

Agreement Reached In St. Louis Globe Strike

Guild Slates Vote By Unit On New Pact

BULLETIN—The St. Louis Guild and the Globe-Democrat reached agreement on all items of dispute, Tuesday night, May 19. The proposed settlement includes a pension plan identical in benefits to that at the Post-Dispatch and a 3.3 percent wage increase negotiated before the strike. The Guild retains all previous safeguards on job security, although the means of securing them have been changed.

Terms of the agreement will be recommended to the unit, Friday night, May 22, and later to the local executive board and the ANG. Picketing will continue until these bodies act and the contract is signed.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Guildsmen broke out their sport shirts and seersucker trousers as their strike against S. I. Newhouse's Globe-Democrat went into its 13th week in sunny spring weather.

Negotiators for the St. Louis Newspaper Guild and the Globe-Democrat made "very substantial progress" in talks here, held shortly after the last issue of the Guild Reporter went to press.

For a time, there were hopes that the talks would bring a quick end to the strike, the first that the St. Louis local has called against a newspaper in its 25 years of existence.

Globe-Democrat executives encouraged these hopes by floating rumors that the morning paper would soon be back on the streets.

Prospects of an early settlement faded later, however, when S. I. Newhouse's attorney and the Guild's lawyer met in New York City to work out the details of guaranteeing a pension plan.

Newhouse's attorney, acting on behalf of his client, attempted to revise downward the "tentative" agreement reached earlier by Guild and Globe-Democrat negotiators in St. Louis.

Guild leaders rebuffed this attempt to back away from the commitments made here by Newhouse spokesmen.

"What you are saying in New York," the Guild commented, "is different from what you said here. Your proposals in New York are not ones that we can recommend to our members."

Guild and Globe-Democrat negotiators met here.

Printers' Strike Provoked By Chain, NY Probe Told

New York City—Evidence that a strike by union printers was deliberately provoked by the Westchester County newspapers was set forth in testimony before a special state investigating committee here.

The committee renewed its investigation of strikebreaking, May 8, after State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood reversed a previous directive ending the inquiry. The suspension had drawn vigorous protests from all segments of organized

labor. Next session of the three-member committee is set for Buffalo, May 21, to look into management activities in the stereotypers' strike at the Lockport (N.Y.) Union-Sun & Journal.

As the inquiry reopened in New York, Gerald E. Gish, now a Typographical Union member in Cleveland, told of his former life as a strikebreaker. He said he was part of a crew of strikebreakers which moved from one struck newspaper to another across the country under the management of Bloor Schleppey or his assistant, Miss Shirley

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Acknowledgment: For three years of exceeding quotas set for the Guild by COPE, a certificate of merit is presented to top Guild officers at last week's IEB meeting. From the left are William J. Farson, executive vice president; Alexander Barkan, deputy director for COPE, and ANG President Joseph F. Collis (story on page 2).

San Jose Stands Firm, Mediators Enter Talks

San Jose, Calif.—A three-man team of Federal mediators has stepped into negotiations between the Guild and the San Jose Mercury and News. But so far there has been no progress toward a settlement of the strike.

Mediators also met this week with the Stereotypers' Union; the only craft still without a contract at the Mercury and News.

San Jose Stands Firm, Mediators Enter Talks

Last week, the Pressmen's Union signed a new agreement with the publisher. Its members left the picket line but declared they will not return to work until all disputes are settled.

The strike by stereotypers and pressmen has kept the Mercury and News suspended since February 14. Guildsmen joined the crafts on the picket line when their contract expired April 30.

The San Jose Reporter, an interim daily sponsored by the Guild, continued to win new readers and wide community support.

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The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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May 22, 1959

Guild Finances Absorb Board As Fiscal Year Shows Deficit



Major attention at last week's meeting of the International Executive Board focussed on financial matters, following examination of the books closed for the fiscal year April 30.

The accounting showed that ANG expenses exceeded income for the year, although, in the language of the report drafted for the convention next month, the Guild's finances "survived the pulls and tugs of economic upheaval within the industry and within our ranks comparatively well."

A full week of consideration, marked by divided opinion within the IEB finance committee as well as in the board itself, saw a budget framed for the new year which proposes carrying an imbalance into operations for 1959-60.

Both the Guild's income and the cost of operating were greater than had been estimated by the San Jose convention last year, when the IEB had strongly warned of the financial trend. But both figures were affected by increased costs of doing business, and by the incidence of strikes and lockouts which not only necessitated the first general membership assessments in four years but also reduced the per capita payments from the large groups idled by work stoppages.

Operating surpluses shown in previous years dropped sharply in the year just closed, the finance report shows.

General fund operations left a surplus, as of April 30, of \$10,342.20, compared with almost twice that amount two years previously.

It cost ANG \$445,722.64 to maintain operations through its general fund in 1958-59. Income from all sources was \$440,214.41. The expense figure was \$12,052.64 more than had been budgeted at San Jose; while the income was better, by \$3,464.11, than the convention had estimated.

The IEB chose not to ask convention approval of an increase in the amount of per capita payments, chief source of ANG revenue. A majority of the IEB finance committee favored such a course. Instead, the board estimated its income for 1959-60 on the basis of 29,500 average monthly per capita payments, and projected a budget based on curtailment of some services and activities.

By applying the remaining surplus, \$10,000, the income thus anticipated will fail to meet planned expenditures by slightly less than \$3,000, for the year.

One consideration which weighed heavily in the recommended course of financing is the request which the Board is making to the convention to strengthen the defense fund. The proposal is to increase, by 30 cents, the amount of per capita payments from locals to the defense fund. The recommendation is from a special committee which studied the whole area of strike policy, in the light of heavy drains on the ANG defense fund during the past year.

At year's end April 30, the per capita payment for defense had yielded \$93,167.80, and the proceeds from assessments then collected added another \$62,748.50. Total income for the year from all sources was \$166,443.38.

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Political Races Shape Up, Collis To Seek Reelection

A contest for the ANG presidency shaped up last week as Joseph F. Collis announced he will seek reelection. Collis will be opposed by Arthur Rosenstock of New York City, a former vice president of the Guild.

Several members of the International Executive Board, at their meeting last week, also made known their plans regarding the coming Guild-wide election. Two other aspirants for Board seats have announced as candidates.

Collis' announcement represents a shift from his position at the 1958 Guild convention. He said he changed his mind because

of the current status of the ANG Defense Fund.

"I was one of the founders and sponsors five years ago of the million dollar defense fund," he said.

"We purposely never put a time on when the fund would be raised. The principal idea was to get the Guild on sound financial footing. A year ago, with some \$350,000 in the Defense Fund, it appeared that the sound financial footing had been accomplished, and I indicated I desired not to run for president."

"Conditions have changed since. During the year, 5,500 Guild members lost an aggregate of 110,000 man-days of work in

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Breather: Off-duty pickets in the strike against the St. Louis Globe-Democrat relax between turns on the line, at Guild strike headquarters, 1021 Franklin Avenue, a block from the struck plant. Seated around the table are

Lorraine Kunz (back to camera), Carol Kunz, Ed Meyer, Catherine Barnes, Pat Surand, Frank Schillinger, Rita King and Anne Petroff. Shirley Stark is drawing a cup of coffee for Roy Kliefman, just back from the picket line.

St. Louis Reaches Agreement

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gotiators reached their "tentative" agreement when they were closeted with Federal mediators Thursday, May 7. The negotiations were interrupted only by a break for dinner.

Philip Hochstein, editor of Newhouse's Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, flew to St. Louis for the talks. Globe-Democrat publisher Richard Amberg, and the paper's personnel manager, Duncan Bauman, also sat on management's side of the bargaining table.

At the end of the long session, the Guild and Globe-Democrat initiated a statement which said as follows:

"C. K. Call and Monroe Sheehan, U.S. Conciliators, said Friday that very substantial progress was made in a lengthy session between the Globe-Democrat and the negotiating committee for its striking Guild employees. The session which began

at 2:30 p.m., Thursday, lasted until 1 a.m., Friday.

"The issue left to be fully resolved was the confirming by the Guild of security offered by the Globe-Democrat for a pension plan equal in its benefits to the Pulitzer Pension Plan.

"The actual language effectuating the plan also was still to be worked out and agreed on, the conciliators said.

"The Guild's picket lines will continue in operation until the pension confirmation and language details are completely worked out and until a complete agreement has been approved by the membership, by the local's executive committee and by the American Newspaper Guild.

"A tentative agreement has been reached on the thorny issue of job security.

"Attorneys for the Guild and the company will be meeting promptly to draft the language of the contract and the pension plan."

