Election Response Swamps 'Right-To-Work'

Voters Kill Proposals In 5 States

Efforts to shackle the trade union movement were buried under an avalanche of votes as anti-labor "right-to-work" proposals were rejected in five of the six states where they appeared on the ballot.

Near-record voter turnouts defeated the compulsory open shop measures in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio and Washington.

Only in the farm state of Kansas did the "work" proposal carry. It thus became the 19th state to have a "right-to-work" law on its statute books.

The crushing defeat handed the proposal, particularly in highly-industrialized Ohio and California, signaled that the high-water mark undoubtedly had been reached. Labor is expected to press for repeal of these measures by state legislatures. Efforts may also be made to have Congress repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which gives states the right to prohibit union shop clauses in voluntary labor-management agreements.

Down to defeat with the misnamed "work" proposals—which the AFL-CIO had warned would mean a return to "coolie wages, the sweatshop and yellow-dog contracts"—went top Republican candidates who had campaigned in Ohio and California in favor of the anti-labor issue.

The "work" proposals suffered their worst defeats in the industrial states. Ohio voters rejected it by a nearly 2-to-1 majority. In both Washington and California the margin of defeat was 5 to 3. Colorado voters rejected the proposition by a 3 to 2 majority. The measure failed to carry by about 5,000 votes in Idaho.

In Kansas it was different. Voters approved the compulsory open shop by a plurality of more than 70,000 votes.

Organized labor, in its traditional pre-election role of stimulating voters to exercise their franchise, had conducted vigorous registration and vote drives across the country, with particularly effective results in the states balloting on the "work" proposals.

GOP Senator William F. Knowland, who had campaigned

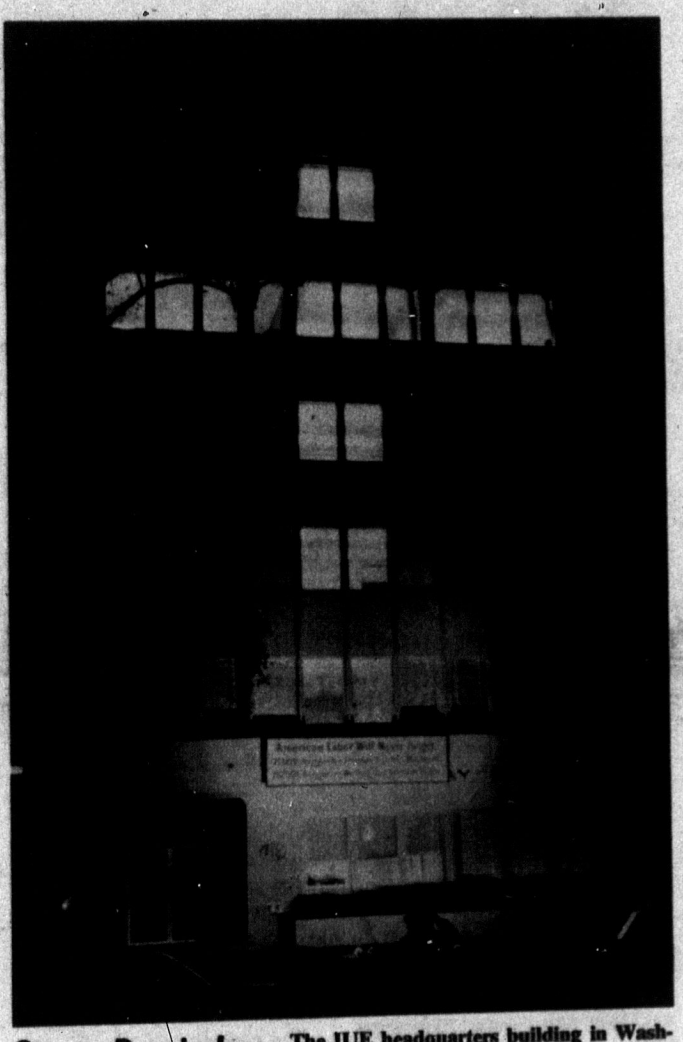
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The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXV—No. 22 Washington, D. C. November 14, 1958

Proposed NY Agreements Yield $7 Wage Package



Stern Reminder: **The IUE headquarters building in Washington, which also houses the ANG's international offices, displayed this illumination last month on the second anniversary of the Hungarian democratic uprising. The sign reads: "American Labor Will Never Forget: 25,000 Hungarian Freedom Fighters Murdered; 190,000 Hungarians and Unionists Exiled." The union structure is directly across Sixteenth street from the embassy of the Soviet Union. (See related story, page 5.)**

New York City—Tentative settlement of new contract terms with the city's major dailies was reached by the Newspaper Guild of New York with the clock "stopped" at the midnight, October 31, strike deadline.

The agreements with all seven papers provide a money package averaging $4 per employe this year and $3 next. Division of the money package according to job classifications and wage minima will be decided at future meetings.

A $4 deferred increase at the News and the Times last year worked out to a range of $2 to $4.80. Top minimums for key editorial and advertising classifications, before the contracts expired, were $148.50 at the Mirror, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, World-Telegram & Sun and Post, and $151.30 at the Times and News.

The new contracts already have been ratified by the Journal-American Guild unit and, tentatively, the Post unit. The Post was the last of the seven dailies to reach agreement with the Guild. A settlement with the paper was not arrived at until 10:30 p.m., Monday, November 3. The Post Guild unit voted to accept the settlement only if all other units vote for ratification of their agreements. Should any other unit fail to accept the settlement negotiated with its paper, the Post unit will then consider reinstatement of its own unachieved demands for contract improvements.

Meetings of the five other units to consider the settlements were scheduled later this week and next.

In a joint statement following the negotiations, Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, and M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer, said that while a number of other gains had been made in most of the contracts, they still "fall short of needs in the field of welfare and in other provisions, in which newspaper men and women find themselves far behind employes in many other industries.

"Recognizing the seriousness of any strike, the Guild believed that

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Albany Backs Demands With Solid Strike Vote

Albany, N. Y. — Closing ranks in the face of a discriminatory offer by Gannett's Press Co., Inc., the Knickerbocker News unit of the Albany Guild has voted 99 to 9 to authorize a strike.

The one-sided balloting in an all-day secret vote followed an offer from the Press Co. which would have frozen the pay of some 28 employes for the next two years and cut the earnings of several others.

At a later meeting the company moved slightly from this position, but the net effect was merely to reduce to 18 the number of employes whose wages would be frozen.

"We tried to decide what would be fair, if we had no union," explained John Heselden, Gannett labor relations executive brought in from Rochester following the strike vote.

A further negotiating session was set for Thursday, November 13, with International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo present representing ANG, which has sent a $10,000 defense fund check to the local for a strike benefit account. The local already has established committees and other machinery for a strike.

The management offer which prompted the strike vote concentrated the proposed pay freezes in the circulation, maintenance and accounting departments. It came as the climax of some six months of bargaining, with several Guild-busting proposals by the company still on the table.

Among these was a three-item package in which management sought to insert an all-inclusive no-strike clause, remove a provision that made all matters affecting the employment relationship arbitrable, and add a "zipper clause."

In addition to proposing to freeze the pay of about one-fourth of the bargaining unit, management asked the Guild to agree to a pay cut for several others. In one instance, the company proposed a direct pay cut for a circulation department driver.

In the others, the company would have reduced the earnings of all classified solicitors—in one case by some $30 a week—by removing all commissions now paid.

This proposal to eliminate classified department commissions came on the very day the company was posting a notice, required by the National Labor Relations Board, that it would restore commissions previously cut in half unilaterally. This notice resulted from charges brought by the Guild in March 1957.

The company's wage offer would have frozen the pay of several circulation men for a total

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Guild Active In R-T-W Campaign

Guild members, through their locals, district councils and international union, played a significant role in the defeat of "right-to-work" proposals on state ballots.

In company with other trade unionists across the country, they poured money and manpower into the campaign to inform the public of the real anti-union nature of "right-to-work" legislation and to help boost voter registration to record levels.

As a result, the "right-to-work" proposals went down to defeat in all four states in which it was an issue and where the ANG has locals—California, Colorado, Ohio and Washington. "Right-to-work" also was beaten in the predominantly agricultural state of Idaho. It passed only in Kansas, also a farm state.

The final weeks of the campaign on the West Coast were highlighted by a series of advertisements sponsored by Guild locals to explain their views on the "right-to-work" proposition.

The Seattle-Tacoma Guild placed two ads in each of three newspapers. San Jose raised $250 for advertising space. The San Francisco-Oakland Guild teamed up with other newspaper unions to sponsor ads in three dailies and by itself bought space in a fourth paper.

The SFONG ads in the San Francisco News and the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat congratulated the newspapers on their editorial stands against "right-to-work" and announced "We agree." The ad in the San Francisco Chronicle, which supported the "right-to-work" proposition, announced, "We Disagree," and explained why. It was signed by hundreds of Guildsmen, printers, pressmen, stereotypers, drivers, mailers and maintenance employes of the paper.

The Los Angeles Guild, in addition to its financial contributions to COPE, concentrated heavily on a registration drive among its members and their families.

The POI Council contributed $300 to the "right-to-work" fight in Ohio and the Cleveland Guild voted contributions totaling $1.25 per member. Other council locals also made separate contributions.

Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed in the state campaigns by Guild locals. Most of the leaflets dealt with the "right-to-work" issue and were issued by the National Committee for Industrial Peace, the independent organization formed last summer under the co-chairmanship of former Senator Herbert Lehman and Mrs. Elea-

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AFL-CIO Council Lists Program For Congress

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on the newly-elected 86th Congress to adopt a "comprehensive housing bill" and remove from jeopardy the "immediate future of housing in America."

The council issued a special statement on housing at the end of its two-day session here as well as a statement pledging full cooperation of organized labor in developing and maintaining a national blood bank program.

In the housing statement the council said the "present critical situation" stemming from the failure of the last Congress to enact a decent housing bill calls for enactment of a "total housing program" including middle and low-income housing projects, slum clearance, urban redevelopment and improvement of community facilities.

The keystone of the new housing law, said the council, should be the "time-tested public housing program making good homes available to low-income families at costs they can afford."

The council called on all AFL-CIO affiliates to "give their full support to labor's drive for the enactment of a comprehensive, sound housing bill by Congress in 1959."

The council's statement on blood banks set out a 10-point program including a national uniform system operating under uniform licensing standards set up by the U. S. Public Health Service and representation of citizen interest on all committees concerned with the blood program.

The council also heard a discussion of the rise in interest rates and their restrictive effects on the economy from Maxwell Brandwen, a director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers banks in New York and Chicago.

Brandwen told the council that the upward spiral of interest rates would curb home building, construction and general production by making the price of money in forms of loans too expensive.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Wilmington Journal Every Evening & News (Philadelphia), election won Sept. 22 Inside Circulation dep't.

CONTRACTS COMMITTED

Wilmington Journal Every Evening & News (Philadelphia), contract renewal approved.

B. C. Directories (Vancouver), initial contract approval withheld for long term, inadequate severance, sick leave and for low wages.

Columbus Dispatch, contract renewal approved.

LANG: Garden Grove Daily News, contract renewal approved.

Ottawa Citizen: wage reopening arbitration award approved.

Portland Oregonian & Oregon Journal, contract renewal approved.

St. Louis: East St. Louis Journal, initial contract approval withheld for low rate of accrual, low ceiling and discriminatory ceiling on severance pay; no provision for credit for previous experience or for increases above the minimums.

SPONG: Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, contract renewal approved.

Stockton Record, contract renewal approved.

Toronto: Brantford Expositor, 3 initial contracts, approval withheld for low wages, low severance pay ceiling and a management rights clause.

ACTIVITIES

ANG International Executive Board meeting, Washington, Nov. 17-20.

Blatz Recovering

J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, is at his Falls Church, Va., home recuperating from surgery. He underwent an operation October 31 for the removal of hemorrhoids.



Legislative Conference: Provisions of new federal legislation governing welfare fund disclosures were discussed at a conference called by the Social Service director of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. In this group are, standing from the left, Joseph Swire, IUE; Jacob Horowitz, UAW; Joseph Senturia, Steelworkers; Glenn Woll, IBEW, and Art McDonald, Upholsterers. Seated are Sylvia Gottlieb, Communications Workers; Leonard Lesser, IUD Social Service director, and Yetta Riesel, American Newspaper Guild.

3 Guildsmen Win

Three out of four Guildsmen-candidates had a good day on Election Day.

Reelected were Rep. Leo W. O'Brien from New York's 30th district, a member of the Albany Guild and Rep. Don Magnuson from Washington's 7th district, a former leader of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild. Named to a full term as United States Senator from Wisconsin was William Proxmire, a former active member of the Madison Guild.

Edward P. Keck, a member of the Hammond Guild and a former president of the local, however, failed in his first bid for election to Congress in the state's 1st Congressional district.

The fortunes of the four candidates followed the national pattern. The three who were elected are Democrats; Keck is a Republican.

Red Cross Director

New York City—Morris Iushewitz, a member of the New York Guild's executive board, has been reelected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the New York Red Cross chapter.

Voters In 5 States Reject 'Right-To-Work' Proposal

(Continued from page 1)

for California's governorship almost exclusively on an anti-labor platform was soundly trounced by Democrat Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. The defeat spelled the end of the political trail for the former Republican majority leader in the Senate, who had hoped to make the California governor's mansion a stepping stone to his party's presidential nomination in 1960.

In Ohio, Republican Governor C. William O'Neill and GOP Senator John W. Bricker, both of whom had embraced the "right-to-work" issue in a desperate attempt to save themselves from defeat in the closing days of the campaign, were swept out of office by the Democratic landslide that accompanied defeat of the compulsory 'open shop proposal.

