Newhouse Demands 'Surrender'

The GUILD REPORTER

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

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State Foils Probe Of Strikebreaking, NY Panel Charges

New York City—A special investigation of strikebreaking activities in the newspaper industry, which had already exposed the exploitation of deaf-mute printer-trainees, has been called to a halt after its third hearing.

The three-member committee conducting the inquiry charged that State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood had refused to cooperate further with the investigation and had directed the committee to end its work after its third scheduled hearing, Saturday, April 4.

The panel said it was doing so "with reluctance." Its members are Brother Cornelius Justin, Professor of Industrial Relations at Manhattan College and chairman of the committee; William J. Isaacson, a labor lawyer, and Prof. Paul R. Hays of the Columbia University Law School. They were appointed by Catherwood's predecessor, Dr. Isador Lubin, on his last day in office, December 31, and were later confirmed by the Rockefeller Administration.

A statement issued by the committee said it had been apparent from the start that the inquiry would be resisted by "powerful elements in the newspaper publishing industry." It said, however, evidence it had in hand "justifies and requires" further study.

Catherwood said he was "amazed" at the charges and that he had done "everything within my legal powers to cooperate with the committee." An exchange of letters released by the panel, however, showed that Catherwood had stated in his last letter to the group, April 2, that he believed it should wind up its activities after the session scheduled for Saturday, two days later.

The committee was named at the request of Local 468 of the International Typographical Union, whose members are on strike at eight daily and three weekly papers of the Macy chain in Westchester County.

The committee's purpose was to investigate firms supplying out-of-state workers "to disrupt the orderly process of labor-management relations."

The investigation had begun to turn up evidence of the activities of Bloor Schleppey of Zionsville, Ind., and his associate Shirley Klein, when it was called off. The two are known throughout the newspaper industry as "scab-herders."

Among early witnesses were three young printers, all deaf-mutes, who said they had been recruited by Miss Klein through the Haines Linotype School in Orlando, Fla., to work in the composing rooms of the Macy chain's struck papers.

The Haines school was identified by counsel for the ITU local as a private institution which receives a major part of its tuition fees from the State of Florida for training handicapped people and from the Federal government for training former servicemen.

The deaf-mutes—Robert A. Walker, 23; Ray P. Harris, 21, and Manfred G. Sugarman, 23—all testified in sign language through an interpreter. They told of receiving food allowances of up to $60 a week and free lodgings while working for the Macy papers. One of them said he had been paid between $300 and $400 a week in wages, overtime and expenses.

Walker and Harris both said

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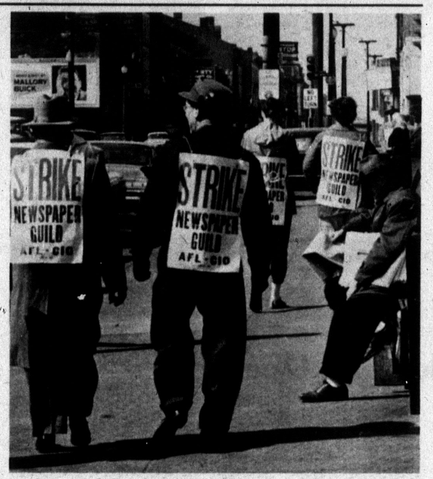

Pickets on Parade: Members of the striking St. Louis Globe-Democrat unit continue on the bricks in their struggle with the S.I. Newhouse chain for pension and job security. —Photo by Bob Briggs, St. Louis striker.

Guild Sessions Begin In San Jose Lockout

San Jose, Calif.—As the strike of pressmen and stereotypers against the Mercury and News went into its eighth week, San Jose Guildsmen were looking ahead to April 30—the expiration date of their own contract.

Negotiations started March 30 although a management spokesman two weeks earlier had said talks could not be considered until "after the strike is settled and operations have returned to normal."

At the same time, management reopened negotiations with the International Typographical Union, whose contract has been open for 13 months.

An offer to the printers of 11½ cents above that offered to pressmen and stereotypers led to the strike February 14 by the latter two unions. For 15 years the three craft unions at the Mercury-News have received the same hourly wage rate.

Initial bargaining sessions with the Guild were described as exploratory and unproductive by President Bob Hickey. He said management representatives failed to present payroll data and health insurance information as requested by the Guild.

Lawrence Wallace, industrial relations director for the Mercury-News, said he would have counter-proposals of his own to throw on the table but that he had not yet completed them.

Sam Eubanks, executive secretary of SFONG, is making the presentation of the San Jose Guild's proposals. Aiding in negotiations is Joe Campo, international representative of ANG.

Negotiations between management and the striking unions continued in deadlock. A series of meetings between the two parties with the Rev. Walter Schmidt, S.J., serving as moderator resulted in four suggestions by the priest for settling the dispute. However, each proposal was either rejected by one side or the other, or viewed without commitment.

The publisher continued to renew his offer to arbitrate the issue, and the unions repeatedly insisted on wage parity with the printers.

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Guild Rejects Ultimatum On Job Security

St. Louis, Mo.—S. I. Newhouse, in his first personal communique to Guild strikers at his St. Louis Globe Democrat, has demanded what amounts to unconditional surrender before he will again resume publication of the paper.

The ultimatum appeared in a letter to the Guild from Publisher Richard Amberg, who quoted the owner of the chain as his authority.

The letter rejected a Guild proposal that management state what changes it plans in the operation of the paper and who would be laid off as a result. Amberg instead continued to insist on a blank check to fire people under suspension of the job security guarantees in the contract.

"We will continue to absorb whatever losses may be necessary for as long as we have to do so to get this basic right," he said.

Until the Guild yields its job security provisions, the letter continued, "we will not resume publication and you should advise your members to get other jobs."

Through Amberg, Newhouse also threatened the strikers with loss of rights guaranteed by the contract.

"If the strike continues very much longer, everyone will lose his dismissal pay," the letter declared.

The Guild replied that Newhouse had misconstrued its position and declared:

"A just settlement can be reached if you abandon your arbitrary position and instruct your representatives to resume negotiations without taking unyielding positions in advance."

The Guild's Globe unit walked out early February 21 to obtain a fair and secure pension plan. Newhouse subsequently sold the Globe building and presses to the Post-Dispatch, which will print the rival Globe under contract.

The Newhouse interests then launched an attack on job security provisions of the 1958 contract, pegging their demands to the projected operating changes stemming from the sale.

As the sixth week rolled by, the

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Printers' Chief May Enter Deadlocked Parleys in NY

New York City—Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, was expected to arrive here this week to take a hand in the deadlocked negotiations between the city's newspapers and their printers.

Local 6 of the ITU, which represents some 4,000 printers employed by the ten dailies involved, has asked the ITU executive council for strike authorization.

Major issues in the dispute are long-standing ITU rules governing union security, the reproduction of advertising, and work jurisdiction, plus wages, hours, self-insurance of welfare benefits and the contraet expiration date.

Federal mediators have had no success in their efforts to bring the parties together.

The local, Big Six, already is preparing for a city-wide shutdown of the papers and is making plans for an interim strike newspaper. The papers involved are the News, Mirror, Times, Herald Tribune, Post, World-Telegram & Sun, Journal American, Long Island Star-Journal, Long Island Press and the Journal of Commerce.

Brown said members of the ITU executive council were due Monday or Tuesday at the union's headquarters in Indianapolis and would then decide whether to come here. He said he thought they would.

Providence Editorial Staff Bids For Bargaining Rights

Providence, R.I. — Bargaining rights are being sought by the Guild in behalf of some 200 editorial employes of the Providence Journal and Bulletin, the state's largest papers.

A petition seeking representation rights was filed by the Guild with the National Labor Relations Board, Monday, April 6. Earlier demands for recognition were rebuffed by company officials.

A provisional local of the ANG has been in existence here for some time. It has held regular meetings and its members have paid regularly scheduled dues. President of the local is W. Redmond Wright.

The local voted unanimously on the recommendation of its executive committee to seek an election conducted by the NLRB.

Assisting the Providence Guildsmen in their organizing efforts in recent months have been International Representatives Ed Allen and Edna Berger, William Wells of the Boston Guild, and Director of Organization J. William Blatz, who approved the filing of the petition during a visit here last week.

The last previous attempt by Journal and Bulletin employes to win certification as a Guild unit failed in an NLRB election July 28, 1954. The vote then was 89 in favor of Guild representation, 127 against.

The Journal has a circulation of 57,908 mornings and 183,699 Sundays and the Bulletin, an evening paper, has a circulation of 141,391, according to Audit Bureau of Circulation's figures dated last September 30.

Publishers' Traffic In Scabs Bared Before Inquiry Ends

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they had no knowledge of the ITU strike until they arrived in Westchester County. Sugarman said he had worked on struck newspapers before but was working on a paper which was not having labor difficulties when he was approached by Miss Klein and did not want to leave it. He said he was later contacted by H. C. Haines, head of the printing school, who urged him to take the job. Again he rejected the offer and Haines then advised his mother to use her influence to try to persuade him to accept, he testified. He said he took the job after his mother wrote him asking that he do so because the pay was good and would help out in his support of the family.

