Long St. Louis Strike Is Won

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

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Convention Likely To Break Record For Size, Splendor

New York City—ANG's 26th annual convention may break all records for size and splendor.

Fewer than half the Guild's locals already have designated 183 delegates to represent them at the convention, June 22-26, at the Astor Hotel here.

And the host local, the Newspaper Guild of New York, has outlined a program of activities for delegates and their families designed to set a new high in hospitality.

The program next month in New York will be a crowded one. The IEB will meet Friday morning, June 19, at the Astor, the convention hotel, and Saturday will see various panels and councils in session, to be continued through Sunday. Early arriving delegates will find Open House at the Guild's Press Club, 133 West 44th street.

First-time delegates will be greeted at a freshman forum Sunday afternoon, and registration will start at 4 o'clock. Sunday evening there will be a cocktail party at the Astor. The scene will be the North Ballroom on the 8th floor, where general convention meetings will also be held.

The opening session will begin at 9:30 Monday morning, with welcomes from New York city and State notables, and the annual messages of the Guild's three top officers will be heard. Credentials and rules committees will report, and other committees will be named.

After a buffet lunch at the Guild club, a visit to the United Nations has been arranged. Monday evening there will be a forum of organizing problems and methods, set for 8 o'clock.

Convention committees will meet all day Tuesday. Wives and children are invited to a boat ride around Manhattan Island, and tickets will be available for a television studio show. The banquet will be held Tuesday evening, when the annual Wilbur E. Bade memorial award will be presented.

After further committee meetings Wednesday, and a general convention session set for 11:30 A.M., the New York hosts will provide an afternoon and evening bus trip to West Point and Bear Mountain, with dinner at the latter Hudson River resort.

Convention business resumes Thursday morning and into the afternoon. Wives will attend a fashion show, and will be guests of Mrs. Robert F. Wagner at Gracie Mansion, the Mayor's residence. Thursday evening is left free for further convention business.

The Friday morning convention meeting will nominate ANG officers for a two-year term, and will select the site of the 1961 convention, besides hearing committee reports and acting thereon. A closing cocktail party is set for 2 P.M. at the Guild Press Club.

The New York local has set aside 500 tickets—all others have long since been sold—to play host to the convention vistors at the 25th annual Page One Ball, in the grand ballroom at the Astor Friday evening. Entertainment, dancing, and presentation of a series of awards in newspaper

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Remodeling: The sign marking the St. Louis Guild's headquarters for the Globe-Democrat strike comes down in an informal ceremony following settlement of the dispute. Paul Witte, picket co-chairman, does the honors.

—Photo by Ed Meyer, St. Louis striker

Guild Scores On Pensions, Job Security

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Guild has ended its 96-day strike against S. I. Newhouse's morning Globe-Democrat with a settlement hailed by its leaders as a major victory.

The "30" mark officially went on the strike story early May 27 when Guild and company officials met in a downtown hotel room to sign a new contract.

The victory package included a guaranteed pension plan, new job security provisions, a 3.3 percent wage increase and increased health benefits.

With the ink barely dry, the Globe started calling the first Guildsmen back to work. It resumed publication on June 1—101 days after the last Globe hit the streets.

Publisher Richard Amberg, in a lengthy editorial on the first day publication was resumed, claimed the Guild won nothing in the strike and attempted to picture the unsecured pension plan that existed as better than the one finally negotiated by the Guild.

The strike settlement had been reached in a lengthy conciliation session May 19. Guild negotiators took it to a membership meeting three days later and recommended its acceptance.

The jubilant strikers approved the package unanimously.

The local executive committee followed suit the same night, and the International Executive Board's contracts committee wired its approval on the eve of the signing ceremony.

Pensions were the only issue when the 332-member Globe unit struck early February 21.

Before the walkout—the first against a newspaper in the Guild's 25-year history here—pensions were informal. They were paid out of operating revenue. There was no formula or guarantee.

The plan won by the strikers will be identical in benefits to the Pulitzer Pension Plan at the Post-Dispatch.

The chief difference is that the Globe plan will be secured by a commitment against the $25-million net worth of the Newhouse-

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Rochester Ad Employes Seek Bargaining Rights

Rochester, N.Y.—The Rochester Guild has taken formal steps to obtain Guild bargaining rights for advertising department employes of the Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle.

The makeup of an appropriate bargaining unit will be discussed at an informal hearing set for next Tuesday.

About 150 employes are involved in the ad departments of both papers.

A letter informing management that a majority of the employes in question had chosen the Guild as their bargaining representative was delivered to Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Gannett Co. Inc. by Local President Mitchell Kaidy and International Representative Fred Jones.

The letter also asked that negotiations for contract coverage of the employes be started as soon as possible. The Guild offered to submit documentary evidence of its majority to a mutually acceptable clergyman. As an alternative, Kaidy and Jones suggested that management agree to a consent election. They said the Guild was prepared to agree to the same unit accepted by the company and the union in a previous election in 1955, when certain supervisors and confidential secretaries were excluded.

Bridge reserved comment on the requests, and the Guild subsequently petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for certification.

The vote in the 1955 election was 60-60. The Guild lost out in a dispute over some ballots. Editorial staffs of the paper have been covered by Guild contract since 1938.

Progress Is Limited In San Jose Strike

San Jose, Calif.—Limited progress on non-money items marked the efforts of Guild negotiators to reach a satisfactory settlement of the strike at the Mercury and News. Guild members now are in the 16th week of lockout or strike.

The Guild bargaining committee, which last week received a unanimous vote of confidence from the local membership, reported stubborn management resistance to adequate wage improvements, despite modification of the Guild's demands. The local now is seeking pay increases ranging from $4 to $7 for one year.

Management's best offer before the Guild joined striking craft unions on the picket line April 30 included raises of $3.50 to $7 spread over two years.

The Pressmen since have settled and the Stereotypers are reported near agreement.

A three-man team of Federal Mediators, headed by Assistant Regional Director Wayne Kenaston, has been working to solve the disputes.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson flew here this week to join the local bargaining committee, International Representative Joseph Campo and Sam Eubanks, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, in the discussions.

The Teamsters Union also is negotiating for a new contract. Its present agreement covering 28 outside circulation employes expires June 15.

The San Jose Reporter, the interim daily sponsored by the Guild during the suspension of the Mercury and News, is meeting increasing acceptance and approval from readers and advertisers. Response to a four-page advertising section heralding the opening of a new supermarket was so great, the market has since run three full-page ads in the paper.

Contributions totalling $27,000 have come from other Guild locals, district councils and individuals to aid the strikers.

Providence Chooses Guild In NLRB Ballot, 105-99

Providence, R.I.—The five-year campaign to win bargaining rights on the Providence Journal and Bulletin ended in victory for news and editorial employes in an election May 27, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Guild, defeated in the first election in 1954, finally will be certified by a close margin of 105 undisputed votes to 99.

Five additional ballots were challenged, one by management and four by the NLRB acting after Providence Typographical Union Local 33 protested that it already had paste make-up jurisdiction written into its contract. Paste-up of advertising in the Sunday Rhode Islander magazine and other special supplements has been handled in the editorial art department under a special clause in the contract.

Two employes were ill and five others did not vote.

The art department presented a tricky problem since the artists were never notified that jurisdiction over their paste-up work was given to the typographical union four years ago under a clause permitting it to remain in the editorial art department until it could be transferred without jeopardizing the publisher's business. The printers have been trying since last January to arrange a meeting of a joint standing committee to complete the transfer.

Former International Representative Joe Garland represented the ANG in the 1954 campaign and in post-election Guild activities. He was succeeded in 1956 by Ed Allen who has been as-

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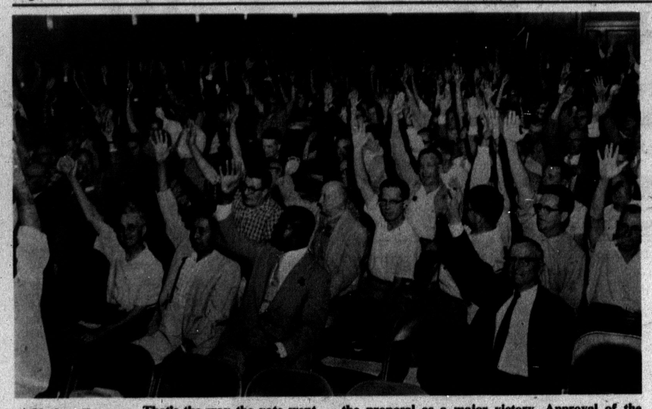

All In Favor: That's the way the vote went on the proposed settlement of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat strike. The unanimous show of hands came as Guild leaders hailed the proposal as a major victory. Approval of the local executive committee and the IEB contracts obtained before the contract was signed.

—Photo by Ed Meyer, St. Louis striker

St. Louis Wins Its Strike

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owned Herald Company of Syracuse, N. Y. The P-D plan is funded.

The liability of the Newhouse interests will be up to $1,500,000, equivalent to full funding under the Pulitzer Plan.

The plan generally provides for pensions based on 1 percent of average earnings times the number of years of service up to 30 years. Normal retirement age would be 65.

Pension credits under the Pulitzer plan do not start until age 35 and after 5 years service. Under this schedule, a 30-year veteran employe whose average pay was $100 a week would draw a pension of $25 a week.

The plan also provides for early or postponed retirement, disability retirement and vesting on termination of employment, with continuation of life insurance.

