

\$223 Tops Set By NY In Contract

New York City—The highest wage minimum in the Guild's 215 contracts is now \$223.50 for a 35-hour work week. And it will go to \$228.75 as of next January 1.

These are the top minimums negotiated by the Newspaper Guild of New York in a new two-year contract with Standard & Poor's Corporation, the financial news service.

They apply to the classification of "associate manager—industrial and utilities analytical" after three years of experience.

The contract, which covers some 255 members of the unit, provides general increases of \$2.50 to \$7 in the first year, depending on salary, and \$2 to \$5 in the second year. Minimums go up \$2.50 to \$8.50 effective January 1, 1959, and \$1.50 to \$5.25 in a year.

Other top minimums in the first year of the agreement include:

Associate editor \$171.50, analyst \$162.75, library assistant \$89.75, comptometer operator \$85, statistical typist \$75.50, addressograph operator \$76.50, clerical assistant \$75.50 and clerk \$72.50.

The contract also continues such provisions as the full Guild shop, dues checkoff, a maximum of 56 weeks of severance pay with provision for payment of severance pay on resignation as well as dismissal after 15 years of service.

Chicago Writes \$6.30-Weekly Pension Plan

Chicago, Ill.—A new pension plan valued at \$6.30 per employee per week is part of a two-year renewal of the Chicago Guild's contract with the Sun-Times, effective next March 1.

The pension plan is in lieu of a first-year pay increase under the contract, which covers the paper's editorial department. In the second year, pay will go up \$2 across the board, sending top minimums to \$141 for reporters, \$146 for rewrite men and \$157 for editors. The severance pay ceiling is raised from 50 weeks to 52.

Employees retiring at age 65 or older will receive a pension of \$250 per month.

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1958 Broun Award

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1959.
SEND entries to the Broun Award Committee, American Newspaper Guild, 1126 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
PRIZE is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation, to be awarded for the outstanding journalistic work "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," done or completed between January 1, 1958, and December 31, 1958.

ELIGIBLE are all newspapermen and women in Guild jurisdiction in the United States and Canada, whether they are Guild members or not.

ENTRIES should be submitted in scrapbook form with an accompanying letter telling the circumstances under which the work was done.

JUDGES will be a panel of distinguished leaders in the news industry.

BROUN AWARD Committee

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXVI—No. 3 Washington, D. C. Jan. 23, 1959



Robert J. Donovan, chief of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington bureau, and Mrs. May Craig, who is Washington correspondent for the Guy Gannett newspapers, will be among the judges of this year's Heywood Broun Award competition.

Donovan, Craig Join Broun Award Panel

Two of the three judges who will comprise the panel to determine the winner of the 1958 Heywood Broun Award have returned acceptances to their invitations to serve, it was said this week by Adolph J. Rahm, of St. Louis, committee chairman for the ANG.

The judges already named are Mrs. May Craig, Washington correspondent for the Gannett newspapers of Maine, and Robert J. Donovan, head of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune.

The panel of three will examine entries in the Broun competition in mid-February, making their choice known at the International Executive Board's meeting, which starts February 16.

Entries have begun to arrive in volume at the ANG office here, contesting for the Guild's top-prestige recognition of newswriting done in the spirit of the Guild founder and first president, Columnist Heywood Broun. Deadline for reception of entries is February 1.

This year's judges are well-known figures in the news industry.

Mrs. Craig has covered the Washington scene, with excursions which literally took her around the world, for nearly 30 years, serving the Guy Gannett Services in Maine. She is the only full-time Maine correspondent in Washington, and has an impressive list of other "firsts" and "exclusives" to her credit.

Since the advent of television, Mrs. Craig has become a celebrity through her frequent appearances on the TV-radio weekly program, "Meet the Press." Last week, the New Yorker Magazine ran a cartoon showing a woe-begone Senator viewing an incoming flood of constituent mail, while an office assistant is saying, "Well, there you are, Senator. You would snap back at May Craig."

Mrs. Craig writes a daily column for the Gannett editorial pages, served as a fully-accredited war correspondent in both World War II and the Korean conflict. She was in London during the V-bomb raids, covered the Normandy and German campaigns and the liberation of Paris.

She was for ten years an officer of the Washington Newspaper Guild, and a former president of the Women's National Press Club. As a member of the White House Correspondents Association and the Press Gallery of Congress, she was the first woman to serve on the Gallery Association's standing committee, its governing body.

With President Truman's wife and daughter she shares the honor of breaking the Navy's tradition of no women on a battleship. The occasion was President Truman's visit to Brazil and his return aboard the battleship Missouri.

Later Mrs. Craig made history when she covered combat activities in the South Pacific aboard an aircraft carrier.

Mr. Donovan, who a year ago was made head of the New York Herald Tribune's Washington bureau, has been on the staff of that newspaper more than 20 years, less a period of service during

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Recognition Issue Narrowed In CBC Producers' Strike

Montreal, Que.—The strike by 75 television producers at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's studios here entered its fourth week with the issue somewhat narrowed and with the support of other unions continuing.

The producers struck CBC on December 29 after the government-owned corporation refused to recognize their newly-formed Television Producers Association for collective bargaining purposes.

About 1,300 members of other unions employed by CBC in its Radio Canada building here refused to cross the producers' picket lines. This figure includes 46 members of the Montreal unit of the Canadian Wire Service Guild, which has a contract covering CBC news staffs.

The producers, whose work here is largely in French language productions, had voted to affiliate with the Canadian and Catholic confederation of Labor, which includes several unions of French-speaking employees concentrated in the Province of Quebec.

Among its outlets here, CBC has a television channel and a radio station which broadcast French-language programs exclusively.

In refusing recognition of the Producers' Association, CBC argued that the group should use government procedures under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to obtain representation rights.

At the same time, CBC announced it would fight government certification of the Association on the grounds the producers were management employees and as such were not covered by the Act and not entitled to bargain collectively.

Some years ago the producers were declared supervisory in the government's certification of the Association of Radio and Television Employees of Canada as bargaining agent for clerical employees.

These presumably were among the reasons the producers chose to strike for recognition.

In the course of negotiations since the start of the walkout, management at first rejected an offer by the producers to return to work if their bargaining rights are recognized in exchange for elimination of their management functions.

CBC countered with an offer

to sit down, after all employees return to work, to negotiate elimination of management functions.

The Producers' Association, however, still would have to seek formal certification by the Labor Board under the management proposal.

The producers want recognition before they return to work, not after.

Many of them are under short-term personal contracts with CBC and thus are on a day-to-day work schedule. This, plus wages and other grievances, prompted them to seek bargaining rights in the first instance.

Canadian Wire Service Guildsmen here, in a telegram to CBC President Alphonse Ouimet, chided the corporation for "delaying tactics in neglect of its obligations to perform the service for which it was created and for disregard of its employees."

"The producers struck for recognition and we believe, in all fairness, that they should be recognized as the CBC already has recognized other bargaining agents," the telegram concluded.

This week, some members of the CWSG unit employed here on English language programs decided to return to work. The group voted unanimously, however, to turn ANG benefit checks they had just received over to the local's benefit fund for support.

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Guild Seeks Severance Pay In Phila. Sale

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Guild has gone to court to collect \$156,622 in severance pay for employees of the Daily News who were retained on the paper after its sale, December 9, 1957.

The suit, filed earlier this month, is based on the fact that the Guild's contract had until April 30, 1958, to run when the Daily News was sold by Matthew H. McCloskey to the Annenberg interests, which also own the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Guild argues that all employees then working on the Daily News under the terms of the contract were considered fired without the required two weeks notice. The local contends that makes

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Ad Income Swings Up, New Records Forecast

Advertising volume in all media will hit a record total of \$10.6 billion in 1959 and could go as high as \$11 billion, Printers' Ink predicts.

The magazine's more conservative estimate of \$10.6 billion would mean a four percent rise over the estimated 1958 total of \$10,145,000,000, which was down about two percent from the previous year.

The newspaper industry, Printers' Ink notes, could surpass the gains of other media. Some sources, it says, are predicting that advertising revenues of news-

papers this year will go up as much as 10 percent.

Printers' Ink bases its forecast on the generally optimistic outlook for business in the coming year and on the fact that "advertising wasn't hit as hard or as long as many other areas of the economy in 1958. It was, in fact, one of the last areas to feel the recession. Then it rebounded in the fourth quarter. Business written on the books shows that a new period of growth is under way."

"It is estimated that final data for 1958 will reveal a dip of only

(Continued on Page 7)

Status At Chicago Seen As Temporary

Chicago, Ill.—Marshall Field, Jr. is expected within a year to move the Chicago Daily News into the new \$21-million building on the Chicago river which now houses his Sun-Times, trade sources predicted last week.

But in the first two weeks following his purchase of controlling interest in the Daily News from John S. Knight, Field went ahead with steps to assure independent editorial operation of the two papers.

Field stepped out as editor of the two papers, although he will continue as president and publisher of each.