Guild Gets Cope Award For Exceeding Its Quotas

The Guild has been honored by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) for having exceeded, during the past three years, the contribution quotas set by the national organization. The quota is computed at ten cents per member and amounted last year to \$2,960. Actual credits went to 106.1 percent.

Presentation of COPE's award was made to the IEB meeting last week, with Alexander Barkan, deputy director of COPE, attending the board session for the purpose. The certificate was received by President Joseph F. Collis and Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

Gifts to COPE are "high velocity dollars," Barkan told the board members. Political party collections often go to support only national campaign efforts, and some candidates are left to finance themselves. COPE dollars by contrast go directly to the

individual candidates. Last year's elections furnished many examples of victory for liberal candidates, which would have been unlikely but for direct COPE support.

Barkan stressed the precinct work done by COPE aides, and noted that the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have now launched a drive for "organizational politics" for 1960.

They have issued training kits, intended to enroll junior executives as volunteers. Heretofore the big business organizations have relied on money contributions exclusively.

Barkan said that while the Guild made excellent showings in the past three years, there is need for intensifying all efforts, particularly in the local Guilds. With the special skills that Guild members have, they can be of extraordinary help in local COPE activities, he said.

Collis And Rosenstock In Race For Top Post

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eleven strikes and lockouts. Our Defense Fund has been drained to about \$125,000. I don't believe in quitting in the midst of a fight, so I am a candidate for president."

Collis, who is assistant managing editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record, has been ANG president since 1953. Before that he served four terms as an ANG vice president at large.

Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., both said they will seek another term. So far, there has been no announcement of opposition to the Guild's two salaried officers.

Vice presidents who said they will again be candidates include: Region 1, John H. Thompson of Boston; Region 2, Richard Lane of Memphis; Region 3, James B. Woods of St. Louis; Region 4, Jack Howard of San Francisco; Region 6, Eric R. I. Cawdon of Ottawa; at large, Harvey H. Wing of San Francisco and Ed Marciniak of Chicago.

Vice President at Large Thomas J. Murphy of Rochester said "unless something unforeseen turns up, I have decided not to seek reelection.

Vice President at Large Frances D'Hondt of Detroit said she was undecided at this time.

Region 5 Vice President Wilfred Alexander and At Large Vice President James B. Egan, both of New York City, also were non-committal. They said the executive board of the New

York Guild was to meet this week to take formal action on political endorsements and that their plans would hinge on the preferences of their local.

One vice presidency at large already is vacant. The IEB so declared the post formerly held by I. Michael Segel of Philadelphia, who has left Guild membership with an honorable withdrawal card. Segel now is in Israel where he is studying Hebrew and serving as correspondent for a number of publications.

Also in the race for the Board at this stage are Daniel A. McLaughlin of Elizabeth and Charles J. Tiano of Kingston.

McLaughlin, who was a vice president at large in 1955-57, said, "In response to the urging of several locals in the Middle Atlantic District Council, I intend to be a candidate for vice president in Region 1."

Tiano's nomination was urged by delegates to the May meeting of the Empire State District Council, of which he is president.

The council also endorsed the candidacy of Rosenstock, who was first proposed for the ANG presidency in April by the Committee for Guild Unity, political organization of the New York Guild.

The delegates' action in support of Tiano indicated he would have the unanimous support of the group for vice president at large in the event Vice President Murphy declined to run again. Murphy had not announced his plans at the time of the meeting.

Roving Strikebreak Crews Described At NY Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

Klein. He was paid as much as \$600 a week in wages, overtime, and board and room allowances, he said.

Gish said he was brought into Westchester County in late 1956 before the printers' strike began at the Macy Chain newspapers there. He said he and other strikebreakers stayed at the Roger Smith Hotel in White Plains where they were on a "standby" basis.

He said Miss Klein held daily meetings with the strikebreakers and told them "we may be able to force the printers out on strike." He also quoted Miss Klein as saying, "According to the ANPA (American Newspaper Publishers Association), Westchester is a testing ground. If we can break this strike we can do it anywhere else in the country."

Gish said he and other strikebreakers grew tired of inactivity and were sent to work at a struck plant in Glen Cove, L. I. There, he said, he and other members of the crew walked out and joined ITU members on the picket line.

Also appearing at the hearing was Elisha Hanson, lawyer for the Macy chain and general counsel of the ANPA. Hanson notified the committee that executives of the Macy Chain—Westchester County Publishers, Inc.—would refuse to appear and give testimony. Challenging the legality of the hearing, he also refused to produce other witnesses sought by the committee—Miss Klein and two of the strikebreaking printers at the Westchester papers.

Hanson held that the Byrnes Act, which prohibits traffic in strikebreakers across state lines to disrupt peaceful picketing, preempted the field for the federal government. He also charged that members of the committee had failed to file the oaths of office required by law. Later, however, reporters were told that the oaths were on file in Albany.

The ANPA counsel also challenged the impartiality of the committee chairman, Brother Cornelius Justin of Manhattan College, on the basis of a photograph in the ITU Journal showing him at a labor rally in Westchester County. Hanson called on Brother Justin to withdraw from the inquiry.

Brother Justin himself did not comment, but another member of the committee, William J. Isaacson, said he was "amazed" that Hanson would challenge the integrity and honesty of the chairman. The third panel member, Prof. Paul R. Hays of the Columbia University Law School, was not present for the session.

Isaacson noted that the ITU Journal itself stated merely that Brother Justin had given the invocation at the labor meeting.

Hanson also presented a statement by William J. Fanning, executive vice president of the newspaper chain and one of the executives who refused to testify. Fanning's statement repeated the charge that the inquiry had no legal validity.

Isaacson said the committee would confer with Commissioner Catherwood over the possibility of requiring witnesses to testify.

Guild Bargaining Gains Reflect Local Militancy In Tough Year

Strikes and their consequent demands on the Guild's defenses have made the year a tough and rigorous one, but militancy in negotiations has produced many fine gains in the collective bargaining agreements achieved, it is indicated in the report of the International Executive Board covering the year closed April 30, as to collective bargaining.

Strikes or lockouts directly affected some 5,500 Guild members during the year, with a loss of nearly 110,000 man-days of work. Two strikes were still in progress as the year ended.

Wage settlements for the year brought general increases averaging from \$2.50 to \$4.61, the committee summary showed.

Particular gains have been

made in attainment of pension funds, general Guild interest in which is less than three years old.

A continuing problem is the number of contracts which have not met with IEB approval. Slightly more than one-third of the total number of agreements fall into the unapproved category.

At last week's IEB meeting, fourteen such agreements were reviewed by the board, which sustained in each case the view of the contracts committee as to defects which prevented approval.

The contracts affected: Akron Beacon Journal, maintenance, Chattanooga Times, Cumberland Times, Jewish Daily Forward, Joliet Herald News, Look Magazine, Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press Scimitar, Massillon Evening Independent, Muskegon Chronicle, Philadelphia Daily News, Pueblo Star-Journal & Chief, Scientific American,

Scranton Tribune & Scrantonian, and the Toronto Telegram.

Five recommendations were drafted for convention consideration, under collective bargaining:

1. The leadership of every local should familiarize itself with the dangers involved in waivers of severance benefits following sale or merger of newspapers, and should be prepared to advise its members immediately on their contractual rights to full severance.

2. In close coordination with the IEB Contracts Committee, locals should prepare proposals aimed at eliminating the so-called "successors and assigns" clauses from their contracts.

3. Local negotiators, with the assistance of the Research and Information Department, should prepare information for collective bargaining making clear the effect inflation has had on local wage increases, stressing the necessity for negotiating real wage improvements in addition to increases compensating for cost of living increases (including all tax factors).

4. Convention mandates on application of general increases to the minimums should be reaffirmed, with disapproval or refusal of permission to sign indicated for contracts not doing so fully.

5. In view of the Guild's achievements in the pension field, locals should be urged to improve existing plans in line with the ANG model pension plan, especially in the area of eliminating contributory and insurance-company plans and replacing them with employer-paid joint-trusted pensions.

Toronto Expects Fast Certificate

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Newspaper Guild expects to be certified as bargaining agent for about 125 employees in the display and classified advertising departments of the Globe & Mail.

At a hearing last week before the Ontario Labor Relations Board the Guild submitted signed-and-paid application cards for more than 55 percent of the unit's total eligibles. The board customarily issues an automatic certification in such a situation.

A showing of a lesser percentage would require a representation election.

Two points remained to be settled after the hearing with board members reserving decision pending their resolution. Globe management sought to have two positions included in the bargaining unit which Guild inspection held to be supervisory in nature. The exact duties of the two employees, both in the telephone room, will be determined by an impartial examiner assigned by the board.

