That almost immediately put independent picture agencies out of the spot news field. Those that survive and the new ones started since the depression have specialized elsewhere, principally in magazines.

AP Wirephoto immediately raised the cost for the others, which had to develop picture transmission equipment without regard to expense. It cost more to send a picture by wire, and to get pictures by the fastest means to the nearest transmitters. Wide World Photos sometimes flew transmitters to disaster scenes, at higher cost in all instances.

The first major agency to fold after AP's entry, was P&A. Acme acquired its domestic business and AP took over P&A's European operations. Wide World Photos was next. AP took it over in 1941. The name is still used, but WWP since then has been a feature picture service, supplementing not competing with AP Newsphotos. To meet the competitive pace Acme was sold by NEA to UP (both are Scripps-Howard parts) and the name changed to UP. And now comes the absorption of International News Photos as part of the UP-INS merger.

There has been an immediate loss of picture jobs. But there are more full-time photographers at work now, than in 1912. Then the morning and evening Suns combined had one cameraman and one apprentice-helper. The New York Times had none. The growth of professional publication picture-taking has been phenomenal, and I'm sure it will continue to grow.

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