Sugarman said he was testifying for the ITU because he had become dissatisfied with working conditions on the Macy papers and wanted to work under union conditions. He said he had talked over his feeling with Walker and Harris and that the three of them had decided to seek union membership. He said, however, that they had not been guaranteed union cards for testifying.

On the first day of the hearings, Laurence Braun, 49, now an ITU member, described his 20 years as a strikebreaker, both as employe and employer. He said that at the age of 17 he answered an ad in a Boston newspaper and went to Albany where Herbert W. Flagg was recruiting strikebreaking printers for work on several struck newspapers there. He received $56 a week plus overtime and living expenses, he said.

After the Albany job, for which he received a $200 bonus, he remained with the Flagg organization, which was known as the "H.W. Flagg Open Shop Division of the American Newspaper Publishers Association," with offices in Philadelphia, Braun testified. He said he was one of "around 300 scabs" working for Flagg. He told of being "farmed out" to shops where there was no labor trouble while waiting for assignment to struck shops.

Braun said Flagg dropped out of business in 1938 or 1939 after passage of the Byrnes Act, which made it a Federal offense to transport workers across state lines to interfere with peaceful picketing by force or violence.

Braun himself then took over the business, he said, and ran it until 1947. He said he worked through members of the ANPA and regional associations, his last job being as "labor consultant" to the California Publishers Association in 1946 and 1947.

Leads on labor troubles in the industry were frequently obtained from George N. Dale of Chicago, chairman of the ANPA's special standing committee, the witness testified. He said he also met other officials of the ANPA in the course of his work, including Elisha Hanson, now counsel for the association.

Braun said at one point he joined forces with Bloor Schleppey, a lawyer, whose job was to negotiate a union contract for the employer . . . "or to make sure there was no contract negotiated." After Braun left the organization, Schleppey took over and—with Miss Klein—has been running it ever since.

Schleppey has appeared in several strike situations involving the Newspaper Guild, but his forte appears to have been supplying scabs to replace union printers. His scab work force recently appeared at ITU strikes in Worcester and Haverhill, Mass., as well as the strike at the Macy chain.

Union officials said they hoped to present evidence that the Macy chain had been preparing for the strike long before it started. They said they had proof that in the winter of 1956-57 Shirley Klein already was putting scab printers on the alert.

San Jose Guild Talks Open

(Continued from Page 1)

Meantime, the approximately 180 Guildsmen who are receiving benefits were channeling all their energies toward keeping their five-day-a-week newspaper, The Reporter, a going concern as long as the strike lasts.

With the addition of more boys to circulate the paper in residential areas, sales were increasing slowly but steadily. As the strike dragged on, it seemed possible that the large advertiser boycott might be weakening, and revenue from that source also was going up.

San Jose, Calif.—Guildsmen in San Jose, locked out of their jobs since February 14, had received $13,086 in contributions by April 4, according to Ruth Martin, local treasurer:

Previously acknowledged	$6,731.00
Sidney and Hilda Meenes (Los Angeles)	10.00
Stockton (2nd donation)	100.00
Indianapolis	15.00
Hammond (2nd)	10.00
Penn-Ohio-Indiana District Council	50.00
North Jersey	50.00
Youngstown	25.00
Chicago (2nd)	50.00
Madison (2nd)	10.00
Hammond (3rd)	10.00
Toronto (2nd)	50.00
Kingston	25.00
Cincinnati (2nd)	25.00
Baltimore	10.00
Ralph Magee (Baltimore)	5.00
Cleveland (2nd)	50.00
John Hutchinson	5.00
Grace McDonald (Calif. Farm Reporter)	10.00
Midwest District Council	100.00
New York (2nd)	200.00
Lynn	25.00
Bascom-Kaiser Democratic Club	12.00
Terre Haute	50.00
Gary	25.00
Ray Bach (Sacramento)	10.00
Wire Service (2nd)	100.00
SPONG (4th)	1,000.00
Greater Philadelphia	50.00
Bay City	25.00
Portland, Me.	25.00
Hammond (4th)	10.00
Sheboygan	25.00
Mercury-News Unity Committee	850.00
Boston (2nd)	50.00
SPONG (5th)	1,000.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	175.00
Massillon	10.00
Erie	25.00
Reno (2nd)	15.00
Twin Cities (2nd)	50.00
Milwaukee (2nd)	25.00
Portland, Ore. (2nd)	25.00
Hammond (5th)	10.00
Los Angeles (3rd)	100.00
Pittsburgh	50.00
Taylor Chambers	5.00
Pueblo (2nd)	25.00
Sacramento (2nd)	100.00
Oakland Typographical Union	10.00
Wire Service (3rd)	100.00
Anonymous	5.00
Plumber	5.00
Peoria (2nd)	25.00
San Antonio (2nd)	25.00
Houston	25.00
San Jose Reporter	135.00
Anonymous	10.00
Philadelphia (2nd)	50.00
Toronto (3rd)	50.00
Hazleton	10.00
Hudson County, N.J.	25.00
Seattle-Tacoma (2nd)	50.00
SPONG (6th)	1,000.00
Cleveland (3rd)	50.00
Wire Service (4th)	50.00
New England District Council	50.00
TOTAL	$13,080.00

Specialite: Joe Fazio, left, advertising salesman renowned in San Jose as an amateur chef, serves up one of the hot dishes he has been preparing for locked-out members of the San Jose Guild. The meals have been a high point for Guildsmen working on their interim newspaper, The Reporter.

Mnemonics In Detroit: The Detroit Guild thought it fitting that a doll named Silver should present the local's Silver Anniversary Page One Ball tickets to Gov. G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams. Miss Merle Silver here reminds the Governor that the date is April 11, in a string-tying rite. She is a student at Michigan State, and the daughter of a Detroit union official.

Guild Roster At New High

Total Guild membership for February 1 stood at a new all-time high mark of 30,777, exceeding by 86 the previous record of 30,691 set last June 1.

The February figure reflects the annual "clean-out" process in January, when the lists are cleared of names of those who have not paid dues during the preceding calendar year.

The new total, compiled from tabulations furnished by local treasurers, shows a gain of 614 over the same month of 1958, and a gain of 100 over the January, 1959, figure.

Contributing to the February mark were net gains of 213 in the New York Guild for January, and of 55 in the Washington Guild, for the same period. Both these locals had lost hundreds of wire service members a year ago when a separate local was chartered for this group of members, across the country.

Buffalo, Hampton Roads, Manchester, Reno, San Jose and Victoria showed new membership high levels for February 1. Utica and Youngstown held at high marks previously set, and the Akron Guild regained a previously held high total.

Muskegon

Muskegon, Mich. — Bruce D. McCrea succeeds John F. Bunda as president of the Muskegon Guild. Others taking office last month are: Vice president, Agnes Wilde; secretary, Nancy E. Klecka; treasurer, Joe Eyler (a re-election), and assistant treasurer, Barbara Strumoski.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N.Y.—Jean Dingle, Courier-Express reporter, has been re-elected to a second term as president of the Buffalo Guild. Alvin Popiel, Evening News reporter is returned to the vice presidency. New officers are Thomas Kelly, News reporter, as secretary, and Elliot Shapiro, Tonawanda News reporter, as treasurer.

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

Deadline May 1, 1959

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

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

- Nomination of candidates shall be by executive boards or representative assemblies of locals, and must be sent to the ANG Secretary-treasurer, postmarked no later than May 1, 1959.
- Entries must be in writing, not to exceed 1,500 words, containing a detailed outline of the achievements of the candidates during the year ending March 31, 1959. Evidence of past accomplishment may be considered insofar as it indicates developing leadership culminating in the year's activity.
- Eligible for the award shall be any officer or member or any group of officers and/or members, of any local of the ANG, whose achievements during the year are within the scope of the award. Candidates must be members in good standing at the time of their nomination.
- Not eligible are officers of the ANG, members of the ANG staff or paid officials or employes of locals.
- The award will be judged by Ray Girardin, C. Joseph Beauclerc and Chandler Forman, and will be announced at the 1959 ANG Convention in New York City June 22-26.

St. Louis Rejects Bid To Surrender

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company refused even to accept a federal conciliator's call to resume negotiations—unless the Guild would agree in advance to surrender.

There had been no negotiations for two weeks.

In its latest proposal, the Guild said it needed a list of employes management intended to lay off "to protect our members from injustice."

Even under the existing contract, which Newhouse says does not give him enough freedom, the work force has been cut from 400 employes to 292 in the four years since he became owner.

The Guild proposed immediate negotiations to solve problems arising from the projected changes —"and then reinstatement of the present contract provisions regarding discontinued work and economy dismissals."

This would give the company and its employes stability at least until the contract expires on December 31, 1959, the Guild said.

The company's demand is that the Guild sign a weakened contract which would give the company the right to say later whom and how many it intends to fire.

The Guild pointed out that the problem of operating changes was not at issue when the strike started. The company created the problem with the sale of the building and equipment.