Job security was not an issue when the strike started, but the Newhouse interests injected it a week later when the plant sale to the P-D was announced.

The settlement recognizes the company's right to determine operations. But it carries protections against discriminatory dismissals, excessive work loads, doubling up on job duties and violation of the Guild's jurisdiction.

Arbitration of grievances was included in the contract for the first time.

Any dismissals will be according to seniority, with provision for preferential rehiring. Thirty days advance notice is required. Employes will have the opportunity to claim other jobs according to their seniority ranking.

Any employe dismissed will receive severance pay according to the previously existing schedule—one week for each six months of service to a maximum of 66 weeks pay.

The company agreed to join the Guild in seeking jobs for any workers dismissed because of the sale of the plant and equipment or other operational changes.

In case of the sale or discontinuance of publication by agreement with another company, the employes are to be hired by the new owner with full protection. If this is not carried out, they are to get double severance pay. This requirement holds for three years.

The sale of the Globe-Democrat Building to the Post-Dispatch, which now will print both newspapers, cost most of the 25 building maintenance men their jobs. It is expected that some of them will be retained by the Post.

Involved also in the new operation is abandonment of that part of circulation which uses street corner racks. This cost 24 Guild members in the circulation department their jobs. Seven part-time classified sales girls, most of whom worked only a few hours a week, also were displaced.

The wage increase, which matches the earlier P-D settlement, brings the editorial top minimum to $156 a week. The increase is retroactive to February 1, excluding the strike period.

The contract runs to January 1, 1960, when the old two-year contract would have expired. Pensions had been among matters included in a reopener provision of the old contract. It was terminated by the strike.

Herbert L. Monk, long-time drama critic and leader in the local, was chairman of the strike steering committee. William Cento, Globe unit chairman, was the committee's vice-chairman.

Members of the negotiating committee were Goodrich Gamble, chairman; Norma Stallings, Frances Dunn, Paul Witte, George Dent, Frank Helms, John Sabin, Barney Wippold, Cleve Mathews, Monk and Cento.

Rollin Everett, executive secretary, was committee spokesman, and attorney Morris Levin was present as an advisor in most sessions. Loel Schrader was the ANG representative assigned to the strike, with Robert Bruner relieving him at times.

Chorus Line

St. Louis, Mo.—Toward the end of the Guild's strike at the Globe-Democrat, a Globe executive crossing the picket line crooned some new words to the Broadway show tune "76 Trombones."

"Seventy-six long days on the picket line," he sang.

The next day his song was dated. But three days later, the exec. crossed the line again and the pickets had a reply.

"Around the Globe for 80 days," they lilted.

Next day, that one was obsolete, too.

Scab Probe Is Resumed In Western N.Y. State

Buffalo, N.Y.—A special investigating committee of the State Labor Department will take steps to compel publishers' representatives to testify at public hearings on strikebreaking activities in several newspaper plants.

This was disclosed by William J. Isaacson, New York attorney and committee member, at the outset of a hearing here on strikebreaking during a 1956 strike by the Stereotypers Union at the Lockport (N.Y.) *Union-Sun & Journal.*

In a statement opening the hearing, Isaacson said these witnesses were invited to present evidence, but failed to appear:

► William L. Fanning, executive vice president, and two other executives of Westchester County Publishers, Inc. (the Macy chain), where the Typographical Union has been on strike since December 1957.

► Shirley Klein, an associate of Bloor Schleppey of Zionsville, Ind., labor consultant who specializes in procuring strikebreakers for struck newspapers.

► Peter J. Corson, assistant publisher of the Lockport *Union-Sun & Journal.*

► An unidentified executive of Griscom Publications, Inc., Glen Cove, L.I., where admitted strikebreakers have testified they worked.

Isaacson said the committee would meet with Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood in New York City to recommend that the newspaper representatives "appear under compulsion and to bring with them all relevant documents."

The committee, represented here by Isaacson and Brother Cornelius Justin, professor of labor-management relations at Manhattan College, heard four witnesses.

James F. Bren of Niagara Falls, former president of Stereotypers Local 105, testified the union was certified by the NLRB as collective bargaining agent for the four stereotypers and pressmen at the Lockport newspaper in January 1956. After eight unsuccessful negotiating meetings, Bren testified, the union struck the newspaper plant on April 18, 1956.

Bren said strikebreakers from Ohio, Alabama, New Hampshire and Iowa already were in the plant the next morning before the union posted pickets at 7 a.m.

Dan Maffeo of Albany, Stereotypers' international representative, testified he was informed the union would never have a written contract at the *Union-Sun & Journal.*

Joseph Stanfield of Anniston, Ala., admitted he was a Lockport strikebreaker. He said he went to Lockport from the strikebound Zanesville (Ohio) *Times-Signal* in April 1956, after being approached by Schleppey.

He said he worked in Lockport until early July and earned up to $185 or $190 a week, plus free lodging and a $42 weekly food allowance.

The witness testified that newspaper executives arranged for him and two other strikebreakers to live at company expense in Lockport's plush Tuscarora Club. He described it as "a private club for high-level businessmen; a rather exclusive affair."

Stanfield and Gerald E. Gish of Cleveland testified that they or others they knew had worked on strikebound newspapers in at least eight locations, mostly arranged by the Schleppey-Klein team.

Besides Lockport, Westchester county and Glen Cove, they said, the other struck shops were in Ypsilanti, Mich.; Levittown, Pa.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Oklahoma City and Zanesville, Ohio.

Guild Insurance Rules Amended, Units Eligible

Twenty-five Guild locals have enrolled about 4,275 members in the Guild's $1,000 group insurance program, it is noted by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a report covering the second year of the program's operations.

Nineteen death benefits claims were paid during the year, and annual premiums totalling $27,926.10 went to the carrier company, Canada Life. The "good experience" of the year enabled the company to refund $3,016.64 at the end of the second policy year.

One major change in the program for the new year has been adopted, after approval at last month's meeting of the International Executive Board. Heretofore it has been required that a local desiring to participate in the program include its entire membership in the coverage. Now it is possible for a local to bring units under the policy as separate insurable groups. Details are available from Perlik.

Premium rates for the third year remain unchanged—70 cents per month for U.S. Guild members, and 54 cents for members in Canada.

Program For 26th Guild Convention Envisions Eventful Week

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work and in various fields of public service will mark the affair.

Masters of Ceremonies for the ball will include Ed Sullivan, Danton Walker, Earl Wilson, Harry Hershfield, Hy Gardner and Virginia Grahame.

Among the entertainers who have agreed to take part are George Jessel, Joey Bishop, Pat Suzuki, Hildegarde, Gwen Verdon, Jimmy Durante, Tommy Sands, Faye Emerson, Erroll Flynn, Joey Adams and Joan Crawford. Many others also have agreed tentatively to appear if their schedules permit.

Among convention delegates recently reported by locals are:

Pittsburgh—Frank J. Deutsch, John Trogus, Ethel Cobb, Harry Coughanour, Helen M. Minear, Beatrice Robinson, Alice Sambol and Edward Furey.

Detroit—Ray Girardin, Don Ball, Frances D'Hondt, Charles Weber, Robert E. Forbes, Irv Kreisman, Warren Stromberg, Harry Golden, Rose Daniels, Bob Maher and Pat McGuckin.

San Francisco-Oakland — Lou Brown, Barney Peterson, Sam B. Eubanks, Fred Fletcher, Jack Howard, Harvey Wing, Jack Russell, Joe Rosenthal, Bob Guiles, Marjorie Cottrill, Ed Mahoney and Lou Webb. Alternate, Ray Massingale.

Sioux City—Clarence Olson.

Cleveland—William M. Davy, Robert C. Stafford, John Fisher, Robert Drake, Jack Sheridan, Tim Murnane, Ray Matjasic, Jim Turner and Hoyt King. Alternates are Sam Giamo, Robert Sullivan and Frank Drake.

Buffalo—Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Jean Dingle, Bob Van Wagoner and Charles Dineen. Alternates are Frank Skimin and Mortimer Carpenter.

Kingston—Charles J. Tiano and Dorothy A. Narel.

San Antonio—Bob Ostrum and Paul Trench. Alternate is Don Hayes.

Boston—Jack Broudy, John C. Cort, George Dwyer, Charles Leveroni, Leo McCusker, Daniel Murphy, William Wells, John J. Wyse, John H. Thompson.

Cincinnati—Harry Reckner, Michael Mastrullo, Irwin Bauer.

Cumberland—Eugene P. Brown.

Hammond—William R. Kappes, Fred Krecker.

Hampton Roads—Frederick S. Holley, Eugene L. Roberts, Jr.

Hudson County—Marvin Duskin, Harold Lubell.

Indianapolis—Ervin Freudenburg.

Kenosha—Frank Falduto.

Knoxville—Willard Yarbrough, Homer Clonts.

Lake Superior—Walter Eldot.

Lehigh Valley — Robert M. Golden, Robert A. Reid.

Los Angeles—Nicholas Abraham, Arthur B. Chance, Mike G. Halby, Justin F. McCarthy, Jr.

Manchester—Paul Tracy, Francis Brennan.

Memphis—Elton Whisenhunt, Paul Vanderwood, Forrest Morgan, Richard P. Lane, Jr., Louis Silver.

Milwaukee—Tony Ingrassia, Jerome S. Cahill, Jerry E. Rosenthal.