The campaign in the six states was marked by investment of astronomical sums by big business.

It was an issue which sharply divided the Republican Party. Although they openly campaigned against what they termed "politico-labor bosses," both President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon professed total neutrality on the "work" issue. The refusal to commit themselves was particularly pointed when they stumped California, where the issue had resulted in an open split between Knowland, who favored the proposition, and GOP Governor Goodwin J. Knight, running for the Senate in opposition to the "work" laws.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell repeatedly termed the laws "unwise" and criticized the "phony arguments" of their backers. But by the campaign's end he was openly endorsing Knowland and urging his election.

The "right-to-work" issue had echoes in the senatorial campaign in Indiana, where the proposal became state law in 1957. Governor Harold W. Handley (R), who allowed it to become law without his signature, was trounced in his efforts to win the Senate seat vacated by right-wing GOP Senator William Jenner.

Toledo Increases Defense Payments

Toledo, Ohio—The Toledo Guild membership has voted to allot 35 cents per month per member to the local's defense fund. The decision increased by ten cents the amount heretofore contributed, and does not involve any change in the schedule of dues.

The members also directed that all or part of any operating surplus in its general account at the end of the fiscal year, January 31, may be transferred to the defense fund. The defense total is now about $9,100. It was established ten years ago when 25 cents per member was directed to defense purposes, and has been growing in recent years at the annual rate of about $1,500.

Toledo has 360 dues-paying members, and under the San Jose convention action, the goal for the local defense fund is $36,000, a minimum of $100 per member. The new allotment amount is in excess of the 5 percent mandated by the convention decision, which is calculated to increase all local defense potentials.

Membership Tally Reflects Mergers

Membership tabulations for October 1, compiled at the ANG headquarters from reports filed by local treasurers, show the total of good standing (dues paying) members on that date to be 30,424. The total is 549 higher than for the tabulation of a year previous, but does not represent an all-time high.

The listing for last June 1 holds that honor, when the figure went to 30,691. Lesser totals since then are attributable to the extinction of International News Service, purchase and merger of the Cincinnati Times-Star and the sale and suspension of the New Orleans Item.

More than 600 in Guild jurisdiction in those three instances were affected by management flat and many left the industry as a result.

Guild Active In RTW Fight

(Continued from page 1)

nor Roosevelt, who is a member of the New York Guild.

In addition to funds used directly in the state campaigns against "right-to-work," 16 Guild locals raised $1,261 in voluntary contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. COPE also got $900 from five district councils and $750 from ANG.

The bulk of ANG's $10,000 fund authorized by the last convention to help combat "right-to-work" was distributed to state campaigns as follows: California, $4,551.25; Colorado, $616.25; Ohio, $2,425; Washington, $743.75.

The basis for the allotment was $1.25 per Guild member in each state. In addition, $620.48 of the fund was sent to AFL-CIO and was matched by a like contribution from the Industrial Union Department.

Part of the balance was used for literature distributed to locals, leaving $743.27 of the fund unexpended.



Campaign Aid: The Guild's Midwest District Council voted a contribution of $200 toward organized labor's fight against "right-to-work" legislative proposals, at a Milwaukee meeting October 12. Vern Fox, Sheboygan, is presiding. Guests included ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Irene Albert, of the San Jose Guild, shown seated fourth from the left. Ten locals were represented at the meeting.

Guild Presses Picketing As Fulton Is Reelected

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Guild strikers continued to picket the plant of the Pittsburgh Suburban Community Newspapers undaunted by the refusal of their owner to reach a basis of settlement.

GOP Congressman James G. Fulton, who owns the weekly chain, was exulting in his reelection with the support of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union. His papers were being turned out by a crew of strikebreakers working late into the night.

As the walkout entered its eighth week, however, the 30 Guild pickets still had the support the Steel City Industrial Union Council and other locals throughout the Guild.

They looked forward, too, to a decision by the National Labor Relations Board on unfair practice charges brought by the Guild against the Fulton chain. The Guild has accused the publisher of refusal to bargain and discriminatory discharge of Guild members after his employes had organized themselves into a Guild unit.

Fulton won reelection over his opponent, Emery F. Bacon, by some 45,000 votes.

Bacon, who is director of education for the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, wired a protest to AFL-CIO President George Meany over what he termed the "highly unethical acts" of John Feigel, president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, in behalf of Fulton's election.

He said that in the week prior to the election, Feigel issued a sample marked ballot with a letter endorsing Fulton to all voters in the district. Bacon, who had the support of a $2,000 contribution from AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, plus the backing of the Steelworkers, the Steel City IUC and several AFL affiliates, charged that Feigel had used an AFL-CIO signature on his letter in behalf of Fulton to deliberately mislead the voters.

He also charged that Feigel's support of Fulton had seriously affected the final results of the Congressional election and had cut into the vote for labor-backed candidates David Lawrence and George Leader. Lawrence was elected governor of Pennsylvania by a much smaller margin than had been expected, and Governor Leader was upset in his bid for the U. S. Senate seat at stake.

Herald Trib Pays Columnist $12,000 In Severance Pay

New York City—A severance pay check representing $12,000 net (after taxes) went to Ansel E. Talbert, who recently left the Herald Tribune staff after 22 years of service.

Talbert had been the military affairs and aviation editor and columnist of the Herald Tribune for the past five years. Last May he was informed by management that his column would be dropped, without reduction in pay, as of September 15, and he would thereafter be assigned to work under the city editor as a reporter in his specialized field.

Talbert declined to accept the change, insisting that it constituted constructive dismissal. The Guild agreed. Management rejected this view, but after the Guild filed a demand for arbitration, a settlement was amicably reached granting Talbert his full severance pay.

Honor Retiring Salem Member

Salem, Mass.—The Salem Newspaper Guild honored one of its oldest members last month when Mrs. Herbert S. LaDuke retired from her editorial department job at the Salem News, after a lifetime of newspaper work.

The occasion was marked by a surprise party, at which Mrs. LaDuke was given mementoes for her services to the newspaper and to the Guild local.

The widow of a newspaperman, Mrs. LaDuke had done editorial work in Washington, Worcester and Boston during his lifetime; thereafter entering public relations work on the west coast and in Boston, before coming to Salem.

For six years she had served as supervisor of Salem's playgrounds, later became chairman of the city's recreation department and continues as a member of the recreation commission.

Her retirement plans will continue to keep her busy; she intends to devote her time to freelance writing.

IEB In Fall Meet At Headquarters

The Guild's International Executive Board will meet starting next Monday for a four-day session, at the ANG Washington headquarters building.

It will be the IEB's first meeting since its post-convention gathering at San Jose in August. Consideration of departmental reports and adoption of a budget for the third quarter, starting November 1, are among the agenda items.



Into Retirement: Mrs. Herbert S. LaDuke, seated center, was feted last month by fellow members of the Salem Guild. The occasion was her retirement from the editorial staff at the Salem News, where she was senior member of the staff.



Anniversary Honors: Philadelphia Newspaper Guild's seventh annual Page One dinner dance last month marked the 25th anniversary of the Guild's founding by Heywood Broun, noted columnist. A special award in his honor was received by his son, Heywood Hale Broun, shown here at the right. Others in the picture are William Streckfuss, local Guild president; Danny Murtaugh, sports award winner; William Rafsky, honored for public service; Dr. Sadie Alexander, for efforts in human rights, and John J. Welsh, for work in the field of organized labor.

18-Month Bargaining Brings Contract Gains To Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—Marathon negotiations between the Baltimore Newspaper Guild and the Sunpapers of Baltimore ended a week ago when members of the Sun unit voted to accept a settlement worked out after 69 negotiating sessions conducted over a period of nearly 18 months.

Major gains include a wage package retroactive to last July 16, with individual pay increases ranging from $5.50 to $7 on that date; together with a lump sum increase of $3 to $4 applying to the year ending last July 16, for present employes then on the payroll. The new agreement sets up near-model language on the setting of grievances, with final recourse to the American Arbitration Association. Improvements have been made in guarantees of job security, and nearly every clause in the contract has been modified for clarity or Guild improvement.

The $3-to-$4 payment is divided at the $100 wage level, $4 to those making $100 or more per week, and is absorbed into the $5.50 to $7 increase in the upward adjustment of minimums.

The old reporter top minimum, for example, was $122.50; the figure effective last July 16 is $129.50, gained in the seventh year of experience. An employe earning $100 or more since the expiration of the old contract on July 16, 1957, will receive $208 in a lump sum, under the formula, will pick up $7 per week for the period after last July 16, and will continue on the payroll at $7 per week more.

The new contract also provides for a deferred increase effective next July 16, when a general increase of $2.50 to $3 will be payable, and be applied to the minimum schedules.

The wide variety of gains made in the agreement are attributed by local leadership to a solid front presented by the membership throughout the long bargaining period, in the face of management attempts to persuade acceptance of lesser concessions.

Last winter the Sun unit staged a membership enrolment campaign which brought the local to its highest point of membership, offsetting a loss of wire service members to the new Wire Service Guild local early this year. At one point, the members carried a unanimous strike vote authorization, to back their negotiators. From 30 to 50 members gave up their lunch hour repeatedly, to attend as observers at the bargaining meetings. ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz served as chief spokesman for a period of a year, until he became ill last month.

A "final" offer by the management last July, which was accompanied by a threat of loss of retroactivity for a full year, was voted down solidly by the membership.

The negotiating committee itself was divided as to recommendation of the package which finally won acceptance by membership vote. The count was 160 to 13 for approval, tallied at a meeting which drew the second largest attendance of the unit during the negotiating period.

Unit members also served notice that they will not again tolerate protracted negotiations of the sort just finished. In a resolution carried unanimously, they set full union security as a major goal in the next contract, and adopted a no-contract, no-work policy when the present agreement reaches its expiration date, April 16, 1960.

The new contract adds full coverage to a group of part-time adtakers formerly excluded. It extends night differential to all employes as of next January 1, the old contract having covered only editorial and library employes in this particular. Stock clerks, wire clerks and auto mechanics are brought under a five-day week for the first time, and copy boys are included in the group earning a third week of vacation.

The right of the Guild to payroll information is written into the contract, improvement was made in some qualifications for severance pay, and employes trying out for a six-month period in higher classification jobs will receive the higher rate of pay during their tryout time.

Albany Bargains Under Strike Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

of four years, inasmuch as their pay already had been kept level in the last contract signed by the independent union which used to represent them. Circulation employes disbanded their own union in June 1957 to affiliate with the Guild.

Among other clauses still open in negotiations is that covering expenses. The Guild seeks to restore to $5 the weekly charge for personal use of cars leased by the company for its circulation operation. The company unilaterally increased this charge to $9 last spring. So far, the company has refrained from bargaining on this matter.

The secret ballot strike vote was set up by a special unit meeting—largest in local history—which unanimously rejected the company's package offer.

James D. White, former four-time president of the local and a retired Knick News copyreader, visited several of his former colleagues just prior to the vote. Now a resident of Worcester, Mass., he was visiting Albany for the weekend.

Francis S. Rivett, local president, heads the Guild negotiating team, which also includes Ann Bolich, local secretary; Theron Britzin and Sherwood Kerker.

HERBLOCK REVISITED



"However, We've Been Pretty Successful In Keeping American Newspapermen Out of China"



"Later On, I'd Like To Ask You Something"



"Now, Would You Mind Raising Your Little Finger?"

New Herblock Book Blends Cartooning, Writing Skills

SPECIAL FOR TODAY. Herbert L. Block. Simon and Schuster, New York City. 255pp. $3.95.

Guild BOOKSHELF

Like Herblock's previous collections of cartoons, this newest volume is much more than a reprint of his daily output of pungent and penetrating pictorial comments on the National political scene.

The jacket enumerates 430 drawings to be found within, and each cartoon is dated within the two-year period just closed. If that were all, it would probably warrant publication of the lot, in the view of Herblock's myriad followers throughout the literate and liberal world. But the bonus here is, to quote the jacket again, "30,000 words of text, never before in print."

To say that Herblock writes as well as he draws constitutes the highest possible praise, and may be an exaggeration. But surely if his endowments as a cartoonist had been denied to him, he could still qualify among the best observers of political affairs, on the strength of his writing skills alone.

The chapter headings give a hint of the brisk and astringent approach he makes to controversial issues. Governmental secrecy is thoroughly trounced in "Information Please, Dammit." And in "Chronological Disorder" Herblock pays his disrespects to the administration's treatment of the desegregation problem. "Globe Trotting" is a dissertation on the travels of Mr. Dulles "from crisis to crisis and brink to brink."

TWEETSIE. Julian Scheer and Elisabeth McD. Black. Heritage House, Charlotte, N. C. 68pp. $2.95.

This collector's item is the story, warmly told, of one of the last of the narrow-gauge railroads operating in this country, and of how it came to be an integral part of the life of the valley it traversed, crossing from western North Carolina to Eastern Tennessee through a gap in the Blue Ridge. Scheer is a Charlotte News reporter, a member and former officer of the Charlotte Guild.

"Tweetsie" is an affectionate diminutive of its official name, the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad. The road halted active runs in 1950, but friends acquired enough of its rolling stock to set up a memento to its operation a year ago, near Blowing Rock, N. C. Here it has become a tourist attraction, as well as a magnet for those deepest dyed of devotees, railroad fans.

The book collects between covers a charming story of both fact and legend.

SAGA OF BEAVER ISLAND. John Kenny and Margaret Cronyn. Braun & Brumfield, Inc. Detroit, Mich.

Beaver Island is a fourteen-mile-long wooded island lying in the headwaters of Lake Michigan, with a fascinating and fabulous history documented in fragments from early in the last century. Its story is now gathered into one volume by Guildsman Kenny and his collaborator, the former a member of the Michigan Catholic unit of the Detroit Guild and assistant managing editor of his paper.