The other point was also made by management and opposed by the Guild. Management asks the board to create separate bargaining units for classified and display employees. Precedent exists in decisions by the Ontario board regarding departments at the other two Toronto dailies, the Star and the Telegram, where single units have been ordered.

Enrollment by the Guild was a fast process, following the unexpected dismissal of the advertising director for the Globe & Mail, and his farewell comments on the hazards of being without job security.

Membership Rise Offsets Effect Of 4 Suspensions

Although the ANG convention at New York next month will have before it membership figures for the fiscal year showing a net gain of 440 over last year, the report also shows that 43 locals showed net increases totalling 1,066 members for the year.

The gains made more than offset heavy losses which resulted from the suspension of the International News Service and of dailies in New Orleans, Cincinnati and Grand Rapids.

ANG's two largest locals showed the greatest net growth during the fiscal year closed April 30. New York was up 233 and Toronto gained 144 during the year. It was the second consecutive year that they led the list of growing locals. Substantial gains during the 12-month period were registered by Washington, Chicago, Manchester, Denver, Buffalo and Baltimore. In all, 27 locals established all-time high levels of membership totals.

Canada again showed spectacular gains in membership. Including the newly-chartered local at Victoria, B. C., the Canadian Newspaper Guild reported a net increase of 144 members.

At New Peak

Membership tabulations for April 1 established a figure of 30,857 as a new high total ANG membership. The new level is 108 more than the previous month's showing, and 440 more than were on the dues-paying lists a year earlier.

The Toronto Guild moved into second place among the largest locals, and is now exceeded in membership only by New York City. Chartering in 1958 of a new local for all wire service membership in the U. S. named the Wire Service Guild to assume second place for a little more than a year. Toronto now numbers 1,770, eleven more than current figures for the wire services.

Seven other locals held at high membership levels previously attained, in the April computation. They are Akron, Hampton Roads, Manchester, Pueblo, Reno, Youngstown and Utica.

Guildsman Ordered To Reveal Source

Honolulu, Hawaii—A Guild member at the Honolulu Advertiser has been ordered by a circuit court here to reveal the source of confidential information on which he based a news story that a Honolulu city official was about to be fired from her \$12,000 a year job.

The Guildsman is Allan L. Goodfader, who about June 1 expects to be served with the legal papers ordering him to name his news source.

Hawaii has no law protecting a newsman who refuses such a court order. Attorneys for the Advertiser represented Goodfader in the recent hearing which resulted in the order.

The Hawaii Guild also wishes to file a brief in behalf of the Guildsman, and ANG headquarters has been asked to supply any precedent material which would aid in their case.



Selection: Judges for this year's Wilbur E. Bade memorial award look over the entries at ANG headquarters. Seated is Ray Girardin, chairman, of Detroit. Standing from the left are C. Joseph Beaucherc, Toronto; Miss Yetta Riesel, ANG staff member, and Chandler Forman, Chicago. The winner is to be announced next month at the ANG convention in New York.

Empire State Delegates Back Guild Candidates

Utica, N. Y.—Members of the Empire State District Council voted unanimously here early this month to back the candidacy of Arthur J. Rosenstock, of New York, for presidency of the American Newspaper Guild. Nominations for all places on the International Executive Board will be made at the New York convention next month.

The council delegates also urged the nomination of Charles J. Tiano, president of the Kingston local, for a post as vice president at large, should the Empire State incumbent, Thomas J. Murphy, of Rochester, decline to seek a second term. Tiano has been local president for six years and is in his second year as president of the District Council.

Council delegates heard Victor Leo, former ANG vice president, of the New York local, discuss

the proposal by a special ANG strike policy committee for an increase in per capita payments from \$1.50 per month to \$1.80, the additional 30 cents to be allocated directly to defense fund purposes.

On a roll call vote, 8 to 4, the council adopted a resolution reaffirming its support of the Newsman's Code of Ethics adopted by the ANG Convention at St. Paul in 1934. The discussion was prompted by recent developments in the field of newspaperman's "privilege" to keep confidential his sources of information on news stories.

The council will meet next at New York on the Monday evening of the ANG Convention, June 22, and set a tentative date of October 24 for its fall meeting, at either Kingston or Newburgh.

Fiscal Recommendations

(Continued from Page 1)

to Philadelphia, \$62,455.11 for San Jose members locked out from their jobs, \$55,839.60 sent to the New York lockout and \$10,069.52 in support of locked out members of the Canadian Wire Services at CBC, Montreal. The balance sheets of the defense fund show a net decrease of \$154,308.38 during the year. This compares with a net increase of \$1,841.60 on the preceding April 30, 1958.

Available balance in the fund April 30 was \$157,791.32. The comparable figure of a year ago was \$312,099.70.

At last week's meeting the IEB directed that the current assessments be continued for the month of June, and review of the fund will be made at its pre-convention meeting in New York.

The proposal for changing the defense fund per capita payments will go to the convention as drafted by the IEB constitution committee. Other fiscal matters will be treated in several recommendations adopted by the board

after report by the finance committee.

The recommendations are:

1. That the Convention adopt the report of the Special Strike Financing Policy Committee.

2. That the Convention adopt the IEB's revision of the 1956 Convention-adopted policy governing local-ANG cost-sharing of grievances.

3. That servicing charges in the amount of \$2,249.99 charged to the Reno Local be written off (the local has agreed to repay the balance—\$250—of the \$2,499.99 total in \$10 installments beginning July 1, 1959).

4. That 1959-60 fiscal year income be estimated on an average monthly employed per capita of 29,500 and that total income for the year be estimated at \$436,550.00.

5. That the Convention adopt a fiscal 1959-60 budget of \$449,550.50.

6. That the Convention reinstate the policy of paying from the Defense Fund salaries of ANG staff assigned to strikes and lockouts.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Agenda

Newcomers to the annual conventions of the American Newspaper Guild have always been impressed by the evident earnestness of the delegates to get at the business in hand and see it through, regardless of hours and, sometimes, meals.

"It's the workingstiff I've ever seen," is a commonly heard observation.

Every present indication points to next month's gathering in New York as no exception to the quarter-century rule. It's going to be a busy week, come June 22 at the Astor.

If nothing else, the entertainment program spread forth in the plans of the host local would insure a crowded schedule. New York has often wished for, but not until this year been granted, a chance to house the ANG convention. True, back in the cradle days of the Guild—1936—the Guild convention did meet in New York, a handful by comparison with the hundreds who nowadays trek to such gatherings.

And the continent's largest Guild local, in the continent's largest city, is going all out to make the 1959 occasion memorable.

But the bulk of convention work looms larger than ever, too. Much of it centers around financial questions, points on which there was honest difference of opinion in last week's IEB sessions, differences which are sure to be carried into convention committees and to floor discussion.

Several score recommendations were drafted by the board for convention action, ranging throughout the whole area of Guild activities, international, national and local.

Each will demand, and will receive, the serious consideration of the committees assigned to deal with them.

And adding piquancy to the week, this is a "political" year, meaning that nominations for the 15 seats on the International Executive Board will be the subject of incessant corridor conversation through the week and of decision on the convention's closing day.

Prospects are that the post-convention affair, New York's elaborate Front Page Ball, will be hosts to several hundred thoroughly exhausted delegates.

A Time For Anger

"Labor is almost alone in its lack of smugness about major problems of our day.

"Where else in America, other than in the labor movement, are the ethics of the marketplace subjected even to critical appraisal?"

"Who in America, other than labor, now speaks up for the underdog?"

"Who else in America dares even remind big enterprise that the primary purpose of production is a better life, not better profits?"

"It is time for a stock-taking in America and for ending senseless stock-piling. It is time to take up the cudgels against the present dead level of conformity and for plain old-fashioned decency."

"America needs, above all, fewer pitchmen and more angry men. We need, possibly, fewer whitewashing detergents and more soapboxes."