North Jersey—Daniel A. McLaughlin, Harry Demarsky, Roswell E. Smith, Herbert L. Nebel, Joan Haggerty.

Peoria—William P. McLinden.

Portland, Me. — Richard G. Kendall, Merton G. Doyle, J. Frances Hapgood.

Richmond—Carl Lewis Shires.

Rochester—Francis J. Dostal, Mitchell Kaidy, Thomas J. Murphy.

Rockford — Douglas Adams, Roger A. Hedges.

Sacramento—Tom E. Zanze.

San Diego—William Regan, Glenn Moon.

Organizing Year Is Projected To Hit 50,000-Member Mark

The launching of an Organizing Year, aimed at the quick achievement of a 50,000 membership, is announced by ANG officers in their report to convention delegates.

"To this end, the full resources and manpower of the ANG—its staff, the Guild Reporter, convention organizing forum, district councils and training institutes—are pledged to spur and assist all locals," the report declares.

The International Executive Board reaffirms its belief in the soundness of the four-point organizing program adopted at the 1951 convention but urges that greater emphasis be given the first three points of the program: The organization of free riders, of new departments and of new units in existing locals.

The fourth point, the organization of new locals, will continue to be carried out as situations arise, the officers pledge. But the first three points deserve greater stress, they suggest, because:

"In each of these cases the Guild is working from an established base. Free riders, for example, exist within units already under contract. In this category are an estimated 5,000 persons—or one-quarter of the 20,000 needed to reach our $50,000 membership goal. In unorganized departments are an estimated 10,000."

Achievement of a membership of 50,000 was first set as a goal by the 1958 convention at San Jose. At the same time, the convention called for a comprehensive study of ANG organizing policies and practices with the aim of reaching the goal quickly.

The study, conducted by the officers, led to the call for an all-out organizing drive this year. Such a drive, stressing the signing of free riders, new departments and new units, will place greater responsibility on locals, especially those with large pockets of unorganized newspaper workers in their jurisdiction, the officers point out.

Their report urges greater use of the Organizing Manual distributed by ANG and calls attention to organizing opportunities which accrue from collective bargaining. The officers also pledge to provide technical assistance and manpower from ANG to locals with organizing problems.

"Only through such combined efforts—with ANG and locals working as a forceful team—can we reach the high, but totally realistic, goal which we have set."

The Board asks the convention to approve the following recommendations:

► Immediate implementation of this expanded program.

► Continuation of the policy of authorizing a new international representative for every additional 1,250 members.

► Maintenance by locals of a live record of free riders and establishment of committees to sign them up.

► Greater attention at district council meetings and training institutes to means of helping locals establish programs aimed at organizing free riders, unorganized departments and new Guild units.

► Special concentration by locals, particularly those now with 300 to 400 members, to build membership to the level where they can be in a position to maintain administrative officers.

► Continuation for another year, starting August 1, of the servicing policy which eliminates transportation charges to locals.

► Continuation for another year, starting August 1, of the following policy: That when ANG assigns an international representative to a strike emergency situation, the local not be charged his salary and expenses for the pre-strike period.

Free GR Space Is Asked For Board Campaign Ads

Candidates for ANG office will be allotted free display space in the Guild Reporter for furthering their campaigns under the terms of a resolution adopted by the IEB last month for convention consideration.

A second proposal from the board would change the Constitution, which now provides for publication of the Guild Reporter twice a month, and would make the language read "shall be published at least 22 times a year, and at least once a month."

The recommendation for advertising space allotment cuts in half the amount of column-inch space now available, under convention action at St. Louis in 1957.

Under the formula adopted then, a total of 36 column-inches went to each of the three candidates for top Guild offices, 24 inches went to candidates for vice-presidencies at large, and 18 inches was available to candidates for regional vice-presidencies.

That year there were contests only for the at-large vice-presidencies, ten candidates seeking six positions, and the total spent for Guild Reporter advertising was $417, at an average rate of $4 per column-inch. Less than half of the total space allotment was actually used by the ten candidates.

The board considered that with charges for space eliminated candidates would be more likely to use their full allotments, and that with a full-scale campaign 15 seats would be contested by 30 candidates.

The board accordingly recommends that the Guild Reporter not accept more than three pages of such advertising in any single issue. The new formula would make it 18 column-inches each for the candidates for the presidency, executive vice-presidency and secretary-treasurership; 12 inches for candidates for at-large vice-presidencies, and nine inches for those seeking regional posts.

The present provision that prohibits allocation of space to another candidate is carried over in the new proposal.

The constitutional change was called a permissive one, adopted as an alternative to cutting the production appropriation for the Guild Reporter in the ANG budget, as part of the desire to achieve all possible economies. It would make it possible, said its proponents, to omit one or two issues of the publication during the fiscal year, should financial circumstances dictate.

Providence Election Won

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sisted at various times by the national Guild officers, International Representative Edna Berger and Bill Wells of the Boston Guild.

The anti-Guild faction active in the 1954 campaign had few survivors in the recent drive. Several of its original leaders had been promoted to management positions or had left the papers. Other former opponents of the Guild, disillusioned by the immediate dissolution of the employes' group after the 1954 election, joined the Guild and were an extremely important factor in the victory.

The anti-Guild campaign was based largely on the idea that employes would lose their pensions or sick leave if the Guild came in and that some of the suburban offices would be closed. More than fifty of the eligible employes are state staffers. Attempts by Guild leaders to convince the opposition that no intelligent union bargains away existing benefits failed to win the landslide which even some of the anti-Guildsmen had predicted.

The Guild ran a "turn the other cheek" campaign which left comparatively few wounds to heal. Its only bulletin contradicting management was issued when the business manager posted a notice charging that the Guild and typos were involved in a jurisdictional dispute.

He was apparently unaware that Guild and Typographical Union leaders had already met and had worked out an amicable arrangement to avoid division over a problem which management failed to mention at the NLRB pre-hearing conference.

During the two campaigns, the Guild has met regularly. Some members have been on a dues-paying basis for several years. Others paid an initiation fee and one month's dues as a "down payment."

Jim McMullen, the first president, elected in 1957, was one of the most active leaders in both campaigns. He is assistant picture editor of the Bulletin. His successor in last year's Guild election, William McNamara, has resigned as a Journal reporter to become a state employe. Red Wright, the present president, is a Journal reporter.

Pittsburgh Has Brief Shutdown

Pittsburgh, Pa. — A two-day shutdown of the three daily newspapers here by a branch of the Teamsters union blocked delivery of Sunday and Monday morning editions over the weekend of May 24, but involved neither lost time nor wages for the members of the Pittsburgh Guild.

Efforts by the State and Federal mediation services brought about a quick settlement of the strike, when the Teamsters local officers succeeded in having a shop steward restored to his job at the Sun-Telegraph and gained agreement from the three managements that a supplementary pension plan would be drafted into contract form. Details remain to be negotiated as to the pension agreement.

Queen of the Ball: Therese Washington is crowned as the New York Guild's Miss Page One of 1959 by last year's queen, Barbara Sechko. The $500,000 diamond and platinum tiara was created by jeweler Harry Winston to be worn by the new queen at the Page One Ball, June 26, which will follow the ANG convention. Miss Washington, a typist-clerk from the Amsterdam News unit, was chosen from a field of nearly 60 girls representing 15 units of the local. The judges included Gig Young and Jack Kelly, actors; Russell Patterson, artist; Nick Bruno (Bruno of Hollywood), photographer; Earl Wilson, Hy Gardner and Frank Farrell, columnists; Helen Fraser, director of the Barbizon School of Modeling, and Elizabeth Penrose Howkins, women's page editor of the New York Times.

Wide Support Is Voiced For Defense Fund Hike

The ANG Strike Policy Committee's proposal that per capita defense fund payments be increased 30 cents a month is picking up support among locals and district councils.

The representative assembly of the New York Guild voted to endorse the proposal and urge its adoption by the 1959 convention. The Rochester local also has voted support and the Knoxville Guild has instructed its convention delegates to favor it. The executive board of the Baltimore Guild has instructed the local's delegates to support any defense fund plan which will lessen the need for assessments.

The California-Nevada District Council also has endorsed the plan (see story on Page 5), and the Chicago Guild has voted support for an increase of 50 cents in the per capita payment for defense fund purposes.

In addition, the proposal has been the subject of extensive discussion in other locals and district councils.

It is expected to be a major topic of debate when the Strike Policy Committee reports to the ANG convention later this month.

The committee was set up by the 1958 convention to study Guild policy on strike benefits and defense funds and to return this year with recommendations. Its proposals are:

(1) That the monthly per capita payment to ANG out of membership dues be increased from the present $1.50 to $1.80, the additional 30 cents to be allocated to the International Defense Fund. The Defense Fund now gets 30 cents of the $1.50. The increase thus would double the rate of accrual.

(2) That the Defense Fund floor—now at $200,000—be increased to $300,000 by the end of 1960 and to $500,000 by the end of 1961. The "floor" is the minimum limit of the Defense Fund set by the constitution. If the fund falls below the amount specified, an emergency is deemed to exist and the International Executive Board may levy an assessment.

The Strike Policy Committee said its recommendations are based on the belief that the current rate of Defense Fund income "is not only inadequate to provide progress toward the million dollar goal (first set in 1954), but it is also inadequate to sustain our current needs."