He moved Milburn P. Akers up from executive editor to editor of the Sun-Times and Basil L. "Stuffy" Walters from executive editor to editor of the Daily News. A Washington bureau has been established to serve the Daily News and the Sun-Times' own Washington bureau will continue "separate and competitive," Ed Lahey will remain with Knight newspapers as head of its Washington bureau, but his dispatches will continue to appear in the Daily News.

Commenting on the expected shift of the Daily News operations to the Sun-Times building, Printers' Ink said, "The plant and

equipment can easily handle both papers. Each will continue to publish separately but substantial economies on the business side can be made."

The modern \$5-million presses in the Sun-Times building now are operating only 3½ hours a day.

Following Field's purchase of the Daily News, the Chicago office of the Justice department's anti-trust division announced it was making a "routine inquiry" into the transaction. Anti-trust laws bar corporate mergers the effect of which would be "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

The sale of the Daily News reduced the number of publishers in Chicago to two, although the number of newspapers remains at four. Until 1956, when the Chicago Tribune bought Hearst's American, all four papers were published by separate interests.

It was the morning Tribune's purchase of the evening American which made a similar merger necessary between the morning Sun-Times and the evening Daily News, said Field.

"When the Tribune bought the American, it was a foregone conclusion that they could club us, as individuals, to death. There had to be a merger to oppose the Tribune. It had to come."

4th Week For TV Strike

(Continued from Page 1)plementary benefits to those who continue to observe the picket line.

They also voted to contribute 10 percent of their pay checks for that purpose.

About 30 members of the unit, most of them employed on French-language programs, still are refusing to cross the line. They adopted a vote of thanks for the contributions of their fellow members and expressed the hope that the division over the question would not impair their unity as Guild members.

The entire unit unanimously resolved to continue its moral support to the strikers.

Broun Judges

(Continued from Page 1)World War II in the European theater.

His newspaper work began with the Courier-Express in his native city of Buffalo, where he remained five years. He covered New York City Hall before the war, and the United Nations beat for a time following the war. While in Europe he wrote for the Stars and Stripes and for the Herald Tribune's Paris edition. He came to Washington in 1947.

He was president in 1953-54 of the White House Correspondents' Association.

In 1956 his book "Eisenhower: The Inside Story" made the best-seller lists, with much of its text based on exclusive access to restricted documents and information. He was also author of an earlier book, "The Assassins," which told the story of actual or attempted assassinations of American Presidents.

Late in 1957 he was named bureau chief in place of Don Whithead, who resigned the position for reasons of health.

Numerous articles by Donovan have appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, the New Yorker, Harper's and The Reporter.

port of the Producers' Association and adopted a vote of confidence in Local President Joe Gibson, Unit Chairman Francois Peladeau and ANG representation during the dispute. International Representative Ed Allen is on assignment here.

About 80 percent of clerical workers represented by ARTEC have returned to work in compliance with a request of their union. Other employees who have refused to cross the picket line are represented by the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

The artists supporting the strike staged a successful three-hour show, which was playing before standing room audiences of about 1,300, with the proceeds earmarked for benefits for strikers and their supporters. The show was originally planned to run for three days but was extended for three more.

Farson Vacationing

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson is on vacation during January. With Mrs. Farson he is making a tour of South American countries, visiting the west coast on the way south and swinging back through the Argentine on the return route. They are expected back in Washington February 2.

ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik Jr., attended the Indianapolis sessions of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council last weekend. He continued west for visits at Seattle, Portland and Vancouver before attending Charter Night ceremonies for the newly-chartered Victoria, B. C., Guild local. This weekend he will be at the Chicago meetings of the Midwest District Council, returning to Washington next Monday.

December Upturn in Member Total

Eight Guild locals figured statistically in the attainment of the ANG membership total of 30,430 tabulated for last December 1. The total is for active dues-paying members, represents a gain of 40 over the previous month and is 569 more than the comparable figure for December, 1957.

The Manchester, San Jose, Toronto and Hampton Roads locals registered new high totals in the compilation. The Utica Guild held at a high level previously attained, and Gary, Terre Haute and Youngstown registered totals which they had previously held.

The December 1 totals reversed a downward trend experienced since last June, when an all-time high of 30,691 was registered.

Philadelphia

(Continued from Page 1) McCloskey's Philadelphia Daily News Inc. liable for severance pay plus two weeks' pay in lieu of notice.

The Twin Cities Guild won a similar case in 1942 after the acquisition of the Minneapolis Tribune by the Cowles Publications.

The judge in that case directed a verdict for the Guild-member plaintiffs. He observed that although it is the privilege of employers to determine who shall be their employees, it is the privilege of employees to have a free choice of their employers.

He said that one concern could not drop its employer status and at the same time require its employees to go under a new and different employer.

The judge ruled that the transfer of newspapers had been a sale and that since it was a sale whereby the company no longer published newspapers, dismissal of all employees was automatic.

Washington Picket Cases Are Settled

Washington Guild President A. Wesley Barthelme and Executive Secretary Harris Monroe each forfeited \$25 collateral on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of picket line incidents during the three-day Washington Star strike last month.

The cases were settled after the office of the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia reduced the charges from simple assault to disorderly conduct.

Barthelme and Monroe were arrested on the first day of the strike when police contended they were involved in separate incidents during which members of mechanical craft unions were jostled while attempting to cross Guild picket lines.

Denver

Denver, Colorado—Hal Hefron, of the Rocky Mountain News, heads the Denver Newspaper Guild as president of the year, elected at the January membership meeting. He succeeds Mark Hansen, Denver Post, who becomes first vice president, with Bill Miller, of the News, as second vice president. Others named are: Secretary, Evelyn Greer, Post; treasurer, Louise Miller, Post; executive secretary, a one-year appointive post, Donald W. MacMillan.

Leon Roettger Dies, Ohio Guild Leader

Columbus, Ohio—Leon Roettger, a long-time stalwart in the leadership of the Columbus Guild, and for eight years treasurer of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council, died of a heart attack last Sunday while returning home from the Indianapolis meeting of the POI.

He has just been returned for another year as treasurer of the Council. The Columbus delegation of six made the trip by train, because of stormy road conditions, and on the return journey were nearing Richmond, Ind., when Roettger was taken ill. The train stopped at Richmond, where an ambulance was called, but he was pronounced dead by the Richmond coroner.

Eugene Grove, of the Columbus group, was Roettger's seatmate when the attack came.

Roettger was 59 years old. He had been an insurance salesman before becoming circulation station manager at the Dispatch 16 years ago. A year after his arrival the Dispatch circulators formed a Guild unit, of which Roettger became chairman. His active participation led to his election as local president in 1945, a position he held for six terms.

The Columbus Guild sent him as a delegate to every convention beginning with 1944, at Milwaukee, through 1957, at St. Louis. He served as secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council for two years, when the council merged with others to form the POI group. He has been council treasurer since 1951.

It was while Roettger was local president that the Columbus Guild was host to the 1949 ANG convention. For the past four years he had been local treasurer. The meeting last weekend of the POI council was largely devoted to administrative techniques, including accounting. Roettger observed after the sessions that the accounts for both the POI and his home local appeared to have been kept in complete conformity with recommended ANG practice.

Surviving him are his wife, Agnes; a son, Theodore, the latter a wheel-chair victim of cerebral palsy, and a brother Earl, of Cleveland.

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Locals Choose Officers

San Jose

San Jose, Calif.—Bob Hickey, vice president of the San Jose Guild last year, has been elected local president for 1959. He is Sunday editor and desk swing man at the Mercury-News, and succeeds Ben Phillips, assistant city editor at the News.

Other officers named at the December membership meeting are: Vice president, John George; recording secretary, Mrs. Carol Lane; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Freeman. The January membership meeting will choose a secretary-treasurer to succeed Ruth Martin, who declined another term.

Executive board members are Dale Cockerill, Dale Lane, Bob Crabbe, Paul Williams, Carl Heinze, Bob Barry, W. C. Synder, Miss Martin, Mae Alquist and Elva Banks.

Delegates to the California-Nevada District Council will be Hickey, Frank Bonanno, Phillips, Dale Lane and George.

Madison

Madison, Wis.—The January meeting of the Madison Newspaper Guild returned all its officers to another term, with one of the two trustees. Serving in 1959 are: President, Calvin G. Erickson; vice presidents, Tom Barlet and Robert Nelson; treasurer, Mack Hoffman; secretary, Dolores Henderson; and trustee, Herbert Marcus.

Named without opposition were: Commercial vice president, John Carlson; secretary, Joe Holt Anderson, Jr.; treasurer, Robert H. Weber; executive secretary, John Carmichael; directors, Robert F. Hageman, William E. Anstett, Earl Alquist, Martin Merrick, John Connelly and Leon Carr.

Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio—1959 officers of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild are to be installed at a

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Broun Winner Bounced From Secret Meeting; 'Keep Out' Bill Follows

York, Pa.—A "disorderly conduct" bill, which if enacted into a city ordinance could hamper news coverage of official city bodies, has been introduced by Mayor Fred A. Schiding and has met with immediate opposition from the Gazette and Daily, the York Newspaper Guild, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, among others.