From "A Time for Anger," an address by Albert Whitehouse, director of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, April 16.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

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

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

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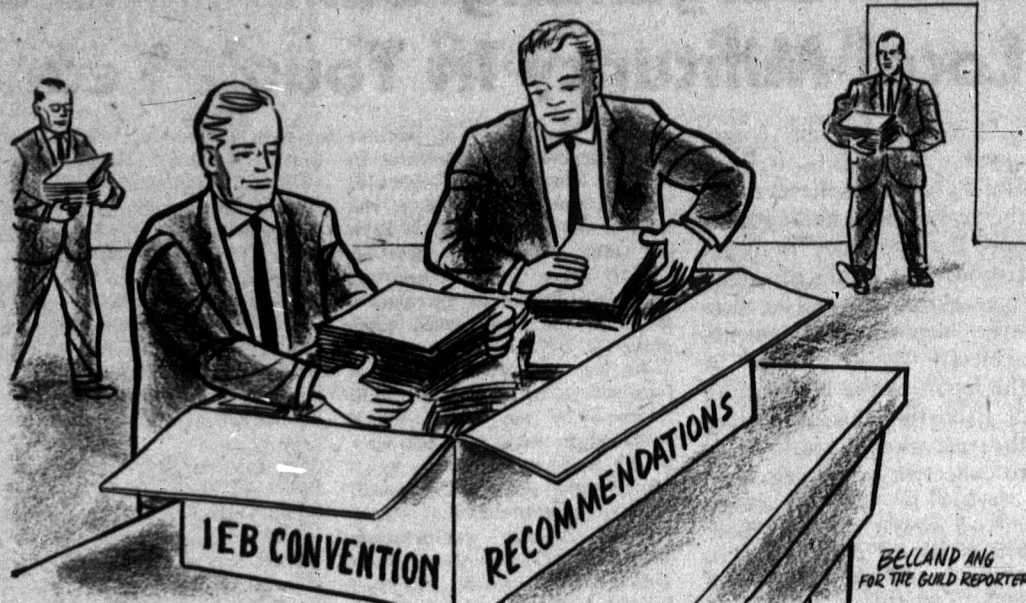
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EXEC. SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Bess Berger, son, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Peter Kelly (on leave), Loel Schrader, John Sloan

Bundle For New York



AWARD SPEECH

Tom Stokes: A Different Liberal

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Every now and then some exceptional new reporter joins the Washington press corps, some crusader, some hell-raiser, and it's funny how after the years the experienced newspaperman can generally spot him. He may be aggressive, like the late Paul Y. Anderson, or Bob Allen, or he may start out relatively young and shy and mild as Tom Stokes did.

These men are a little different from their fellows. Journalism to them isn't just a business. They would shoulder at the word but it's a kind of lifetime crusade. It's a way of tilting at the smug and mighty, and of somehow yanking out the truth against obstacles. That kind of reporter, when he hits Washington, is likely to stay, and die, in harness: You can't somehow imagine a Nate Robertson or an Ed Lahey or a Ray Clapper or a Clark Mollenhoff ending up in a fat-cat public relations job for General Motors or U. S. Steel. They don't necessarily have to be radicals though a lot of them are; Joe Alsop is a good Republican but it's hard trying to imagine him toting some Chamber of Commerce line or passing out handouts for some corporation.

These men have a purpose in life, a goal, a fire in their bellies; they are not using journalism as a stepladder to something else; they are generally here to stay. That's what Tom Stokes was when he came to Washington way back in 1921, 38 years ago.

He was 23 years old. Outwardly, I am told, he looked mild and shy and amiable. He was bright, he had got a Phi Beta Kappa key at the dreamy old Confederate university town at Athens, Georgia.

Once as a youngster Tom volunteered in church to go as a missionary to China and though he didn't go he remained a bit of a missionary all his life. His mother died when he was 13 and his world seemed to crash about his ears. He came to Washington from a small town newspaper in Georgia where a hideous lynching had occurred. He was a sensitive, imaginative person and I think the sickening affair haunted him. There was that element in Tom under his gaiety. I guess that most of us, whether we admit it or not, feel some degree of guilt over the state of the world and some go their quiet way, as well as they can, trying to expiate it. I asked some of Tom's old friends what was the single characteristic that they thought differentiated him from anybody else?

He was a liberal, of course; not a namby-pamby liberal but rather a fierce liberal when he discovered what he considered to be an injustice. But there are a lot of liberals. He was also cheerful, and intelligent, and good company. Granted all that, there are other people like that, too (not enough, but some).

It got to be funny, the way I constantly got the same answer to my question, expressed in different ways but meaning the same thing.

"It was the way he managed to hold his strong views and yet managed to retain the liking—no, it was stronger than that, the affection—of people whose views were harshly antagonistic to his." In my lifetime I have never seen anyone who had this attribute to a stronger degree than Tom Stokes.

Most of us are not like that. I know I am not. More than likely if I don't like a man's views I don't like him—and he probably doesn't like me. We probably each get a little vindictive satisfac-

This article is excerpted from a talk by Richard L. Strout of the Christian Science Monitor at the first award dinner of the Thomas L. Stokes Award Committee, May 5, at the National Press Club, Washington, D.C. Story of the dinner appears elsewhere in this issue.

tion out of this arrangement. This wasn't true of Tom.

I don't mean that Tom didn't have his critics—or perhaps even enemies. But consider the fact that Tom never hesitated to lecture the South on civil rights and that he yet remained one of the few columnists the South would listen to on that subject. It was the same with most people of all shades of opinion. I have seen it many and many a time. When he sat down at the press table in the Senate restaurant, or at his favorite place in the National Press Club, others would always crowd in. They would sit down and not go away.

People who weren't on speaking terms with one another would drop down if Tom were there, chat amiably and then go off and perhaps not be on speaking terms again. It was really something to analyze. He was a warm, comfortable stove; he was a walking truce, and yet he would not yield his liberalism an inch in the festive atmosphere. I really can't explain it: I suppose part of it was that he had no malice at all, and no arrogance at all.

Tom liked people. And he was gay and companionable. Just to give you an idea, let me interject one personal reminiscence. It was during Harry Truman's famous 1948 whistle-stop trip to California. We all knew Truman didn't have a chance to win and for that reason were perhaps relaxed, and rather sorry for the little man. After all, he was putting up a game fight though of course the odds were quite hopeless. Who could beat Dewey? The further west Truman got the more colloquial he got, and the more relatives he seemed to have scattered about the country.

(Continued on Page 5)

Chips Off Stokes

In his speech at the Thomas L. Stokes Award dinner, Richard Strout quoted these two paragraphs from Stokes' autobiographical book of Washington life, *Chip Off My Shoulder* (1940, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J.):

"Into our financial vocabulary in those Hoover days, too, came the phrase 'balance the budget'... A 'balance the budget' fetish was created. It was hailed as the cure for all our economic ills, then, and down to our day. Men still use the incantation 'Balance the budget.' It is the mumbo-jumbo of the conservative economist, the business man, the banker. It is a magic wand. It is also a refuge from serious and constructive thinking about what is wrong with America. It has its importance but it is far from being all-important."

"While I sympathize with the aims of many liberal groups, I am occasionally rebuffed by their intensity, which occasionally becomes arrogant, and by their assumption frequently of self-righteousness. If they would smile occasionally and not take themselves too seriously I would feel more comfortable with them."

Get Facts Straight, ME Advised

Everett Norlander, managing editor of the Chicago Daily News, recently took a few pokes at the Guild in an address at the University of Missouri. His remarks aroused Guildman R. D. Linton of the New York Herald Tribune unit to the point of replying. Excerpts from Linton's letter to Norlander follow.

Today's Editor & Publisher (May 16, 1958, page 48) quotes you as telling journalism students, among other things:

1. "The competent men and women have always received their rewards, and incompetent men and women have been weeded out. Since the (American Newspaper) Guild came, the incompetents can no longer be weeded out, except under great difficulty. A natural law of economics then goes into operation and some who should not get their full rewards because they deserve to get must be shared with the incompetents who linger on."

2. "I have seen some people who were misfits in the business—who might well have found fame and fortune in some other profession—who were held in their jobs by the Guild... to their own detriment, and to the detriment of the newspaper business."

When I was breaking in some 40 years ago—same time you were quoted as saying you started—I was taught at once two things: (1) get the facts straight; (2) don't generalize on a few observations; get the WHOLE story.

Surely, you, too, were taught this. Or, have you forgotten?

Let's take your No. 1. Do the competent as you put it, "always get their rewards?"

• Time: Spring, 1932. Scene, the Milwaukee city room of the Hearst Wisconsin News. A new ME has arrived. The staff is discussing one topic: "How many, and who, will get the axe to make room for his hungry pals?"

You write the dialogue. You say you know. What happened was that 14 got the axe. Among them were the two top, hence highest paid, rewrites (I was No. 1). Only one copyreader could be classed as perhaps incompetent; his was a borderline case.

Among the replacements was the new ME's pet, who soon got arrested as a pervert. I was told. • Time: 1934. Scene, Madison, Wis., and a bargaining session seeking an American Newspaper Guild city-wide contract with the State Journal and Capital Times, the LaFollette Progressive paper whose representative pleaded "poverty" and inability to cut working hours from 72 to 48 a week. The Capital Times cut rewrite had just laid down documents to show the income taxes paid by that paper, its advertising gains and income gains for a year, and the personal state income taxes and salaries of its top executives, all obtained from public records.