The committee called attention to heavy expenditures in the past 18 months to support members on strike or locked out. It also noted that a big share of these expenditures was made necessary by the publishers' policy of "massive retaliation"— the closing of all newspapers in a city when one of them is struck.

June Assessment Reminder Issued

Notice has gone to all Guild treasurers, in a letter from ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., that an international defense fund assessment is collectible for the month of June. The levy is the fourth in the current series, authorized by the International Executive Board to return the Defense Fund to its constitutional "floor" of $200,000.

Perlik's letter noted that St. Louis strikers were to resume work at the Globe-Democrat June 1, but that drains on the Guild's defense treasury have been such that were the San Jose situation to end soon, the necessity for the June assessment would still remain.

The status of the Defense Fund will be reviewed by the IEB at its pre-convention meeting June 19, at New York.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor
JOHN M. BARRY, Asst. Editor

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Double Standard

Our newspaper industry, the enterprise that enables every Guild member to earn his living, has been deeply injured by the revelation that a double standard of morality prevails in some hitherto highly respected quarters of our craft.

To the shame and anger of all of us, the disclosure came during the May hearings before the McClellan "rackets" committee. Management spokesmen for the impeccable New York Times, the New York Mirror and the American Weekly, widely syndicated Sunday supplement, admitted under questioning that all had paid substantial sums to known racketeers, in order to "avoid labor trouble." It all occurred a long time ago, and of course wouldn't be repeated, they explained.

At the bottom of our shame and anger lies the sullying of some good reputations, and the knowledge of what the tarnishing process does to all of us, through guilt-by-association in the public mind. There is shame, too, at the thought of knowledgeable newspapermen, with their myriad official contacts, choosing the back-door pay-off method of dealing with cheap chiselers instead of lifting a telephone and tipping off a friend on the district attorney's staff.

Perhaps Guild members should be beyond surprise, when confronted with the knowledge that even the best of our publishers seem to share the shaky ethics of the business community, while editorially professing the purity of the lilies of the field.

But we do have idealists in our membership, men and women earnestly devoted to helping the American press fulfill its highest function, protection of the public welfare from the ravages of special privilege and uncontrolled power.

Our idealists have had a couple of severe shocks this year, prior to the McClellan committee sessions. There has been the airing of the details of the American Newspaper Publishers Association strike insurance program. Under this plan, officially condemned by the State of New York as not being "in the public interest," strikes are actually fostered, not prevented; prolonged, not shortened. Does anyone suppose that the St. Louis strike, for example, would have lasted 100 days, had not the publisher carried strike insurance for that precise maximum period?

And still more repulsively slimy are the findings of the New York State Labor Commission, looking into ANPA-backed strike-breaking activities in Westchester and Niagara counties, in newspaper strike areas.

What says the ANPA concerning these damaging disclosures? Actually, nothing—"no comment." But at its recent convention, delegates approved a 5 percent increase in membership dues, presumably to help finance, not a clean-up movement, but more of the same policies which have degraded us all.

There has been considerable wailing over the decline of editorial influence. Publishers are openly concerned with the inroads of television and radio on the advertising dollar, at the expense of paid space in newspapers. Both points are well taken.

Should no forthright steps be taken to change the image in the public mind which our industry now presents, it may well be that a third concern will arise to haunt us, the loss of circulation revenue through the desertion of disillusioned readers.

There is need for adoption of and adherence to plain principles of morality and decency, if the hurt already inflicted is not to deepen and worsen.

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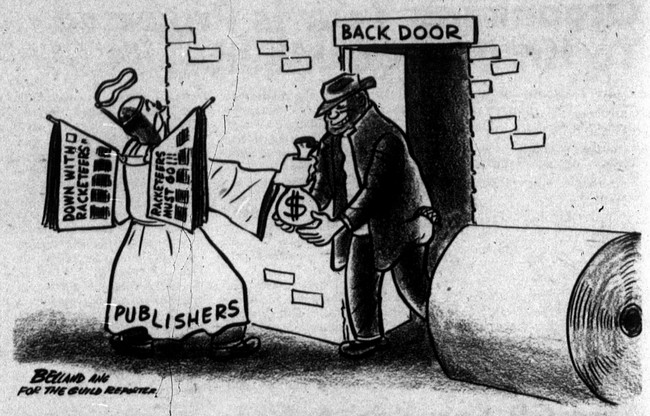


IT SEEMS TO US

Discusses A Lively Corpse And Pussy-willow Journalism

TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: The piece by R. D. Linton of the New York Herald Tribune unit, "'Twas PEOPLE Who Made Guild," (GR, May 8) had its merits and I read it with interest.

I would disagree, however, that Ben Hecht has suffered a "literary death." Should I be wrong in this, I'm sure Mr. Linton must agree on one obvious fact: Hecht is indeed a lively corpse.

The real tragedy in the case of the illustrious man in the casket is that there is no place for him in journalism, and no place for others like him.

I journeyed cross-country by train, and the porter obtained local papers for me at stops along the way. Each paper looked like the other, and they might all have been printed in the same beer can factory.

No, Mr. Linton, the day of Hecht the individual is done for, just as the individual is as done as a cooked goose at General Motors and at Standard Oil and at your local supermarket.

In his place we have the oncoming era of Brooks Brothers journalism complete with Ivy League stripes, buckles in the back and those damn squeegee-soled golf shoes. Individualism? Personally, I'm convinced that most of us lack the fire and personality that God gave a broomstick.

Heavens, Mr. Linton. Don't blame Hecht. Don't blame God. Don't blame the Guild. It's the new era of pussy-willow journalism—and it's bigger than all of us.

BOB BASKETT
Toledo Guild

Cites Constitutional Ban On Council "Politics"

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: I was disturbed to learn that the Empire State District Council voted to endorse the candidacies of Arthur Rosenstock, New York, for ANG president, and of Charles J. Tiano, Kingston, for the IEB.

I was unable to attend the meeting, otherwise I would have challenged the Council's right to endorse. Former ANG Vice President Victor Leo did attend, made that position known, and the New York delegates abstained from voting.

I am wholeheartedly for Rosenstock and recommend him enthusiastically and unreservedly. I know that Tiano, too, would be an asset to our IEB. I am mindful of the long service of Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, Rochester, and look forward to his continuance on the IEB, if he is a candidate.

Nevertheless, two years ago I took issue with another district council which committed the same blunder.

The ANG Constitution, Article IX, Section 1, provides:

"Districts may be formed for . . . exchanging information . . . rendering assistance and mutual aid . . . District Councils shall also have the right and function to make recommendations to the IEB which are designed to implement the ANG program. Any other activity may not be undertaken without approval by the ANG . . ."

In my opinion political endorsements contravene that constitutional provision. I also feel that to involve District Councils in Guild politics is utterly unwise and can only tend to destroy the councils' effectiveness.

I trust I have not been too hard on the Empire State council delegates. I know they agree with my position. At the next council meeting I will move to expunge from the record of the May meeting all motions of endorsement.

I am, of course, delighted to learn that support for Rosenstock's candidacy is shared by so many others throughout our jurisdiction.

M. MICHAEL POTOKER
New York Guild

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.

Portland Guildsman Supports 'Privilege' In TV Appearance

Portland, Ore.—Three college professors bombarded Hank Kane, chairman of the Portland Guild's Freedom of Information committee, with questions during a television panel discussion at Eugene, Ore., on reporter privilege.

Professors of law, sociology and journalism at the University of Oregon quizzed Kane, a "visiting expert," on the bill introduced in the state legislature at the request of the Portland Guild to give reporters the right to refuse to disclose news sources.

One professor denounced the proposed law as a form of "McCarthyism that shielded the faceless informer." Another suggested that some publishers think it is good for reporters to go to jail now and then. Jailing a reporter sells newspapers and shows the public that newsmen will defend constitutional rights, he said.

Kane reminded his questioners that freedom of the press really is the right of the people to know. A privilege law will not give newsmen immunity from libel suits, he added. The use of an unnamed source is no defense against a claim for damages and reporters still must prove the truth of their stories, he said.

The live broadcast was televised by the station operated by the Oregon System of Higher Education and reached a large number of college journalism students who otherwise have little or no contact with the Guild. The program also was broadcast over the university's radio station.

The Guild-backed reporter privilege bill died with the adjournment of the state legislature in May. It was bottled up in the house judiciary committee composed of seven lawyers. Two of these attorneys were co-sponsors of the measure.

Prefer Pay Now

Portland, Ore.—A "get out the vote" drive by the Portland Guild in a special two-day election proved to be highly successful. A total of 94.6 percent of the members in good standing cast secret ballots. A majority voted for a deferred pay increase due June 1 instead of placing the same amount in a pension trust fund.

EDITOR CHALLENGED

Chicago Guild Refutes Norlander

Chicago, Ill. — The Chicago Newspaper Guild has answered criticism of the Guild by Everett Norlander, managing editor of the Chicago Daily News. (For another reply, see Guild Reporter, May 22.)

In a letter to Editor & Publisher, Local President Marsh Schiewe set the record straight on charges made by Norlander in a talk at the University of Missouri school of journalism and reported by E&P. Norlander's attack on the Guild took up about 1½ of the 12 pages of the speech. In its story covering the speech, E&P devoted 10 out of 12 paragraphs to the attack.

Norlander accused the Guild of keeping incompetents on the job and of interfering with a close rapport between the "editorial bosses and the staff."