On the still unresolved question of pensions, the Guild suggested a severance pay provision to protect retired employes against any possible discontinuance of payments while a soundly financed fund was being built up.

The company has offered some of the features of the P-D's Pulitzer Pension Plan but has not spelled out a sound method of security for pensions. The Guild proposed funding "at a rate equal to the funding of the Pulitzer Plan, so there will be no competitive advantage to either newspaper."

Meanwhile, the resolutions committee of the State Senate was considering a proposal which has management's stamp of approval, to investigate the strike and recommend possible laws to "prevent future strikes from tying up daily newspapers of general circulation."

The committee said Monday, April 13, is the earliest date it will be able to act on the measure.

Making no bones of its anti-Guild slant, the resolution says the Globe has been "silenced by a strike called and prolonged for no understandable reason."

It likens newspapers to public utilities and echoes another pet management line with the charge that the strike "threatens the very existence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

From the legislative standpoint, it appeared that the move could lead only one way—toward state seizure of struck newspapers.

While their fellow publishers around the state maintained a strange silence on this threat of state control, the Newhouse spokesmen for the Globe did not try to hide their satisfaction.

"I am in favor of the resolution," proclaimed Publisher Richard Amberg.

The Guild promptly branded the measure for what it was—a threat to freedom of the press and to labor's right to strike for decent working conditions.

The Globe strikers and their fellow Guildsmen at the Post-Dispatch signed petitions opposing the move in strong terms. Two chartered busloads of strikers went to the state capital at Jefferson City to attend a hearing on the resolution, Tuesday, April 7.

The petition by Globe employes was addressed to Senator Michael J. Kinney (Dem.), St. Louis, chairman of the resolutions committee. Copies went to each State Senator.

"We are sure that you are aware that the only way strikes and lockouts at newspapers could be prevented or terminated by the state would be by seizure, a step which should be abhorrent to every American citizen," the petition said.

"Ironically, this resolution is offered under the guise of concern lest there be 'a silenced press as a first step toward dictatorship and tyranny.' Moves against human freedom often are offered in just such strange guise.

"In all of history, no democracy ever has fallen because of the rights of free men and women to wage a strike, even against a newspaper. But, whenever democracies have fallen, two first steps always have been state control of the press and the destruction of the right of workers to strike.

"Both of these threats are contained in the resolution which your Resolutions Committee has before it."

Within 48 hours, 186 strikers had signed the petition. Few who were asked to read and sign it refused.

The Guild's stand was backed up by the AFL-CIO St. Louis Labor Council, representing 150,000 union members here.

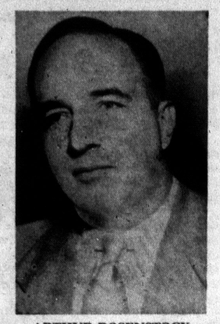
In a letter to committee members, Council President Joseph Clark urged defeat of the measure. He said management should "meet its responsibilities to its employes and to the community, and not attempt to seek to have the Senate of the State of Missouri intercede in its behalf."

The resolution in its present form was a hasty substitute for an earlier draft that referred to the Post-Dispatch and to "rumors" that the aim of the strike was to "force the consolidation" of the Globe and the P-D.

The first draft also contained vague references to "subversive" and "sinister" interests.

The next day, this version was reworded, deleting references to the Post-Dispatch. And the day after that, it was replaced with the current resolution.

"For some reason," said Senator C. R. Hawkins (Rep.), Brumley, co-sponsor with Kinney of the original resolution, "it appears that this matter is too hot to handle."



ARTHUR ROSENSTOCK
Candidate

Presidency Sought by Rosenstock

New York City — Arthur Rosenstock has been endorsed as a candidate for the ANG presidency by the Committee for Guild Unity, political arm of the New York Guild administration.

Rosenstock, a former president of the local and a vice president of ANG in 1956-57, had been mentioned in political discussions at the 1958 convention in San Jose as a possible candidate to succeed President Joseph F. Collis this year.

Rosenstock himself was noncommittal.

"Now for the first time," reports Frontpage, the New York Guild's official publication, "there is an answer—in the affirmative."

President Collis said his own position still may be summed up in the statement he made in talks to delegates at San Jose. At that time he said:

"It is my desire not to be a candidate next year for president of the American Newspaper Guild."

Rosenstock, who is supervisory librarian for the New York Post, is a charter member of the Guild, having joined in 1933. He has held virtually every office in his local, has represented it at 13 ANG conventions, and is currently chairman of its representative assembly.

Hazleton

Hazleton, Pa.—Jerry Gallagher is the new president of the Hazleton Guild, succeeding Charles Catherman. The local has re-elected Joseph Maggio as treasurer, and named Curtis Stewart as vice president, and Joseph Baker as secretary.

Labor Press Principals: Columbia University was host for the New York meeting of the Eastern Labor Press Council last month. Shown at a general meeting of the two-day gathering are, from left: Joseph P. Murphy, director of public relations for the New York State AFL-CIO; A. H. Raskin, New York Times; Arnold Beichman, Electrical World editor and council president; Irving Kristol, Reporter magazine staff; and Gordon H. Cole, editor of The Machinist.

—Photo by Harry Gregin, New York Guild

Charlotte News Sold To Knight

Charlotte, N. C.—The Knight Publishing Company, owner of the morning Observer and three other dailies, has bought the evening Charlotte News from the publishing company headed by Thomas L. Robinson.

Twenty members of the Charlotte Guild are affected by the transaction. They are in the editorial department of the News, and have been under contract since 1951.

Management offered a choice of receiving severance pay—severance for most would be ten or twelve weeks' pay—or resigning without severance and taking new employment with the Knight ownership.

Staff members were summoned to a meeting last Sunday afternoon, at which the sale was made known, and the appointment of Brodie S. Griffith as editor and general manager of the News was announced. Griffith has served as management negotiator with the Guild, which has been bargaining for a new contract replacing that which expired last November.

Griffith explained the choice open to the staff, and all decided to take the new jobs. The decision, Griffith said, had to be made immediately. As of Monday morning, all mechanical and business office operations were transferred to the Observer plant.

John S. Knight, head of the buying group, told the Sunday meeting that both papers will publish separately "and in hot competition."

The Knight interests last January sold the Chicago Daily News to Field Enterprises, Inc., owners of the Chicago Sun-Times, for a reported total in excess of $20 millions.

Purchase price of the Charlotte News was not disclosed. The transaction moves Charlotte into the growing list of American cities where a single ownership controls the daily newspapers.

In his announcement of the sale, Mr. Robinson said that while advertising and circulation gains for the past twelve years had been substantial, the entire costs of publishing have exceeded the gains, making the sale "necessary from an economic standpoint."

The Knight group will now comprise both Charlotte dailies, the Akron Beacon Journal, the Detroit Free Press and the Miami Herald.

Mrs. John H. Thompson Dies

Quincy, Mass.—Mrs. Evelyn Thompson, wife of John H. Thompson, regional vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, died at Baker Memorial Hospital last Friday, April 3, following surgery.

Mrs. Thompson was well known to hundreds of Guildsmen across the country through attendance, with her husband, at most Guild conventions of recent years.

A native of Sanford, Me., she had lived at Nashua, N.H., before coming to Quincy.

Funeral services and interment were at Nashua, with ANG President and Mrs. Joseph F. Collis representing the international officers of the Guild, and a large delegation from the Boston Guild local attending. Among the latter were Local President George P. Dwyer, Vice President Jack Broudy, John P. Cort, executive secretary; William H. Wells, acting executive secretary, and Mrs. Sylvia Weiss Glynn, office secretary.

Thompson is a past president of the Boston Guild local, and copy editor for the Boston Herald-Traveler.

Mrs. Thompson is survived by a son, Charles G. MacVane, of Nashua, two sisters, a brother and three grandchildren.

Telegrams of condolence and floral tributes went to Vice President Thompson from the Washington ANG headquarters, in the name of his fellow officers.

Thompson has been the unopposed choice of Region One—the New England and Middle Atlantic states—for his ANG vice presidency since 1953.

St. Louis Strike Donations

St. Louis, Mo.—Contributions by other Guild locals and individual donors to the St. Louis Guild's Globe-Democrat strike fund hit $5,833 last week:

Previously acknowledged	$2,185.00
Madison Guild	10.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Hammond Guild	25.00
Baltimore Guild	10.00
Kingston Guild	25.00
Terre Haute Guild	50.00
Toronto Guild	50.00
Cincinnati Guild	50.00
Chicago Guild	50.00
Gary Guild	25.00
Rochester Guild	50.00
Portland, Me., Guild	25.00
Philadelphia Guild	75.00
Lynn Guild	25.00
Los Angeles Guild	100.00
Detroit Guild	100.00
Bay City Guild	25.00
Denver Guild	25.00
Indianapolis Guild	25.00
Boston Guild	50.00
Wire Service Guild	150.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	300.00
Sheboygan Guild	25.00
Grand Rapids Guild	25.00
Pueblo Guild	25.00
Milwaukee Guild	25.00
Erie Guild	25.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	210.00
Massillon Guild	10.00
Philadelphia Guild	75.00
Pittsburgh Guild	50.00
New York Guild	250.00
Individual donors	348.50
Los Angeles	100.00
Toronto	75.00
Vancouver	50.00
Sacramento	50.00
San Francisco-Oakland	200.00
Rockford	50.00
Midwest District Council	100.00
San Antonio	25.00
Wire Service	150.00
Peoria	25.00
Portland, Ore.	25.00
Hudson County	50.00
Houston	25.00
Hazleton, Pa.	10.00
Youngstown	25.00
Cleveland	100.00
Philadelphia	75.00
Individual Contributions	100.00
TOTAL	$5,833.00

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Vol. XXVI—No. 8 April 10, 1959

Much Too True

All credit to the Typographical Union local in Westchester County, N.Y., for its spade work in unearthing the revolting facts regarding strike-breaking operations in that area.