You write the dialogue. You say you know. What happened was that I was fired—NOT for Guild activity. Oh, No! For incompetence, after I'd handled most of the top stories as reporter or rewrite and made some of the sheet's best pix as

Stokes A Missionary All His Life

(Continued from Page 4)

(I have always meant to go back some time and count those relatives: It did seem that Harry had more than his fair share of grandparents!)

Well, Tom and a party of us were sitting in one of the press drawing rooms of the Campaign Special one day between whistle stops, laughing at Truman's folksy phrases. He kept repeating that he was going out to California "fur to get me a degree." Simultaneously the doughty little warrior was disclaiming charges of corruption and was telling audiences that the Republicans had nothing on him—"they couldn't prove a thing."

Suddenly, Tom, if I remember right, began drumming with his hand. "Why, it's poetry!" he exclaimed. And then he uttered in a kind of singsong voice what I shall always consider to be a positive example of simple inspiration: the actual Truman phrases put together—

They can't prove nothing. They ain't got a thing on me; I'm going down to Berkeley fur to get me a degree.

Of course, Tom put it to the tune, "Oh, Susanna" and it quickly blossomed into the theme song of the trip. The stanzas grew and grew and I must say Truman proved to be an inexhaustible quarry of high grade material. The Truman phrases needed no depletion allowance.

Tom was one of the few who kept his balance of objectivity in the otherwise all-but-universal passions from the press after the 1952 election.

(I suppose I am in a minority but I have always felt that the American press—or a good part of it—deprived the Administration for several years of something to which it was legitimately entitled, a virile opposition. Every president needs this unending, critical press scrutiny. The Administration

a photog, and acted as drama and movie critic in my spare time. After a protest, I was rehired, went on my vacation and got a better job.

• Time: November, 1936. Scene, Louisville, the composing room of The Herald-Post as the first edition's front page is about to go in. Phone rings, Makeup editor (and unofficial news editor—me) takes the call. It's from the ME, Fritz Lord. "Hold One," the makeup editor yells. "Got a two-column box coming for One." The copy announced that a custodial petition in bankruptcy had just been filed.

You write the dialogue. You say you know. What happened was that on the day the paper published its greatest linage in years, when it had been steadily gaining back lost ground and linage, it was murdered in a management battle. Quite a few competent newspapermen did NOT "receive their rewards"—or even their pay until weeks afterward.

Let's see if I can straighten out the facts in the last half of your Little Gem No. 1. Do incompetents on a paper keep the incompetents from getting more pay? Not if the management—THE BOSS—is any good.

If the incompetents are replaced by incompetents, the new incompetents will want more money than the incompetents they replace, and so the old incompetents will have less chance, under Norlander's Natural Law of Economics, of getting raises because there will be less money to split up. Q.E.D.

And so to No. 2.

If there are any incompetents on a paper under Guild contract, it is NOT REPEAT NOT the fault of the Guild. It is the fault of management, because:

1. The responsible management representative was too stupid to recognize incompetence or too soft-hearted to deal with it during the try-out.

2. Or, if after the try-out time had expired and management made a belated discovery of incompetence, the paper was too cheap to pay one week's pay as severance pay.

3. Or, the responsible unit or department head or even the Managing Editor was not free to pick his own staff, but a slave to the business office and its penuriousness.

In my book, an incompetent is as dangerous to a newspaper as radio-active waste and should be dumped, like it, far out at sea, even if it costs the paper a whole year's pay because the jerk in authority didn't do his duty in the first place.

All that the Guild has ever done, as far as I know, is see to it that a phony charge of incompetency isn't raised to get rid of a competent person some petty boss doesn't happen to like or wants to replace with a relative.

Sure, there are incompetents on papers. I can name some on my own paper, a respected, old New York City AM.

But they are there because of cowardice or ignorance on the part of some representative of management.

The Chicago Daily News never had any incompetency trouble in Victor Lawson's day. It had bosses with guts.

and the country loses them at their peril.)

Tom's normal style in these columns was simple, direct and unpretentious. He had a grim concern with many matters which other columnists found too humdrum to explore. I think he was the one who first brought my attention to the role of the regulatory agencies in Washington—the great "fourth branch" of the American government. It was something that back in 1953-1955 hardly any other writer seemed interested in.

I think that more than any other man Tom was responsible for Sherman Adams' departure. In a column as early as 1955 Tom charged flatly that Adams was "directing the fight against power development." In later columns he spoke out on the dreadfully complicated Dixon-Yates give-away. Sherman Adams, he charged "maddles constantly in the business of these (regulatory) commissions, which is really none of his business."

In the last column I have of Tom's, Nov. 20, 1957 (six weeks before he stopped writing for good), he came back to this same subject and Sherman Adams. "Anybody," he declared, "who is constantly around Congress during this Administration finds his tracks all over the place."

Well, that's where Tom signed off. But a man named Sam Rayburn took notice of these and similar columns and got the House to appropriate \$300,000 for the first investigation of regulatory agencies in history. The inquiry followed. You know how it unexpectedly snagged Sherman Adams. I am interested in this because in a piece I wrote last summer for The New Republic, "Tom Stokes and Sherman Adams," I argued that Tom had sparked the inquiry. I added sadly, "I suppose a posthumous prize is out of the question."

Well, I seem to be wrong. Here we are tonight.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON

Washington Guild

THIS IS ABOUT THE TIME to do a mood-of-the-country piece—the kind of piece suitable when Congress is in the doldrums, when nothing decisive seems to be happening, when the politically speculative wonder whether things will drift in the election year that now dominates most thinking here.

A few conclusions can be drawn from somewhat more than four months of the 86th Congress:

First, President Eisenhower has used the "inflation" issue with what appears to be almost stupefying effect on the swollen ranks of the Democrats.

An intelligent, informed opposition would get up on its hind legs and argue, incessantly and firmly, the highly respectable case that "inflation" is a fright word which Mr. Eisenhower abuses because of his own primitive economic concepts. There isn't any large body of competent economists that agrees with him that a few billions in federal "spending" for houses, power projects, airports, depressed areas, and schools would wreck our national self-reliance and rob the widow and orphan by depreciating pensions and insurance.

An intelligent, informed, determined opposition on economic policy matters is exactly what the Democrats are not furnishing. Isolated voices warn that the peril economically is a slower rate of business-and-job expansion than the country needs, but there is no party consensus allowing this doctrine to be presented consistently and with conviction.



SHELTON

SECOND, THE PRESIDENT IS USING his veto power to bully and terrorize his opposition and the Democrats, despite their big pluralities, haven't found an effective way to deal with it.

The veto was a blockbuster even last year, when Mr. Eisenhower forced Congress to knuckle under to his disapproval of airport construction and depressed area bills. This year, Republican discipline is exceedingly strict; the lean remnants of the party in Congress are all through with anti-Eisenhower revolt from the liberal side. The GOP liberals find excuses for voting as the President desires; their uprising of last January, demanding "recognition," is dissipated.

The Democrats, just short of the two-thirds pluralities needed to override vetoes, can't get the votes. On the Rural Electrification vote, they lost more votes in the House than they got from the GOP. If they are not disheartened, they act like it.

Third, the Democrats are failing to make the case against the President that would be easy to make, if they had a party conviction toward liberalism, on the bills that do not involve "spending."

It wouldn't cost the government anything to straighten out the unemployment compensation system by forcing the states to provide certain minimum insurance benefits for a minimum period of time.

Conservative Republican experts consider this step of major importance. Dr. Arthur Burns, former chairman of the Eisenhower Council of Economic Advisors, is for it. So is Secretary of Labor Mitchell—notoriously, although he was overruled by the White House when he tried to jam it through as Administration policy. The Democratic House Ways and Means Committee voted against it.

A broader minimum wage, giving protection to a few million of the country's 20 million non-union wage earners who can be—and are—worked legally for \$40 a week or less for 40 hours a week or more, wouldn't cause any "spending."

Mitchell is sponsoring an embarrassingly small expansion of coverage, is against any increase in the \$1-an-hour minimum wage, is against any overtime pay for those he says he wants protected, and he can't get White House backing for anything.

The Democrats haven't yet rallied their theoretically overwhelming majorities for any improvement in the minimum wage either.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM makes the President the principal initiator of legislation and even the most powerful congressional leaders cannot make headway for affirmative causes—as distinguished from negative blockading—against White House opposition.

In a time of apparently permanent international tension, responsible legislative leaders may properly shrink from what would appear to be partisan contests on domestic issues that would weaken the President's prestige and authority in foreign affairs.