Schiewe's letter called on Norlander to cite a single instance in which the Guild had challenged, let alone blocked, the dismissal of an incompetent in its 15-year history at the Chicago Daily News.

On the other hand, he said, the Guild has challenged, "and proudly, the News' railroading into retirement at an arbitrary age limit one of the best editorial artists who ever retouched a picture. And this while men the same age or older were and still are at work at the News under the same contract."

The letter continued:

"Incompetents probably show up on a newspaper staff for two reasons. The first is that executives like Mr. Norlander have hired them. The second is that newspapermen, both on the executive and working staff sides, in the downhill years of their careers sometimes lose some of their sparkle.

"As for hiring incompetents at the Daily News, the Guild suggests that its contract requirements for management to be fair and just, even to these, have stimulated the greater care in hiring practices that Mr. Norlander referred to elsewhere in his Missouri speech. . . .

"As for the downhill type of incompetents, it is to Mr. Norlander's and the News' credit that the ax doesn't fall the minute a man slows up a bit. He has shown a compassionate understanding for these men and their problems.

"Now for the barricade Mr. Norlander says the Guild puts up between the bosses and the staff.

"Here Mr. Norlander has chosen to make the Guild his personal cross, and after 15 years still gives every indication that he believes and hopes that the Guild is not at the Chicago Daily News to stay.

"The 'professional and dedicated' relationship between chiefs and Indians, which Mr. Norlander wants, can exist in the selection and covering of the news without ruling out the management-labor relationship when it comes to working conditions. The Guild feels the latter is essential to the dignity of a newspaperman, freeing him from the sweatshop conditions that used to exist in the field and allowing him to go about his work secure in the knowledge that things like his job, his vacation, his day off or overtime are his by contractual right and not by magnanimous grant of a benevolent publisher or editor.

"But if rapport means working free overtime and rolling over and playing dead when a boss starts telling you that loss of your job is just what you need, then Mr. Norlander is doomed to disappointment.

"Finally, the Guild agrees with Mr. Norlander that the Guild has brought into the newspaper business benefits that would not have come for years otherwise. And it agrees that new employes should think over carefully the pros and cons of Guild membership. The Guild is confident the competent ones will quickly see the light and join. That's why the Guild is able to say 'Most of the best newspapermen are Guildsmen.'"

Delegates Join San Jose Pickets

San Jose, Calif.—The California-Nevada District Council took to the picket line here during its May meeting.

Led by Council President Ray Bach of Sacramento, the delegates relieved picketing San Jose Guildsmen on the Saturday night and early Sunday morning shifts, May 16-17.

Because of the strike situation, the Council shifted its meeting from Sacramento to San Jose. The delegates met in the DeAnza Hotel across the street from the struck Mercury-News plant.

The most controversial item on the Council's agenda was the recommendation of the ANG Strike Policy Committee.

By an 18-10 vote, CNDC endorsed that portion of the committee report calling for a 30-cent increase in per capita payments for the ANG defense fund and a new schedule of defense fund floors.

Delegations from Los Angeles, Reno, Sacramento and San Diego supported the recommendation. San Francisco's four votes were evenly split, and San Jose and Stockton voted "no."

Opposition to the recommendation was based on the argument that the plan does not go far enough to assure adequate defense financing.

No action was taken on the remainder of the committee's recommendation, which dealt with administration of the defense fund.

The Council voted a $525 contribution to the San Jose Guild and adopted the following resolution on the strike situation:

"The California-Nevada District Council of the American Newspaper Guild, representing eight Guild locals, had had an eye-opening experience here the past two days.

"Council delegates have been inspired by the unity, determination and ingenuity of the San Jose Newspaper Guild in its efforts to achieve a reasonable and honorable contract settlement. We have been deeply impressed by the cooperation and high level of understanding achieved among all the unions representing Mercury-News employes.

"We commend the San Jose Newspaper Guild for its effective conduct of first a lockout, and now a strike. The San Jose story should be spread throughout the entire American Newspaper Guild so that every local can become aware of San Jose's achievement. We are grateful for the hospitality shown by the San Jose Newspaper Guild in providing us the opportunity to view this situation at first hand, and we are confident of the outcome."

Councils Cite Student Papers

Two district councils of the ANG have announced 1959 winners of their intercollegiate press competitions.

► The Daily Texan, student newspaper of the University of Texas in Austin, won the award given annually by the Southern District Council for college papers in the area it covers.

► The Brown and White, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., is the winner of the first competition sponsored by the Middle Atlantic District Council among student newspapers at colleges in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Runners-up in the Southern DC contest were The Maroon of Loyola University, New Orleans, and The Old Gold and Black, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N.C. Honorable mentions in the Middle Atlantic competition went to The Collegian, LaSalle College, Philadelphia, and The Crestiad, Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.

The name of The Texan will be engraved on a rotating trophy along with that of The Hurricane, University of Miami, 1958 winner. In addition, a facsimile trophy will be awarded to The Texan for permanent possession.

ANG President Joseph F. Collis presented a scroll to the Brown and White on behalf of the Middle Atlantic Council. The presentation took place at a luncheon at the Hotel Traylor, Allentown. Similar scrolls went to the second and third place winners. A trophy will be presented to the college paper which wins the contest three times.

Response to the Middle Atlantic competition was such that the Council is convinced it will become an annual affair. Judges this year were Sidney Benjamin, council president, Scranton; Orrin Evans, Chester unit of the Greater Philadelphia Guild; Daniel McLaughlin, Elizabeth unit of the North Jersey Guild, and Robert M. Golden, contest chairman, Lehigh Valley local.

Judging the Southern Council contest were Paul Hansell, chief of the Carolinas bureau of the Associated Press; Tom Fesperman, managing editor of the Charlotte Observer, and Walter Spearman, journalism department of the University of North Carolina.

The success of the Southern DC's competitions prompted the Conference of Councils at its pre-convention meeting last year to name a committee to explore the possibility of extending college press contests to all areas.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

IT IS A SYMPTOM of the current demoralization of congressional Democrats that the Senate endorsed Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador to Israel and decided to make the life of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce, if confirmed, unbearable. Unable to come to grips with President Eisenhower on social and economic principles in which the party believes deeply and can speak unitedly, the Democrats are fumbling.

SHELTON

Reid could respectably have been rejected as having no noticeable qualifications for a difficult, important Near Eastern diplomatic post. The only reason against it was that he is not the first scion to be given a diplomatic plum because he could not think of anything else to do, having abandoned an inherited job as somewhat too rugged for his taste.

Strauss, on the other hand, is a man of force, who would be a power in any Administration he served, and he is the choice of the President. A Chief Executive is entitled to the Cabinet members he wants—in the absence of proof that one of his selections is a homicide, embezzler or common wifebeater.

No debaters' points can persuade this observer that Strauss was not up to his neck in the Dixon-Yates deal; his defenses have been mere avoidance through a claim that he did not positively know how other people were planning to do precisely what he wanted done in scuttling the Tennessee Valley Authority. The man is undoubtedly arrogant and self-righteous toward mere senators and inclined to think that candor in public affairs is a luxury not to be spent wastefully.

There was desperation in the Strauss press release—after he was caught planning to have a transportation study made by a railroad man, Armand G. Erpf—plaintively insisting that he really hadn't yet named Erpf. He didn't understand, even under the heat of Senate hearings, why it was wrong to invite the suspicion of trucking and airline interests by naming the railroader. He has no conception of the obligation of strong public men to live in a goldfish bowl.

It is still difficult to see what Democrats hoped to gain by denying Mr. Eisenhower the confirmation of Strauss in the Cabinet. Would they imagine that the President would thereafter appoint a liberal? Did they think it would keep him from vetoing Democratic bills, or from paralyzing opposition with the threat of vetoes?

* * *

THE BASIC DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE is the party's incapacity to keep Eisenhower from pushing it around on the so-called "inflation" issue. Ike has turned the Administration over to business interests, which is all the "inflation" cry amounts to, and the majority of Democratic officeholders evade the issue.

Strauss is a nominee whose vulnerability invites frustrated Democrats to kick him, which is naturally a satisfying exercise for them but is no substitute for being able to attack the Administration effectively on major political issues.

* * *

THE VOTES IN CONGRESS show that the decimated Republican minorities are sticking together better than the topheavy Democratic majorities.

Senator Aiken of Vermont denounced Secretary Benson the other day on the issue of rural electrification loans and interest rates. He complained, caustically, that the Administration apparently objects to "subsidies" for rural co-ops but not to "subsidies" to corporations through fast tax write-offs or to private banks through high interest rates on government bonds and a tight-money policy.

But the REA is an Aiken special interest; he sticks with the White House and the GOP Senate Old Guard on most issues, including this year the depressed areas bill and the McClellan "bill of rights" that ravaged the Kennedy-Ervin bill. On the original McClellan amendment, only two Republicans voted against it—Javits of New York and Langer of North Dakota.

The position of Clifford Case of New Jersey, a highly articulate and intelligent senator, suggests that GOP liberals really can't hope to gain anything by uniting with the Bridges, Dirksens and Goldwaters. Case, just as Aiken did, reversed himself from 1958 to vote against the depressed areas bill. He voted for the McClellan "bill of rights." Immediately afterward, 46 powerful New Jersey Republican businessmen, including Board Chairman Robert W. Johnson of Johnson & Johnson, began planning a primary battle to drive him out of office as "indistinguishable from a liberal Democrat."