On strike for more than a year against the Macy newspaper chain, the printers union decided to bring into the open what they had known, unofficially, for many years concerning the retention, through the American Newspaper Publishers Association, of a non-union labor-supply service conducted by one Bloor Schleppey, self-styled-gentleman farmer from Indiana.

The outgoing administration of former Gov. Averell Harriman lent a sympathetic hand, and a three-man hearing board comprising unimpeachably disinterested individuals was appointed, among the very last of the Harriman regime actions.

The printers assembled their witnesses, and three hearing sessions were conducted. They were public. The New York Times, alone among metropolitan dailies, not only staffed the sessions but printed the stories in adequate detail.

The current issue of Editor & Publisher ran twelve column-inches, in a factual condensation of what occurred. And the strike-paper being issued in Westchester County under the aegis of the printers union devoted columns to a full treatment of the material.

Thereupon the curtain was rung down hurriedly on the too-revealing drama of sordid truth.

Source of the order directing the three panel members, against their expressed sense of public obligation, to halt the hearings, traces without question to the new State Industrial Commissioner named in January by the incoming governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller. Beyond that point, silence but not mystification.

The commissioner expresses "amazement" at the charge of the hearing board that he had failed to cooperate.

The hearing board says that it had expected to encounter opposition from highly-placed powers in the newspaper industry, plainly inferring that ANPA "influence" is operating.

We think that whoever is responsible for the further suppression of the facts is guilty, at best, of a palpable error in judgment.

Crushing truth to earth doesn't solve the problem. Even the "paper curtain" which can be created by this country's press isn't effective, as the stern conscience of the New York Times has proved.

We think Governor Rockefeller owes it to the integrity of his administration to reverse his state commissioner. If such a course antagonizes the ANPA, so much the better for the "public image" which any office-holder must present of himself, whether or not he aspires to higher office.

As for the ANPA, that self-satisfied group meets in ten days for its annual convention.

It will be interesting to see whether its members realize that they too face a problem in public relations. It is perhaps too much to hope that they will take the direct route to solution—public decision to banish Schleppey and his crew to outer darkness.

Short of that, any action or inaction would leave the industry on which every Guildsman depends for his livelihood, and in which he has a substantial self-respecting interest, enshrouded in a foul-smelling miasma of distrust.

Price No Object

One might suppose that the cost of hiring strike-breakers—$300 to $400 a week apiece, say the witnesses in the Westchester hearings—would discourage publishers from the practice, its other unsavory characteristics aside.

But it's just possible that strike insurance (GR, March 27) might be an offsetting factor. Says the ANPA memorandum of claims not involving total suspension of the paper:

". . . the amount to be paid to an Insured for losses occurring after the seventh publishing day of the strike will be the actual losses sustained . . . each day . . ., consisting of (1) fixed charges, (2) expenses that cannot be eliminated during partial suspension, and (3) profits that the Insured is prevented from earning because of partial suspension . . .

"If a strike continues beyond seven publishing days, extra expenses incurred which can be shown to have reduced the insured losses, will be considered for reimbursement . . ."

An excellent authority on the subject would be W. L. Fanning, vice chairman of the ANPA insurance committee and general manager of the Macy Westchester chain, whose striking printers kicked off the now-suspended strike-breaking investigation.

"Anyone For Collective Bargaining?"

IT SEEMS TO US

San Jose Story Mis-Played, Opines St. Paul Guildsman

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: I believe that since our ANG and our Guild Reporter are inherently concerned with newspapering, we should concern ourselves with some basic rules of newspapering.

I refer to the March 13 San Jose strike story stating that "circulation executives of the Mercury-News were seen lurking around the Guild newspaper office." This dramatic treatment continues throughout the article and, as I see it, does nothing but add to the general hysteria.

This lurking business may or may not be true. But I would assume we should have the courtesy and basic reporting honesty to allow the Mercury-News at least a paragraph in rebuttal.

If the story as printed is factual, it is unfortunate. Its tone should make any honest Guildsman blush.

The writer of this article perhaps meant no wrong. Then here's for clearer writing in our Guild Reporter.

IRVIN M. LETOFSKY
Dispatch & Pioneer Press unit
Twin Cities Guild

Let Guildsman Letofsky be assured that the San Jose story, written on the spot by witnesses to the "lurking business," was completely factual.

If the account seemed on the cloak-and-dagger side, it was so because of the actions of the Mercury-News circulation director, who appeared, with some aides, at 4:30 a.m. to attempt to block distribution of the first issue of the Guild's new daily.

The direct testimony of the Guild witnesses was sufficient to move a San Jose judge to issue a restraining order against management, to prevent recurrence of the attempt. The injunction remains effective, in the absence of any "rebuttal" from Mercury-News management.—Ed.

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If Profit-making's Bad, What's The ANG After?

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: The sixth paragraph of the editorial headed "Strictly Business" in the March 27 issue reads:

"Business means profit-making as a primary motivation. This doesn't square with the ideal which sees the press as guardian of public liberty and general welfare, but it does square with the operations of, for example, the Newhouse group."

It seems to me that profit making as a motive squares with the ideals of the system of free enterprise which we as Americans enjoy.

Newhouse papers and staffers have received recognition in the form of coveted public service awards in several cities. In St. Louis, the Globe-Democrat has consistently championed the cause of public liberty and general welfare.

Just what, besides fair wages, just benefits and pleasant working conditions, is the ANG after?

ROBERT T. BRIGGS
Globe-Democrat unit
St. Louis Guild

The ANG is "after" a sensible recognition by Publisher Newhouse of human values, as opposed to his obsession with "profit-making as a **primary** motivation."

Specifically, in St. Louis, Newhouse has ignored human values in refusing to contract for a pension commitment equal to that granted by his competitor, the Post-Dispatch. This is not a matter of principle, solely a matter of profit-dollars.

In five years, Newhouse has cut his full-time employment rolls from 400 to 292 in St. Louis, again solely with profits in mind.

Not profits as such, but profits gained to the detriment of the employes who make them possible, are what the Guild has historically, and successfully, opposed. It is the clear-cut issue in the present St. Louis strike.—Ed.

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

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Westernmost Guild Local Appreciates Statehood Aid

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Editor: Please convey the sincerest appreciation of the Hawaii Newspaper Guild, Local 117, to all the locals of the American Newspaper Guild for the magnificent response given to our appeal for help in Hawaii's fight for statehood.

We have no doubts in our minds that the prompt response was most effective in clinching the victory for Hawaii.

One reminder, please. We are still 2,000 miles from the west coast, and another 2,500 from the eastern states. Our new status doesn't lessen the distances.

The point is that airmail should be used in all cases, particularly when locals are asking our help in an emergency. Regular mail loses from two to three weeks' time, and is embarrassing to us when promptness is needed.

Our deepest gratitude again.

THOMAS W. O. LUM
President Hawaii Guild

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
Philip Murray Building
1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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REPORTER-AT-BAY

Headlines As Complex As ABC

By JOHN BARRY
Assistant Editor

Looking over a recent issue of the Guild Reporter, fresh from the printer, we were struck by the prevalence of initials in the headlines. On facing pages there were heads containing the initials ANG, IEB, CBC, AP and P-D. Elsewhere in the paper were LA and AFL-CIO.

This was mildly disturbing. How many of our readers know at a glance what these initials mean? Is this a disease which particularly plagues labor papers? What can we do about it? Can we write heads that are just as informative without using initials at all?

A glance at the dailies revealed that they, too, are having troubles: ICBM, NATO, IC4A, and NCAA, to cite a few. Moreover, a sizable percentage of their readers is having trouble deciphering such headline initials.

In a study conducted by Adolph O. Goldsmith of the journalism faculty of Louisiana State University (Journalism Quarterly, Spring 1958), half the people interviewed did not know what the initials AFL-CIO stand for.

When the sample headlines were shown to journalism students, 50 percent failed to understand ICBM, 40 percent did not know the meaning of NAACP and 20 percent flunked on USSR. The only set of headline initials understood by all students was YM-YWCA.