Governor G. Mennen Williams writes the foreword, noting that the island possesses delights that, once experienced, demand another visit to its shores.

The story reveals that successively the island was a magnet for Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, French trappers, a splinter group of westward-bound Mormons who drove out other settlers and set up an absolute monarchy under a "king," and finally an influx of Irish people fleeing the potato famine in the homeland.

The days of the monarch are memorialized in King James Village, at the north end of the island, and the other settlement, aptly named Nomad, recaptures the atmosphere of travel and change which have come to Beaver Island during the century.

It's an absorbing yarn, with a wealth of detail, including the story of "King James's" own newspaper and the currency which he coined and circulated.

Just So We Understand

If you're continually amazed at your publisher's refusal to agree to adequate wages, here's a message which may explain things, although it probably won't get you any more money. Gaylord A. Freeman, vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, said at a recent bankers' meeting in Peoria:

"The goal of a business corporation is to make a profit.

"The only goal of a business corporation is to make a profit.

"More fully, the only goal of a business corporation is to make the maximum possible profit.

"Completely, the only goal of a business corporation is to make the maximum profit over a long period."

SDC Launches Award Contest

Charlotte, N. C.—The Southern District Council of the American Newspaper Guild has invited college and university newspapers throughout the South to compete for its second annual award for outstanding collegiate journalism, L. D. T. Cox Jr., chairman of the awards committee, announced.

The council will award a plaque to the best collegiate newspaper published betweeen May 1, 1958 and Feb. 1, 1959. Entries will be judged on the basis of editorial writing, makeup, headlines, news coverage, reporting and overall significance of content.

The winner will receive a permanent prize, and the name of the winning entry will be placed on a rotating plaque with that of the University of Miami Hurricane, winner of the first award. The winner for 1959 will be announced at the spring meeting of the council in New York City, immediately prior to the opening of the American Newspaper Guild's annual national convention.

Judges for this year's contest will be Walter Spearman of the Journalism School of the University of North Carolina; Thomas G. Fesperman, managing editor of the Charlotte, N. C., Observer; and Paul Hansell, head of the Carolinas bureau of the Associated Press.

Washington Guild Votes 'Free Discussion' Plea

Submitted by Sanford Gottlieb, of the Labor Press unit of the Washington Newspaper Guild, a resolution calling for ANG leadership in promoting restoration of "free and open discussion and debate" was recently adopted by a Washington Guild membership meeting.

It read as follows:

"WHEREAS a majority of the Executive Board of the Washington Newspaper Guild failed to vote for a resolution calling for an internationally - controlled agreement to stop nuclear bomb testing, on the grounds that this issue was beyond the realm of the union's functions, and

"WHEREAS individual WNG delegates to the August, 1958, Newspaper Guild convention were unable to rally any support for the introduction of such a resolution before the convention, although the Eisenhower Administration adopted such a policy shortly thereafter, and

"WHEREAS these events reflect an unhealthy avoidance of discussion and debate of vital issues by unionized employes who deal with the transmission of news and political ideas in their daily jobs, and

"WHEREAS, in the words of William S. White, 'the widespread national notion that this is a great, big, wonderful world—a notion persisting even in the recession and under the fearful threats that hang over mankind—has largely pervaded the press along with the rest of our society,'

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Washington Newspaper Guild call on the officers and staff of the ANG to promote within the union, through all the means at their disposal and particularly through the Guild Reporter, the idea that unionized workers in the mass media should take the lead in restoring free and open discussion and debate to the place it formerly occupied in American life."

ILPA Speaker

Senator-elect Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.) will address the journalism awards banquet of the International Labor Press Association in Washington, Nov. 22.

GOLDEN BELL PRESS ANNOUNCES

Scripteasers

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Washington Star Unit Schedules Strike Vote

The Star unit of the Washington Newspaper Guild has been authorized by the local executive board to take a strike vote. The vote was scheduled for Thursday evening, November 13.

The Star unit's unanimous decision to seek strike sanction came on the heels of management's statement in negotiations that the parties were "poles apart" and that it intended to call on the U. S. Mediation Service for assistance in settling contract issues.

Guild negotiators rejected a suggestion that they join in the request for mediation. The Guild explained that it considered its most recent contract proposals, handed to the Star earlier in the meeting, to be bargainable and that no deadlock had in fact been reached.

The Star renewed its "poles apart" statement, citing as examples such issues as union security, wages, hours, holidays, vacations and others, and said it would exercise its "legal right" to request assistance from the Mediation Service.

U. S. Mediator Gilbert McCutcheon suggested another negotiating session earlier this week and the Guild agreed. Management, however, said it saw no point in such a meeting.

Negotiations with the Star, which began last August, have included some 20 bargaining sessions. The Guild has made three sets of proposals, reducing its demands each time. The Star has made three counter-offers.

A general membership meeting of the local, scheduled for Wednesday, November 19, will consider a resolution calling for an emergency assessment in support of the Star unit in the event a strike is necessary.

Indonesian Newsman Visits Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn. — The Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities has acted as host for three weeks to M. A. Hamid Singasariputera, Indonesian newspaperman who is visiting the U. S. to observe the trade union movement.

Hamid toured both the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers, attended stewards meetings in both units and visited a labor planning conference at the University of Minnesota. He met local officers, studied the operation of the Twin Cities local office and attended the annual Guild Memorial lecture at the university.

ANG Protests Persecution Of Hungarian Newswriters

In a letter addressed to Secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold, of the United Nations, the American Newspaper Guild affirms its support of efforts to liberate Hungarian writers and trade unionists imprisoned by the Soviet-controlled Hungarian government.

The letter, signed by Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., notes that the International Federation of Free Journalists has appealed for a halt to the imprisonment of Hungarian newsmen, and has protested the murder of several accused of taking part in the Hungarian uprising of two years ago. About 30 still remain in prison, although Radio Budapest announced recently that three had been released.

Perlik calls attention to the action of both the IEB and the annual Guild convention protesting the persecutions as violating the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. Resolutions on the subject adopted by the UN General Assembly and provisions in a special report on the Hungary situation have been ignored by the Soviet and Hungarian governments, the letter further states.



Beneficiary: **Fifth insurance claim among Philadelphia Guild members since that local subscribed to the ANG group insurance plan is paid to the widow of Theodore Christian, a Chester Times unit member. At the left is Orrin C. Evans, unit chairman; at the right is William Schuler, circulation department shop steward. The check is for $1,000.**



Post Unit Decides: **Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, addresses the New York Post unit of the local at its meeting to consider ratification of the new two-year contract. The unit conditioned its acceptance of the contract terms on ratification by other units of their settlements.**

NY Guild Averts News Blackout In Deadline Bargaining Sessions

(Continued from Page 1)

the difference between the gains made and the minimum needs of the employes did not warrant strike action—despite the publishers' threat needlessly to shut down the entire metropolitan press in New York City if the Guild struck even one newspaper, which of course it had a right to do.

"Had the difference been greater, the Guild would surely have struck even though convinced that the publishers would in that event have carried out their threat to close down all the newspapers and shut off the flow of news from the public."

Well in advance of the settlements, with little progress evident in negotiations, the New York Guild had begun preparations for a strike against one or more of the newspapers. Strike committees were established and arrangements were completed with a foreign language paper for the publication of an emergency daily in the event the publishers carried out their threat of imposing a news blackout on the city.

The negotiations began as joint talks, with all of the publishers represented on a single committee. These were broken off by the Guild and bargaining with the individual papers was resumed on September 15 when it became apparent in the joint talks that the publishers were seeking to spread the worst features of each contract across the city.

It was, in fact, management's persistent demand for retrogressions from the terms of the existing contract which stalled negotiations at the Post. Agreement was finally reached at the paper only when both sides agreed to accept the money package, withdraw all other demands and continue other terms of the previous contract.

Among major improvements at the other dailies were:

THE TIMES — A four-out-of-five Guild shop in the advertising department, elimination of escape period from maintenance of membership in the news and editorial departments (other departments continue under maintenance of membership for present employes, Guild shop for all new employes).

THE HERALD TRIBUNE — Arbitration of any Guild disagreement when the company takes exception to seniority in economy layoffs and rehiring.

THE NEWS—Listing of advertising solicitors as a job classification for the first time. Four weeks notice to the Guild of dismissals to reduce the force. Option of returning to former jobs or accepting severance pay given employes involved in staff reductions who have been promoted to higher positions.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM & SUN—Elimination of advertising department exemption from Guild Shop. Elimination of escape period from maintenance of membership, except for a specified group in editorial department. Improved notice provisions. "First consideration" to seniority when rehiring from a rehiring list. Option of former job or severance pay to employes dismissed for economy after being promoted. Establishment of three new job classifications. Tighter scheduling clause.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN —Option of old job or resignation with severance pay to employes dismissed for economy after being promoted. Management agreement to reclassification where a job changes or a new job is created. Arbitration of disputes arising out of "interpretation" as well as "application" of the contract.

'Important, Hard Facts'

The threat by New York City's daily newspaper publishers to close down all papers if the Guild struck even one of them revealed "some important hard facts," commented Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president, and M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer, of the New York Guild.

"One was that their oft-stated policy of public concern to receive and publish the news no longer existed," Murphy and Potoker declared in a joint statement.

"It is ironic that this was brought about by the publishers, the people who regard themselves as the guardians of a free press, who on every possible occasion are quick to point to themselves as zealous defenders of the freedom of the press.

"We shudder to think what might be expected from these guardians of a free press in time of a national crisis involving the future of our free country.

"Facing only the crisis of a new labor contract for their employes, the publishers were willing to lose millions of dollars in revenue and other costs rather than spend pennies a day to grant their employes better working conditions.

"The publishers are cynical and far from naive. They must know by this time that the Guild and its members are not so naive and so foolish as to believe, ever again, that New York City's metropolitan publishers were or would be prepared to sit down at a negotiating table and bargain in good faith. Apparently their faith in democracy does not extend to their own employer-employe relations.

"Despite this callous attitude of the publishers, the Guild will continue to press for reasonable protection and recognition at every opportunity. If and when the publishers carry out their threats to the reading public and to their employes, and subject New Yorkers to a citywide news blackout, we trust they will be judged by the higher authority of public opinion."

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Some Plus Marks

It wasn't intended that way, but last week's elections resulted in some wide-spread benefits to organized labor.

The labor movement came under fire because GOP strategists thought that the isolated corruption revelations of Senate investigations would make a good campaign issue this year. A few candidates thought so, too, to the extent of identifying themselves completely with the promotion of so-called "right-to-work" proposals, a pet project of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Organized labor came alive in self-defense, and put on vigorous campaigns for first the registration and then the actual vote of those aware of the dangers, and falsity, of R-T-W. Not in recent years has the trade union movement in this country had so thorough an examination at the hands of the voting public. The verdict, as everyone knows, not only recognized the merits of the debate but also carried to defeat those candidates who espoused the anti-union cause.

Labor benefited directly in the results, not so much by the defeat of reactionary candidates as by the demonstration that an arbitrary anti-union attitude is no way to make friends and influence people, politically. For many a year, candidates for public office will remember and shun the bad example of Knowland in California and Bricker and O'Neill in Ohio.

Labor will always gain through a fuller public understanding of its aims. The campaign was muddied, in some areas, by misstatements inspired by either ignorance or malice, but even where the vapid ravings of anti-union racists were circulated as campaign material, they were recognized for the absurdities they were.

A secondary benefit derives from the campaign activity itself. Although it was a fight against Labor imposed by others, and was thus a defensive action, it had the salutary effect of bringing together all segments of the huge group making up the trade union movement, for a concerted flexing of long-unused muscle in the political arena. The setting-up exercise will have lasting results.

Labor union publications can take a bow, too, for a job exceptionally well done. No such paper crossing this desk as an exchange in the past six weeks has failed to give adequate space and emphasis to the situation with which trade unions were confronted.

And finally, the trade union movement demonstrated in the campaign and its results the sometimes-forgotten fact that organized labor constitutes a true cross-section of American life that cannot be ignored. Organized labor is indelibly identified with and committed to the general welfare of all the people, as distinguished from the fortunes of any political party or any individual candidate.

Office holders who fail to grasp that essential fact merely demonstrate that they are out of step with the realities in American life and progress.

Presidential Quote

"We must recognize the fact that today the organization of labor into trade unions and federations is necessary, is beneficent, and is one of the greatest possible agencies in the attainment of a true industrial, as well as a true political, democracy in the United States."
—*President Theodore Roosevelt, 1912.*

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
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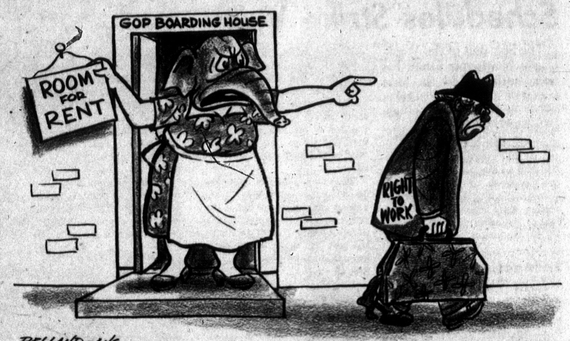
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"And Never Darken My Door Again!"



IT SEEMS TO US

He Would Set Up 'Ratings' For Business And Industry

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor: At the turn of the century railroads had a large and persistent turnover in their labor force.

So prevalent was the practice that railroad management began recording data concerning the transients, some of it quite personal. In time, by an exchange of such records, a "blacklist" came into being and the word entered the language in America. Later the undignified term "blacklist" was changed to "rating."

And with the years the method has extended to every business area across the Nation. Your own "rating" is on file somewhere if you ever bought an item "on time," and may be consulted for a reasonable fee by anyone interested.