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—IN LOS ANGELES, ethical practices in a union got one of its weirdest twists when two cops suddenly broke into a Local Union office and arrested dignified and elderly Ralph Wolfgang Clark. It was very late at night and 67-year-old Clark had his burglar tools spread like a surgeon's instruments around the union's safe. "Don't shoot," he told the cops, "I'm unarmed and a respectable safe burglar. I have an ethical practice code of never using violence." Down at police headquarters, Clark confessed a major mistake. "I have been a professional safe cracker for 50 years but I've worked too long; I should have abandoned that project after 10 minutes. But it was such a fine safe, such a challenge; and I knew there was $15,000 in it." It was the saddest night in Clark's 50-year experience when union leaders, called in by police, proved that the safe was empty.

—IN SEATTLE, WASH., a $50 pay raise but no ski-pants. That was the final settlement of a dispute between the AFL-CIO Airline Stewards & Stewardesses Ass'n. and the Pacific Northern Airlines. The controversy started when the Airlines' pretty stewardesses complained that Alaskan airfields were awfully cold for short skirts and nylons. As a gesture of appeasement, the company provided fur-lined boots, but that didn't solve the problem of chilled knees and other areas so the girls reinstated their ski-pants demand. However, after weeks of negotiations, the new contract was announced with a $50-a-month hike but no ski-pants. "We decided," said one of the stewardesses, "that $50 was quite a warm figure."

—IN DUBLIN, EIRE, what other European unionists said could never happen—unification of the two "battling Irish" labor movements—finally seems on the verge of achievement. For years beyond memory the Congress of Irish Unions—comprising purely Irish unions—and the Irish Trades Union Congress—which includes British unions with Irish affiliates—have fought each other with everything short of shillelaghs. Merger discussions finally proved successful this year and the two groups agreed to dissolve their organizations and form a united Irish Congress of Trade Unions. Only one possible hassle can block unification. The merger convention is scheduled for September, but a large body of union opinion wants the opening date set for St. Patrick's Day next year.

—IN ROME, ITALY, the labor movement and particularly its women members opened a campaign to abolish the time-honored luncheon siesta. Going back to ancient days, Romans have taken two to four hours off each afternoon for lunch and a nap. Today, however, with the city's traffic nearly chaos, driving home for lunch is a rat race and most workers barely get home long enough for lunch, much less for a snooze. The most ardent advocates of the proposed 8 a.m. or 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. working hours proved to be married women. Commented Luisa Salamon, a union organizer in a bank, "It's no siesta for us. Women are expected to rush home ahead of their husbands and have lunch all prepared. We do double duty, in effect, during the siesta hours; and until our husbands decide to give us time-and-a-half for the siesta we're going to campaign for its abolition."

—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., labor lobbyists had waited for years for something like this to happen to industry profiteers, and finally it did happen. A big businessman testifying before a House Armed Services subcommittee started to read an elaborate statement prepared for him by one of the town's most expensive ghost-writers. "I would like now," he announced boastfully, "to begin by putting into the record a brief summary of our company's qualifications and background." He turned the page and so did all the newspapermen at the press table. The next page was completely blank.

State Federation Summer Schools

Following is a list of summer schools sponsored by AFL-CIO State central bodies and regional groups in July and August. Fees cover room, board and tuition. Further information may be obtained by writing to the addresses given.

Arizona Labor School, Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff, August 2-7. $50 per person. Write to Eddie Poole, Arizona State AFL-CIO, 1115 N. Patricio, Phoenix.

Kentucky Labor School, University of Kentucky, Lexington, July 12-24. $60 per person per week. Scott W. Cole, Kentucky State AFL-CIO, 312 Armory Place, Louisville.

Michigan—Labor Journalism, Community Services FDR Summer School, FDR AFL-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich., August 9-15. $45 per person. Don Stevens, Michigan State AFL-CIO, 716 Lothrop, Detroit 2, Mich.

Ohio AFL-CIO Summer School, Ohio University, Athens, August 23-28. $47 per person. Orville C. Jones, Ohio State AFL-CIO, 218 E. State St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

Oregon Labor Summer School, Reed College, Portland, July 19-24. $30 per person plus lunches. Research and Education Department, Oregon AFL-CIO, Room 506, Labor Temple, Portland 1, Ore.

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Summer Officers Institute, Penn State University, August 17-21. $57 per person. Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Department of Education, Front and Pine, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rocky Mountain Labor School, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, July 12-17. $65 per person. R. C. Anderson, Rocky Mountain Labor School, 360 Acoma St., Denver 23, Colo.

Texas State AFL-CIO Summer Institute, Texas A&M College, August 2-7. $50 per person. Texas State AFL-CIO, 402 W. 13th St., Austin.

Tri-State Labor School, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, August 9-14. $50 per person. J. W. Holder, North Carolina State AFL-CIO, 807 First Citizens Bank Building, Raleigh, N.C.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Foolish Questions

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

It is impossible to converse intelligently with children because children are very stupid and don't know anything. Take practically any subject—a child can make a complete hash of it in two seconds flat.

Let's say you have just remarked, "It certainly is cold out today." A child, being the little ignoramus he is, cannot fully comprehend this simple statement of fact. He mulls over it for several minutes and then launches into a series of silly questions: Why is it cold out today, Mommy? Why is it colder in the winter than the summer? Well, why aren't the sun's rays as hot in the winter?

You explain that it is because the earth tilts on its axis, and he wants to know what the axis is. Clearly, the stupid little creature doesn't know **anything**, and his lack of knowledge makes him a very dull conversationalist. Especially in view of the fact that you, yourself, have such an advanced knowledge of the solar system. Is it any wonder that you offer him a popsicle in an effort to re-route the conversation?

In contrast, take a couple of adult women discussing the same subject. One lady remarks that it certainly is cold today, and the other counters with the thoughtful opinion that a fur coat is a real necessity in weather like this, and she certainly is glad she has her sheared beaver, although she wonders if she shouldn't have it re-styled now that fuller sleeves are fashionable.

These two women have—as you can plainly see—progressed far beyond a discussion of elemental facts, and they are discussing the weather in the much higher realm of abstract ideas. They aren't asking stupid, immature questions about the difference between rain, hail and snow. They are much too intelligent for such childish chatter. Instead they are exchanging philosophical opinions on the larger issues of our time: the relative merits of good beaver and cheap mink; the pros and cons of electric blankets; the importance of making children eat hot breakfasts in cold weather; the hazards of carrying an umbrella.

You can depend on an adult to make intelligent conversation. Adults have a frame of reference. They understand things like the Berlin crisis and the graduated income tax and nuclear warfare. Adults display their maturity of mind and depth of understanding by their thoughtful, analytical comments: "Terrible situation, terrible." Or: "We'd better have a little drink to cheer ourselves up."

Children, having no knowledge whatsoever, have nothing to offer conversationally. All they do is ask childish questions: "What's the Berlin crisis? What's the national debt? How big is it? How much does a hydrogen bomb cost? How does it work?"

Their ignorance is staggering. They don't know the difference between a star and a planet. They don't know a trapezoid from a parallelogram. They don't even know where babies come from. Children have to have everything explained to them.

It is naturally very difficult for mature, well-educated adults like you and me to communicate with such simple-minded creatures. Our fund of knowledge is so great (oh come now, of course I know the difference between a trapezoid and a parallelogram, and so do you) and theirs is so small, that there is no way to bridge the gap.

Except for discussing vital pieces of business such as the necessity of eating vegetables, washing hands and finding that lost sweater, it is best that children and adults not try to talk to each other at all.

If children have to talk to somebody, let them talk to other children. As for answers to all those dumb questions they ask—well, that's what you bought the encyclopedia for, isn't it? Tell them to go look it up.

Families Turn To Parks, Tours To Trim Vacation Expenses

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

This is going to be a record-breaking travel summer. But people want to go more places at less cost.

There are two main economy trends, travel organizations say. The American Automobile Association finds its members are getting more price-conscious and the trend is to camping out. Usually the cost of commercial lodging and meals takes 50 cents of your vacation dollar. Transportation, entertainment and miscellaneous purchases take the rest. The AAA also reports that motor travelers are showing a greater tendency to "shop around" for their overnight lodging.

The other major trend is to packaged tours at less cost than if you buy transportation, lodging, entertainment, etc., separately. Trade unions and consumer co-op organizations nowadays also are arranging more of their own packaged trips, even chartering special planes for European tours at a cost of about half the usual $500 per person for a trans-Atlantic round trip from the Eastern seaboard.

Because of the trend to family camping, the National Park Service has increased the number of sites available this summer in national parks. Some of the popular parks near big population centers, like Yosemite, had been getting tight on campsites.

Besides camping and packaged tours, another interesting type of vacation is the various summer institutes sponsored by labor unions, credit unions, consumer co-ops and adult-education groups. These "vacations with a purpose," frequently held on college campuses, combine play with learning, and often have facilities for the family at reasonable cost.

Here's a directory of where to get information and other tips on interesting but relatively inexpensive vacations:

CAMPING: For information on camping and vacation facilities in national parks and forests, write the National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington 25, D. C., and Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. For information on state parks and forests, write state park commissions at the capitals of states you're interested in.

Camping nowadays doesn't always mean tents. The travel organizations report increasing use of vacation trailers.