Examining the Guild Reporter headlines again, we concluded that the initials could have been avoided in several of them, and we resolved to take greater pains to do so in the future. But problems remain. The copyreader sometimes is faced with the choice of using initials which will be incomprehensible to some readers or writing a "dead" head which will say nothing to any of them.

Best we can do, we concluded, is to publish from time to time a list of the more common initials and their meanings, as the New York Guild's Frontpage does, and try to avoid altogether the less common ones (see page 7).

Meanwhile, we're thankful for one thing: The Guild Reporter seldom has occasion to use a story about the International Association of Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers, Rubbers & Sawyers, Tile & Marble Setters Helpers & Terrazzo Helpers, AFL-CIO.

* * *

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce wants businessmen to play a more active part in politics. It wants this so much that it has prepared an "action course" and is offering a leadership manual at $12 and a set of pamphlets at $6.

The first customer, a frustrated Chamber official reported recently, was the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

* * *

"Several thousand traffic tickets were fixed here last year on the basis of diplomatic immunity," Bill Gold notes in his Washington Post & Times Herald Column.

"But not a single one was for anybody connected with the Canadian Embassy. Our Canadian friends choose to obey our laws, and to pay for their tickets on the rare occasions when they get any."

Wonder if the same holds true of U.S. diplomats in Ottawa.

Love For Man Begins Next Door

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN
National Labor Service
New York Guild

"It is easier to love humanity as a whole," remarks longshoreman-philosopher Eric Hoffer in The New York Times Magazine, "than to love one's neighbor."

As proof he cites a Russian landowner, Petrashevsky, who, some 100 years ago, came to this remarkable conclusion: "Finding nothing worthy of my attachment either among women or among men, I have vowed myself to the service of mankind."

Communist and other totalitarian states find it entirely natural to maintain they are dedicated to the "service of mankind," while viewing the love of one's neighbor as counter-revolutionary. Chinese Red leader Mao Tse-Tung, for example, warns that one of the worst sins any Red subject may commit is a failure to report the misdeeds of "acquaintances, relatives, schoolmates, friends, loved ones."

Personally, we'll take another definition of service to mankind—the one that suggests we treat the other fellow the way we'd like him to treat us.

Some months ago I mentioned Marion Wright's complaint that Americans insist on giving diseases foreign names—"Spanish Flu," "German Measles," "French Pox," etc. An interesting book, *Naming Day in Eden* by Noah Jacobs (Macmillan, 1958, $3.95), makes it clear that other nations share this habit of attributing distasteful things to foreign nations.

For instance, the Japanese phrase for foreigners means "stinking of foreign hair." What is called "the French Pox" in England is called "the English Pox" in France. In Czechoslovakia drinking too much is "to drink like a Dutchman," but in Holland it is "to drink like a Pole." In Hungary and Austria the cockroach is known as a "Swabian," in Poland as a "Prussian," and in Germany as a "Frenchman."

"Each nation," reports Jacobs, "associates a host of miscellaneous vulgarities, vices, diseases and disagreeable traits with foreign countries." Looks like all nations have to get rid of name-calling before we can make universal brotherhood the order of the day.

Two 'Codes' Are Poles Apart On Ethics

By CLAIR M. COOKE
Executive Director,
Religion and Labor Foundation

Before me are two pamphlets, both in black ink on green stock. One is labeled, "AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices," a document of some 14,000 words and 48 pages long. The second has a more sweeping title, "Moral and Ethical Standards in Labor and Management." The publicity attending its release last year created the impression that this NAM document was the answer to labor, a code of ethics for business, in effect proclaiming to unions, "You're not the only ones; management too has a code of moral and ethical standards." What is that code?

In the first place, it is not a code but a statement of beliefs. Seven short general statements are followed by sixteen more beliefs "in the field of employer-employe relations." The whole thing is less than eight hundred words long, and in no sense is it comparable to labor's code. In fact, it scarcely touches business ethics, makes nothing binding in any way upon members. But it devotes a considerable attention to telling **labor** how to act!

To be specific, "right to work" is there; employes should be free "to join or not to join a labor organization" and to "maintain or discontinue" membership. Collective bargaining should be conducted "between the employer involved and the voluntarily chosen local representatives of his employes." The wording is significant—they are representatives not of "their union" but of "his employes," while "local" would exclude international representatives from the bargaining table.

The NAM is against "mass picketing and all forms of coercion." All employes "should perform a fair and complete day's work," says the statement, "for a fair and adequate pay." There is no indication how one judges these items, so often at the heart of labor disputes.

Still more remarkable, the last quarter of the brief 1,100-word text attempts in 299 words to summarize the 10,000 words of the six AFL-CIO codes. To include this material seems itself subtly unethical—it was surely without consultation with labor people. The manner of summary seems preachment in platitudes for rudimentary honesty, and of course there is no reference to labor's mainstream of faithful leadership, democracy, and soundness. Typical is this: "Union officials should be elected honestly."

But then comes the amazing last lines: "No codes have been adopted as yet by the AFL-CIO which deal with the obligation of a union to society, to employers, to the economy of the nation, or to the individuals who constitute its membership. As time goes on it is to be hoped such codes will be developed." If the six labor codes do not "deal with the obligation of a union to society," what **do** they do? And this was not the place to discuss employers or national economy—that is done by labor constantly in publications, resolutions, even TV and movies.

But with this parting shot the National Association of Manufacturers concludes its credo—which it would be fraudulent to call an ethical "code." Let no one confuse the two green-covered pamphlets; they are poles apart.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS of Congress there was not a single roll call in the House that revealed, even in a tentative way, the emerging viewpoints on domestic affairs of the substantial number of freshman Democrats furnishing the enlarged party majority. There were, however, some roll calls in the Senate that gave information about three groups—the freshman Democrats, the freshman Republicans, and the liberal or "middle-road" Republican veterans.

SHELTON

The three freshman Republicans—Senators Keating (N.Y.), Scott (Pa.), and Prouty (Vt.)—all voted for an amendment to the Douglas-Cooper area redevelopment bill to cut the proposed spending from $390 million to $200 million. They then voted against the bill on final passage.

The middle-road GOP veterans performed oddly in contrast to their record in 1958, when a comparable bill swept through the Senate with support from 17 Republican senators. This year it got only four votes—from Senators Cooper (Ky.), Smith (Me.), Langer (N.D.), and Beall (Md.).

Of the other 13, six were defeated for re-election. But seven of the GOP holdovers switched; these included not only Senator Dirksen (Ill.), the floor leader, but also the middle-roaders and liberals—Senators Aiken (Vt.), Javits (N.Y.), Case (N.J.), Allott (Colo.), Morton (Ky.), and Young (N.D.).

* * *

ONE EXPLANATION, FROM THE GOP LIBERALS, is that the bill was changed in committee in ways not to their liking. Democratic advocates say, indignantly, that the amendments were accepted to make the bill less "objectionable" to the White House. The final result was that the bill, lacking freshman and middle-road Republican support, got a smaller majority than in 1957 and in 1956. Carried only 49 to 46, it has no chance, barring a shift in sentiment, of passage over a veto.

The freshman and middle-road Republicans also divided curiously on the roll calls on extending temporary unemployment compensation. The White House wanted extension only for applicants filing claims before April 1.

On one amendment, by Senator McNamara (Mich.), to extend the TUC program in toto until July 1, 1960, all three freshman Republicans and all liberal and middle-road Republicans except Mrs. Smith of Maine voted Nay.

There are 15 freshman Democrats in the Senate, most of whom won their seats in what the Republican National Committee now acknowledges was a public uprising against the recession and its resulting unemployment.

* * *

THE ONLY FRESHMAN DEMOCRAT who voted for the depressed areas amendment that would have cut the authorized expenditure to $200 million was Senator Moss (Utah). The only other Democrats who voted for the amendment were Senators Lausche (Ohio), a notorious lone wolf, and Thurmond (S.C.), who in 1948 was Dixiecrat candidate for President against Harry S. Truman.

Moss was one of only two Democrats—Lausche was the other—voting in favor of an amendment that in the guise of tightening provisions against aid to "runaway" industry would undoubtedly have defeated the entire bill. On final passage, he joined his 14 freshman colleagues in voting for the measure.

On the McCarthy amendment to extend temporary unemployment compensation until July 1, 1960, 13 of the freshman Democrats voted in favor and 2 were opposed—Senators Moss and Cannon (Nev.). The Democrats as a party split badly on this issue—37 voting in favor and 20 against. The Democratic opponents included primarily the southern and western Old Guard. The 13 freshmen in favor of the amendment joined the veteran liberals to provide the balance of party power—but not enough strength to swing the Senate.

* * *

TWO CONCLUSIONS can be drawn. The shrunken Republican ranks despite early talk of a liberal revolt seem freshly responsive to White House demands and the discipline of the new GOP floor leader, Senator Dirksen.

The 15 Democratic freshmen have voted overwhelmingly to move ahead on programs that have been stalled for years by President Eisenhower, by the Republican Old Guard and by conservative Democratic opposition. But no situation has yet been created legislatively in which their votes can furnish the balance of power.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—IN NEW YORK CITY, The American Guild of Variety Artists, AFL-CIO, spotlighted the sad state to which live entertainment has fallen by pointing out that Professor Hubert's Flea Circus is now able to advertise that it is "The Only Vaudeville Show Left On 42nd Street With Live Performers."