The two civil rights groups are concerned lest the proposed ordinance be misused against the rights of minorities. The newspaper interests are those of maintaining free access to the meetings of public bodies.

The ordinance was drafted only a few days after a Gazette reporter, Arthur W. Geiselman, Jr., a co-winner of the 1957 Broun Award, was forcibly ejected from an unannounced meeting of the city's Sewer Authority.

The proposed ordinance would make a violation of the city's disorderly conduct code the entry of any person upon "land, building or room . . . without the permission of the owner, tenant or person having charge or control." It would also be illegal for a person to refuse to leave, on orders to do so.

Last December 15 Geiselman appeared at a meeting of the Sewer Authority at a York hotel. Members demanded that he leave, but he refused, quoting his newspaper counsel's opinion that, since public business was to be discussed by a public body, the reporter had a right to attend. A telephone call to City Hall, asking Mayor Schiding to send a policeman to escort Geiselman out of

the meeting, brought an opinion from the Mayor that unless a charge of some kind were filed against Geiselman, he could not be evicted.

As Geiselman was attempting to make a picture, he was seized from behind by an Authority member, several blows were struck and Geiselman was shoved into the hall and his camera was smashed.

It was announced later that the purpose of the secretly called meeting was to discuss construction of new facilities at the sewage treatment works, to cost \$1.6 million. One of the Authority members is also an official of a paper company, one of three ordered by the State to halt stream pollution from the paper mills.

Introduction of the "disorderly conduct" measure followed in four days. Its announced purpose was to discourage house-to-house salesmen who, the Mayor said, had been annoying housewives.

Editorially, the Gazette and Daily said "it seems as plain as day" that it "would serve to get reporters and others out of places where officials did not care to be overheard in their discussions."

The Guild by resolution held it "potentially dangerous to all citizens, including newspaper men and women in their work."

A member of City Council, with a vote when the ordinance comes up for adoption, termed the measure "unnecessary, unwise, unintelligible, unenforceable and probably unconstitutional."

The Mayor has postponed submission of the proposal to a vote by Council, presumably in an attempt to lessen its more objectionable features.

NY Files Lost Pay Claims

New York City—The New York Guild has formally presented its claims for pay lost by its members on six major rallies during the Deliverers' strike last month.

The disputes are in various stages of grievance procedure under the six contracts, but all appear certain to end up in arbitration.

At the seventh Manhattan rally, the New York Times, the Guild hopes to reach agreement short of arbitration at least to the effect that the Times will go along with decisions in the other cases. The Times maintained its payrolls in Guild departments during the strike, locking out only 110 of the 1,960 employees in Guild jurisdiction.

The Long Island Press and the Star-Journal, both in Queens, also retained their Guild staffs during the strike.

In all, about 3,500 Guild members were locked out during the 19-day deliverers' walkout by the News, Mirror, Post, Herald Tribune, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun.

The Guild contends that this concerted action of the publishers violated its individual contracts with the papers.

The latest audit shows the lock-out cost the Guild some \$155,000 in benefits to its members, \$100,000 of which was paid by the local and about \$55,000 by the ANG Defense Fund.

Toronto May Appeal At Tely

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild is studying the possibility of appealing from a split decision by the Ontario Labor Relations Board which leaves a group of Toronto Telegram circulation district managers in a no-man's land as to collective bargaining.

The Guild sought to be certified as the group's bargaining agent, but met with a claim from Tely management that the district managers were not employees, but independent contractors. The Guild held that the men are employees within the intent of the labor law.

A temporary vacancy on the

five-man Labor Board gives its chairman two votes. He and another member filed a "majority" decision that the circulation men are employees, but that their managerial duties exempt them from coverage under the labor act, as applicable to other Guild members at the newspaper. The decision did not touch on the "contractor" claim.

The two dissenting members filed a "minority" view that the circulators are neither independent contractors nor managerial employees. They held that the fact that district men "supervise" carrier boys does not disqualify them from contract coverage under Guild bargaining.

Among gains negotiated in other recent contract settlements are:

● Normal retirement at age 65.

● Integration of severance pay with the employee retaining the right to severance pay on retirement in a lump sum with reduced pension benefits.

● Funding through a trust fund, with management to select the trustee and engage actuarial counsel.

● Early retirement provisions after age 55 and 10 years of service.

● Disability benefits after 15 years of service.

● Full vesting after 15 years of service.

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● Integration of severance pay with the employee retaining the right to severance pay on retirement in a lump sum with reduced pension benefits.



Lehigh Valley Signs: Local President Bob Golden adds his signature to that of Managing Editor William D. Reinert, on the new contract between the Lehigh Valley Guild and the Call-Chronicle Newspapers of Allentown. Witnesses are Don Ulrich, Guild treasurer; Ray Knapp, Dick Mantz and Charley Zalmes, of the Guild Negotiating Committee.

Recent Contract Settlements Bring Wage, Benefit Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

later will receive benefits of nine-tenths of one percent of salary per year for service back to January 1, 1930, and in the future.

A reporter at the top minimum retiring next year, with 30 years of service, will receive about 117 percent of weekly pay per month, or about \$165.

Other features of the plan, negotiated by the local with the assistance of Joseph H. Daoust, ANG pension consultant, include:

● Normal retirement at age 65.

● Integration of severance pay with the employee retaining the right to severance pay on retirement in a lump sum with reduced pension benefits.

● Funding through a trust fund, with management to select the trustee and engage actuarial counsel.

● Early retirement provisions after age 55 and 10 years of service.

● Disability benefits after 15 years of service.

● Full vesting after 15 years of service.

Among gains negotiated in other recent contract settlements are:

● Normal retirement at age 65.

● Integration of severance pay with the employee retaining the right to severance pay on retirement in a lump sum with reduced pension benefits.

● Funding through a trust fund, with management to select the trustee and engage actuarial counsel.

● Early retirement provisions after age 55 and 10 years of service.

● Disability benefits after 15 years of service.

BAY CITY (MICH.) TIMES: A two-year renewal contract provides general increases of \$3 to \$4.50 each year and adds a job security provision guaranteeing against dismissals except for just and sufficient cause.

LANSING (MICH.) STATE JOURNAL: Minimums are increased \$2 to \$4 in each year of a two-year contract effective last October 1. Top minimum for reporters goes to \$132 in the first year of the agreement.

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY (N.Y.): Pay boosted \$1.80 to \$5.95 in the first year, \$1.25 to \$4.10 in the second year of a two-year renewal effective January 1. Severance pay ceiling is increased from 51 weeks to 54.

NAPA (CALIF.) REGISTER: A 21-month contract effective last October 1 increases minimums in three steps—\$1.50 to \$3 as of the effective date of the renewal, \$2 to \$3 on June 29, 1959, and except for display ad clerks \$2 to \$3 on January 4, 1960. Top minimum for reporters on the last date will be \$135.

Severance pay accrual rate is

improved and the ceiling is up from 15 weeks after 10 years to 18 weeks after nine years.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) UNION LEADER: A one-year renewal provides pay increases of \$2.83 to \$6.53.

LABOR (WASHINGTON): General increase of \$6 across the board is provided in a one-year renewal, with the top minimum up \$8 to \$150 for reporters.

Dismissal notice provisions are improved to guarantee at least four weeks of notice after five years of service.

AF-CIO PUBLIC RELATIONS & PUBLICATIONS: One-year renewal contains general increase of \$5 across the board, with one job upgraded \$7.50. Editorial top minimum is now \$175. The contract also provides for arbitration of grievances under American Arbitration Association rules and improves job security provisions by adding that seniority will be the determining factor, where others are equal, in reductions of the force and recalls.

Hurd, Of ITU, Is Dead

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Don S. Hurd, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and editor of the ITU Journal, died at the Union Printers Home here, January 15, at the age of 59.

He had been in failing health since last spring and entered the hospital at the Printers Home on December 19.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., sent a message of sympathy on behalf of ANG, recalling Hurd's contributions to the ITU and the labor movement during his lifetime. Perlik also paid his personal respects in a

visit to the funeral home in Indianapolis.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Publishers On Strike

There is a temptation to dismiss Rep. Frank Chelf, of Kentucky, as merely a successful headline hunter, in his suggestion early this month that newspaper strikes be outlawed.

In the wake of the spectacular shutdown at New York, his expressed view that "there ought to be a law" was surefire copy for newspapers from coast to coast. It suits the owners of America's newspapers, shrewd business men every one, to have it generally believed that their enterprise is operated wholly in the public's interest. And they are fond, too, of the notion that somehow a newspaper strike is violative of the press freedoms which the drafters of the Constitution wrote into the Bill of Rights.

Either point can be refuted with ease, but in the meantime the Kentucky Congressman has won widespread attention, and remarkably few dissenters.

No New York newspaper reader needs convincing, after last month, that the daily press serves the public, and on the whole, serves it well.