In tents, a popular family type is the "Station Wagon" or "Campfire" type, with a canopy in front. It's easy to set up and move. Beware of costly, gadgety equipment like that car-top tent that attaches to a car. You may find you've bought some inconvenience along with the convenience. For you have to break camp every time you want to use your car, experienced camp outfitters point out.

Travel organizations estimate that a family of four can camp out for two weeks in a state park, or one of the closer national parks, for a cost of under $100 for car expense, food and miscellaneous needs. This doesn't include equipment. Basic needs, such as tent, ice box, gasoline stove, sleeping robes, air mattresses and axe, will run about $150 to $200 (Shop Army surplus dealers for low-cost tents and other camping needs).

HOSTELING: Hostels are cabins and farmhouses with simple sleeping and cooking facilities located along trails and country roads. The younger hostelers use them as headquarters for biking, hiking, canoe and horseback trips. But in recent years, the hostel movement has opened its facilities to families with children. They drive to nearby hostels and take short side trips.

You have to join a hostel council to use the facilities. A family pass is $7 a year. Individuals over 21 pay $5. Overnight charge at the hostels is 75¢ to $1. The hostel supplies kitchen, beds, blankets and utensils. You bring your own mess gear and sleeping sheets.

There are over 90 hostels around the country with more opening all the time. Many are in famous scenic and sports country. You can get the address of the nearest local hostel council from American Youth Hostels, Inc., 14 West 8th St., New York City.

AYH also can supply its touring and trip handbook for $1. It includes a selected list of camping places across the country, approximately 200 miles apart, in areas where there are no hostel facilities.

You also can get a free list of recreation pamphlets from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th St., New York.

PACKAGED TOURS: All major rail, bus and airlines sponsor packaged, guided tours. Their ticket agents or local travel agents can supply information. Of special interest are tours arranged by the cooperative American Travel Association, with headquarters at 1800 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and 11 West 42nd St., New York.

INSTITUTES: There are a number of annual summer labor-education institutes such as that at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the White Collar Workshops sponsored by the American Labor Education Service, 1776 Broadway, New York. You can get information on those in your region from your union education director (see list above).

Co-ops and credit unions also have summer institutes, such as those at Estes Park, Colorado, and Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York. You can get information on co-op institutes from Educational Services Department, Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Many church organizations and Y's also sponsor summer institutes, and for younger people, summer work camps combining vacation with social service.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Right To Payroll Data Reaffirmed In Boston

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Guild has finally established its right to payroll information at the Record-American after litigation lasting more than five years.

As the result of two stipulations signed May 19 by the Record-American, the Guild and the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, the Hearst papers in Boston agreed to give the Guild salary information about employes in the Guild's jurisdiction.

The local asked for this information originally in 1954. It was refused. After extensive hearings and long delays, the Labor Board ruled in 1956 that the Record-American must give it. It was then given.

Again in 1958 the Guild asked for the information and was again refused. Labor Board proceedings followed. At a hearing on April 28, Thomas Brennan and John Siefken, Hearst attorneys from New York, contested the Board charge, but before the hearing had progressed an hour, they decided to settle.

NLRB attorneys insisted on a legal stipulation that would make it impossible for the Record-American to refuse the information again. The Board has repeatedly held that payroll information is essential to a union if it is to bargain intelligently and effectively.

Newspapers Regaining Ground, Officers Report To Delegates

This is an excerpt from the Officers' Report to ANG convention delegates on the state of the industry.

The recession has ended for the newspaper industry, and business is on the rise again.

This is the conclusion of Editor & Publisher, trade magazine of the industry, after sampling a cross-section of publisher opinion at the annual spring meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The reasons:

► Advertising and circulation revenues are increasing and will continue to increase.

► Some publishers confidently predicted that their April advertising volume would set an all-time record for the biggest single month in their history.

► Newsprint consumption of U.S. papers for the first quarter of 1959 showed an increase of 4.4 percent over the first quarter of 1958.

► Business generally is good and getting better, with corporation profits for 1959 expected to break all records.

One of the best barometers of newspaper business is newsprint consumption. From July of 1957 until September of 1958, newsprint consumption of U.S. newspapers every month was below the comparable month of the previous year, reflecting declining advertising volume.

The trend started to turn last September when a slight increase was noted. Since then the trend has been up, with consumption up 5.4 percent in March. "When April figures are received," says E&P, "we expect an even larger increase."

Newspaper advertising linage—which slipped 5 percent in 1958—has recovered and is moving steadily upward. For March it was 3.8 percent above March, 1958. For the first quarter, it had climbed 2.1 percent over the same period last year, according to Media Records.

Total advertising expenditures in all media in 1959 are expected to jump to $10.6 billion—an increase of 4 percent above 1958's $10.2 billion. Such is the forecast of Printers' Ink.

A 44 percent increase in net profit for the first quarter of 1959 as compared with the first quarter of 1958 was reported by Southam Company, Ltd., Canadian publishers. Net profit for the three months was $899,185 as against $624,476 for the same period last year.

• • •

St. Regis Paper Co. earned $5,518,904, equal to 64 cents a share, on sales of $95,355,933 in the quarter ended March 31, 1959. This compared with net income of $3,663,121, or 42 cents a share, on sales of $84,964,059 in the corresponding 1958 period.

President Roy Ferguson told stockholders that total 1959 earnings should be higher than 1958. He said St. Regis earnings improved progressively in each quarterly period last year and a similar quarterly progression is expected in 1959.

Speaking of the paper industry in general, Ferguson said he expected a return to the growth pattern of the past 20 years, or an average annual increase of 5 percent. This rate was interrupted by the recession, he said.

On the other hand, a net loss of $1,346,000 the first quarter of 1959 was reported by Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc. This compares with a net loss of $1,403,600 for the same period last year.

TO: All Female Office Employees of Labor Unions

SUBJECT: *The Third Annual Miss Union Secretary Contest*

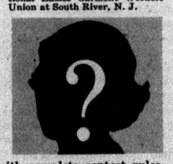
YOU MAY WIN $1,000.00

For Your Essay on "THE MEANING OF THE UNION LABEL"

The "Miss Union Secretary" Contest is open exclusively to secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers and other office personnel employed by labor organizations throughout the U. S. A. This year, the rules have been made easier than ever before. All you have to do is to tell us in 250 words or less what the Union Label means to you.

"Miss Union Secretary of 1957": Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick of Berkeley, California, employed by California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Operators, AFL-CIO.

"Miss Union Secretary of 1958": Miss Janet Harris, employed by Locals 150 and 157 of International Ladies Garment Workers Union at South River, N. J.



it could be YOU in 1959

Official entry blanks, together with complete contest rules, can be obtained by writing to "Miss Union Secretary Contest", c/o Union Advertising Service, 302 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. Write for *your* entry blank today, and learn how you can become "Miss Union Secretary of 1959" or receive one of the 24 other fine awards awaiting the runners-up.

NOTE TO UNION MEMBERS: Be sure to remind the secretary of *your* local to enter!

25 Great Prizes!

FIRST PRIZE
$1,000.00, a REMINGTON QUIET-RITER® ELEVEN Portable Typewriter and a week's all-expenses-paid vacation.

SECOND PRIZE
A $200 U. S. Savings Bond and a REMINGTON QUIET-RITER ELEVEN Portable Typewriter.

THIRD PRIZE
A $100 U. S. Savings Bond and a REMINGTON QUIET-RITER ELEVEN Portable Typewriter.

FOURTH AND FIFTH PRIZES
A $50 U. S. Savings Bond.

20 HONORABLE MENTION AWARDS
A $25 U. S. Savings Bond.

CONTEST JUDGES

JOSEPH LEWIS, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label & Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO

ERIC PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO

HOWARD COUGHLIN, President, Office Employees International Union, AFL-CIO

B. F. ANDERSON, Vice-President, Remington Rand

ALEX SMITH, President, Union Advertising Service

REMINGTON RAND office equipment proudly carries the Union Labels of the I.A.M. and the I.B.E.W., AFL-CIO.

The "Miss Union Secretary" Contest is sponsored by

Remington Rand
DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION

Corporate Profits Soaring To New Records In 1959

Corporate profits are zooming to new record highs in 1959 with all indications pointing to a $50 billion total.

While 4.4 million persons are unemployed, many reduced to public assistance, the nation's business press reports that in the first three months of 1959 corporate profits were up from 47 to 53 percent over the same period of 1958.

Tied directly to sharply increased productivity resulting from automation and technological advances, profits are expected to soar even higher in the second three months of the year.

Here's the profit picture as reported by the business press:

WALL STREET JOURNAL—"Corporate profits in the first quarter this year leaped to a level 53.9 percent higher than in the recession-hit period a year earlier. And an equally sizable—and perhaps even larger—gain appears likely for the current quarter.

"Furthermore, this trend now points to a new record high in corporate profits for the whole year 1959. . . ."

The Journal says estimates place first quarter profits at an annual rate of $50 billion.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT—"Profits of American corporations in 1959 are headed for a record. This trend is clearly signaled by the level of profits for the year's first three months.

"Reported profits of 637 large companies for the first quarter of 1959 are about equal to the profits for the same period of 1957 and are 47 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1958—the recession low point. . . . Profit totals for the year, as a result, will set new highs."

BUSINESS WEEK—"As predicted, U.S. corporations rolled up profits at a prodigious rate in the first quarter of 1959. . . . Profits in the second quarter are expected to exceed the record first quarter showing by a considerable margin. . . . From every indication 1959 will break all previous records for corporate profits, both before and after taxes."