—IN TEHRAN, IRAN, the Ministry of Agriculture became the first federal agency in any country to ban pretty girls as employes. Union leaders were stunned when the Ministry turned down a girl who made the highest score among 100 applicants for a typing job. It was then that the union leaders learned that the Ministry had adopted a policy of rejecting beautiful girls. Why? Said a Ministry official, "They spend too much time on their makeup and disrupt office routine."

—IN LINCOLN, R. I., the first strike of race-horse jockeys in New England history occurred in mid-March as the riders at Lincoln Downs, after two races, refused to mount their horses for the remaining eight events. The strikers claimed that underneath a film of water the track was frozen solid, making it dangerous for man and hay-burner alike. Representatives of the Jockeys' Guild said the riders voted three different times and each time unanimously not to take the nags around the oval, not even with ice skates. Ironically the strike's result of reducing the card to two races proved highly profitable for quite a few improvers-of-the-breed. They collected $50.80 on the daily double.

—IN NEW YORK CITY, Vice-President H. D. Lisk, of the Textile Workers Union of America AFL-CIO, passed on a piece of advice to other union officials and organizers: "Never underestimate the ingenuity of kids." Lisk attained this wisdom after a slightly unsettling experience with two youngsters whom he recruited to help distribute leaflets at a Southern mill where the union was campaigning for a wage hike. Lisk had to leave the tykes for a few moments and, when he returned, discovered that they had disappeared. Just as he was about to give them up for lost, they came running out of the mill with a supervisor in hot pursuit. Their explanation: it was too cold to hand out leaflets at the plant gate so they had simply gone inside and distributed the leaflets to the workers at their machines!

—IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., the vice-president of a local union of metal fabricating workers accused his wife of losing a special lapel button that had been given to him for 25 years service to the labor movement. Bitterly he complained, "You sent the suit to the dry-cleaners without removing my pin. You could spend at least as much time on that as you did taking our cat to the veterinarian for its stomach ache." The wife glared back, "It happens that the x-rays of our cat's stomach show that's where your union pin is." It took a $50 veterinarian's fee to get both the pin and the cat back.

—IN BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, the title of most colorful union in the British Trades Union Congress was claimed by the relatively small Civil Service Union. Said the Labour Party paper, the Daily Herald, "Among its 20,000 members it numbers the Queen's Personal Maid, restorers of mummies in museums, Beefeaters at the Tower of London, glass-eye fitters, tournament starters at golf courses in the Royal Parks, coast-guards, a whole army of scrubwomen from government offices, and managers of government-owned saloons."

3 Guild Members Win Polk Awards

New York City—Three New York Guild members were among the winners of the George Polk Memorial Awards for distinguished work in journalism in 1958. The awards were announced last month by Long Island University, which sponsors them annually in memory of a Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent slain in Greece while trying to reach a rebel general for an interview.

The Guild members cited are:

Walter Sullivan, New York Times, a special award "for his meaningful interpretation for the public of the complex scientific objectives and achievements of the International Geophysical Year."

William Haddad, Post, local reporting, "for a hard-hitting series of articles on slum conditions in New York and the exposure of corruption in the New York City Buildings Department."

Marya Mannes, The Reporter, magazine reporting, "for consistently penetrating critical comment on television and radio policies and programs."

Detroit Guild Joins New Union Council

Detroit, Mich.—More than 25 local unions holding contracts with this city's three newspapers have formed the Detroit Council of Newspaper, Broadcasting and Associated Industries Unions. The Detroit Guild voted solidly to affiliate, and had a part in the preliminary organization work.

The locals have a total membership in Detroit of more than 4,000 union adherents. The new council hopes to meet on more nearly equal terms the solidarity of Detroit publishers.

Its constitutional purposes are set forth as being "to promote closer relationship among the unions, to create and maintain a more wholesome regard on the part of employers and others for the rights of the several unions."

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Snap, Crackle Or Snooze

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

Seems to me the breakfast cereal corporations are losing their grip on reality. Here they are, forking over millions of dollars a year to advertising agencies and psychologists who are supposed to tell them what I, the average housewife and mother, expect to gain from my morning Krackles.

Something must be terribly wrong with their consumer research technique—Communist infiltration, maybe, or mice in the IBM machines—because, from where I sit, they are way off the track.

The breakfast food advertisements are forever yapping about how much energy their products generate in growing youngsters. They are apparently under the impression that most parents are worried over their children's listlessness and will, therefore, hasten to stuff them with foods which will revitalize them with four-stage rocket energy.

The plain truth is that the last thing we parents desire is more energetic children. Children already have too much energy. That's the trouble with them. They are always darting around and yelling and breaking things and jumping up and down. The atmosphere around the average American household is one of mass hysteria. The thought of further souping-up our offspring by dosing them with four-stage rocket energy not only seems unappealing; it sounds downright dangerous.

Our children, in their natural states of energy, drive us half out of our minds. It isn't as though children ever did anything constructive with their energy, such as cleaning out the basement or straightening their drawers or putting up peach preserves. All they do is giggle and scream and slam doors and charge upstairs three steps at a time. No thanks, we don't want them any more energetic. We can hardly get them to go to bed as it is.

What we parents really want is a little peace and quiet. How about a cereal product with a tranquilizing effect? Four-stage drowzy listlessness maybe? Or that all-day tired feeling? Now there's a product that I, for one, would rush right out to buy at my friendly neighborhood supermarket, and force-feed to my children.

Another sales approach that doesn't enchant me is this propaganda about building strong bodies twelve ways. This may be appealing to fathers who are grooming their sons for first string at Notre Dame. But I happen to have produced three daughters, and I'd like them to grow up pretty and feminine enough to get a decent whirl at a junior prom. All this jazz about strong bodies gives me pause. I don't want to develop my daughters into a trio of lady wrestlers.

And one more thing. Speaking of noise, we have quite a lot of it with the baby banging her spoon against her high chair, and me yapping at the children to drink their orange juice and them yelling that they're going to be late to school and my husband barking that he can't stand all this racket. It honestly isn't necessary that our breakfast cereal add to the commotion by going snap, crackle and pop!

Auto Insurance Industry Chaotic; States Hamper Savings

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

In the past year, 28 states have increased auto-insurance rates, typically 15 percent, in some cases for the ninth time in the last 12 years. Increases are under consideration in other states. In general, the cost of insuring a car has jumped 72 percent in the past ten years compared to a 31 percent increase in the price of cars themselves and an average rise for all goods and services of 24 percent. In many metropolitan areas, owners now pay $100-$200 a year for insurance and families with young drivers as much as $400 in the largest cities.

Yet even with these steep rates it has become difficult for car owners in some large cities to get auto insurance at all. Insurors have clamped down in New York, for example, to the extent that often drivers who have had a minor accident even if not their fault, or even a traffic violation, must go into the "assigned-risk" pool. In that event, they often pay 35 percent more than even the high standard rates. In effect, the insurance companies are on strike.

In many cases, car owners are being pressured into buying other types, such as household fire insurance, to get auto insurance.

In New York and Massachusetts, where further boosts were denied in recent years by the state insurance departments, the companies went to court to compel increases. In New York, after the previous administration of Governor Harriman had denied a requested rate increase as excessive and premature, auto insurance even became a political issue. Agents formed an "Insurance Agents for Rockefeller" committee to help defeat Harriman for re-election.

In general, insurance companies blame the present chaos in metropolitan areas on the increase in accidents, high jury awards, high repair costs, increased hospitalization costs and steep attorney and doctor fees.

For example, it costs $100 and up to replace a shattered windshield in a modern car. One authority points out that it cost only $10 to replace a smashed fender on a 1949 car. But a fender replacement on a modern car requires a whole new quarter panel for about $160.

Some of these arguments are true, but not the claim that increased accidents are a major cause. There were ten million accidents in 1957 compared to eight million in '39. But the number of cars has more than doubled—from 30 million in '39 to 66 million in '57. Thus there now actually are fewer accidents per car.

Two reasons for the climbing rates and the difficulty many motorists have in getting insurance at all are not publicized by the companies. One is the big cut of the insurance dollar they demand for selling and administration expenses and profit. They want 40-50 cents of every premium dollar for themselves, and expect to pay out in claims only 50-60 cents. Even in claiming a loss in New York State recently, the stock companies actually paid out only 70 cents of every dollar they took in. Many mutual insurance companies manage to stay in the black on similar ratios without crying loss.

Also, while the insurance companies complain about high repair costs, they themselves have contributed by condoning exaggerated claims. Automotive writer Joseph Ingraham reports that an estimated 25-40 percent of all repair bills paid by insurance companies consists of bribes, secret commissions and padded charges. It was profitable for the insurance industry to condone exaggerated claims as long as they could charge another dollar in premiums for every 50 cents more they paid out.