It took the New York strike, however, to provide clear realization of another fact of newspaper life. When service to the public conflicts with that of mairaining of all business—the profit motive—it is service to the public that bears the greater sacrifice, not the coffers of the publishers.

If this hard fact was dramatized for all to see, by the New York publishers, they have themselves to blame. And they have no case to support Congressman Chelf in his belief that newspaper strikes should be prohibited in toto.

Should that happen, and there is little likelihood, it would presumably prevent the unanimous shutdown that the publishers ordained in New York, for their action was itself nothing short of a strike.

By definition, a strike is the collective withholding of services by a union membership. In Manhattan, the publishers collectively withheld their services from a public which is now acutely aware of how dependent on the daily press its people really are.

The "publishers' union" in New York, like its counterparts in Cleveland, Detroit and Boston decided, collectively, to close their doors. They crippled the city's advertising and communication life-lines, when confronted with an unusually tough bargaining situation. In short, the New York publishers went on strike.

Strikes cost money, and the publishers were badly hurt.

But as long as publishers continue to be business men first—and they have that right even though they don't publicly admit their status—newspapers must expect to meet with business hazards, employ strikes among them. And they may not subscribe to the myth that has befogged the Kentucky Congressman. Newspapers are not somehow immune by Constitutional fiat from the slings and arrows that assail other types of business.

Because of its magnitude, reams have been written on the New York situation, including some penetrating appraisals of *dramatis personae*. In the current issue of *The Nation*, for example, Guildman Fred J. Cook says flatly that the Deliverers union "is impossible to support" and that its strike is "impossible to justify." He documents his case thoroughly, and the story appears in a publication rated as pro-labor in its sympathies.

If an employee of the publishers was able to dig up promptly the material for his magazine story, it would seem likely that the New York newspaper owners also could have had access to the same material. With an all-powerful means of disseminating facts, why wasn't that power used in exposing conditions within the union the publishers were fighting?

Such a course might have lent some color to the theory that newspapers exist for the public interest, only incidentally being a profitable venture for the newspaper owners.

Congressman Chelf may be well advised meantime, that there is no simple all-purpose remedy or preventive for industrial disputes.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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

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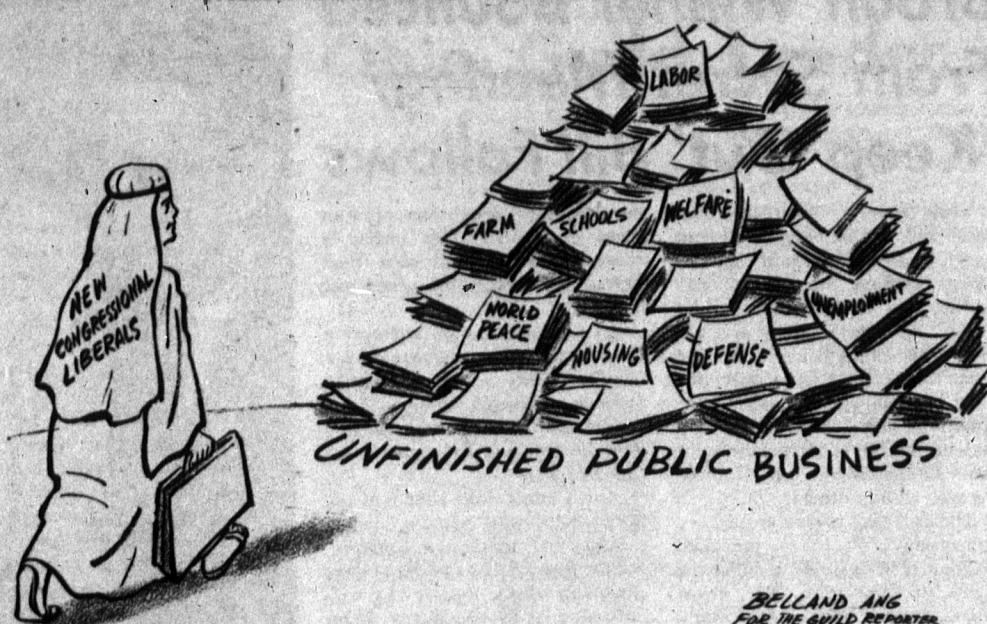
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Mohammed Goes To The Mountain



'JOURNALISTIC CABARET'

Dutch Newsmen In Stage Frolic

By ANGELO COHN
Twin Cities Guild

Amsterdam, The Netherlands—A bunch of the boys from newspaper row decided to whoop things up a bit, so they revived the "Journalistic Cabaret," a combination of old-time vaudeville, recent burlesque and typical Gridiron Show fare.

This is a major undertaking in Amsterdam, where many newspaper staffs are linked loosely in the national union of journalists, and separated along political or religious lines, like most phases of Dutch life.

The show itself was a three-hour marathon of skits and satire, written and performed by a handful of people. Most of them were from the staff of Het Parool, one of Amsterdam's heavyweight afternoon papers. It is the voice of the Labor party (Socialist) which until the recent cabinet shakeup represented the Nation's controlling political faction.

There were 33 items in the program. Some, in the burlesque tradition, were instantaneous gags and blackouts, but others were lengthy and complicated presentations, with original music as well as parodies of popular songs.

Several of the writers also performed. The rest of the acting crew included both men and women, an ad man's wife. A political cartoonist stopped the show, with his professional demonstration behind the footlights.

In all, 23 people were involved in direction, writing, acting, music, prop handling, tickets and stage work.

The number is important because the Amsterdam Journalistic Cabaret is a financial windfall as well as a recurrent whoop-de-do! Such cabarets flourished in the early years after the war, and the people who produced them did so partly to bring in a few extra guilders for their individual bank accounts.

Thus the cabaret was a sort of private enterprise for ambitious and sturdy people among the six or seven hundred working for papers, which are subsidized by political parties or denominational groups.

The idea is to keep the cabaret group small so as to give each a relatively bigger cut of the box office receipts. It means a lot of

like the skit about Holland's much-vaunted classical education. The girls who studied five languages, including Latin and Greek, ended up clad in brassieres behind little red lamps typical of Amsterdam's waterfront district.

The major newspapers reviewed the first night performance en masse, requiring 80 free seats for critics, their wives and guests.

Most reviewers welcomed revival of the Journalistic Cabaret, praising the acting and staging as thoroughly professional. Most notable exception was Volkskrant, the large morning paper sponsored by the Catholic Workers Movement.

Some of the principals called its sour review a political hatchet job; while others said it represented jealousy because no Volkskrant people were in the cabaret company.

Bob Steinmetz, a makeup editor and engraving specialist for Parool, was the chief producer. He put three months of effort into the show, including a rehearsal the night before taking off for an American business trip, and another the second day after he returned.

Award Deadlines Fall in February

February is deadline month for award programs other than the Heywood Brown memorial recognition accorded by the Guild itself.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation, 15 Union Square, New York 3, will receive entries from newspaper and related fields in the categories of civil liberties, race relations, labor and social welfare advancement, up to February 1.

The American Political Science Association will receive, before the February 15 deadline, entries from age-25-to-35 newsmen in the midwestern states for its annual grant of a two-weeks expense-paid seminar attendance on public affairs reporting. Articles on any phase of state and local government or politics may be submitted to the association at 1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Material published between June 1, 1957 and June 1, 1958 is eligible for entry.

The area covered is Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

There was some lusty stuff, too, after-hours work for those involved.

Cabarets were abandoned for several seasons because they couldn't meet the success formula. The current revival, however, seems to have filled the bill, with a modest profit.

It was presented for three public nights, the first audience being mainly fellow journalists. The next two showings were strictly on their merits as an entertainment. A fourth performance provided some gravity, because the house was bought out by a business firm seeking novel entertainment for its annual Christmas party.

Ticket prices, roughly, were equivalent to those of second-string concerts in Amsterdam, somewhat below the scale of the National Opera, or the world-famed Concertgebouw orchestra.

The hall chosen for the performance seats about 400. There was some extra income from checking, food and drink concessions, and program advertising.

With full houses all the way, the gross could represent some-where between 15 and 20 weeks salary for a journeyman newsmen. When the total take is split into 23 shares, the venture is hardly an enriching experience in financial terms.

But the production had the same kick as a typical Guild Gridiron or Page One, and the performers felt it was worth while if they did little more than break even.

Social and political satire was the main dish throughout. The different attitudes of various papers toward the same news—in the light of their political or religious affiliations—got pretty good attention, for example.

Two skits which drew some of the biggest laughs and best applause played on the quick-change nature of Holland's weather and of Soviet political doctrine. The former lambasted The Netherlands' tourist agencies, and the latter you-know-who.

There was some lusty stuff, too,

THE FIRST 25 YEARS

ANG Canadian Gains Are Solid

By ROGER IRWIN
ANG Vice President, 1938-9

In the thirties the great organizational wave spilled across the Canadian border, especially into industrialized Ontario. A hostile press and a provincial government hungry for an election issue did their best to inflame the public into anti-unionism.