I write to suggest that since business knows all it may want to about us consumers, we ought to make ourselves equally well-acquainted with business firms. How much do we really know about our local merchants, or the business corporations, who get so many of our consumer dollars? And if we find that they made contributions, against our own interest, in the right-to-work campaigns, should we continue to give them our patronage?

I believe we should set up and distribute our own "rating" system, so that we may identify our friends and guide our patronage into channels that will be mutually helpful to both the ethical business man and the consumer.

L. H. ROGERS
Triangle unit, LANG

Suggests Competition For New Pin Design

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: I suggest a solution to the problem of an attractive Guild fraternal pin, discussed by Jean Treacy in his letter to the Guild Reporter.

With a number of capable artists among its many members, the Guild could have a contest for a pin design. The judges could be the IEB as a whole. The entries could be unsigned, the artist identified by a code sign he selects, and his name could be placed in a sealed envelope marked by his code sign, to assure complete fairness. The winner would donate his design, and be recognized by issuance of a certificate from the IEB.

Fraternal jewelry need not be expensive to be attractive, and I, for one, would like to wear a goodlooking Guild pin. Being an artist, I would be especially proud if I designed it.

KEN FITZGERALD
Herald Tribune unit, NY Guild

Gary Beats Deadline On Dues Readjustment

GARY, IND.

Editor: As a delegate to the San Jose convention, I opposed international interference in local affairs, particularly in the case of the minimum dues schedules. Gary was one of 11 small locals which had not reached the $5 minimum recommended by the IEB.

The other Gary delegate and I went along with Akron and others in feeling our locals would get to the $5 figure in due time without the necessity of international prodding. Nevertheless, our pleas for more time were overruled—rather outvoted by the smug ones already at the top or over.

Now the Gary Guild has voted—ahead of the deadline—to raise the dues as of Dec. 1. The only point in question was—how much? A referendum was held with two schedules, one just meeting the minimum of $5 and the other going on to $5.75.

Without any real campaigning by the officers, the HIGHER schedule was adopted by a vote of 19-13 with every eligible member casting a ballot.

I feel this vote backs up the confidence the Gary delegates placed in their local.

TERRY O'ROURKE
Gary Guild

A Whimsical World Collapses

An editorial which appeared in the New York Post, October 29, 1958:

As is our professional custom, we turned to the editorial page of the World-Telegram and Sun yesterday at about 11 a.m. We do not always pause too long for contemplation there; but yesterday was different. Right before our eyes was an editorial entitled: "In Defense of Radicals."

Shades of an almost forgotten past! Zounds and odds bodkins! What, we murmured to ourselves, goes on at Barclay Street?

Admittedly the essay itself was hardly as inflammatory as the title. It merely argued that President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon had misused the word "radical" when they applied it to such men as Hubert Humphrey and Wayne Morse; the real "radicals," said the W-T-S, are those like J. Bracken Lee who would truly change things by abolishing the income tax and abolishing deficits.

Later in the day we were telling a man that the W-T-S had published an editorial called "In Defense of Radicals."

"I don't believe it," he said.

"Bet you," we said.

We grabbed a late edition of the W-T-S and turned triumphantly to the editorial page. Then our whimsical world collapsed.

The editorial was gone.

* * *

Excerpts from a story in the New York Times, November 4, 1958:

The publisher of the New York Post, which last week came out in support of Governor Harriman, called on the voters yesterday not to cast their ballots for him. . . .

The cancellation of the Post's support for the Democratic-Liberal candidate on the eve of Election Day was obviously a last-minute decision. Mrs. (Dorothy) Schiff's message was printed only in the final editions yesterday. In the edition that came out just before the final, the Post was still listing Governor Harriman on its inside pages as its choice for the state's top public position, and Mr. Harriman's picture was the centerpiece. In the final edition Mr. Harriman's name and photograph were both missing.

One-Party Press On Way Out?

By JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

There were signs in last week's congressional and State elections that a fracture is appearing in the almost solid front of the "one-party press." To working newspaper men, concerned with the prestige of their papers and with the value of a closer touch with the man in the street, this is an encouraging development.

Perhaps our publishers have begun to realize the harm to their business interests which follows slavish support of candidates, good or bad, who carry a particular party label. Any newspaper can benefit from being on the winning side occasionally, and can gain respect and reader-confidence by breaking with political tradition when the caliber of candidates warrants the move.


COLLIS

Whether this awakening to the realities will endure must await an inspection of the behavior of the press in 1960, but the October campaign offered reason to hope.

In widely scattered areas, newspapers announced support of candidates, not on a slate basis, but by individual selection. My home State of Pennsylvania had some dailies backing a Democrat for Governor and a Republican for the U. S. Senate—which is the way the voting majorities saw it, too, when the returns came in.

New York papers varied the usual pattern, including an eleventh-hour switch in that State's race for Governor, on the part of the ordinarily-Democratic Post. Individual candidates were chosen for support, in other instances, too.

In California the Hearst papers announced support for the Democratic candidate for Governor, who won going away, with better than a million majority.

* * *

On issues, as well as on candidacies, some dailies showed refreshing awareness of the facts of life. In Ohio and in California, where right-to-work proposals were being pushed by anti-labor elements, many dailies declined editorially to be deceived by the claims of the medicine men who were hawking their wares as a nostrum for all labor's ills. Scripps-Howard's News in San Francisco, for example, printed an editorial which could almost have been written by any enlightened labor leader.

As this writer noted last summer at the San Jose convention, publishers who support candidates who take a terrific beating at the polls injure their papers, and even put Guildsmen's jobs in danger. It's good business as well as good citizenship to make an intelligent choice in politics.

Perhaps this trend for the better, if it proves to be a genuine change, can be extended to the choice of syndicated columns, some of which appear to be selected on the basis of how closely they follow the "country club line" rather than for their appeal to mass circulation. Again, such a choice would be a matter of good business.

* * *

One of the suggestions that came out of the San Jose convention was that local Guilds take steps to facilitate voter registration. Although the responsibility of getting names on the voter lists is primarily that of the municipal or county registrar, there are ways of prodding such officials and so ensuring greater participation in our democratic processes. Again in California, some 472,000 new voters were listed this year, and in one district registration desks were actually set up outside of church doors for the convenience of prospective voters. In States with poll taxes there can actually be a gain in tax returns resulting from a drive to get all eligibles on the voting lists.

One more encouraging sign, in the political field, is the number of Guild members who respond to their civic responsibility by becoming candidates for public office, local, State and National.

* * *

And in connection with politics and the Guild, perhaps we ought to consider revising the ANG constitution to make sure that IEB members get an opportunity to vote in their home communities.

The ANG constitution provides that IEB members start their elected terms on November 1. In 1959, when the new board organizes, its members will find themselves in Washington, D. C., where no one votes, on Tuesday, November 3, next year's election day.

It's a conflict in interest which, in the interest of practicing what we preach, ought not to occur and which a minor constitutional change can eliminate.

The Significance Of A Pasternak

This column is excerpted from a recent broadcast by Edward P. Morgan, ABC network commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, Monday through Friday, at 7 p.m., EST.

Foster Dulles have been tantalized by the prospect. Of late, however, the secretary seems more attracted by the possibility that communism may be turning inward, becoming more responsive to the needs and welfare of its subjects. To be sure, he interprets this, or did at his recent news conference, as being the real collapse of communism by diverting it from its goal of "international revolution and conquest." And he sees this change being wrought in maybe the short space of decades.

But the implication the secretary of state leaves, or at least the inference he invites, is one of ultimate communist weakness, even "withering away." As much as we cling to the Hollywood conviction that good, in the end, triumphs over evil, I am not so sure this confidence is justified. There is little doubt that the communist world is changing. But I am haunted by this spectral question: What if the communists manage to adjust to the decades ahead better than we do? Although they started behind us, their momentum is greater than ours.

We have freedom and they don't, but the issue is: What do we do with our freedom? In San Francisco, I noticed in the paper a radio station's ad which said "more music, less talk." It struck me that the American people have become waffles over which saccharine ballads are syruped from reveille to bedtime via the ubiquitous radio and television set, in kitchens, cars, restaurants, soda fountains, even at factory work benches and in executive suites.

But we are suffering from mental malnutrition. We lack the vitamins of plain, invigorating talk about the larger facts of life. We suspect that Boris Pasternak is a prisoner of his society even though he emphasizes that his rejection of the Nobel Prize was "voluntary."

In a sense, however, we are all prisoners of our respective societies and I wonder if we realize how much we have become unthinking, pleasure-loving prisoners of our own?

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

AN AMERICAN ELECTION as with most American things political can most accurately be measured in terms of its potential specific results rather than in generalities. The very large Democratic victories, even in a context of the coming struggle of men and parties for the presidency in 1960, point to legislative probabilities.


SHELTON

The various bills sponsored by Jenner, Butler and Howard Smith to hamstring and curb the Supreme Court, the last of them failing by a single vote in the Senate in the recent session, will certainly face a harder road. The Bricker amendment to destroy the Chief Executive's leadership in foreign policy is a dead duck if it was not already dead.

The perennial "gas lobby" bill, to knock out effective federal control of interstate gas prices, is a goner. This thing, which produced a Truman veto in 1950 and two sensational exposures in 1956 and 1958 of oil-and-gas lobby political arrogance, became a symbol of special-interest efforts to overwhelm the regulatory principle.

There is a vastly improved chance of legislation to improve the minimum wage and protect millions of underpaid workers not now covered; of greatly strengthened unemployment compensation to caulk the seams of a system that in three postwar recessions has proved leaky; of legislation affirming federal responsibility for areas of chronic unemployment and depression.

There is a new chance for federal aid to the school system and a new prospect of significant federal legislation to meet the dynamitings and voting-rights defiance for which "massive-resistance" intellectuals like Senator Byrd and Governor Almond of Virginia bear unmistakable moral responsibility.

* * *

SUCH EFFECTS AS THESE, despite Mr. Eisenhower's wailings of radicalism in the campaign, would in no sense be cataclysmic. They are mere extensions of principles firmly embedded in our system.

The same conservative Democratic chairmen, hoary with seniority, who have collaborated with conservative Republicans to delay progress in the past will head the committees of the 86th Congress. Mr. Eisenhower will have the power of veto and legislation must be shaped to meet his reluctant approval.

It is a totally misleading arithmetical calculation to refer to the Democratic victories of November 4 as "the biggest since the New Deal days of 1936." So they are, but the comparison is of things different in kind. The distinction between a 62-to-34 split in the Senate, which we now face, and the 79-to-17 division of 1936 tends toward the absolute rather than the comparative.

Besides, profound political changes come only when a society believes itself *in extremis* and when the White House has a strong leader willing to meet the challenge.

* * *

AS FOR THE CAUSES of the Democratic triumph, it can scarcely be denied that they were simply substantial approval of conduct of the Democratic 84th and 85th Congresses and the growing disillusion with the character of Mr. Eisenhower's leadership.

People are tired of Administration boasts of a foreign policy of "peace" while Mr. Dulles' fire brigades rush from one corner of the world to another.

They don't see how the President can campaign for school aid and abandon his own school-aid bill six months after inauguration; ask for a depressed-areas bill and veto the one that passes; support law and order by saying that personally he thinks school integration may have moved too fast; demand a labor-management bill and throw total Administration pressure to block the creditable bill that comes close to passage.

Mr. Truman can correctly say that people ought not to criticize a President for playing golf and seeking other relaxation but he runs the danger of being misunderstood. No one ever accused Mr. Truman of indolence in office or of disregarding the details of administration that translate policy into actuality. The people clearly suspect after six years that Mr. Eisenhower is an amiable and personally likable gentleman whose distaste for the sweat and labor of politics should have kept him out of the business.

The things the Democrats will move toward seemed, the day after election, to appall Mr. Eisenhower, who sees in them nothing but "spending" and ruinous inflation, even though Republican liberals obviously intend to help the Democrats.

It would have helped his Administration if he had frankly recognized in 1953 that he had inherited a quasi-wartime economy, forced by the communist attack on Korea, and if he had steadfastly recognized he still was compelled to operate a quasi-wartime economy. It is defense, not welfare, spending that has unbalanced his budgets. It is common sense, not radicalism, to believe that after 20 years of postponement we must start meeting problems of education, housing, the decay of cities, and improving our social insurance systems.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—IN EAST HAMPTON, CONN., and PHOENIX, ARIZ., union members in different fields decided they couldn't do anything about new and pressing problems. In East Hampton, union mailmen wished they could deliver their own mail but proposals to the postmaster got nowhere. The Boston post office was a full week in mailing their pay checks. In Phoenix, the AFL-CIO Barbers Union took a long time to debate a proposed discount for bald customers. A union official explained. "There isn't as much to cut but the trouble is it takes longer to find."

—IN LAS VEGAS, NEV., several of the top gambling spots that have recently won national publicity by inaugurating floor shows featuring gals nude from the waist up announced they would not pay any higher rates for these performers. What irked union officials most was the producers' boast that "It cost us $250,000 just to dress these nude girls."

—IN KALEVA, MICH., the general impression among workers that there are an awful lot of phonies among the bosses in American industry was given fresh encouragement here last week. A visitor discovered that a local firm, the Makinen Ornaments Co., manufactures a large variety of items but one item in particular is in demand by big-shot industrialists and businessmen. This is a synthetic buck's head, with huge plastic antlers, all mounted impressively on a large wooden base—for the big shots who want to pretend they're great hunters.

—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., the Democratic National Committee held a fund-raising luncheon attended by former First Ladies Eleanor Roosevelt and Bess Truman. The show was almost stolen, however, by Actress Tallulah Bankhead who unexpectedly gave Harry Truman a resounding kiss. A Democratic publicity man, caught off guard, wiped the perspiration from his brow and remarked, "Well, at least we can be glad he was kissed by a union actress." He was overheard by the irrepressible Tallulah who exclaimed, "But da-a-hling, if that's the case I'm entitled to kiss him six times; I'm a member of six unions!"