Furthermore, the losses the insurance companies claim in support of rate increases are in part only "underwriting losses" and do not include their investment profits from their reserves.

At the same time, the insurance industry, especially the stock companies and agents' associations and some state insurance departments, are hampering efforts to introduce economy methods which would keep down insurance costs. One of the most promising is group auto insurance, in which labor unions are pioneering. Group purchases of life and hospitalization insurance have cut costs enormously. Some Blue Cross plans operate on less than ten cents of the premium dollar compared to the 40-50 cents the auto insurors demand.

But efforts to secure group auto-insurance by unions at Sperry Rand on Long Island in New York State have been hindered so far by a rule of the State Insurance Department that insurors can't give a reduction except when vehicles have common ownership, as in the case of fleets.

Similarly, the Oregon Insurance Department refused permission for a group plan worked out by the State Labor Council and Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. It did permit a modified plan, now operating and offering union members there savings of 5 to 30 percent from standard rates.

North Carolina actually has attempted to stifle price competition by banning deviations from standard rates, so that insurors can give rebates but initially must charge the same rate as all other companies. In Kentucky, agents' associations have been seeking a similar ban on rate deviations.

One of the most shocking attempts to stop competition occurred in New York. The state assembly passed a bill aimed directly at Allstate Insurance Co., a leading rate-cutter and a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck. It would have banned mail-order companies or department stores, like Sears, from selling auto insurance. The bill was killed by the state senate.

Until group insurance is available or the states themselves provide auto insurance as does the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada, we advise:

► Concentrating on liability insurance rather than collision coverage, since a liability suit is your greater danger, and non-reimbursed damage to your own car collision is tax deductible anyway.

► Shopping for lowest rates in your area and your particular classification among mutuals and other rate-cutters who give savings to drivers with good safety records, such as Factory Mutual of Providence, R. I., Government Employees Insurance Co., State Farm, Nationwide, Allstate, Safeco, Lumbermen's and its affiliated companies, or your local auto club.

► Making sure you get proper classification and a reasonable rate if you buy through a car dealer or finance company.

► Driving with great care and avoiding small nuisance claims or exaggerated claims, since it's getting costlier and harder to get insurance at all.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

'Gross Neglect' Is Defined In Severance Pay Award

Twin Cities, Minn.—An arbitrator wrote two very useful definitions in an award handed down here recently in a Guild severance pay case. Stanley Kinyon, assistant dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, granted a full severance pay award of $3,325 to a dismissed Minneapolis Star and Tribune photographer.

The photographer was dismissed for "gross neglect of duty," a qualification which, if sustained by the arbitrator, would have denied severance.

The company had charged the photographer with missing assignments, getting pictures identified wrongly, insubordination, being late to assignments and discourteous to persons he was photographing, and refusal to go on an assignment. The photographer had been on the paper for eleven years. The Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities did not contest his dismissal.

Gross neglect of duty, said Kinyon, means the maximum or biggest dereliction from duty. It seems to me, he wrote, that what the parties had in mind in the case of dismissal pay was that it was to be denied only in the instances where the cause for dismissal was a big, major, inexcusable and unjustified deviation from the employe's ordinary pattern of duties, not the marginal or debatable case.

If this was not what the parties intended, he continued, it seems to me they would not have used as strong an adjective as "gross," whatever difficulty there may be in defining the precise degree of strongness it denotes.

"Although the question is a fairly close one, I am not persuaded that the actions of the photographer were such as to be properly characterized as gross."

The arbitrator also had this to say about severance pay: "It is one of the economic 'fringe benefits,' somewhat similar to sick leave and retirement pay, that is usually bargained for and obtained in lieu of higher wages to provide a degree of economic security to the employe. It seems clearly to be an earned benefit covering specified contingencies and not merely a gift or gratuity."

What They Mean

Initials sometimes used in the Guild Reporter, and what they stand for:

ANG — The American Newspaper Guild.

IEB—The International Executive Board of the Guild.

POI — Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council of the Guild.

SFONG — The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

LANG — The Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

AFL-CIO—The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

COPE—The Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO.

CLC — The Canadian Labour Congress.

IFJ — The International Federation of Journalists.

ITU—The International Typographical Union.

NLRB — The National Labor Relations Board.

E&P — Editor & Publisher, weekly trade publication of the newspaper industry.

ROP—Run-of-paper (usually in reference to the positioning of advertising).

GR—The Guild Reporter.

New UPI Contract Follows $7 Pattern Over 2 Years

New York City—A new two-year contract between the Wire Service Guild and United Press International contains wage increases based on the $7 package negotiated by the New York Guild and awarded to Associated Press employes by an arbitrator. General increases will be $2 to $4.50 effective last March 16 and $1.75 to $3.15 effective next March 16.

Top minimums for newsmen and photographers go to $154.50 a week this year and $157.65 next in the highest rated bureaus. Bureaus in Omaha, Neb., and Charleston, W. Va., were upgraded to the second group, with new top minimums of $142.50.

Other wage adjustments were made to correct inequities in some classifications.

In addition, in the second year of the contract, management's contribution to the pension fund is increased by 25 cents to $2.25 per week per employe.

The mileage rate, which was 10 cents per mile for the first 100 miles and 8 cents per mile thereafter, is now 10 cents for the first 100, 9 cents for the next 400, then 8 cents.

Among other improvements are a guarantee of accrued vacation on termination of employment and premium pay for work after 7 p.m. on New Year's Eve.

Negotiating for the Guild were Administrator Ray Mann, UPI National Committee Chairman James Donovan of Washington and Committeemen George Muldowney, New York, and Gene Meakins, Denver.

S. Leon Trone

York, Pa.—The York Newspaper Guild has voted to name its annual contest for high school students in honor of S. Leon Trone, local president, whose death occurred last month after a brief hospitalization for cancer. Trone was 36 years old. He had been with the York Dispatch for nine years, and in January was named Guild local president.

Guild members paid tribute to his services and character in resolutions adopted at the same meeting which saw the essay contest, now in its second year, named in Trone's honor. Last year's contest had 90 entrants, with cash awards to three winners. The York County Labor Council also adopted resolutions commemorating Trone.

Donald R. Kohr has been named local president, and Marty Goldman becomes vice president succeeding Kohr.

ROP Color Use Up Despite Overall Drop In '58 Linage

Total run-of-paper color advertising rose sharply in 1958 to a new high of 122,621,232 lines. This represented a gain of 8,259,192 lines, or 7.2 percent, over the 1957 total.

The figures were compiled by Media Records, Inc., for Editor & Publisher's annual ROP color issue.

The rise in the use of color contrasts with a decline of 5.1 percent in total linage of all kinds last year, as measured by Media Records in 52 cities.

Despite the rapid gains posted in recent years by ROP color, it still represents but a small portion—less than 2.5 percent—of total linage for the industry. Some individual papers, however, print as much as 5 to 10 percent of their linage in color at substantial premiums over the rate for black and white. The Washington Post & Times Herald, for example, charges a premium of $600 in addition to its regular rate for an ad in three colors and black, minimum size 1,500 lines.

The increase in color linage was attributed by E&P to stronger selling efforts and a rise in the number of newspapers offering color facilities. Full-page ads in one color plus black now are accepted by 931 papers, two colors by 544 and three colors by 448. Papers taking 1,000-line units in one, two and three colors now number 903, 436 and 308 respectively, E&P reported.

Although total newspaper circulation declined by 387,134 in 1958, circulation in which ROP color was available rose by 1,686,322.

Of the total circulation of 57,418,311 a day, 77.4 percent was available in color. In 1957, the percentage was 73.9.

* * *

Newspaper revenue from advertising will show a decline of about five percent for 1958 when all the figures are in, Printers' Ink predicts.

Estimates prepared for the trade magazine by the Research Division of McCann-Erickson, Inc., and based for the most part on data for the first nine months, set total newspaper advertising revenue for last year at $3,120,000,000 against the 1957 total of $3,283,000,000.

This would mean a decline in the share of the advertising dollar which goes to the newspaper industry, still the biggest single ad medium, to 30.6 percent. It was 31.8 percent in 1957.

Only media to show gains during the year were the two biggest competitors of newspapers—television, up 6.8 percent, and direct mail, up 6.1 percent.

Advertising dollar volume for all media in 1958 will show a 1.1 percent decline from the previous year to about $10.2 billion, according to the preliminary estimate.

In the light of these figures, Printers' Ink says its earlier prediction that 1959 ad volume will rise about four percent to $10.6 billion now seems much surer.

* * *

The newspaper industry can expect a higher price tag on newsprint within the foreseeable future, Sir Eric Bowater said last month. The head of the Bowater pulp and paper empire said rising costs make the increase necessary.

He would not discuss when the price rise will come or how much it will be. His last such prediction, late in 1956, was followed by a general price increase for newsprint in March 1957.

Base price for newsprint now is $135 a ton, at New York.

$4 And $3 Wage Package Result Of AP Arbitration

New York City — General wage increases of $2 to $4.50 this year and $1.75 to $3.15 next are embodied in the Wire Service Guild's new two-year contract with the Associated Press.