Gold-mining influence was dominant; and that was one industry which could not pass on higher costs, since its one and only ultimate consumer was Fort Knox. It dreaded unionization.

The new Automobile Workers union took the lead of the first test, striking the General Motors plant at Oshawa. At a closed Ontario cabinet meeting a minister called for mounted police to beat down the peaceful pickets with loaded quirts. I was there, as secretary to Minister of Labor David Croll, a liberal, who was absent on a conveniently-ordered junket.

Two days later Croll and I had both resigned, barely beating the dismissal gun as Croll, now a Senator, proclaimed, "I walk with the workers, not ride with General Motors."

GM signed up three weeks later. By way of my only magazine story (Nation) I got a job on the union-busting Toronto Star, and carried my first Guild card in my pocket.

It was a turning-point for me, for I soon realized that, while idealism and words were all to the good, only courage and hard-minded action brought any kind of achievement.

My pre-Guild years had given me a trade, and a conviction that the newspaperman was built by nature for economic exploitation. My first newspaper job was at the Hamilton, Ont., Spectator, a pleasant place to work if you had private means. Editorial wages were pegged by the city editor's \$45 a week; his deal was that he would never ask for more so long as he could keep his \$100 press-agency sidelines.

I was telegraph editor at the Spectator when I switched to the same job at the Toronto Globe. There the incumbent had left soon after burying the worst lake disaster in the age-set "Vessel Movements" column.

The Globe was dying of pety.

It refused to run racing news and flouted public opinion with its anti-liquor anti-tobacco policy. And when the publisher announced that Divine Guidance had dictated a third 10 percent wage cut within six weeks, I thought it was time to go into the civil service.

My cabinet minister boss had not only Labor on his hands, but Welfare, mainly the heart-breaking job of unemployment relief. Municipal Affairs, meaning propping up cities that went broke; and guardianship of the Dionne Quints.

This last job brought me contact with "high-paid help" from the New York papers, and from them I first learned of the Guild. It was soon stirring in Toronto, and magnificent courage and conviction were shown by its pioneers.

In many ways their problems were peculiar to Canada, although New York was loath to admit it. Our pioneers had to hurdle:

1. Public hysteria about the "invasion" of Canada by the "communist-fascist John L. Lewis and his gunmen," to quote the Globe & Mail.

2. Canadian conservatism that long delayed any protective legislation like the Wagner Act.

3. A three-paper town, with obviously only the liberal Star approachable, but with a disastrous written commitment by the Guild

Postwar jobs have included advertising and public relations work, but I have done some union services, as Liberal DPR for Ontario, and as the Guild's nominee to a Toronto Star conciliation board. After a few years as farmer, storekeeper and other business in the West Indies, I returned north again this year and resumed my Guild membership through appointment to a rim job for the Toronto Star.

Perhaps more than most, I can see what the Guild has achieved in giving security, pride in job and release from tension to a newspaper staff; and on the publisher's side, the benefits of employee-employer harmony. I need hardly add that to me the Toronto local's achievements bring a very special satisfaction.

ROGER IRWIN
Contrast

What Shall We Have To Defend?

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN
National Labor Service
New York Guild

Last summer I reported that in a survey of local union leaders, conducted at union summer schools, unionists scored high on their devotion to equal opportunity for all races and creeds but displayed considerably less enthusiasm for the traditional American principle of free speech.

While four out of five said that children of every race should be allowed to attend the same schools, for instance, three out of five said they would deny an atheist the right to teach in a college; almost half would also bar a Socialist.

It seemed to me that many union members viewed non-conformity as a dangerous disease. But the story doesn't end there. The recent convention of the

International Labor Press Association awarded a prize for the best editorial in a union magazine to the Catering Industry Employee. Its theme? A poll among students at the University of Wisconsin, which showed that fewer than one percent approved the principles of our Bill of Rights.

"If the students at one of America's most liberal, fruitful colleges have lost confidence in the Bill of Rights," declared this fortnight monthly, "then they have lost confidence in themselves, and in their neighbors. What shall we do for tomorrow? What shall we have to defend?"

"There can be no doubt that this cancer of distrust has spread to our children from ourselves. Their parents have been dishonoring the Bill of Rights for 20 years by failing to speak up for the freedoms they spelled out. Instead, we have enshrined the champions of conformity to give

our children an ugly trinity indeed: the informer, the Congressional inquisitor and The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit.

"Here is a deep sickness in our society. Unless we can find the cure, and find it soon, it is much more likely than pushbutton missiles to destroy the land we love."

Amen.

ONLY IN CALIFORNIA

Harry Golden (whose Only In America is still No. 1 on the nation's best-seller list) tells of an organization known as the "Great Council of California Improved Order of Red Men" whose purpose is "to emulate the noble traits of the Indian and their love of freedom and their devotion to their friends."

To perpetuate the greatness of the red men, Golden notes, the Order has one basic requirement. In order to join, you must be white.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THE WASHINGTON POST, which supported Mr. Eisenhower for President in 1952 and chose to express no preference in 1956, called his \$77 billion 1960 budget "a prescription for private bloat, public stagnation and general peril." I see no reason to quarrel with the analysis.

The Budget Message, in the years of Mr. Eisenhower, is the key to the policy and concepts of the Administration. This is true of any Administration to a degree, because a President's proposals for spending—the actual recommended dollar figures for new or expanded programs—count more than rhetoric in showing where his heart lies. In Mr. Eisenhower the tendency is exaggerated.

The struggle for political advantage, for the great prize of the White House in succession to Mr. Eisenhower, tends to overshadow attempts at discussion on the merits. Ambitious Democrats maneuver to beat the Administration to the punch. The new Republican Senate and House leadership is seeking to make a mark in forensic challenge. The national committees of the two parties are split with rivalries for the location of the 1960 nominating conventions, arising partly from a consciousness of new power in the burgeoning West and partly from the gravitational pull of supporters of candidates.

Still, we are saddled with the fact that the President moved into his final two years with a budget based on agonized apprehension about "spending" and bleating a stuck-needle cacophony about the perils of inflation, which seem to be the only clear and present dangers he can perceive.

THE GAPS IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONCEPTS are what concern those who doubt the wisdom of his policy. He once again wants to hold down or slash federal investment in housing, schools, hospitals, airports, city sewage systems. He treats it as almost a moral wrong that communities should clamor for such projects at the doors of Congress.

But the mayors of our cities, where most of our people live, have told him repeatedly that they are desperately in need of assistance, and they have argued persuasively that this assistance can be most equitably financed by the graduated federal income tax.

Mr. Eisenhower, hag-ridden with outmoded civics-textbook doctrines about the structure of American society, doesn't understand what they are talking about.

The President makes a guess, in his budget, that total recovery from the recession will be so spectacular that revenues will spurt by more than \$8 billion at existing corporate and personal income tax rates. He scarcely mentions the 4.1 million unemployed left in the backwash of the recession, and the conceded possibility that an equal number of laid-off workers will still be jobless at the end of 1959.

THERE WAS A MOMENT, just two years ago, when the President stood up in his press conference and defended his proposed 1958 budget of \$72 billion as well within the capacities of the American people and offering no more federal services than the people desired and deserved.

That was the budget assailed by George Humphrey in his famous "curl-your-hair" attack and challenged both frontally and by indirection by assorted enemies, including Democrats chortling about Mr. Eisenhower as a "spender" and the Chamber of Commerce rallying behind Humphrey.

Mr. Eisenhower caved, and decided that he hadn't really meant the program he recommended. It hasn't been the same Administration since—and probably it never was. He is still doing penance by pretending that even when he suggests higher spending, he also is thinking up a way to "balance" the spending, and thus is personally innocent of the charge that he is fiscally irresponsible.

Yet just ahead of us is a tremendous cumulative burst of expansion in goods and services, according to the calculated estimates of highly responsible business economists, so that a \$500 billion gross national product is in prospect by the end of 1960: The Soviets are pushing at us. Our people are anxious to move forward, to break stalemates on many fronts. They get only counsels of timidity and lectures on the merits of "downholds."



SHELTON

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN, Washington Guild

—IN NEW YORK CITY, the 19-day strike of the Newspaper Deliverers Union produced a number of unexpected results. Speeches in the City Council declined by nearly 100 percent; obviously the Councilmen had no heart for oratory as long as their words couldn't be immortalized in print. For apparently the same reason there were fewer public hearings and virtually no delegations visiting Mayor Robert Wagner. More than 200 employment agencies reported that with the disappearance of newspapers and classified ads, 75 percent fewer job openings were being filled.

One of the most quietly spectacular results of the strike was the amazing improvement in civic cleanliness. Union sanitation workers declared that the streets had never been so clean. Trash collections, which normally averaged 12,500 tons-a-day, dropped below 10,000 tons, and collections from litter baskets fell off by more than 25 percent.