It has been acknowledged in this space previously that no major breakthroughs in national policy are likely before the 1960 election, when a new President will be chosen. But the Democrats are not declaring themselves on the fact that in domestic matters Mr. Eisenhower is grossly to the right of the late Senator Taft—a fact that is easy to establish and which needs to be stated until the people understand it.

Lack of clarity and tone among political figures begets confusion and apathy among the voters, and one wonders when the Democrats will become able to define genuine issues sharply. A good many in both parties think that in the absence of such definitions the voters are showing no sign of being dissatisfied with a Republican President watched over by a Democratic Congress.

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN, Washington Guild

—IN CHICOPEE, MASS., the start of the baseball season was of far greater importance than for any other city of comparable size in the nation. In Chicopee, A. G. Spaulding & Bros. manufactures all baseballs used in the National and American Leagues and virtually all the balls used in the minors. The 120 girls, who do 95 percent of the production work, turn out hundreds of thousands of balls that are precisely the size and weight of the ones manufactured in 1872.

But probably the most unusual aspect of the baseball-making capital of the world is the organization that represents the Spaulding workers. Of all unions, theirs happens to be the AFL-CIO Bolshakoff in Louisville, Ky., this doesn't strike anyone as particularly strange, however. The "Louisville Slugger," official baseball bat for the major leagues, is made by members of the United Steelworkers AFL-CIO.

—IN NEW YORK CITY, the Carrier Corp., of Syracuse, N. Y., one of the nation's biggest manufacturers of air conditioning equipment, ran a huge advertisement in the Wall Street Journal to announce that "U. S. GOVERNMENT STUDY FINDS AIR CONDITIONING PAYS OFF WITH 9% INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY." But in Syracuse the Carrier Corp.'s own plant, an AFL-CIO official disclosed, doesn't have any air conditioning at all. In summer Carrier employees just sweat.

—IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL the president of the country's largest union of mail carriers refused to be impressed by the complaints of U. S. postmen that by the time they retire they can expect to be bitten by dogs at least 10 times. "Dogs!" declared the union official disdainfully. "Here in Brazil our carriers get bitten by jaguars."

—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., fate played a dirty trick on Merryle Rukeyser, labor-bating Hearst newspaper financial writer. In a nearly hysterical speech to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention, Rukeyser clamored that labor was greedy and indulged in "pig trough" economics. What Rukeyser apparently didn't anticipate was that on the same day he made his union-baiting address, the following items would appear in the daily press: General Motors announced that net profits had skyrocketed more than 58 percent; U. S. Steel announced net profits had zoomed 70 percent higher than last year; the Wall Street Journal announced that corporate net profits generally had jumped 53 percent over the same period last year.

—IN HARRISON, N. J., officials of Local 490, of the Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers AFL-CIO, at Otis Elevator Co., couldn't morally approve of what Alvin Hawkins did but just the same they couldn't suppress a grudging admiration for how he did it. Hawkins, an overhead crane operator, was arrested and charged with the possession of numbers slips. Police said that "Hawkins would pick up the bets as he rode his crane through the shop, lowering a tin cup on a string to employees to place their bets."

—IN NEW YORK CITY, the old adage to suckers, "Don't take any wooden nickels" may not be worth a plugged cent from now on. The most appropriate of all publications, the Wall Street Journal, last week carried a large advertisement offering "Genuine Wooden Nickels" for sale—"10 wooden nickels for \$1—20 wooden nickels for \$2."

—IN SAN MARINO, union leaders boasted of a victory that took 14,000 years to win. The world's oldest and smallest republic, totaling 23 square miles in the mountains of central Italy, finally decided to grant women suffrage. Unions took much of the credit for the "revolution" that will let the country's 3,000 women vote in all future elections.

CLU Reinforces Guild Negotiators At Daytona Beach

Daytona Beach, Fla.—In its eleventh month of negotiations for a first contract with the News-Journal, the Daytona Beach Guild has gained reinforcements at the bargaining table in the person of three spokesmen for the Central Labor Union here, which represents some 6,000 union members in the county.

The Guild has set up strike machinery in the event no satisfactory contract can be achieved through bargaining.

The CLU spokesman told management that the News-Journal record of editorial support for organized labor has been exemplary, and the CLU seeks a peaceful settlement of the Guild's difficulties. That can come about through agreement on a fair and workable contract, such as other union members have in the area. "These editorial employees are entitled to all the assistance we can give," he said.

One major issue in dispute is the arbitration procedure for settling grievances. Management repeated its reasons for refusing arbitration.

"Our local people are inexperienced in labor relations. I do not feel we could trust them," was the way Editor Herbert Davidson put it.

A state mediator also attended the bargaining session.

The Guild submitted a detailed story on the status of negotiations to News-Journal management, for publication. It failed to appear.

DeAndrade New Pressmen's Head

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Anthony J. DeAndrade of Boston, Mass., has been named president of the Pressmen's Union to fill the vacancy left by the death of Thomas E. Dunwoody. He was elected by directors of the union to serve pending a referendum of the membership.

DeAndrade has been a member of the union since 1917. He was an international representative before his election as vice president of the Pressmen in 1946.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Will Jane Goodsell Spoil Success?

By JANE GOODSSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

If you really want to be popular, just forget anything that anybody else has ever told you and listen to me. My magic formula is ridiculously easy. All you have to do is follow a few simple rules. If, at the end of a month, you aren't deluged with friends who invite you to parties, tap you for loans, urge you to join their committees and drop in to see you before you have the breakfast dishes done, you are perfectly free to ask for your money back.

Now just relax and stop switching deodorants. That isn't going to get you anywhere. Tear up that check you made out for a course in cha-cha lessons. And for heaven's sake, forget about your resolution to lose ten pounds. That's the worst thing you could do. The trouble with you is, you've been listening to a lot of bum advice. No wonder nobody likes you!

What do you want to lose ten pounds for? Because you think people would like you better if you were more attractive, I'll bet. Well, you couldn't be more wrong. Nobody is interested in what you look like. I'm certainly not. I'm interested in what I look like, and I think I ought to lose ten pounds. If you were thinner, it would just make me feel fatter.

Anyway, this people are no fun to eat with, and that's why nobody calls them up to invite them to lunch. People who diet are terrible. They never eat anything but cottage cheese and rye wafers, and they make you feel like a pig if you order something involving mayonnaise or butter.

Even worse are the people who are naturally thin and don't need to diet because they never gain an ounce no matter what they eat. If you eat lunch with them, you feel shamed into ordering

cottage cheese and rye wafers. And they sit across from you in their size ten dresses, downing clubhouse sandwiches and strawberry shortcake.

If you want to be popular and well-liked, take my advice and GAIN TEN POUNDS.

Another thing wrong with you is that you don't know how to carry on a conversation. You seem to be under the impression that you have to be witty and charming. Well, you don't. In fact, you'd better not. If you don't stop being so amusing, articulate and well-informed nobody will speak to you at all. If you want to be popular, you'll have to mend your ways. Act tongue-tied. Clear your throat. Grope for words. People will love you, and they'll tell each other what a good conversationalist you are.

Do you wonder why you aren't invited out to dinner more often? I'll tell you why. It's because you, yourself, don't know how to entertain. Your trouble is that you've been reading too many cookbooks.

Listening to my husband rave over your veal cooked in wine and your almond tortes certainly doesn't increase your popularity with me. And when I invite people to my house, I'm a lot more likely to ask somebody who's fed me burnt roast and underdone potatoes than I am to invite you. If you want more invitations to dinner parties, you'd better change your own mode of entertaining. Cut out the French cuisine and learn how to shivel a roast beef.

If you want to be well-liked, stop being so self-centered. Quit trying to improve yourself. Just relax. You wouldn't worry so much what other people think of you if you realized how seldom they do.

After all, you aren't the most important person in the world, you know. It just so happens that I am.

Pension Plans Now Cover 70 Percent Of Members

More than 70 percent of the Guild's active membership now is covered by some type of retirement plan.

The Officers' Report to 1959 convention delegates, approved last week by the International Executive Board, reveals that more than 22,000 members are so covered—8,200 under pension plans and 14,000 under contributory plans.

The Officers' Report notes that at the time of the Guild-wide seminar on pension bargaining, held in Chicago two years ago, only 15 of the 67 plans in effect were insured, 22 were handled by insurance companies and the remainder were self-insured or the details were unknown to ANG. Today there are 55 insured plans, 37 insured and 14 on which ANG has no information.

Also significant is the smaller percentage of plans now in effect which are contributory (financed in part by employee contributions). In 1957 there were 26 contributory plans. The total now stands at 27. Although some new plans were launched in the past two years on a contributory basis, some of the older ones were shifted to a non-contributory basis, leaving the tally sheet almost even.