First step in the wage increase package is effective as of last January 1. It sends the top contract minimum for reporters and photographers to $154.50 a week. Next year the minimum will go to $157.65. The weekly guarantee for outside salesmen is raised to $70, up $10.

The pay hikes represent an apportionment by salary range of an advisory arbitration award of $4 and $3 over the two-year period. The award was handed down by Sidney A. Wolff, impartial chairman, and signed by management members of the arbitration board. Guild representatives refused to sign the award, insisting the evidence warranted a one-year contract with more money.

Despite their refusal to sign, Local President Leonard Milliman and Administrative Officer Ray Mann recommended its acceptance by the membership on the ground that there was no satisfactory alternative. The third Guildsman on the panel, Bernie Brown of AP New York, dissented.

Also included in the package was an additional 30 cents a trick in overnight differential.

Other gains include an increase in the basic mileage rate for those not on fixed allowance. The rate remains at 10 cents a mile for the first 125 miles but goes from 8 cents to 9 cents thereafter. Daily guarantee is raised to $3, an increase of 50 cents.

The severance pay ceiling now is 57 weeks, an increase of three, and improvements were also written in clauses covering leaves of absence, job security, grievance procedure, and information.

All of the non-money items were negotiated prior to the wage arbitration.

Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii — Thomas W. O. Lum has been named to another term as president of the Hawaii Guild. Other 1959 officers are: Vice president, Samuel Freer; secretary, Frederick K. Lee, and treasurer, Kenneth Quon.

Steward System: **Contract enforcement for the Vancouver Guild is the primary responsibility of its stewards, nineteen of whom have formed a council which meets regularly for discussion and reports. At a recent session were, standing, from the left, Earl Wright, Local President Dan Illingworth, Rod McDonald, Bill McLeman, Bill Legg, Chairman Tom Butler, Jack McKim, Al Sawchuk and Chris Crombie, local executive secretary. Seated are Allison Gentleman, Ed Jones, and June Burns, council secretary.**

'It Took The Guild' To Better Our Lot

Newspapermen aren't what they used to be, thanks to the American Newspaper Guild, which has succeeded in making reporting a "profession" through achievement of economic security.

That essentially is what Judith Crist, New York Guild member and reporter for the Herald Tribune, concludes in a story she wrote for the Columbia University Forum, appearing in the Winter 1959 issue.

Miss Crist, a 1945 graduate of Columbia's school of journalism, calls herself a relatively new member of the "bourgeoisie" of her own city room, comprising "clean-shirted, barbered, shaven and sober commuters."

She contrasts them with Ben Hecht's recollection of Chicago journalism in the 1920's:

"We were a newspaper tribe of assorted drunkards, poets, burglars, philosophers and boastful ragamuffins . . . supermen with soiled collars and holes in our pants . . . but on the whole . . . a somewhat pathetic crew of paupers and ignoramuses" glorying in a fourteen-hour work day.

The present-day reporter is less romantic, Miss Crist agrees, "but only if romance is the stuff of economic insecurity and the personal, professional and ethical carelessness bred by such insecurity."

The basic change is an economic one. "In the past he held his job from day to day, by the quality of his daily product as proof of his worth, and by the whim of his employer," says Miss Crist. "Competition for his job was keen . . . and the law of labor supply rather than the cost of living kept salaries at a subsistence level."

Today her typical colleague is "married, has 2.1 children, in all likelihood a mortgage, and a college degree of which he is not ashamed. In fact, we have reached the point where some will speak voluntarily of school of journalism degrees, once considered the very credentials of the mama's boy or the publisher's pet."

Quotations from the Judith Crist article, "Gentlemen and Scholars of the Press," are reprinted here by permission of the Columbia University Forum, quarterly in which the full article appeared.—Ed.

Today's reporter "pays for his security with skill and responsibility. Because he has tenure he can weigh values beyond the eut-throat competitive scoop of the moment; because he has a future he can devote himself to the refinement of his craft, to specialization and expertise, so that not only does his value to his employer increase, but also his own opportunities for advancement broaden."

Miss Crist holds that news writers are not "inspired creative artists. Theirs is a skill, partly instinctive and partly acquired, in the gathering and transmission of facts," not hampered by set hours or minimum wages, and with merit raises still available to the superior individual.

"It took a union," she says, "to make a profession out of newspaper reporting, simply because the union achieved the economic security that frees a man to work in a truly professional manner in any field."

The fun has not gone, however.

"If anything, the company is better, the wit more sophisticated, the joking less juvenile, the iconoclasm more judicious and the occasional bender all the better for its occasion.

"And something has been added, a sense of service beyond one's self and a consciousness of craft; in short, professional pride.

"Hildy Johnson never had it so good."

Win Guild Awards: 'Sidney Benjamin, president, and Miss Joan Haggerty, awards chairman (center) present Middle Atlantic District Council awards at Allentown. Recipients, from the left, are Richard Cowen, Allentown Morning Call, best feature series; Roberta Bailey, Greater Philadelphia, service to the Guild; Robert M. Golden, acting for Philip H. Storch, winner of the community service award, Allentown Morning Call; and Arthur W. Geiselman, Jr., York Gazette & Daily, best feature series. Cowen and Geiselman tied for first place in the feature entries. Absent winners were J. Harold Brislin, Scrantonian-Tribune, best news series, and Phillips Butler, Scranton Times, best photograph.

Middle Atlantic Council Votes Strike Aid, Presents Awards

Allentown, Pa.—Contributions totaling $595 were made to Guildsmen in four strike situations when the Middle Atlantic District Council met in Allentown March 7 and 8, as guests of the Lehigh Valley local.

Following a resume of the strike developments by William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, contributions were voted unanimously as follows: St. Louis, $210; San Jose, $175; Columbus, $175; and Montreal, $35.

Awards in the Council's annual Better Writing and Photography competition were announced by Joan Haggerty of the North Jersey local, chairman, to the following winners:

Best news story or series, J. Harold Brislin, Scrantonian-Tribune, Scranton; best feature stories, Arthur Geiselman Jr., York Gazette and Daily, and Richard Cowan, Allentown Call-Chronicle; best news photos, Phillips Butler, Scranton Times.

A service-to-the-Guild award went to Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia Inquirer, and one for service to the community to Philip H. Storch, Allentown Call-Chronicle.

Sid Benjamin, Scranton Times, was reelected president and Miss Bailey treasurer. Robert Golden, Allentown Call-Chronicle, was named vice president and Harry Demarsky, Plainfield Courier-News, secretary.

A report by Golden, chairman of the initial Intercollegiate Competition sponsored by the Council, showed encouraging response by college and university publications in the Council area. President Benjamin named Daniel McLaughlin, Elizabeth Journal, as an additional member of the committee.

Lockout Donations Listed By Columbus

Columbus, Ohio—Financial aid to the Columbus Guild while its members were locked out during a strike by the Pressmen's union, now settled, reached a total of $1,695.

The contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$ 575
Toronto Guild	50
Baltimore Guild	10
Ralph Mace, Baltimore	5
Milwaukee Guild	50
Madison Guild	10
Ed Allen, ANG staff	25
Cleveland Guild	100
Cincinnati Guild	100
Stockton Guild	25
Chicago Guild (second)	50
Hammond Guild	20
Terre Haute Guild	50
Rochester Guild	50
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50
Philadelphia Guild	50
New York Guild	250
Albany Guild	100
Denver Guild	25
POI District Council	100
Total	$1,695

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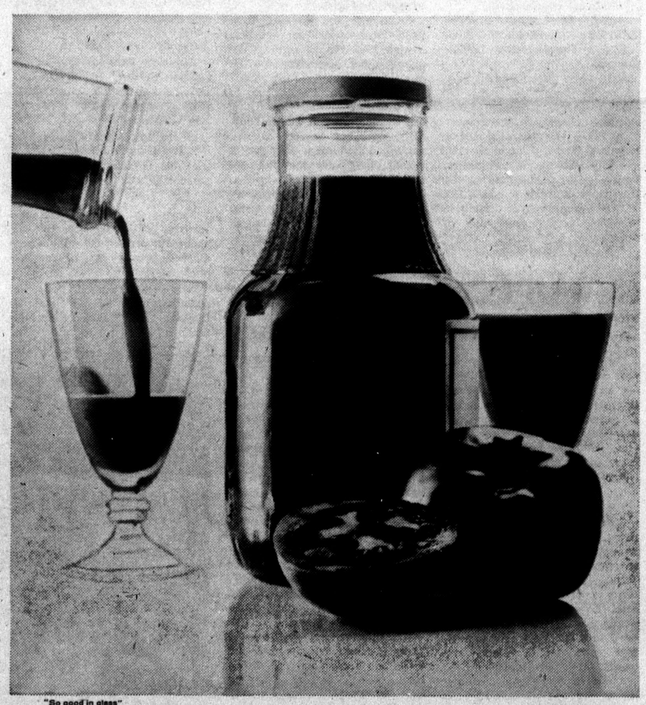

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