—IN PRINCETON, N. J., for the 10th consecutive year Americans selected a member of the American Newspaper Guild as "the woman they admire more than any other living woman in the world today." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt once again ran far ahead of any other woman celebrity in the annual Gallup Poll; second on the list was Queen Elizabeth II. For the first time three lady union members appeared on the "Most Admired Women" list. In addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, Concert Singer Marian Anderson placed eighth, and Pop Singer Dinah Shore was voted into the 10th spot, displacing Princess Grace of Monaco.

—IN ROME, ITALY, the editors of the pro-Communist newspaper, "Il Paese," were left in a state of shock when the paper's readers, balloting in an annual popularity contest, voted Marilyn Monroe their favorite personality of 1958 while Nikita Khrushchev could do no better than third. Perry Como rated fourth and President Eisenhower sixth. A linotype machine operator reported to his union there was a large likelihood that this would be the last popularity contest ever conducted by the pro-Russian paper.

—IN DETROIT, Obie Carter, 50, a member of the United Auto Workers AFL-CIO, was laid off and went to collect his first unemployment compensation check. As the father of three children, Carter knew he'd need the \$49 in benefits he was scheduled to collect. At the compensation office he waited in line briefly and was handed his check. Carter took one look at it and then stared hard. It wasn't for \$49... it was for \$999.98!

"I knew there had to be a mistake," said Carter, "but just for a few moments, oh boy, how I hoped it wasn't!" Carter wasn't even permitted to hold it in his hands for an extra minute for the thrill. Board employees, frightened stiff, snatched it back.

—IN BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, President Jacob Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers AFL-CIO, astonished delegates to a meeting of the British Trades Union Congress by appearing in three different suits every day. A reporter for the Labor Party newspaper, the Daily Herald, cornered Potofsky and asked, "Is this part of your duties as president of the men's clothing union?" Replied Potofsky, "Not at all. It's my wife's idea. She chooses all my clothes, tells me when to put them on, and lays them out on the bed for me. All I have to do is step into them."

—IN NEW YORK CITY, Columnist Leonard Lyons related this anecdote: James C. Petrillo, long the powerful leader of the American Federation of Musicians, was a passenger in a plane whose copilot left the cockpit and walked down the aisle. Petrillo, apprehensive, asked him: "Why aren't you in your seat? Suppose something happens to the pilot?"

"Mr. Petrillo, I once was a member of the Musicians Union," the copilot said. "When we had a 64-bar break in the music, we'd go out for a smoke. This is the same thing."

Miss Torre Gets 'Lease On Life,' Jail Term Ends

New York City—Marie Torre, columnist for the New York Herald Tribune, has completed a 10-day jail sentence for contempt of court after refusing to identify a news source.

And she may have a year's "lease on life" before the question is put to her again.

Miss Torre said she considered her refusal a matter of principle, one which had guided her in many years of news coverage, and that she hoped her adherence to that principle might lead to wider recognition of "newspaperman's privilege," granted by statute in twelve States other than New York.

The New York Guild local backed her stand by adoption of resolutions of support, but a majority of the ANG 15-member International Executive Board declined to follow the local's example. The IEB, in adopting a majority report of its Research & Information Committee, pointed out that the subject of newspaperman's privilege involved two areas: unlimited privilege and privilege in the public interest.

"We believe that the Guild has a direct and valid interest in protecting and supporting newspaperman's privilege in the public interest," the report said, "but the Committee needs more time and study to formulate recommendations protecting such privilege."

Miss Torre wrote an item concerning criticism of actress Judy Garland, which led to a civil suit for damages against the Columbia Broadcasting System, one of whose executives was the undisclosed source of the published comment.

Herald Tribune attorneys carried appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court, which declined a review.

After Miss Torre had served the ten-day sentence, Miss Garland's attorney said she did not intend to ask the court to punish the columnist again "in pre-trial proceedings."

Miss Torre, however, still may be called as a witness in the trial of the Garland suit. This may be held in about a year, unless dropped before then.

The ten-day jail sentence imposed on Miss Torre, and the attendant publicity, prompted several New York legislators to introduce bills in that state to grant immunity to reporters against being compelled to reveal their news sources.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

R.S.V.P.

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Giving a party is one of the most trying experiences of married life. Few other projects engender such hostility between husband and wife.

The basic trouble is that a man regards a party as a trifling affair—a simple matter of having a bunch of people over and giving them something to eat. His wife, on the other hand, looks on a party as an earth-shaking event—a full-fledged stage production, in which her house, her furniture, her cooking, her tableware and that awful worn spot in the hall carpeting will be exposed to public view.

The mere thought of giving a party rocks a woman to the core, and often causes nightmares in which she dreams that she is shopping, stark naked, in the supermarket.

Between the moment a woman starts muttering, "We've simply got to have the Bensons to dinner" to the first ring of the doorbell on the appointed night, a good many things will take place. The interval of time between these two events depends largely on the hostess' feelings about the Bensons. If she regards them as ordinary mortals, much like herself, it may require only a few days of preparation to welcome them into her home.

After a brief whirl of window-washing, silver polishing, floor waxing and recipe experimentation, she will be ready to telephone an invitation to the Bensons to drop in for potluck a few days hence. "Just a little pickup supper, and I hope you won't mind being treated like family. I'm really not going to fuss."

If, however, she views the Bensons as awesome creatures, who exist in a rarefied social atmosphere and dine regularly on squab and wild rice, the getting-ready process will take much longer. In extreme cases it can take a woman longer to have a party than to have a baby. Preparations may involve not only borrowing china and sending the rugs out to be cleaned, but redecorating the entire house and taking a course in flower arranging.

She will spend sleepless nights, fretting about whom to invite as the Bensons' associate guests.

With the businesslike seriousness of a director casting a play, she analyzes personalities (cursing the fact that nice husbands have impossible wives and vice versa), arranges balanced groupings of introverts and extroverts, and calculates the seating space in her house.

By this time she is in a state of nervous tension that she regards Mrs. Benson as cordially as a tax inspector. Although, in truth, Mrs. Benson will be too busy worrying whether she has worn the right dress to notice whether she is drinking from a crystal goblet or a tin cup, her hostess imagines her balancing silver in her hand to test its weight and running her fingers over windowsills to check for dust.

And what is her hostess' husband doing to lighten her burden during these trying times? He is distributing casual pats on the back and airy admonitions not to get so upset. "After all, it's just a few people for dinner."

By the eve of the party he is shrugging his shoulders and issuing blanket statements that his wife has gone out of her mind. He is exasperatingly unhelpful, and somehow manages to bungle the simplest manual tasks, such as filling the ice bucket and bringing up folding chairs from the basement. He grumbles about having to shave twice in one day, and he picks a crucial moment—such as the unmolding of the gelatin salad—to relay the information that the checking account is overdrawn.

In spite of the difficulties, there comes a time when you can no longer avoid having a party. The moment arrives when you owe everybody you know, and there is no hope of anybody inviting you to dinner. Until you assume your social obligations, you are doomed to eat your own cooking and depend on the companionship of your loved ones for the rest of your life.

There is, as far as I know, only one way out of this dilemma. You can move away, and start life afresh with a totally new circle of friends. Come to think of it, this might be simpler than giving a party.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS



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THE HERITAGE OF LABOR-13

Samuel Gompers And Pure, Simple Unionism

The influence of Samuel Gompers on the American labor movement began in the 1880's and extends to the present day.

As a founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, Gompers was the principal architect of the organization. Except for one year, he served as AFL President until his death in 1924.

Gompers and the other union officials who played a part in the founding of the AFL, notably Peter J. McGuire of the Carpenters, rejected the reformism which marked the Knights of Labor and advocated "pure and simple" trade unionism.

Their goals were higher wages and shorter hours and they had not much use for those who saw tax reform or a cooperative commonwealth as solutions to the workingman.

The labor historian, Foster Rhea Dulles, writing of Gompers, said:

"He stuck closely to his last and never admitted any other interests. He was neither a reformer nor an intellectual, and he scorned their pretensions to show labor the course it should pursue. In his complete distrust of such theorists, whom he considered 'industrially impossible,' he never tried himself to elaborate any philosophy of labor. He liked to talk about moral influence and intuition, but his approach to every question was wholly pragmatic."

Although this narrow view tended to limit the role of the AFL in advancing the cause of

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

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"I look back over the years of work for my trade and I rejoice in the conviction that the bona fide trade union movement is the one great agency of the toiling masses to secure for them a better and higher standard of life and work."

'Bright Young Minds' Avoiding Newspaper Jobs, Study Shows

The nation's newspapers are failing to attract their share of bright young minds, a recent manpower survey by a journalism professor shows.

Furthermore, most dailies aren't doing much about the problem, reports Prof. Alvin E. Austin, head of North Dakota University's journalism department.

Professor Austin took a year off (1957-58) to study the supply of and demand for fresh newspaper talent. The study was sponsored by Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, and by the Dow Jones Foundation. A summary of Austin's findings was issued last month under the title "Recruiting New Talent For News Staffs."

Surveys conducted as part of the study indicate the newspaper industry needs about 3,500 new faces each year in news and editorial departments.