"It is significant to note," the Officers' Report says, "that of the 27 contributory plans, 19 are handled by insurance companies. This reflects the constant sales pressure by insurance agents on behalf of plans that require employees to make contributions out of their pay checks after taxes."

The proposal, submitted by the Rochester (N.Y.) Typographical Union calls for a \$1 weekly assessment for three months.

1959-60 Budget As Proposed By Board

The budget to be submitted by the IEB for convention approval totals \$449,550.50. It breaks down in a departmental analysis as follows:

1. Per Capita taxes	
AFL-CIO	\$ 20,750.00
CLC	2,000.00
IFI	1,800.00
Total	\$ 24,550.00
2. Organizing and Servicing	
Salaries	
Director and IRs	\$100,000.00
Secy-stenos	2,375.00
Expenses	
Director and IRs	43,000.00
Misc. Org. Expenses	6,500.00
Total	\$151,875.00
3. Collective Bargaining	
Salaries	
Exec. Secy. Contracts Comm.	\$ 8,904.00
Secy-stenos (1/6)	2,375.00
Pension consultation	2,500.00
Expenses	
Personnel	400.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
Total	\$ 14,279.00
4. Wire Services	
Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 250.00
Total	\$ 250.00
5. Research and Information	
Salaries	
Director	\$ 9,884.50
Assistants	16,483.00
Secy-stenos (1/6)	2,375.00
Expenses	
Director	500.00
Assistants	250.00
Books and periodicals	
Legal & Coll. Barg. Services	500.00
Subscriptions	400.00
Human Rights, COPE, and other printed material	300.00
Publications & literature	
Contracts survey	2,000.00
ANG Manual	1,275.00
Org. & other literature	1,500.00
Training Confs & Seminars	1,250.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
Total	\$ 36,917.50

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Study Finds Night Pay Widespread and Rising

More than 90 percent of major union contracts provide extra pay or shorter hours for night work and a growing number call for both forms of shift differential.

More than half of all second shift workers receive differentials of 8 cents an hour or higher, according to the current issue of the AFL-CIO Department of Research publication, Collective Bargaining Report. More than a third get premium pay of 10 cents an hour or more.

For workers on the third shift, 12 cents an hour or 10 percent—the latter for those whose differential is on a percentage basis—is by far the most common in contracts covering 1,000 or more workers.

Of the 184 newspapers under contract with the Guild, more than 92 percent pay night differentials ranging from 5 cents an hour to a flat 10 percent of salary per week. Four papers have a shorter work week for employees working nights. Only six morning papers under contract do not guarantee any extra compensation for night work.

About 11 percent of the con-

tracts analyzed in a Labor Department survey provide shorter hours for the second shift and 20 percent of agreements specify reduced hours for the third shift. Eight hours pay for seven hours work is the most common differential for the second shift, while the majority of contracts provide premium pay for the third shift in addition to shorter hours.

In all categories, shift differentials have been improved since a similar survey in 1952. The percentage of increase has been twice as much as the general rise in wages.

The average gain in shift differentials was 60 percent between 1952 and 1958 as compared with a 30 percent rise in straight-time wages in manufacturing industries.

In manufacturing industries, one out of every five workers is employed on a second or third shift, the publication reports.

Labor Department surveys of 17 major cities showed 15.7 percent of workers employed on evening (second) shifts and 4.7 percent on late night (third) shifts.

The low, with 10.3 percent on shift work, was Boston, and the high was Baltimore, with 27.4 percent working nights.

While third shift differentials tended to be larger than those for the second shift, there appears to be no consistent pattern. In 750 agreements providing money differentials, the Labor Department found more than 100 different patterns of second and third shift differentials.

Strikers Advised To Seek Refunds On Taxed Benefits

The Internal Revenue Service not only has stopped trying to collect income taxes on strike benefits, it now advises workers to file for refund of any such taxes they have paid in the last three years.

That way, IRS says, claims for refunds will be protected until the Supreme Court finally decides whether strike benefits are taxable income within the meaning of the law. In general, the service notes, taxpayers have three years from the date they file their returns in which to claim refunds.

Those who have already been turned down on claims for such refunds should ask the district director of internal revenue to extend the two-year period allowed for filing suit to collect refunds in such cases.

The government hasn't exactly given up the idea of collecting income taxes on strike benefits. The Internal Revenue Service, in fact, has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse a ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago that strike benefits are not taxable. The case, which involves a Kohler Co. striker who received benefits from the United Auto Workers, is expected to decide the issue once and for all.

The tax collectors have suspended audit actions on cases involving strike benefits until the Supreme Court hands down a decision.

What It Costs To Own And Provision A Food Freezer

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Food-freezer plans have gotten a little more respectable now that some of the get-rich-quick operators have been weeded out of the business. But even under the sponsorship of some big department stores, several aspects of high-pressure selling continue. Most importantly, the salesmen, in this writer's experience, still refuse to state the cost of food and freezer separately.

Even when customers ask for a breakdown, the salesmen insist on lumping the payments on the freezer and the price for the food in one amount—\$25 a week, or however much you may be willing and able to pay. But if there is no breakdown, you never know how much you pay for the freezer and how much for the food. You may be paying more for each than if you shopped for the best buy in a freezer and then provisioned it with supermarket specials or bought from local suppliers who specialize in bulk quantities for freezers.

But you should examine whether the cost of owning a freezer will or will not cancel out the advantages of storing specials or buying in bulk.

Freezers have come down in price in recent years. You now can buy a 13-cubic-foot chest around the \$250 mark. The fact still remains that a separate freezer often is more of a convenience than a money-saver for many families. You are likely to save money only if you have a large family and use a freezer heavily or live near a rural area where you can buy meat and produce in bulk at low prices or raise some of your own food for the freezer. Otherwise an adequate freezing compartment in a standard refrigerator may be more feasible. It will enable you to take advantage of cut-price meat, poultry and frozen-food specials at the stores.

Costs of owning and operating a freezer may range from 12-17 cents a pound, depending on how often you turn over the contents. Based on research by the U. S. Agriculture Department, your

true costs for owning and operating a freezer costing about \$250 and storing about 450 pounds, would run roughly something like this:

Interest on investment at 3½%	\$ 8.75
Depreciation (15 yrs.)	16.60
Repairs	8.00
Electricity	30.00
Insurance on food	4.00
Packaging (2¢ a lb.)	9.00
TOTAL	\$76.35

Thus your freezer operating cost for each pound of food stored would be about 17 cents a pound for 450 pounds a year. If you use the freezer more heavily, and turned over 675 pounds a year, your operating cost per pound would come down to about 12 cents, since most of your costs would remain the same.

The New York State Cooperative Extension Service recently compared costs of pork bought for a freezer in different ways. The Extension Service study found it cost least to buy a live hog from a packing plant and

have it cut up for the freezer. Next less costly is buying a dressed carcass from a butcher or packing plant and having it processed. It costs most to buy retail pork cuts from a supermarket. The price per pound of edible meat, not counting freezing costs, came to 45, 55 and 63 cents respectively, in this survey.

The service figures that a live hog weighing 240 pounds, weighs 180 pounds dressed (75 percent). There is a further loss of 30 pounds (16.6 percent) in cutting and boning the dressed carcass. There also will be about 35 pounds of lard.

However, you can cut meat costs below the retail figure shown in the chart by taking advantage of the supermarket specials. Also, you can save by avoiding the higher-price cuts. You have to take the center loin chops, for example, if you buy the whole carcass. Ordinarily, you may not want to buy this expensive cut.

Since a freezer is expensive to own, not only should you work at using it heavily and not just

occasionally, but it should be used primarily for the costlier foods like meat. If you use it to store such items as beans or bread, you still have to add 12-17 cents a pound, the cooperative extension service points out.

In shopping freezers, compare values by comparing the cost per cubic foot of capacity. Simply divide the number of cubic feet into the price. Upright freezers save space and are more convenient but cost more, as, for example, \$18.50 per cubic foot of capacity compared to \$16 for a chest.

Similarly in shopping for a refrigerator (they'll be special-priced in June), compare the capacity of the freezer compartment in different brands and models. The freezer capacity is a more important value than convenience gadgets such as ice ejectors. For example, you may find that a 12-cubic foot refrigerator of one make provides 74 pounds of freezer-compartment space, but another of the same size provides only 59 pounds.

IEB Urges Convention To Support News Privilege In 'Public Interest'

The only roll call vote of last week's meeting of the International Executive Board occurred on adoption of a report from the board's committee on research and information respecting the much-debated issue of newspaperman's privilege.