—IN LONDON, ENGLAND, union policemen decided to ask their local unions to consider possible arrangements for a new kind of checkoff—participation in a football pool. They got their idea when underpaid policemen at Margate each tossed $3.50 into the weekly pool and then hit for $700,000. For a while there was almost a doubt whether Margate would have any more police force.

—IN TORONTO, CANADA, a national magazine made a carefully documented report on the effects of a prolonged strike by union beer distributors throughout southern Ontario. "Drinkers had been spending $500,000-a-day on beer," said the magazine. "With no beer, where did the money go? For better things in some cases, just as anti-drink people had said. Toronto dry-cleaners reported a 25 percent jump in business during the strike. Theatres were busier. Wearing apparel sales went up. But so did hard-liquor sales—by $150,000-a-day for Ontario, a 30 percent rise over pre-strike sales!"

—IN MILDURA, AUSTRALIA, unionists have constructed the longest bar in the world, at the Working Men's Club. It measures 285 feet.

E Bonds Still Safe Despite Scare Talk

Don't be alarmed by the scary statement in the Saturday Evening Post of last September 20 that the market for "government bonds is shaky". This careless remark, used by the Post as propaganda to attack the Social Security increase and other welfare legislation, freightened Mrs. H. S. of Milwaukee, Ore., into wondering whether her "E" bonds are safe. "My husband will soon retire", she wrote Sidney Margolius. "We put our savings into Series E bonds as we thought they were absolutely safe. We want to buy a small home in a small town to retire." Now she's worried, but feels confident her husband's union paper "will know what this is all about."

The "government bonds" to which the Saturday Evening Post carelessly referred, are not the E bonds Mrs. H. S. and the rest of us buy, Margolius notes. These always can be cashed in at "par value"—what you paid plus the interest they've earned while you held them. The magazine was referring to the large government bonds which are bought and sold in the bond market and fluctuate in value.

Nor is the increase in Social Security benefits really an increase in "federal spending", as the magazine hints. The federal government does not subsidize Social Security benefits. They are financed by the Social Security tax you and your employer pay for this purpose.

Albert G. Jones

Detroit, Mich. — Albert G. Jones, 57, night news editor of the Detroit Times, died October 8 after an illness of three months.

He had been in newspaper work 35 years, coming to Detroit from his native Indiana in 1930. He wrote sports for the News before coming to the Times as a copy editor.

Surviving are his wife and a son, the latter a lieutenant commander in the Naval Air Force.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

So What's New?

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

The other day I read an article describing what life will be like a hundred years from now. Among the marvels (atomic stoves and vitamin-enriched cigarettes) in store for our great-great-grandchildren, the article spoke of disposable clothing.

Well, I hate to seem cynical about the wonderful world of the future, but we've had disposable clothing around our house for years. What's more our disposable clothing is a lot nicer than that fabricated paper stuff the article was so excited about.

Take that orlon sweater I bought for Katie a couple of weeks ago. It was a nice sweater. A little card, attached to one of its buttons, guaranteed that the sweater was washable, shrink-proof, mothproof and mildew-proof. It didn't claim that the sweater was disposable, but Katie, who hadn't read the card, disposed of it quickly and neatly. She left the sweater on the bus.

What isn't so disposable, though, is the little guarantee tag. I tacked it up on the kitchen bulletin board, and it's been there ever since.

All our mittens and gloves and socks have built-in disposability. Well, no, come to think of it, that's not true. Usually only one of a pair is disposable. It disappears as if by magic, but its mate seems to have no disposability at all, and sometimes hangs around for years.

I honestly don't see how galoshes of the future could be any more disposable than galoshes are nowadays. Or rubbers or umbrellas either, for that matter. I had an umbrella last winter that I managed to dispose of the first time I used it. It was a good umbrella. Built to last for years, the saleslady said. Of course, it cost a little more, but it was worth it. If I had that umbrella today, I'll bet it would still be good as new.

Of course, we have lots of other disposable items besides clothing. There's that watch we got for Ann when she graduated from grade school. It was waterproof, shockproof, non-magnetic and self-winding, and she left it on the beach the week after school was out. How could anything be more disposable than that?

I disposed of my new fountain pen the day I bought it, but I can't seem to dispose of its velvet-lined box and its warranty certificate. What's more, I have a couple of 29-cent ball-points which aren't disposable either. I keep tossing them into waste-paper baskets and, the next thing I know, they're back under the children's beds.

My own theory is that, to get real disposability, you have to pay a fancy price. Disposability doesn't come cheap, and I doubt if those disposable clothes made of paper are going to be a success. For one thing, they don't sound soft and comfy.

But, more important, I don't think they'll be truly disposable. Stop and think for a moment. What sort of things do you have the most trouble getting rid of? Old newspapers and magazines. Old letters and incomplete decks of cards and Christmas greetings from years back. Right? And what material are these things made of? You've guessed it. Paper!

Linen handkerchiefs disappear before your very eyes, but wads of cleansing tissue are forever floating around under beds and being left in pockets to gum up the washing machine.

Cashmere, wool, orlon, nylon and linen are all highly disposable. But paper? No, I'm afraid it won't work.

The Lowdown On Labor Costs And High Consumer Prices

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

Constant repetition by businessmen and some Government officials and newspapers of the claim that wage increases are responsible for today's high living costs has led the public generally to assume this is true.

In recent interviews with businessmen and business editors on the problem of the increase in supermarket prices, this reporter found they invariably blamed the recent price hikes on "higher labor costs".

One of the most damaging results of the success of businessmen in maneuvering labor into the whipping-boy role, is that it has enabled them to raise prices with increasing boldness.

But now the propaganda is beginning to boomerang. Labor unions are vigorously attacking the widespread legend that wage increases have been responsible for the successive waves of inflation, and Federal and State authorities are beginning to examine price boosts more closely. Recently when five major bread companies all in the same week increased the price of a standard loaf by the same 1½ cents at wholesale and 2 cents at retail, New York State legal authorities started an investigation. The bread companies were a little too brazen for the boost to pass unnoticed.

In previous articles, this department reported these facts:

Union-made and union-sold goods in general cost no more than non-union goods made by cheaper labor. In fact, our surveys have found that union goods sometimes cost even less; that the union-made products tend to be better quality as shown by tests of independent laboratories; that living costs in low-wage, largely non-unionized areas like the South are often as high as in unionized cities in the North.

The proof is in the prices. Union-made cigarettes cost no more than non-union Camels. Or take men's hats. Two of the lowest-priced standard-quality men's hats, generally considered by trade experts to be outstanding value, are union-made even though their price tags generally are much lower than other brands.

In a new investigation of the effect of wages on prices, especially on the present high cost of food, this department finds there is really little or no relation between wage increases and recent price increases.

In the first four months of 1958, when the wholesale food price index went up two percent, and retail food prices rose three percent, average earnings of workers in the food-processing industry remained at exactly the same $2 an hour—no increase whatever. Going back to the beginning of 1957, food-processing workers' earnings went up four percent, while retail food prices jumped eight percent, and wholesale prices seven.

Nor does this simple comparison even take into account the increase in productivity, which holds down unit labor costs —the actual labor cost of manufacturing and selling goods. In the supermarket industry, for example, productivity increased from 1950 to 1957 at an average rate of five percent a year.

In industry as a whole, reports Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, output per man-hour rose 40 percent from 1947 to 1956, compared to an increase in real hourly earnings of 32 percent. In other words, the record shows that real wages did not keep up with the increase in productivity, while prices have gone up faster than the increase in labor costs, Barkin points out.

Moreover, the labor cost of manufacturing an article is only a fraction of the price you pay. Here are the actual costs of labor in the manufacture of typical items you buy, as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau:

Industry	*Wages as % of value of shipments*
Meat packing plants	8.1
Canned fruits & vegetables	12.5
Bread and related products	15.5
Cigarettes	5.8
Men's and boys' suits & coats	26.4
Men's shirts & pajamas	21.0
Women's blouses	21.2
Dresses	21.9–22.7
Women's suits, coats & skirts	19.2
Children's dresses	21.5
Wood furniture	25.6
Upholstered furniture	22.2
Pharmaceutical preparations	8.8
Tires and tubes	17.6
Shoes	27.9
Domestic laundry equipment	12.2
Vacuum cleaners	14.8
Electrical appliances	17.5
Storage batteries	14.2

The retailer's margin is added on to the manufacturer's price. When you pay $16.50 for a dress, the factory price is $10, and the actual labor cost of manufacturing it is just $2.20. If you gave the workers who make that dress a five percent wage boost, the actual increase in the manufacturing cost would be 11 cents.

Or take a vacuum cleaner for which you pay $50. The factory price would be about $38, and the labor cost of making it about $5.70. A wage boost of five percent would increase the actual labor cost 29 cents.

To blame the recent food price hike on "labor" is especially false. Labor costs in food processing run from 8 to 15 percent on various items. Labor costs in that industry went up 4 percent from January, 1957 to April, 1958. Thus the actual price increase attributable to increased wages, without even considering increased productivity is about one-half of one percent. But as noted above, retail food prices jumped 8 percent in that period, or 16 times as much as the increase in labor manufacturing cost. If the price increase had been limited to the raise in processing workers' wages, your bill for a $10 market basket of groceries should have gone up to $10.05. Instead, it jumped to $10.80.

'Personality' Essential To Best News Writing

By GERALD W. JOHNSON

Gerald W. Johnson, Baltimore author, news commentator and contributing editor to The New Republic, addressed an audience of 600 at the Memorial Lecture jointly sponsored by the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild and the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, October 30.

The lecture series honors the memory of three Twin Cities Guild members who lost their lives in World War II. The text herewith is condensed from Mr. Johnson's presentation.

I have chosen a subject that itself will raise a question, not to say a protest, in the mind of every newspaper man. That subject is "Personality in Journalism," when it is generally agreed that the day of personal journalism is long past.

I hope, though, that you will bear with me while I define my terms. I submit that the occupation of collecting and disseminating news, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts; first and lowest, job-holding, second, newspaper work, and, third, journalism. These activities are carried on by three classes of animate objects, first, trained seals, second, reporters and, third, stars.

The difficulty with this classification is that it is extremely fluid. A reporter may flash into stardom on one big story and subside again the next day. I have known more than one star who under the erosion of time and circumstance eventually degenerated into a trained seal. Of course every trained seal poses as a journalist, and with such success among the ill-informed that they have rendered the term "journalist" almost an epithet within the craft. Nevertheless the distinctions, while variable, do represent the more or less permanent status of most persons engaged in handling the news.

My concern is with one of the two classes that merge into each other rather vaguely. There is no sharp line of distinction between a reporter and a star, but between either and the mere job-holder, the trained seal, the line is very clear. Find a man who says of his connection with any of the media of publicity, "It's a living," and you have a mere job-holder; but find one who says, "It's life," and you certainly have a reporter, perhaps a star.

Most of the men who regard the craft of handling news as merely a living are transients. They soon pass on to some type of work to which they are better fitted. But a few are highly successful and they become the real trained seals, performing solely in the hope that somebody will toss them a fish. Some write brilliantly, but not for the purpose of conveying information, only in the hope of pleasing the front office, or for some even more disreputable reason. Some become nationally notorious, and think they are nationally famous; but none is really part of the craft, and all have the capacity to give honest newspaper men bad moments.

I invite your attention to the elusive activity that I have named journalism, but which I cannot define. It is a sort of emanation from reporting but it is not reporting, for it conforms to no stylebook. It is a very special form of literature, one that baffles the most astute professors of English. And it is an activity so intensely personal that I set above it in that respect only Solomon's great mystery of life, the way of a man with a maid.

The classical model of this form is Julius Caesar's "Commentaries" on his conquest of Gaul. A modern example of very high excellence is John Hersey's "Hiroshima." But the oddest with which I am acquainted dates from 1822 and is a report of a prize-fight written by William Hazlitt. This story, viewed strictly as reporting, is almost fabulously bad. Hazlitt violates every rule known to a self-respecting copy-desk. He has no lead. He ambles. He dashes off after every fugitive idea that crosses his path. He is sublimely indifferent to personal names, place names and dates. I cannot recall a piece of writing that, judged by the accepted standards of news reporting, would better justify firing the cub reporter who turned it in.

Yet after a hundred and thirty-six years people still account it the greatest description of a prize-fight in the English language. For when you have read it you know what happened, how it happened and, to a very large extent, why it happened. The story presents the event as a whole—the fighters, the crowd, the tension, even the weather. What at first seemed inexcusable padding contributes to the total effect, and could not be omitted without some loss.

But if you ask me how he did it, the only answer is, "He did it because he was Hazlitt." Which carries us no further toward an explanation.

Is that, however, a valid objection? For my part, I am inclined to regard as a weakness of the modern world our reluctance to recognize anything that we cannot explain.

Members of the medieval guilds had a stock phrase to describe their peculiar body of knowledge. They referred to "the art and mystery" of carpentry, or weaving, or brewing, or bricklaying. The phrase was forgotten until H. L. Mencken dredged it up to use in a satirical sense.

Nevertheless the words are not meaningless. Every trade or craft has certain techniques that must be mastered before the theorist can practice. These may be taught, and a student can attain proficiency in their use. These may be described as the art appertaining to the occupation. But certain students exhibit an aptitude to learn what has not been taught.

Let us go back a hundred years and consider two boys, both handy with tools, both serving a wood-working apprenticeship. When their term is over we have two cabinet-makers. That is the art of the trade. But one of the two is Duncan Phyfe and the other isn't; and that is its mystery.