This is about 1,000 more than the number graduated annually by journalism schools and departments. And many of those graduates never get into the newspaper field, but turn instead to better-paying jobs in radio, TV and public relations, other surveys have shown.

Of 135 large and small dailies queried in the Austin study, 67 percent said they considered "shortage of new manpower" in their newspapers to be a leading problem.

The study found the idea that newspaper work pays poorly is "to some large extent" a delusion.

Starting salaries were found to average around \$73 and to range above \$100.

(While many newspapers hire newcomers at salaries above the contract minimum, only 39 of 177 dailies under Guild contract guarantee to hire beginning reporters and photographers at more than \$70 a week. The highest starting minimum listed is that of the New York Times—\$93.80. Furthermore, 26 of the 177 papers have a top minimum for fully experienced reporters and photographers of less than \$110.)

The starting salaries found in the Austin report represent an improvement, but newspapers still trail other businesses in bidding for talent. Dr. Frank S. Endicott, placement director of Northwestern University, reported last February the average starting salary in fields other than journalism to be about \$99 a week.

Gompers himself often was assigned the role of "reader" for his fellow cigar makers. Under this custom, employees in the shop would contribute part of their earnings to make up the pay lost by one of their number who would read aloud from magazines and union publications while the others worked at their benches.

At the age of 29, he—with Adolph Strasser and Ferdinand Laurell—set out to revive the International Cigar Makers Union, which had nearly been wiped out by the depression of the 1870's.

"From this little group," he wrote in his autobiography, "came the purpose and initiative that finally resulted in the present American labor movement. . . . We did not create the American trade union—that is the product of forces and conditions. But we did create the technique and formulated the fundamentals that guided trade unions to constructive policies and achievements."

Most union leaders today can agree with Gompers' own appraisal when he said:

"I look back over the years of work for my trade and I rejoice in the conviction that the bona fide trade union movement is the one great agency of the toiling masses to secure for them a better and higher standard of life and work."

As for the newspaper industry alone, the U. S. Department of Commerce says ad revenues, bol-

The Austin report itself found weaknesses in the newspaper industry's salary structure:

- The average pay for reporters on midwestern newspapers which provided 1957 figures to the Inland Daily Newspaper Association was about \$11 less than the weekly wage for printers in their composing rooms.
- Only 11.2 percent of total news room employees—including editors—were found to earn more than \$10,000 annually. (The report cited, in comparison, the estimate that 21.8 percent of all dentists earn more than \$10,000.)

In another recent survey, Professor Sidney Kobre, director of the Institute of Media Research, School of Journalism, Florida State University, found that the median pay for newsroom jobs in Florida, including editors, falls between \$90 and \$99. The median salary of reporters in the state was found to fall in the \$80 to \$89 range.

One other impression of the newspaper industry—one which can't be corrected by quoting payroll data or providing salary increases—is that the work is dull and routine, the Austin report found.

And while hundreds of personal experiences can be cited as evidence that newspapering, on the contrary is stimulating, creative, exciting, "again the industry must face the fact that fragments of the truth confirm the delusion."

The report quoted one newspaperman and one ex-newspaperman as saying:

"Our city staff specializes in re-vising handouts and taking 'club news' over the phone. General assignment reporters never leave the office unless it can't be helped."

"My paper was offering me some pretty disillusioning experiences about the integrity of the press—including being told to 'forget' police court cases involving prominent citizens."

What can be done about the newspaper recruiting problem?

The Austin report declares that, for one thing, the industry "must face up to the fact that its pay structure does have weaknesses, and it must consider what can be done about them."

For another thing, since young people usually decide on careers several years before they graduate from college, "if newspapers are interested in their long-term manpower supply, they must capture

imaginings at high school age, if not before."

The report cites the approaches some newspapers have taken:

- Annual journalism clinics for high school journalism students and school newspaper staffs.
- Weekly "teen" sections written by high school students under the guidance of faculty and professional staffs.
- Scholarships for promising high school graduates. (Not a single National Merit Scholarship is offered by a newspaper, the study reported.)

- Advice and guidance to student publication staffs at nearby colleges and universities.
- Employment of college students as campus correspondents and to fill summer vacancies.
- "Internship" programs in co-operation with journalism schools.
- "Beating the bush" by sending hiring representatives to interview college graduates.

"One major conclusion of this study," the report stated, "is that newspapers of outstanding quality seldom have any shortage of applicants. Tricks and techniques of recruiting . . . can have considerable value. But probably they are pointless for any newspaper management which neglects to begin by taking a sharp look at the environment—material and intellectual—that it offers its desk men and leg men."

Modest NYC Budget Requires \$91 A Week

New York City—An annual income of \$4,737, or \$91.11 per week is necessary for the average New York City family of four, with one wage earner, to maintain an adequate but modest level of living.

The Community Council of Greater New York, in releasing its Annual Price Survey and Family Budget Costs, notes that about 20 percent of the families in the city do not have incomes which would enable them to achieve the family budget standards set by the Council.

The survey reports that as of October 1958, the cost of goods and service included in the budget had risen 4.5 percent over the previous year. Prices were higher in all major categories. Food was up 4.6 percent for the year, clothing 4.5 percent and housing 2.2 percent.

"Publishers have been hiking their ad rates and circulation prices. Circulation would not seem to be a major trouble spot, even though many circulation managers feel that as costs rise, circulation declines. In 1958 total circulation rose despite an increase in circulation prices by 312 dailies. Of the 1,743 U.S. daily newspapers, upwards of 600 now sell for more than five cents a copy."

The trade publication sees a need for a better selling job by the newspaper industry if it is to recapture—and improve—its share of the advertiser's dollar. Part of the answer, it suggests, may lie in a system of discounts for national advertisers to narrow the gap between local and national rates. More than 120 papers now offer such discounts to national advertisers based on volume, frequency or ROP color use, Printers' Ink reports.

February Sales Will Feature Buys In Mattresses, Furs

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

February is a good shopping month. Many stores have storewide sales. Lincoln's birthday especially has become a day of real specials in many cities.

This is the month to look for reduced prices in furniture, rugs, mattresses and women's coats and furs. You can, for example, save \$10-\$20 on a mattress in the February sales. The saving is all the more worthwhile because mattress prices have gone up this year.

Mattresses are a particular buying problem for moderate-income families. They often pay as much as \$79.50 for those sold with such pseudo-medical names as "orthopedic" or "posture." Sometimes people are sadly disillusioned by the ordinary quality of such over-priced mattresses.

Brand names mean little in mattresses. The same manufacturer may offer good value under one brand, mediocre under another. Best buys usually are the mattresses sold by leading retailers and mail-order houses under their own brand

names. You pyramid this saving by shopping special sales, like those in February. Legitimate mattress sales offer true reductions of up to \$10.

But you can't depend on a "discount" from a price tag. This industry is notorious for the practice of labeling mattresses with an exaggerated price so retailers can offer what seems to be a reduction.

Another frequent trick of the trade is "step-ups." A retailer may have three mattresses of basically the same quality, but one or two will be covered in more attractive ticking. Although the mattresses are much the same, the prices will be stepped up \$10, perhaps \$39.50, \$49.50 and \$59.50.

One rough yardstick of the quality and firmness of a mattress, although not the only one, is the number of coils in the innerpring unit. Here is a brief guide to what you can expect in sales this month:

200-coil type, available under \$25 in February sales, is a standard-quality mattress. But it may not have the desirable "no-sag" vertically-stitched sidewalls.

250-coil type, available under \$30 at sales, is a firmer mattress and should have the no-sag border.

300-coil, available under \$35, is firmest of the standard grades.

400 coil, sometimes called "hotel-grade," is a high-quality grade, available under \$45. This durable type also has 25 percent additional cotton-felt padding.

500 coil is often called an orthopedic type. Orthopedic mattresses are extra firm. The firmness is sometimes achieved by the use of more coils; sometimes the coils are heavier wire or have an extra turn; sometimes additional cotton felt is used, or the insulation over the coils is latexed sisal rather than ordinary sisal. Some experts also feel that a firm mattress will last longer, because of the greater amount of filling material or stronger coils used. Part-hair padding over the coil unit, in addition to the usual felted cotton, also adds to firmness. In general, aside from any medical need for an extra-firm mattress, a heavy person finds a firm mattress more comfortable, a lighter one may prefer medium-density.

837-coil mattresses are a luxury type, selling for \$59.50 to \$79.50. These have small coils individually pocketed in muslin. They are supposed to provide greatest sensitivity to body pressure. Such mattresses are generally available in either standard firmness or extra-firm "orthopedic" type.

COATS, FURS: In genuine furs, mouton coats (made of mouton-processed lamb) are very close to the Orion-Dylon price in current sales. Mouton jackets are available under \$40; longer coats under \$85. These sale prices represent savings of about 25 percent from the early-season price. Despite its low price, mouton is one of the most durable and serviceable at moderate and medium prices are let-out muskrat (under \$200 for good quality in current sales) and sheared raccoon (under \$300). Such long-haired furs provide more warmth and longer wear than the delicate short-haired furs. It's better to buy a good grade of an inexpensive fur than a poor grade of a costly one.