The report refers to the June convention for consideration of a position taken by the board majority in November and February, voiced in a resolution made a part of last week's report.

The majority vote on the roll call: D'Hondt, Marciniak, Cawdron, Lane, Woods, Thompson, Farson, Collis and Perlik.

Those voting in the negative: Wing, Howard, Murphy, Alexander and Egan.

The text of the referred resolution:

Whereas, the conviction of columnist Marie Torre for contempt of court for refusing to identify her sources of information has raised anew the question of the privilege of newspapermen to refuse to identify their sources; and

Whereas, no such privilege exists at common law in either the United States or Canada and by statute in only twelve states; and

Whereas, on the one hand protection of a newspaperman's sources may facilitate the free flow of information, on the other

hand the refusal to identify sources of information may hamper the administration of justice; and

Whereas, such privilege thus poses a conflict between two great and equally valid principles of free, democratic government: freedom of the press and the right to a fair and full trial; and

Whereas, it is well established in both the United States and Canada that freedom of the press is not absolute, but must in certain circumstances yield to other equally valid rights, such as the individual's right to be protected against libel and slander, the public's right to be protected against obscenity, even the newspaper employee's right to be protected against low wages, long hours and dismissal for union activity; and

Whereas, it has been 25 years since the 1934 Convention, in adopting a Code of Ethics, called upon newspapermen, as a matter of professional conduct, to refuse to divulge sources of confidential information; and

Whereas, the continued acceptance of the 1934 Code of Ethics has been placed in doubt by recommendations of the 1948 and 1950 Conventions that a code of ethics be drafted, without reference to the 1934 code; and

Whereas, it is difficult to see what overriding interest society has in encouraging the free flow

of such information as Miss Torre's report that Judy Garland has an inferiority complex because "she thinks she's terribly fat;" and

Whereas, after full consideration of the factors involved, the IEB at its November meeting rejected absolute privilege as both unnecessary and unwise, but declared that the American Newspaper Guild has "a direct and valid interest" in supporting newspaperman's privilege in those instances—for example, cases arising out of the disclosure of public corruption—in which it is in the public interest to encourage the free flow of information even though the administration of justice may be made more difficult in the process; and

Whereas, opposition to absolute privilege also has been expressed by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, many prominent newspapermen and leading newspapers, including the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, and the American Civil Liberties Union; and

Whereas, the IEB, after having received communications from several locals calling upon it to reconsider its opposition to absolute privilege, reaffirmed its position at its February meeting; and

Whereas, the IEB believes that the question of newspaperman's privilege should now be considered anew by the Convention on its merits; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that the 1959 Convention of the American Newspaper Guild supports the principle that no person engaged in the gathering, editing or publishing of news and/or opinion, regardless of medium and including radio and television, shall be compelled to divulge the source of his information whenever such news or opinion is of public significance and its dissemination in the public interest; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Convention, while opposed to the principle of absolute privilege, notes that such privilege does in fact exist by law in a number of states and recognizes the propriety of persons in those states availing themselves of the full protection of the law.

Printers Reject Proposals Offered By NY Publishers

New York City—Union printers here have rejected proposals for a new agreement with ten of the city's daily newspapers. The vote, taken on Sunday, May 10, was 704 to reject and 443 to accept.

The settlement had been recommended for approval by Francis G. Barrett, president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, and by Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union. Barrett indicated the ITU Executive Council may again attempt to negotiate a settlement of the dispute. Members of the Council,

including Brown, have appeared at the bargaining table on several occasions. The talks began more than six months ago.

The proposed settlement contains the same \$7 two-year wage package previously accepted by the Guild and other crafts. Several of those who urged rejection declared the package to be inadequate.

The local this week was scheduled to elect officers for a new term. Barrett, who is seeking reelection as president, is opposed by William J. Horan, who was among those advocating that the settlement be turned down.

Posthumous Award Given Tom Stokes

The first annual Thomas L. Stokes Award of \$500, for noteworthy newspaper writing on natural resources, has been awarded posthumously to the columnist himself, who died last year.

The Guild is represented on the Board of Trustees of the award, which will be given each year for outstanding daily newspaper writing during the previous calendar year on natural resources, especially water and energy resources. Stokes was a Guild member.

Daily newspaper work now being done in this field will be eligible for the 1960 award.

The posthumous award was announced at a dinner meeting in the National Press Club attended by 200 friends of the popular columnist.

Principal speaker was David Lilienthal, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Richard Strout, Washington

correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, spoke on "The Journalistic Legacy of Tom Stokes," and Gardner Jackson presented a brief eulogy of Barrow Lyons, newspaperman and government official who died recently after having helped establish the Stokes award.

J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, acted as chairman.

Stokes, throughout his long career as a reporter and columnist, was intensely interested in the proper use of natural resources, and upon his death it occurred to his friends that there could be no better memorial to him than an award to encourage responsible newspaper coverage in this field.

The result was the Thomas L. Stokes Award Committee, incorporated as a nonprofit membership corporation in the District of Columbia. The certificate of incorporation describes the purposes of the committee as follows:

to increase the understanding and appreciation by the American public of the importance to every citizen of the wise conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, and especially water and energy resources, and to encourage newspapermen to see the news in the natural resource field, and to report, analyze and comment upon it."

The Stokes Award will be given annually for the best daily newspaper writing serving these general purposes. Possible subjects, the certificate of incorporation notes, include comprehensive river basin development, cooperative power projects, federal, state, county or municipal power projects and the development and operation of private power systems in the public interest."

Offices of the Stokes Award Committee are located at 2000 Florida Avenue N.W., Washington 9, D.C.—(Related story on page 5.)



Pix Wins, Pie Loses: The photographer, Don Eddie of the Lima Citizen, took first place in the personality division of the 1959 contest of the Ohio Press Photographers Association, with this shot of a male entry in a cherry-pie baking contest. Although the pie's appearance belies the fact, it failed to capture a place in the baking competition.

N.Y. Cites Truman With Page 1 Award

New York City—Harry S. Truman has been voted the New York Guild's Page One Award in public affairs. The local executive board, acting as a judging panel, cited the former president "for his courageous and spirited fight, as a private citizen, for those ideas and ideals he espoused as President of the United States."

Other awards were judged by panels of experts in the several fields.

The 1959 awards—in each case a bronze stick of type plus a citation—will be presented at the local's Page One Ball following the ANG convention at the Astor Hotel, Friday evening, June 26.

In addition to Mr. Truman, the winners are:

JOURNALISM

Best example of crusading journalism—The New York Post, for its series on the Building Department investigation, by William Haddad; on birth control, by Joseph Kahn, and on quiz shows, by Jack O'Grady.

Best reporting, local—Wayne Phillips, Times, for his article on the city's subsidizing of slums through welfare payments.

Best reporting, national—Gertrude Samuels, Times, for her stories on the integration fight in Little Rock.

Best reporting, international—Joseph Martin and Philip Santora, News, for their series on Cuba under Batista.

Best newspaper feature writing—Seymour Marks, Long Island Press, for his series on suburban transit.

Best cartoon—"Inflation," by Warren King, News.

Best newsphoto—"A Victim of Delinquency," by Tom Gallagher, News.

Best feature photo—"Circus Hot-Diggity," by Art Abler, Mirror.

Best sports photo—"There's a Catch To It," by Charles Hoff, News.

OTHER AWARDS

Science—Nicholas C. Christofilos of the University of California and James A. Van Allen of the State University of Iowa for their outstanding contributions to our knowledge of the upper atmosphere.

Motion pictures—Stanley Kramer's *The Defiant Ones*, starring Sidney Poitier and Tony Curtis, as a "civilized, adult approach in motion picture terms to one of the profound problems of our time."

Sports—Eddie Arcaro, for his consistent performance as a jockey and his good sportsmanship.

Theater—Sir John Gielgud for his performance in Shakespeare's *The Ages of Man*. Citations to Elia Kazan for his direction of *J.B.* and *Sweet Bird of Youth*; to Geraldine Page for her performance in *Sweet Bird of Youth*, and to Gwen Verdon for *Redhead*.

Music—Julius Redel, general director of the New York City Opera, for his achievement in inaugurating repertory seasons of American opera at the City Center.

Labor—David Sullivan, president of Local 32-B, Building Service Employees International Union, "for 25 years of public-spirited leadership in a union of vital importance to the welfare of 8 million New Yorkers."

Radio—TV—Playhouse 90, television's "last bastion of consistent, original, often experimental and always provocative adult drama." Citations to WNTA-TV "for imaginative and stimulating live programming on the local level" and to *The Voice of Firestone* "for its years of bringing the best in music, presented with the highest artistic standards, to the American public."