It is of this mystery that I propose to speak; not to teach it, for John Dewey, Mark Hopkins and Socrates rolled into one could not teach it, but to describe it and to urge recognition of its high value to the craft of the news handlers and to the craftsmen themselves. Not every man is given the ability to penetrate the mystery of his own craft; but every man may cherish the hope of penetrating it. This hope marks the difference between those who make a living by their labor and those who live by it.

Mencken once made a remark to me that I consider a bit of pessimism, enough to make Schopenhauer look like a humorist. He said, "Johnson, you and I are fortunate in that we can make a living by doing what we would do anyhow; not many can say that."

It is true as far as I am concerned, and I fear it is true as regards most men. If I had millions I know that I would still be fevered by desire to write the perfect news story. I shall never come within many miles of it; but I am addicted to the hopeless effort as firmly as a drunkard to his bottle, and through that addiction I have gained the means of sustaining life. How many men, given a fortune today, would return tomorrow to the treadmill of their most productive years? A considerable number, certainly—probably all scholars, artists and scientists, and positively all born newspapermen, but a majority of workers? That I cannot believe, and the fact gives a dreary plausibility to Thoreau's remark that most men live lives of quiet desperation.

I do not claim that this signifies any particular merit in either the craft or the craftsmen. Sometimes, indeed, I am inclined to think there may be a touch of the puerile about the whole business. For the perfect news story would be simply one that transfers from the reporter's mind to another mind an experience, exact to a hairsbreadth, complete in its inclusion of every significant



GERALD W. JOHNSON
Memorial Lecturer

factor, emotional or intellectual, and rigid in its exclusion of everything insignificant or irrelevant. It is an ideal, of course, but that is not the point. What is the basis of every journalist's intense desire to accomplish it? Perhaps nothing more than the emotion of the excited kid who bursts into the house exclaiming, "I know something that you don't know!" Be that as it may, the emotion is certainly one form of rapture.

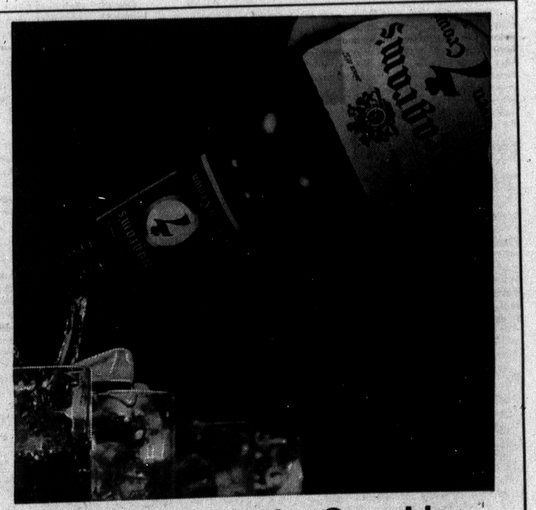
Furthermore, there is nothing more intensely personal in the whole realm of human experience. Then to talk of the elimination of personal journalism is to fall into a semantic error. What we mean by "personal journalism" never was journalism at all but propaganda in the sense in which Rome uses the word, that is, "propagation of the faith." Henry Watterson, usually accounted the last of the great personal journalists, devoted much of his effort, not to the communication of truth, but to imposing the opinions of Watterson upon his readers—not necessarily an ignoble effort, but not journalism.

To the extent that the opinions of Watterson—or of the other giants of old—coincided with truth, they were not merely important, they were more important than the most scrupulously accurate narration of events unaccompanied by explanation. It is possible to be in possession of the facts without having an inkling of the truth; and the function of journalism is to communicate the truth.

The messenger who brought King Louis XVI word of the fall of the Bastille was a reporter up to the moment when the King exclaimed, "But this is a revolt!" and the man replied, "No, Sire, it is a revolution." With that, he became a journalist.

Every news editor knows and acknowledges this by seeking to supply "background material," but we are perversely reluctant to admit it in our discussions of the theory of the business. Here is a factor not amenable to analysis and control, which comes into collision with the necessity for discipline in the management of any enterprise as large as even

(Continued on Page 10)



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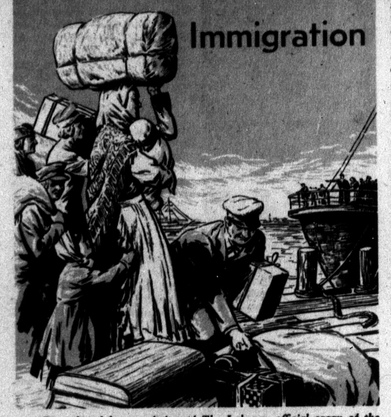
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THE HERITAGE OF LABOR—11

The Tide Of Immigration



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The impact of immigration from the Old World on labor and the nation was profound.

Between 1860 and 1920 almost 28,500,000 immigrants came to America—a number almost equal to our total population of 1850.

One historian says that ". . . without a doubt our economic structure has been reared to no small extent upon the rough labor of newly arrived immigrants."

Immigration was opposed by the trade unions in the early days and, indeed, it was promoted by the enemies of unions—the nation's business interests—to insure a steady supply of cheap labor.

During the Civil War, Northern industrial interests succeeded in winning passage by Congress of a contract labor law which enabled employers to advance passage money to prospective immigrants and later deduct it from their wages.

"These men, when they arrive," declared one report to a union convention, "as a general rule, have but little money; consequently they are compelled to work at starvation prices. . . . We stand no chance of competing with these men. . . ."

Many unions in these early days made the mistake of barring immigrants and limiting membership to highly skilled "native American" craftsmen.

This led one leading labor paper to warn its readers:

"American mechanics . . . recollect that you must unite as mechanics only. . . . The feeling of animosity which exists against foreign mechanics was originally started by employers to distract your attention from measures of importance . . . which would ultimately prove of real practical benefit to you."

Few of the craft unions heeded this advice but the newcomers nevertheless eventually found their place in the labor movement and formed the core of many industrial unions. From their ranks have come much of the basis and a great deal of the leadership of organized labor.

The immigrants, directly and indirectly, through their sons and grandsons, have given much to America and this great tide which reached a peak of 1,285,349 in 1907 has been a continuing landmark of labor and of our history.

In contrast to its early opposition to immigration, the American labor movement today is in the forefront of the drive for a fair immigration law.

At its merger convention, the AFL-CIO declared that the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act should be "revised and liberalized to reflect the democratic and humanitarian traditions of our country and to provide an immigration policy attuned to the present requirements of our nation and of the entire free world."

At its second convention in December 1957, the AFL-CIO reaffirmed this position and called attention to the discriminatory selection of immigrants under the national origins quota system, the heart of the McCarran-Walter Act. The convention declared:

"America is in a strong enough economic position to absorb a reasonable number of immigrants without undermining employment opportunities of American workers. That number should be at least 250,000 annually, in addition to those now eligible as 'non-quota' immigrants."

John W. Love

Cleveland, Ohio — John W. Love, syndicated Press business columnist and a former member of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild's executive board, was killed Sept. 21 in an auto crash.

Love, 65, died of injuries in the crash of his auto while he was en route to his office to prepare his next day's column.

It was believed he had suffered a heart attack, causing him to lose control of his auto, although the coroner found that the crash injuries were severe enough to have caused his death.

The day following his death, Love was quoted as favoring the State "right-to-work" proposal, in a Plain Dealer advertisement. It drew critical comment, as to taste, from Bill Davy, Guild executive secretary.

Press Faces Formidable Task Of Communicating New Truths

(Continued from Page 9)

a small-city newspaper. We have accordingly adopted the staff system at the policy-making level, especially on the editorial page. In view of the complexity of the operation this is doubtless the only practical expedient available, but it ignores the disconcerting lesson of experience, that when it comes to getting at the truth behind the facts, one head is sometimes better than two, and usually better than half a dozen.

This is contrary to accepted professional doctrine and I have nothing to offer in its support except that influence upon public opinion seems to have shifted from the anonymous editorial to the signed column or to the identified radio or television commentator. This I believe to be the measure of the impact of personality. Frank Kent and H. L. Mencken could shake Baltimore more profoundly than the heaviest thunder of the Sun editorial page.

This would seem to indicate that most of us have more confidence in our own judgment of a man than in our judgment of an organization. There are columnists in whose integrity or intelligence I have no confidence whatever, but that they influence my opinions is undeniable. When such a writer adopts an attitude toward a subject to which I have paid no attention I am immediately more than half-persuaded that the opposite attitude is the right one. But I have found the composite opinion reflected by the editorial page neither as consistently right as a good columnist, nor as consistently wrong as a bad one; so it is a less reliable guide than either.

I feel that I can understand a man, because he is constituted pretty much as I am; but an institution is different and I am suspicious of my own ability to judge it correctly.

But there is another consideration. Most of us feel that the highest social value attainable by an institution is intelligence; the higher value, wisdom, is attainable only by a person. Intelligent conduct is the result of following well-known rules, but how a man arrives at wisdom nobody knows, and that applies to the wise man himself. Wisdom implies knowledge, of course, but its essence is the form of a man's response to his learning, and that is a mystery of personality. But while its nature eludes us, we know that it is invariably associated with three other personal qualities, to wit, experience, diligence and integrity.

My conclusion then is that personality in journalism, far from being an inadmissible intrusion, is essential to the highest excellence. But please note that I carefully distinguish between journalism and routine reporting. The injection of personality in writing a weather forecast would be a monstrosity; and the bulk of a reporter's daily labor is basically routine.

The fact is that the great journalist is an individualist. However, there is a truth behind the fact that seems to be unknown to newspaper management in some cases, and in many more cases is consistently ignored. This is the truth that the journalist is one of the few individualists remaining in a world that has less and less room for anybody but the organization man.

Only three classes of men are in the nature of things generalists, as opposed to specialists. They are the judge, the clergyman and the journalist. Everybody's business is legitimately their business. Lawyers customarily specialize, but the man on the bench may not. Professors of theology may specialize, but the pastor of a flock may not. Even newspapers employ financial writers and sports writers and dramatic, music, literary and art critics, but they are side-shows. Under the big top are the intellectual acrobats who can land on their feet no matter where they are dropped; and the business of communication is dependent upon them to an extent not approached by any other widespread human activity, the church alone excepted.

And it is not only the press that needs this highly personal ability to uncover the truth behind the facts. The world at large needs it urgently. In the current *Harper's Magazine* is an article by one of the most eminent and most highly specialized specialists of our time, Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist who directed construction of the first atomic bomb. Oppenheimer notes with alarm the rapidly widening gap between scientific knowledge and the experience of the average layman. He makes the startling assertion that:

"Nearly everything that is now known was not in any book when most of us went to school; we cannot know it unless we have picked it up since. This in itself presents a problem of communication that is nightmarishly formidable."

Who is to solve this problem? Not the specialists, for Oppenheimer points out that they have great difficulty in communicating with each other. They cannot do so at all except by resorting to mathematical symbols. But for the typical American a translation is imperatively required.

Nor can a successful translation be expected of a mere reporter, no matter how highly trained. He may get the facts straight enough; but he will not communicate the truth behind the facts unless to the skill he has acquired he adds wisdom acquired God knows how, but certainly not by following the rules in any stylebook.

Oppenheimer spoke conservatively when he described as "nightmarish" the responsibility that rests upon newspapermen and other servants of the media of communication at this juncture in the world's history. It is all of that; but that isn't the aspect of it that a first-rate man considers most intently. If the job is nightmarish, on the other hand the reward for its successful accomplishment will be fabulous. I do not have in mind money or fame; I mean the consciousness of having done something in the world, realization that one has exercised power, the assurance that because one has lived and labored the world is not, and never will be again, exactly what it was before.

This is the reward that every giant in history has sought, but that very few have attained. Few of us can persuade ourselves that the world would have been exactly the same had Alexander, or Caesar, or Napoleon never lived. Perhaps if they had not existed the work would have been done by someone else; but that is like saying that *Hamlet* was not written by William Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name. The work was done, and whoever did it stamped his image and superscription on the face of the world, which is the greatest accomplishment within the reach of man.

As Oppenheimer points out, a vast new body of truth has been discovered in recent years, completely outside the experience, and beyond the comprehension, of the majority of Americans. This situation cannot be allowed to continue. It is knowledge of the truth that makes men free and without it civilization will not only cease to advance, but will drift back in the direction of barbarism and slavery.

Much of the labor of making this truth available must fall upon the press. But it is not hack-work. None of it is within the capacity of the trained seals, and not much of it can be done by reporters, even good ones. For it is not mere reporting. It calls for a very accurate weighing of the significance of the facts, on the one hand, and on the other, a rare understanding of the average layman's habits of thought.

That kind of knowledge you don't get out of books. It is an element of personality. But the man who has it, and who applies it diligently, exactly, and honestly during the next ten years will hold a plastic world in his hands and will shape and mould it to an extent never approached by any tinpot emperor or strutting dictator. The reward of the great journalist will be to stamp his image and superscription upon the future.

If that is a bit too dramatic, let us tone it down by substituting a metaphor from World War II. Let us say, rather, that the first-rate journalist, with personality and technical skill, the journalist whose knowledge is transmuted into wisdom, will make his mark as did that shadowy figure known, but never seen, by our armies in Europe. When the triumphant battalions of liberty sweep forward driving ignorance and superstition before them, however fast they advance they will always find before them the cryptic inscription, "Kilroy was here."

Coast Pacts Boost Wages

Recent contract renewals include a full contract agreement between the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, and a wage reopener with Garden Grove Daily News, where the Los Angeles Guild is bargaining agent.

In Santa Rosa wage minimums are increased $3 as of last April 13 for all except office boys and library clerks, who receive $2; and minimums for other than those two classifications will be again increased by $3.50 effective next Monday.