Sales Promotion: First tickets for the Madison Guild's Page One Awards dinner next month were bought by Madison's Mayor Ivan Nestigen, shown here in a "soft sell" pose with Local President Calvin

Erickson (right) and Herbert Marcus, chairman of ticket sales. No high pressure was necessary, and the Mayor DID pay for the tickets, the Guildsmen report. Date for the affair is Saturday, February 28, at the East Side clubhouse.

Guildsman On House Labor Group Favors Better Deal For Workers

By ALEXANDER UHL
Press Associates
Washington Guild

One of the four labor union newcomers to the 86th Congress is 39-year-old Roman Pucinski, who brings to his job a world of experience and a determination to do what he can in the cause of American workers.

His experience as an Air Force officer with 48 World War II missions over Japan has given him a keen interest in foreign affairs.

His experience as a reporter covering Chicago's City Hall, criminal courts and police headquarters has given him an equally keen interest in government operations.

And his experience as a 20-year member of the American Newspaper Guild has given him insight into the problems of organized labor.

The latest member of the Guild to attain a seat in Congress, Pucinski has been appointed a member of the 30-man House Committee on Education and Labor. The make-up of the committee is 20 Democrats and 10 Republicans, with the new members all classed as "liberal" by comparison with the chairman, Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., North Carolina). Pucinski, a Democrat, represents the 11th Illinois district.

In an interview with Press Associates, Pucinski, a reporter on the Chicago Sun-Times, made it clear he is strongly in favor of legislation that will take the racketeer out of the labor movement. But at the same time he advocates firm steps to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from abusing its power over labor and to revise the Taft-Hartley Act to remove its anti-labor provisions.

This includes repeal of Section 14(b) which makes state "right-to-work" laws possible and of Section 9(c) (3) under which economic strikers are denied the right

to vote in representation elections. Removal of both these sections is among the major goals of organized labor.

"We need legislation that will restore organized labor to a position of confidence," Pucinski said. "I am hopeful that this Congress will enact the original Kennedy-Ives bill without too many amendments. At the same time I hope it will investigate what has been going on at the NLRB for the past six years and overhaul Taft-Hartley to get 14(b) out of it and also Section 9(c) (3), which is being used to destroy union rights."

Pucinski bases much of his thinking on labor legislation on the belief that the business economy of the United States is overwhelmingly involved in interstate commerce and that state laws and state solutions, therefore, are no longer adequate in the labor-relations field.

He charged that NLRB disregard for this through its narrow jurisdictional standards, especially in the case of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, has "put two million workers in Illinois alone in a no-man's land which has already resulted in costly labor disputes that could have been avoided."

The NLRB, he declared, "has brazenly and almost contemptuously" usurped powers which should rest in Congress. He said he is considering asking for an investigation into the Board's activities.

As for Section 14(b), Pucinski said he felt it has opened the way to lowering the standard of living in many states with substandard wages and has been used by these states as they seek to drain industry and commerce from well-organized, high-standard areas.

"Businessmen from non-right-to-work states who support 'right-to-work' legislation ought to be leading the procession to Washington to repeal 14(b)," Pucinski said. "We are heading for the most bitter and perhaps disastrous industrial battle in this country between the cheap labor economy

of the right-to-work states and the higher standard of living which we must preserve in the free states. And Section 14(b) is the genesis of this struggle."

Discussing Section 9(c) (3)—notorious as a "union busting" provision of Taft-Hartley because it disenfranchises economic strikers—Pucinski declared:

"I just don't see how you can morally justify a provision that permits total newcomers in a plant to participate in representation elections. This involves a basic principle of our own election laws where strict residential qualifications are called for."

The Chicago Congressman, now one of 19 labor union members serving either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, made it clear that labor legislation is not his only concern. He said he felt that foreign relations and government operations are equally important.

Woonsocket

Woonsocket, R. I.—William H. Burlingame is the new president of the Woonsocket Guild, succeeding Miss Louise J. Lind, who was chosen a member of the executive committee.

Others named at the annual dinner meeting were:

Vice president, Woodrow L. Abbott; secretary, Daniel J. Keller; treasurer, for a seventh term, Edgar J. Allaire; and as executive committee member, Martin S. Bander.

Burlingame headed the committee for last October's 10th annual Page One Ball.

Pueblo

Pueblo, Colo.—Dayle Molen, State editor of the Chieftain and Star-Journal, has been elected president of the Pueblo Guild. He succeeds George Luby.

Re-elected were: Vice president, Howard Miller; secretary, Betty Sowers; treasurer, Gertrude Roy. Molen and Luby were chosen as delegates to the ANG convention in New York, in June.

POI Council Session Hears Perlik, Baker

Indianapolis, Ind.—Twenty-five delegates from nine locals attended the first 1959 ANG Regional Leadership Training Institute here last weekend. The theme was "Administrative Procedures and Problems."

The institute was sponsored by the POI District Council, which elected Elwyn Hildum, of Erie, as its new president at a business meeting Sunday morning.

Craig Wilson, of Akron, was elected first vice president and Helen M. Minear, of Pittsburgh, second vice president. Secretary Ed Jester, of Indianapolis, and Treasurer Leon Roettger, of Columbus, were re-elected.

Within hours after his re-election, Roettger dropped dead on the train on his way home to Columbus.

Mike Mastrullo, president of the council for several terms, chose not to run again.

The institute was the first of the new institute series. Designed especially for local officers, it was conducted by Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG Secretary-treasurer, and Ellis T. Baker, ANG Director of Research and Information.

On Saturday, Perlik and Baker conducted sessions on local financial practices, auditing requirements and procedures, Taft-Hartley compliance and the effects of failure to maintain compliance, strike financing, local defense funds and their use, and membership records.

Saturday night, the Indianapolis

Guild was host at a cocktail party in the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, where the institute was held.

On Sunday, before the council business meeting, the institute concluded with a session on inter-union cooperation and how Guild locals can take the lead in promoting it.

At its business session, the council voted to contribute \$50 to the strike fund of the Canadian Wire Service local, whose members in Montreal have been observing the picket line of striking producers at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

It also passed a resolution expressing its sorrow at the death of Don S. Hurd, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, which has its headquarters in Indianapolis.

Among the delegates to the institute were:

Craig Wilson and Pat Ordovery, Akron; Irwin Bauer, Mildred Moncrief and Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati; Bill Davy and Frank Drake, Cleveland; Bob Boughton, Charlotte Curtis, Eugene Grove, William Lambert, John J. Tankovich and Leon Roettger, Columbus; Bernice Brower and Elwyn Hildum, Erie; Ed Jester, Martha Wells, Ervin Freudenburg and Leon Good, Indianapolis; Stuart A. Borden, Lima; Beatrice L. Robinson and Helen M. Minear, Pittsburgh; and Linda Enstrom, Elvin Mahan and Robert Cronlin, Terre Haute.

IT SEEMS TO US

Denies 'Sociological' Basis For Integration Decision

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: What place an attack on the Supreme Court's integration decision has in the Guild Reporter, I don't know. But since my fellow New Yorker, Lionel Lokos, made such an attack (GR, Dec. 26) I feel justified in replying.

Brother Lokos takes from the woodwork the discredited theory that the decision was "on the basis of sociological writings," rather than on the Constitution. There is only one thing wrong with this: It just ain't so.

The decision was based on the Fourteenth Amendment, which became effective July 21, 1868. It provides: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . nor deny any person . . . equal protection of the laws."

The "sociological writings" to which Brother Lokos refers entered into the case only as a fact for consideration along with a lot of other facts. The language of the Amendment is clear and unmistakable.

Knowing this, and that few people bother to read behind the headlines, the racists and their political stooges adopted one of Herr Goebbels' favorite tricks. They spread a lie so big and so blatant, many people actually believed it. Brother Lokos apparently has fallen for that line of bunk.

BERT GUMPERT
New York Guild

Suggests Brown-Column Page Be Reproduced For Framing

CHADWICKS, N.Y.

Editor: One of the most striking pages to appear in the Decem-

ber 26 anniversary edition of the Guild Reporter was Page M-2, "The Column That Started a Union."

It's so impressive and indicative of the Guild Story and the man Brown, that I think it should be used to serve as a graphic reminder for every Guild affiliate.

Of course, what I have in mind is a reproduction of the page, suitable for framing, which locals may hang in offices they own or occupy.

In Utica, we are in the process of moving into new office space provided us gratis by a local hotel. I would very much like to have such a framed reproduction to adorn our walls. I am therefore writing to request such a reproduction.

In fact, I feel certain that many ANG locals would not only be pleased to pay the cost of a mounting job, but would gladly underwrite wholesale costs of the reproductions.

CHARLES M. MCCARTHY
President, Utica Guild

ANG headquarters has already sought an estimate for reprints of the 12-page anniversary section for distribution as promotional material. The Utica suggestion for a framing reprint will be included in the cost query.—Ed.