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK LETTER—Corporate earnings in the first three months of the year are running 46 percent ahead of the first quarter of recession 1958, and at about the same level as in the first quarter of 1957.

The Wall Street Journal scorecard on first quarter profits shows 441 firms totaling $2 billion as against $1.3 billion for the same period in 1958.

Of 25 major categories only two showed a drop in profits from the first three months of 1958—aircraft and food products. Railroads led the comeback with a 428 percent increase over a year ago; automobiles chalked up a 240 percent increase.

There were three other categories with increases of more than 100 percent—rubber, 122 percent; steel, 137 percent; textiles, 128 percent.

Lima

Lima, Ohio—Joe Connor has been elected president of the Lima Guild for a term beginning in September. He will succeed Gene Perine, who is rounding out his second year as president.

Other officers elected are Ronald Selvaggio, vice president; Stuart A. Borden, recording secretary; Robert Inskeep, corresponding secretary; Nancy Frueh, treasurer; Richard Moffat, chief steward; Donald D. Eddie, trustee; and Thomas Brunk, at-large member of the executive committee.

Federal Grand Jury To Probe Delivery Rackets In New York

New York City—The Justice Department's antitrust division has impaneled a special Federal grand jury here to investigate racketeering in the delivery of newspapers and magazines in the metropolitan area of New York.

"The inquiry is directed not at the newspapers, but rather at connections between wholesalers and possibly corrupt union officials," the New York Times said.

The Times is one of the New York newspapers which admitted to the McClellan Committee that it had paid "tribute" through a commercial printing plant to insure delievery of its Sunday supplements.

Shakedowns and payoffs totaling more than $300,000 and dating back to 1948 were uncovered in the hearings.

Also involved were a former New York publisher, the New York Daily Mirror, the American Weekly, the New York Journal-American, a printing firm, the independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, a number of wholesale distributors and two other union officials.

Nine distributors and a number of union officers declined to answer the committee's questions.

Following the sensational disclosures, Senator John L. McClellan, the chairman, commented, "It looks like an even balance between management and labor in their reluctance to talk."

Testimony showed that the Neo Gravure Printing Company, of Weehawken, N. J., had kept one Harold Gross, an ex-convict, on the payroll in the interests of "labor peace." Gross received more than $130,000 in the past fourteen years, company officials admitted. Cash was also paid to Cornelius Noonan, of the Longshoremen's union, for the same purpose.

Neo Gravure prints Sunday supplements for several metropolitan papers.

Testimony from Amory H. Bradford, vice president of the New York Times; Warren Kelly, vice president of Hearst's Mirror, and John J. Padulo, former business manager for the American Weekly, was to the effect that their companies had reimbursed Neo Gravure in 1948, knowing that the money was to be used to insure deliveries during a strike by Teamsters.

Chairman McClellan questioned the newspaper executives closely on the propriety of such pay-offs, and Kelly said,

"It's proper for a paper that wants to sell two million copies."

Snapped the Senator, "Your papers editorially would condemn it in others."

Gross and Noonan declined to answer all questions on grounds of possible incrimination—the Fifth Amendment.

Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy identified Gross as a Florida Teamsters union official.

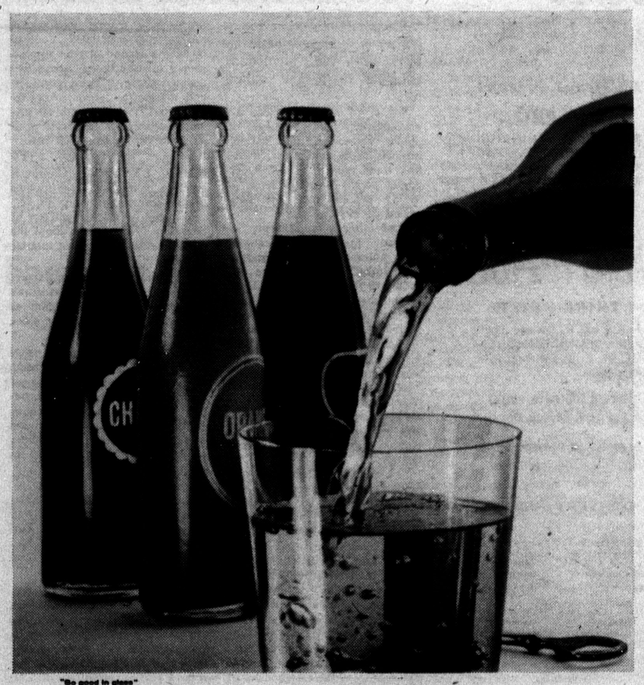
Ted Thackrey, publisher of the now defunct New York Compass, said he had paid $10,000 in 1948 to Irving Bitz, three days later obtaining a contract with the Deliverers union. He said he regarded the payment as a shakedown. Bitz was described by the committee as vice president of the Bronx News Company, a distributor, who has been ordered deported to Poland, which refuses to accept him.

Bitz, an ex-convict, is a principal target of the Justice Department, The Times reported. His real name is Morris Grossman. He also heads delivery firms in Nassau and Suffolk Counties and is reputed to be one of the largest newspaper distributors in the country.

He cited the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer any questions of the committee other than to give his name and address.

Senator McClellan asked Mr. Thackrey if by seeking to obtain a contract with the union through a payoff he was not in a position of "calling the kettle black." Mr. Thackrey agreed.

GLASS CONTAINERS HAVE BEEN UNION PRODUCED IN THE U.S.A. SINCE 1842



"Be good to glass"

Glass bottles have a clean and sanitary pouring lip. And sparkling glass is so pure it can't change the true soft drink flavor.

GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

Silver Tribute: Bill Davy, center, was honored for his 25 years as executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild with the presentation of a silver "Heywood," a small bust of Heywood Broun like those given in bronze each year to winners of the local's page one awards. Making the presentation at the local's anniversary party for Davy is Mike Lapine, charter member of the Cleveland Guild, a former local president and a former ANG vice president. Mrs. Davy was given a silver charm bracelet with six bangles each engraved with the name and birthday of a grandchild.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Fifty For Sam

By LEO SOLOMON, *Washington Guild*

It can't happen now. Child labor laws, compulsory schooling and ANG contracts all would be bars. But it did happen in 1909: A 12-year-old boy started work in the photo department of the Philadelphia Press.

That's why Sam Myers is celebrating his 50th year as a news photographer.

Now with the Associated Press in Philadelphia, Sam is the dean of news cameramen in that city and south New Jersey. Whether his 50 years on the street with a camera is tops for the country, I don't know. It is doubtful, though, that any one else has crowded 50 years of professional experience into 62 years of living.

The Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia jumped the gun by throwing a dinner in his honor last November and the Poor Richard Club followed with another. Editor & Publisher has written him up. What the Jersey shore resorts will do still is in the planning stage, but they have honored Sam before and will not overlook this opportunity.

April 1909 is the official date of his debut in the news craft, but Sam had some years of photo experience before that. At a portrait studio owned by an aunt, he served an unofficial apprenticeship making sun proofs, focusing the camera, loading holders and doing other chores. He knew a great deal about cameras and photo processes when the Philadelphia Press hired him as office boy and darkroom assistant.

The 12-year-old soon got news assignments, lugging to those odd jobs a 5x7 Graflex fitted with an 8¼-inch Zeiss lens. Glass plates were used, of course, and regular equipment included a tripod, a bottle of flash powder and a flash gun. Quite a load for a growing lad, or even a grown man, to carry.

His first important assignment, Sam recalls, was accompanying veteran Ben Arminger to cover the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt to Philadelphia in 1910. Since then he has photographed every president of the United States.

Tops among the assignments he has covered was the burning of the Hindenburg at Lakehurst in 1937. I telephoned him the assignment to cover the airship's arrival. Others were the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial when Myers and other cameramen persuaded Mayor Kendrick to permit motorcycle police to act as messengers delivering plates from the fair grounds to the newspapers and agencies.

Sam also has photographed every Miss America contest at Atlantic City since the start of the competition in 1921. In 1941 he moved from Philadelphia to Ventnor, which adjoins Atlantic City, and is a daily commuter to the Philadelphia AP bureau.

In his 50 years as a news cameraman, Myers has had only four employers. He left the Press in 1920 to become chief photographer at the Inquirer. Wide World Photos (the New York Times) hired him as Philadelphia manager in 1925 and, with me and a good portion of the WWP staff, he became an AP man in 1941 when the Associated Press acquired Wide World.

Sam is reticent about his future plans, except that he intends to keep on taking pictures, especially of his grandson. As the man who gave him assignments for 15 years, I know of no one I would rather have on the job when the news is breaking. We never did see eye-to-eye on the necessity for written captions. But last time I was in Philadelphia I saw him using a typewriter.

Some day soon I hope to get over to Atlantic City to see the collection of glass plates Sam has made and saved over the years. There should be a lot of picture history in them. I also want to see the first box he toted back in 1909. He still has it, although the lens is gone.

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.—New officers of the Pittsburgh Guild are Frank J. Deutsch, Post-Gazette, president; John Trogus, Sun-Telegraph, 1st vice president; Ethel Cobb, P-G, 2nd vice president; Harry Coughanour, P-G, 3rd vice president; Helen M. Minear, re-elected as secretary, and Beatrice Robinson, reelected as treasurer.