The gains will place the reporter top minimum at $132, or within $6.50 of the citywide minimum in San Francisco. Office boys and clerks already have minimums comparable with those in San Francisco.

In the Garden Grove reopener, minimums are increased by $3 and $3.50, the break-point on distribution being at the $100 level. Time-and-a-half payment is instituted for holiday work and for a fifth shift worked in a holiday week.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

'No Risk' Policy Followed In Metropolitan Life Votes

Guild members who cast their ballots for a choice of candidates in local or international union elections would do well to remember that not every voter in the world has such a choice.

Take the people behind the Iron Curtain, for example. Or—closer to home—take the policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

William A. Gillen, president of the Insurance Workers of America, AFL-CIO, describes the procedure in one recent election for the Metropolitan board of directors:

"When the Metropolitan's by-laws call for an election of a board of directors, the incumbent board acts as a nominating committee. . .

"The 'administration slate' included a list of 25 names. As could be expected, the names were the same as those represented on the incumbent board. The election ballot informed the policyholders that only 25 'candidates' would be elected.

"This ballot informed the policyholders that if they wished their vote to be counted, they must be sure to include their insurance policy number. In small print, the ballot also stated that 'no policyholder may vote for more than 25 directors. Only candidates nominated as shown on this ballot can be voted for.'

"In effect, of course, this meant that there could be no 'write-in' candidates and that while policyholders could cross out the names of any of the 'administration slate' nominees, since 25 persons had to be elected and only 25 names were listed on the ballot, all 25 were guaranteed of election."

Seniority Primary Layoff Factor Under 'First Consideration' Clause

New York City—When a contract says that "first" consideration must be given to seniority in reductions of the force, it means "primary" consideration, an arbitrator has ruled.

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The arbitrator found, however, that there had been four equal factors up to 1952, when the Guild negotiated the "first consideration" clause. Since then, Arbitrator Turkus found the contract:

"Significantly restricts managerial authority in choosing between employes for dismissal in staff reduction by committing itself to give 'first consideration' to the factor of length of service. . . . It is implicit that length of service is given greater significance and importance than the three other objective factors expressed in this section. . . . The most objective of the factors expressed is unquestionably the criterion of length of service. This is readily susceptible of undisputed ascertainment. It may be measured with precision in terms of years, months and even days. . . .

"It becomes increasingly apparent that . . . length of service (seniority) is the primary and major criterion. Its primacy is not satisfied by mere consideration of length of service first and then, as it were, equivalent evaluation of the other expressed factors.

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Cleveland News	131.50-6th yr	Niagara Falls Gazette	117.50-5th yr	York Gazette & Daily*	98.70-4th yr
Cleveland Plain Dealer	131.50-6th yr	Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic	117.40-6th yr	Manchester Union Leader & Sunday News	98.28-4th yr
Cleveland Press	131.50-6th yr	Denver Post	117.00-6th yr	Brockton Enterprise-Times	97.00-5th yr
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	131.00-6th yr	Joliet Herald-News	117.00-5th yr	Cumberland Times	96.75-55th mo.
Kenosha News	130.00-67th mo.	Toronto Globe & Mail	117.00-6th yr	New Westminster British Columbian	96.39-7th yr
Akron Beacon Journal	129.50-6th yr	Great Falls Trb. & Leader	116.65-6th yr	Allentown Call & Chronicle	95.06-6th yr
Toledo Blade & Times	129.50-5th yr	Salem News	116.00-5th yr	Bridgeport Herald	90.00-6th yr
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	129.50-6th yr	Vancouver Sun & Province	115.50-6th yr	Chicago Defender	88.00-4th yr
Seattle Times	129.50-7th yr	Erie Times & News	115.28-6th yr		
Richmond (Calif.) Independent	129.27-6th yr	Indianapolis Star	115.00-7th yr		
Honolulu Advertiser	129.00-6th yr	NY: Long Island Press	115.00-6th yr		
Washington Daily News	129.00-7th yr	NY: Long Island Star-Journal	114.50-6th yr		
San Diego Union & Tribune	128.50-7th yr	Garden Grove News	114.00-5th yr		
Stockton Record	128.50-6th yr	Sheboygan Press	114.00-6th yr		
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press	128.25-5th yr	Toronto Telegram	113.80-6th yr		
Lansing State Journal	128.00-6th yr	Huntington Park Signal	113.75-6th yr		
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	127.75-5th yr	Bay City Times	113.56-5th yr		
Bakersfield Californian	127.50-6th yr	Pawtucket Times	113.50-6th yr		
		Peoria Journal Star	113.25-6th yr		
		Houston Press			
		Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar	113.00-6th yr		
		Sacramento Union	113.00-5th yr		

NOTE: Reporter I on Philadelphia Inquirer includes writing reporters.

Contract provides that 70% of reporter group get $[illegible] 12/1/58 & 90% $160 12/1/59.

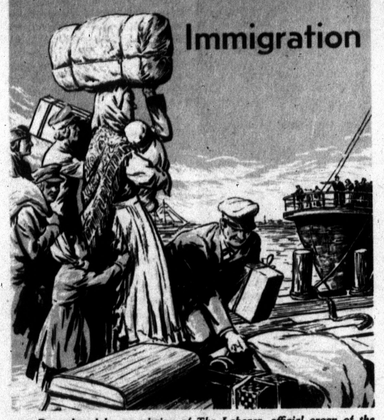
* Contract provides $5 length-of-service increase, making going rate $108 after 20 years.

† Contract provides $5 length-of-service increase, making going rate $103.70 after 5 years.

PHOTOGRAPHERS receive the same minimum as reporters in all except 2 contracts: Chicago Defender $83-4th yr; Philadelphia Daily News $132-6th yr. On Philadelphia Inquirer all photogs are in Group II. No photogs are covered in Charlotte, Chicago, Wall St. Journal, Cumberland, Harrisburg, Huntington Park, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Paterson, Plainfield, Reno, San Mateo, San Pedro, Wilkes-Barre, Woonsocket and York Dispatch contracts.

THE HERITAGE OF LABOR—11

The Tide Of Immigration



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

The impact of immigration from the Old World on labor and the nation was profound.

Between 1860 and 1920 almost 28,500,000 immigrants came to America—a number almost equal to our total population of 1850.

One historian says that ". . . without a doubt our economic structure has been reared to no small extent upon the rough labor of newly arrived immigrants."

Immigration was opposed by the trade unions in the early days and, indeed, it was promoted by the enemies of unions—the nation's business interests—to insure a steady supply of cheap labor.

During the Civil War, Northern industrial interests succeeded in winning passage by Congress of a contract labor law which enabled employers to advance passage money to prospective immigrants and later deduct it from their wages.

"These men, when they arrive," declared one report to a union convention, "as a general rule, have but little money; consequently they are compelled to work at starvation prices. . . . We stand no chance of competing with these men. . . ."

Many unions in these early days made the mistake of barring immigrants and limiting membership to highly skilled "native American" craftsmen.

This led one leading labor paper to warn its readers:

"American mechanics . . . recollect that you must unite as mechanics only. . . . The feeling of animosity which exists against foreign mechanics was originally started by employers to distract your attention from measures of importance . . . which would ultimately prove of real practical benefit to you."

Few of the craft unions heeded this advice but the newcomers nevertheless eventually found their place in the labor movement and formed the core of many industrial unions. From their ranks have come much of the basis and a great deal of the leadership of organized labor.

The immigrants, directly and indirectly, through their sons and grandsons, have given much to America and this great tide which reached a peak of 1,285,349 in 1907 has been a continuing landmark of labor and of our history.

In contrast to its early opposition to immigration, the American labor movement today is in the forefront of the drive for a fair immigration law.

At its merger convention, the AFL-CIO declared that the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act should be "revised and liberalized to reflect the democratic and humanitarian traditions of our country and to provide an immigration policy attuned to the present requirements of our nation and of the entire free world."

At its second convention in December 1957, the AFL-CIO reaffirmed this position and called attention to the discriminatory selection of immigrants under the national origins quota system, the heart of the McCarran-Walter Act. The convention declared:

"America is in a strong enough economic position to absorb a reasonable number of immigrants without undermining employment opportunities of American workers. That number should be at least 250,000 annually, in addition to those now eligible as 'non-quota' immigrants."

John W. Love

Cleveland, Ohio — John W. Love, syndicated Press business columnist and a former member of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild's executive board, was killed Sept. 21 in an auto crash.

Love, 65, died of injuries in the crash of his auto while he was en route to his office to prepare his next day's column.

It was believed he had suffered a heart attack, causing him to lose control of his auto, although the coroner found that the crash injuries were severe enough to have caused his death.

The day following his death, Love was quoted as favoring the State "right-to-work" proposal, in a Plain Dealer advertisement. It drew critical comment, as to taste, from Bill Davy, Guild executive secretary.

Press Faces Formidable Task Of Communicating New Truths

(Continued from Page 9)

a small-city newspaper. We have accordingly adopted the staff system at the policy-making level, especially on the editorial page. In view of the complexity of the operation this is doubtless the only practical expedient available, but it ignores the disconcerting lesson of experience, that when it comes to getting at the truth behind the facts, one head is sometimes better than two, and usually better than half a dozen.

This is contrary to accepted professional doctrine and I have nothing to offer in its support except that influence upon public opinion seems to have shifted from the anonymous editorial to the signed column or to the identified radio or television commentator. This I believe to be the measure of the impact of personality. Frank Kent and H. L. Mencken could shake Baltimore more profoundly than the heaviest thunder of the Sun editorial page.

This would seem to indicate that most of us have more confidence in our own judgment of a man than in our judgment of an organization. There are columnists in whose integrity or intelligence I have no confidence whatever, but that they influence my opinions is undeniable. When such a writer adopts an attitude toward a subject to which I have paid no attention I am immediately more than half-persuaded that the opposite attitude is the right one. But I have found the composite opinion reflected by the editorial page neither as consistently right as a good columnist, nor as consistently wrong as a bad one; so it is a less reliable guide than either.

I feel that I can understand a man, because he is constituted pretty much as I am; but an institution is different and I am suspicious of my own ability to judge it correctly.

But there is another consideration. Most of us feel that the highest social value attainable by an institution is intelligence; the higher value, wisdom, is attainable only by a person. Intelligent conduct is the result of following well-known rules, but how a man arrives at wisdom nobody knows, and that applies to the wise man himself. Wisdom implies knowledge, of course, but its essence is the form of a man's response to his learning, and that is a mystery of personality. But while its nature eludes us, we know that it is invariably associated with three other personal qualities, to wit, experience, diligence and integrity.

My conclusion then is that personality in journalism, far from being an inadmissible intrusion, is essential to the highest excellence. But please note that I carefully distinguish between journalism and routine reporting. The injection of personality in writing a weather forecast would be a monstrosity; and the bulk of a reporter's daily labor is basically routine.

The fact is that the great journalist is an individualist. However, there is a truth behind the fact that seems to be unknown to newspaper management in some cases, and in many more cases is consistently ignored. This is the truth that the journalist is one of the few individualists remaining in a world that has less and less room for anybody but the organization man.

Only three classes of men are in the nature of things generalists, as opposed to specialists. They are the judge, the clergyman and the journalist. Everybody's business is legitimately their business. Lawyers customarily specialize, but the man on the bench may not. Professors of theology may specialize, but the pastor of a flock may not. Even newspapers employ financial writers and sports writers and dramatic, music, literary and art critics, but they are side-shows. Under the big top are the intellectual acrobats who can land on their feet no matter where they are dropped; and the business of communication is dependent upon them to an extent not approached by any other widespread human activity, the church alone excepted.

And it is not only the press that needs this highly personal ability to uncover the truth behind the facts. The world at large needs it urgently. In the current *Harper's Magazine* is an article by one of the most eminent and most highly specialized specialists of our time, Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist who directed construction of the first atomic bomb. Oppenheimer notes with alarm the rapidly widening gap between scientific knowledge and the experience of the average layman. He makes the startling assertion that:

"Nearly everything that is now known was not in any book when most of us went to school; we cannot know it unless we have picked it up since. This in itself presents a problem of communication that is nightmarishly formidable."

Who is to solve this problem? Not the specialists, for Oppenheimer points out that they have great difficulty in communicating with each other. They cannot do so at all except by resorting to mathematical symbols. But for the typical American a translation is imperatively required.

Nor can a successful translation be expected of a mere reporter, no matter how highly trained. He may get the facts straight enough; but he will not communicate the truth behind the facts unless to the skill he has acquired he adds wisdom acquired God knows how, but certainly not by following the rules in any stylebook.

Oppenheimer spoke conservatively when he described as "nightmarish" the responsibility that rests upon newspapermen and other servants of the media of communication at this juncture in the world's history. It is all of that; but that isn't the aspect of it that a first-rate man considers most intently. If the job is nightmarish, on the other hand the reward for its successful accomplishment will be fabulous. I do not have in mind money or fame; I mean the consciousness of having done something in the world, realization that one has exercised power, the assurance that because one has lived and labored the world is not, and never will be again, exactly what it was before.

This is the reward that every giant in history has sought, but that very few have attained. Few of us can persuade ourselves that the world would have been exactly the same had Alexander, or Caesar, or Napoleon never lived. Perhaps if they had not existed the work would have been done by someone else; but that is like saying that *Hamlet* was not written by William Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name. The work was done, and whoever did it stamped his image and superscription on the face of the world, which is the greatest accomplishment within the reach of man.

As Oppenheimer points out, a vast new body of truth has been discovered in recent years, completely outside the experience, and beyond the comprehension, of the majority of Americans. This situation cannot be allowed to continue. It is knowledge of the truth that makes men free and without it civilization will not only cease to advance, but will drift back in the direction of barbarism and slavery.

Much of the labor of making this truth available must fall upon the press. But it is not hack-work. None of it is within the capacity of the trained seals, and not much of it can be done by reporters, even good ones. For it is not mere reporting. It calls for a very accurate weighing of the significance of the facts, on the one hand, and on the other, a rare understanding of the average layman's habits of thought.

That kind of knowledge you don't get out of books. It is an element of personality. But the man who has it, and who applies it diligently, exactly, and honestly during the next ten years will hold a plastic world in his hands and will shape and mould it to an extent never approached by any tinpot emperor or strutting dictator. The reward of the great journalist will be to stamp his image and superscription upon the future.

If that is a bit too dramatic, let us tone it down by substituting a metaphor from World War II. Let us say, rather, that the first-rate journalist, with personality and technical skill, the journalist whose knowledge is transmuted into wisdom, will make his mark as did that shadowy figure known, but never seen, by our armies in Europe. When the triumphant battalions of liberty sweep forward driving ignorance and superstition before them, however fast they advance they will always find before them the cryptic inscription, "Kilroy was here."

Coast Pacts Boost Wages

Recent contract renewals include a full contract agreement between the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, and a wage reopener with Garden Grove Daily News, where the Los Angeles Guild is bargaining agent.

In Santa Rosa wage minimums are increased $3 as of last April 13 for all except office boys and library clerks, who receive $2; and minimums for other than those two classifications will be again increased by $3.50 effective next Monday.

The gains will place the reporter top minimum at $132, or within $6.50 of the citywide minimum in San Francisco. Office boys and clerks already have minimums comparable with those in San Francisco.

In the Garden Grove reopener, minimums are increased by $3 and $3.50, the break-point on distribution being at the $100 level. Time-and-a-half payment is instituted for holiday work and for a fifth shift worked in a holiday week.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

'No Risk' Policy Followed In Metropolitan Life Votes

Guild members who cast their ballots for a choice of candidates in local or international union elections would do well to remember that not every voter in the world has such a choice.

Take the people behind the Iron Curtain, for example. Or—closer to home—take the policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

William A. Gillen, president of the Insurance Workers of America, AFL-CIO, describes the procedure in one recent election for the Metropolitan board of directors:

"When the Metropolitan's by-laws call for an election of a board of directors, the incumbent board acts as a nominating committee. . .

"The 'administration slate' included a list of 25 names. As could be expected, the names were the same as those represented on the incumbent board. The election ballot informed the policyholders that only 25 'candidates' would be elected.

"This ballot informed the policyholders that if they wished their vote to be counted, they must be sure to include their insurance policy number. In small print, the ballot also stated that 'no policyholder may vote for more than 25 directors. Only candidates nominated as shown on this ballot can be voted for.'

"In effect, of course, this meant that there could be no 'write-in' candidates and that while policyholders could cross out the names of any of the 'administration slate' nominees, since 25 persons had to be elected and only 25 names were listed on the ballot, all 25 were guaranteed of election."

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Boston Herald & Traveler	133.25-5th yr	San Pedro News-Pilot	118.00-6th yr	New Kensington Dispatch	103.50-6th yr
San Jose Mercury & News	132.75-6th yr	Youngstown Vindicator	118.00-6th yr	York Dispatch,	103.00-5th yr
Long Beach Independent & Press-Telegram	132.50-6th yr	Lynn Telegram-News	117.50-6th yr	Terre Haute Tribune & Star	101.50-6th yr
Cleveland News	131.50-6th yr	Niagara Falls Gazette	117.50-5th yr	York Gazette & Daily	98.70-6th yr
Cleveland Plain Dealer	131.50-6th yr	Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic	117.40-6th yr	Manchester Union Leader & Sunday News	98.25-6th yr
Cleveland Press	131.50-6th yr	Denver Post	117.00-6th yr	Brockton Enterprise-Times	97.00-5th yr
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	131.00-6th yr	Joliet Herald-News	117.00-5th yr	Cumberland Times	96.75-55th mo.
Kenosha News	130.00-67th mo.	Toronto Globe & Mail	117.00-6th yr	New Westminster British Columbian	96.30-7th yr
Akron Beacon Journal	129.50-6th yr	Great Falls Trb. & Leader	116.65-6th yr	Allentown Call & Chronicle	95.80-6th yr
Toledo Blade & Times	129.50-5th yr	Salem News	116.00-5th yr	Bridgeport Herald	90.00-6th yr
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	129.50-6th yr	Vancouver Sun & Province	115.50-6th yr	Chicago Defender	88.00-4th yr
Seattle Times	129.50-7th yr	Erie Times & News	115.28-6th yr		
Richmond (Calif.) Independent	129.27-6th yr	Indianapolis Star	115.00-7th yr		
Honolulu Advertiser	129.00-6th yr	NY: Long Island Press	115.00-6th yr		
Washington Daily News	129.00-7th yr	NY: Long Island Star-Journal	115.00-6th yr		
San Diego Union & Tribune	128.50-7th yr	Garden Grove News	114.50-6th yr		
Stockton Record	128.50-6th yr	Sheboygan Press	114.00-5th yr		
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press	128.25-5th yr	Toronto Telegram	114.00-6th yr		
Lansing State Journal	128.00-6th yr	Huntington Park Signal	113.80-6th yr		
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	127.75-5th yr	Bay City Times	113.75-6th yr		
Bakersfield Californian	127.50-6th yr	Pawtucket Times	113.56-5th yr		
NOTE: Reporter I on Philadelphia Inquirer includes writing reporters.		Peoria Journal Star	113.50-6th yr		
'Contract provides that 70% of reporter group get $155 12/1/57, 80% $155 12/1/58 & 90% $160 12/1/59.		Houston Press	113.25-6th yr		
		Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar	113.00-6th yr		
		Tonawanda News	113.00-5th yr		

'Contract provides $5 length-of-service increase, making going rate $108 after 20 years.

'Contract provides $5 length-of-service increase, making going rate $103.70 after 5 years.

PHOTOGRAPHERS receive the same minimums as reporters in all except 2 contracts: Chicago Defender $83-4th yr; Philadelphia Daily News $132-6th yr. On Philadelphia Inquirer all photogs are in Group II. No photogs are covered in Charlotte, Chicago, Wall St. Journal, Cumberland, Harrisburg, Huntington Park, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Paterson, Plainfield, Reno, San Mateo, Sun Publn, Wilkes-Barre, Woonsocket and York Dispatch contracts.

Reform Bill, Revised Taft Act Labor's Top Legislative Goals

"Constructive labor reform legislation" and major revision of the Taft-Hartley Act are given high priority on labor's legislative program for the new 86th Congress.

At its fall meeting in Washington the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared that although cynical attempts to make political capital out of "isolated instances" of corruption in labor's ranks were defeated in the election, the "problem of meeting corruption in the labor-management field remains."

The council authorized AFL-CIO President George Meany to appoint a special committee of council members "to devote itself immediately to the problem of securing this necessary, constructive legislation."

The council also reiterated its "determination" to seek general revision of the Taft-Hartley Act with particular attention to Section 14(b), the section of the act that permits the states to enact "right-to-work" laws.

"The voters' emphatic repudiation of these laws," the council declared, "is a clear mandate to the Congress to end this flank attack on labor."

As to the election and the labor corruption issue, the council noted that cynical politicians and big business reactionaries attempted to "beguile the American public into believing that the problem of corruption could be met only by legislation designed to destroy the trade union movement.

"The public did not swallow these political falsehoods. The voters placed the blame for the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill squarely upon the shoulders of those responsibile—the Administration's Republican leadership and the big business lobbyists.

"The voters have made this clear by their defeat of the leaders of this cynical bloc and by the election of liberal and progressive congressmen and senators."

The council said the AFL-CIO will seek legislation patterned along the lines of the Kennedy-Ives bill "but which will omit certain unduly restrictive and unworkable sections written in haste on the floor of the Senate in response to political pressure."

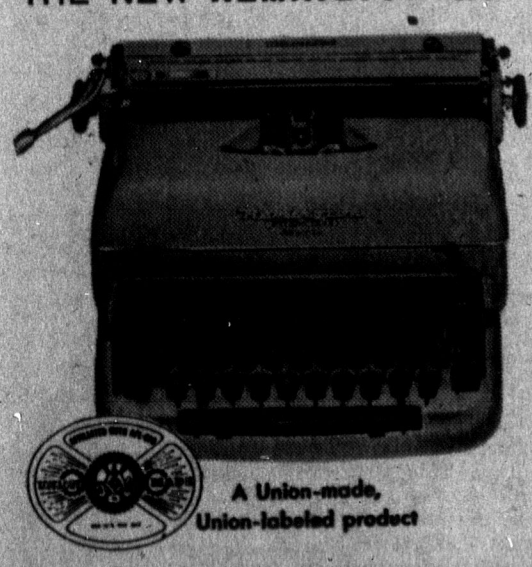
At his press conference, Meany said he hoped labor would be able to work out a bill "agreeable" to Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, although the secretary "wittingly or unwittingly spoke for the opponents of the Kennedy-Ives bill" at the last session.

Dale And Campo Hurt In Crash

Spokane, Wash.—International Representatives Charles Dale, of Vancouver, B. C., and Joseph Campo, of Anaheim, Calif., were injured here last week when Campo's car skidded during a rain storm and crashed into a utility pole. Both were hospitalized, Dale being treated for rib fractures and Campo for head and ankle injuries.



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SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Photos of Babies

By LEO SOLOMON

With Constance Bannister's permission, I am going to pass along some tips on making photographs of babies and pets. I am not giving away any secrets. She did that herself in her latest book "How I Photograph Babies and Pets."

In passing along these tips, this column is getting away from a discussion of professional problems. This is for all the rest of us who own cameras, take pictures and are strictly amateurs. I include myself.

You've been amply warned. From here on I'm speaking as an amateur to amateurs except, of course, for the quotes from Connie's book. In the baby and pet picture field she is very much a pro. She has come a long way since I first knew her as a caption writer at AP Newsphotos.

Without wordy preliminaries, Connie starts her book by telling her "six secrets for success" in baby and pet photography. She prefaces them with the admonition "follow a plan." May I add, that is good advice on any picture assignment.

She follows up by cautioning "to know your camera and how it works." The camera can be as simple or as complex as you can afford and know how to use. The basic requirement is that it be equipped to use flash bulbs. That is her must for baby photography.

Photo suppliers will like her. She recommends plenty of film and bulbs; at least two or three rolls of film and two or three dozen flashbulbs. For any simple fixed-focus camera, Connie advises spending a dollar or two for a close-up lens attachment.

Another recommendation is for simple backgrounds. There is need for an assistant too, she points out. Simple props are required. And, before you take a picture, a dry run is in order. Go through all the motions of making a picture except to snap the shutter.

Really Connie gives away seven secrets. The added bonus is "having a plan." The others are "1, Be sure you and your camera are ready; 2, Get in close—make the baby the center of attention; 3, Keep it plain; 4, Get the baby doing something; 5, Make time, take time, shoot lots; and 6, Have fun."

The 67 pages of the little book are packed tight with picture pointers gleaned from years of experience in making baby pictures. There isn't space to list them all here. And it wouldn't be fair to try to condense them.

Connie is a good instructor. She keeps her lessons simple. The writing is direct and clear. The illustrations—63 of her best baby and pet shots in black-and-white and color—add to the impact of her words. They give pleasure just for the looking.

Connie makes some points that are worth remembering not only for babies and pets, but for all picture taking. She emphasizes the need for keeping backgrounds simple and uncluttered.

She reminds all of us who are nervous and ill at ease when a camera is pointed at us that babies feel the same way. "Make sure your subject is comfortable and safe," she advises; then adds: "A baby, perched on a strange high stool, will, of course, feel a little unsure of himself and show it."

She repeats the caution about "patience." That is basic in her theme. Over and over she says wait until the baby is relaxed and opportunity comes. Don't follow the baby if he moves out of range for best shots, wait until he moves back, coax him if necessary, but don't compromise for just any picture.

Connie advises story telling to keep children interested. She defines babies as those up to three years old. Two to three year olds can be kept interested with stories. She has a good word for TV, and letting children watch it to keep them interested so their expressions can be caught. Long before TV, a still active metropolitan news cameraman took along his violin on child assignments. His playing put his subjects at ease. Only a few of us will have such abilities, but all can tell stories.

There is a chapter in the little book about pet photography. Miss Bannister has six special rules for pets. They're very brief, so I'll quote, almost verbatim.

By the numbers, they are "1, Have as few people present as possible. . . . Work alone if you are the owner. Or use the owner as an assistant . . .; 2, If you use an assistant decide where you want the pet to be looking. . . . Station your helper to attract its attention; 3, A favorite food can be used to get the pet to the shooting scene or to 'anchor' it; 4, Be sure the pet is 'at home'; 5, Plan your camera position so it will be at the eye level of the pet. Don't stand and shoot down at it; 6, Most pets are small. It's especially important to move in as close as possible."

There are more tips. These are the starters and basic. She advises here as she did for babies "patience."

Color photography rates a chapter of its own. The same general rules apply. There are modifications especially as to settings and backgrounds to get maximum advantage from full color. She again recommends using flash for lighting, adding detailed instructions on exposure time.

"How Never to Run Out of Ideas" is Miss Bannister's concluding chapter. It can be read to advantage for all picture taking. I wish all parents would read this chapter. I speak from exposure over the years to the run-of-the-mill baby pictures exhibited by proud parents. This should be a boon not only to parents, but their friends and relatives too.

To make it easier to apply the lessons, there is an appendix listing film and flashbulb combinations.

Constance Bannister has done an excellent job of telling how she gets her splendid results. I am the last to suggest that reading her book and following her advice will result in your pictures equaling hers. No book can provide the touch of genius required for superlative photos.