

Reno Cops Aid Struck Publisher

Reno, Nev.—City policemen here have been enlisted by the struck Reno Gazette and Nevada State Journal in their efforts to break the six-weeks old Guild strike.

Pickets, marching in an orderly circle, caused newsprint truck drivers on three occasions to balk at delivering their loads to the plant of the struck dailies.

Police at first issued double-parking tickets to the drivers. They then shoved pickets aside to admit non-union trucks while a crowd of 100 spectators booed lustily.

Traffic was snarled three mornings when the picket line kept trailer-truck rigs broadsided on a busy street. Police continued to move pickets aside and protested they were not taking sides in the dispute.

A story in the struck Gazette describing one of the incidents caused Reno Mayor Bud Baker to bar all scab reporters from his office. The story said the mayor had witnessed the picket line incident in company with his public relations advisor and ANG International Representative Joseph Campo, who is here to aid the striking local.

Mayor Baker said he had been on a business errand at the time and charged that the intent of the story was to picture him as pro-labor. He said no reporters from the struck papers would be allowed in his office until the editor of the Gazette explains why the story was written.

The police action was the latest in a series of strikebreaking activities that began when Publisher Charles Stout brought in AP and UPI teletypesetter equipment and scab printers and reporters shortly after the strike began.

Stout has since told Guild members, during federal mediation efforts, that he has "replaced" all but seven strikers.

The publisher also threatened the local with recriminations if the Guild continues editorial "attacks" in its weekly Reno News. The strike paper is now in its third week of publication. The latest issue runs to 12 tabloid pages with an advertising content of 50 percent. It has a circulation of about 15,000.

As the strike's fifth week ended, Publisher Stout informed Guildsmen by mail that their pension

(Continued on Page 3)

Two Units Pick Guild, Three Elections Pend

ANG's Organizing Year is off to a quick start with two election victories and three representation proceedings in progress.

Involved are a total of some 260 eligible employees in the Guild's jurisdiction at:

FORT WAYNE, IND.—The Fort Wayne Editorial Association, a directly-chartered local of the AFL-CIO representing editorial staff members of the morning News-Sentinel, voted 21-4 on July 30 to affiliate with the Guild. Editorial employees of the afternoon Journal-Gazette also have formed a Guild unit and representation rights have been sought. About 30 employees are involved at each paper.

The GUILD REPORTER

Vol. XXVI—No. 16

Washington, D.C.

August 14, 1959

155 Guildsmen Lose Jobs In San Francisco Merger



Opening Round: Preliminary examination of proposals for renewing the Hearst Memorandum took place at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, last week, with Guild and Hearst management spokesmen present. They meet again later this month. From the left are George Dwyer, Boston; Don Ball, Detroit, standing, and Francis S. Rivett, Albany, for the Guild; Tommy Thomson, NY Mirror general manager; Edward Landergrén, standing, and John Siefkin, both of Hearst counsel. Military service, job security and sick leave were topics.

Hearst Memo Talks Open

Detroit, Mich.—Bargaining on a renewal of the Guild's Hearst Memorandum covering other than wage and working hour provisions got under way here last week, with what had been planned as a four-day meeting cut in half when one management negotiator was

obliged to return to New York because of unexpected developments there.

The Thursday and Friday sessions had a three-man team speaking for the Guild, comprising Francis S. Rivett, Albany; George Dwyer, Boston, and Don Ball, Detroit. Management spokesmen were Tommy Thomson, general manager of the New York Mirror, and two members of the Hearst legal staff, John Siefkin and Edward C. Landergrén, Jr.

At the end of the adjourned meeting Friday it was agreed to meet again "before August 25."

At the start of the sessions, Guild spokesmen noted that Guild locals in Los Angeles, San Antonio and Seattle-Tacoma are either now in negotiations or are about to start bargaining. These locals have been advised that they may legally refrain from signing any local agreement until satisfied with the outcome of the National Memorandum. Provisions of the Memorandum may be incorporated in the local contracts.

Three areas in the proposals were covered briefly at the Detroit meeting: Military service, job security and sick leave.

In military service, the Guildsmen said, two principles are sought—equal treatment for all who enter the armed forces, regardless of circumstances, and elimination of any conflict with

the law regarding treatment of replaced employees.

The objective in job security, they said, is to write language which would control staff reduction by permitting "economy" dismissals only on proof by the publisher that the reduction was necessary to keep the paper "alive," and then only if all other economies had been made.

Management had a flat comment on this proposal. "If the price of the National

(Continued on Page 2)

3rd Merger In Works? Suspect Package Deal

Consolidation of the Hearst and Scripps-Howard afternoon dailies in San Francisco heightened fears that at least one other merger involving the two chains may be in the works.

Fifteen months ago, when Scripps-Howard's United Press bought Hearst's International News Service, there were widespread rumors that the sale was only the first part of a package which ultimately would include merger or suspension of dailies in San Francisco and Pittsburgh. These reports were denied at the time, but the San Francisco

San Francisco, Calif.—Merger of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin and the San Francisco News brought dismissal this week to 155 Guild members and ended daily newspaper competition here in the evening field.

The combined staff selected for the resulting single publication—the News-Call-Bulletin—totals 214. Dropped were 82 Guild

BULLETIN

The San Francisco - Oakland Guild voted 466 to 70 to authorize a strike if necessary to win an acceptable renewal of its city-wide contract with San Francisco publishers.

The secret ballot was conducted at a special membership meeting, Tuesday night, August 11. It followed nearly six months of negotiations.

Among the issues still in dispute are wages, hours, vacations and severance pay.

members on the Call-Bulletin and 73 on the News, effective Aug. 22. They receive severance pay and accrued vacation credits.

Announcement of the merger, which had been the subject of rumor and speculation for more than a year, came last Saturday afternoon, August 8. The following Monday, the News-Call-Bulletin appeared as a six-day afternoon paper, as its predecessors had been. It is owned jointly by Scripps-Howard and Hearst Publishing Co., Inc.

Before the consolidation, circulations were about 100,000 daily for Scripps-Howard's News and about 145,000 for Hearst's Call-Bulletin.

The Guild and other unions were informed of the merger at 4 p.m., Saturday, when Local President Lou Brown and Executive Secretary Sam B. Eubanks were called to a conference in the office of Wells Smith, business

(Continued on Page 2)

consolidation now lends credence to them.

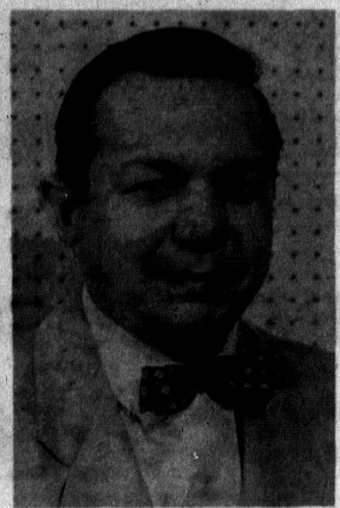
When the wire service sale was consummated in May 1958, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson urged the Justice Department to investigate the rumors that newspapers also were involved.

"Specifically," Farson wrote, Victor R. Hansen, then assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, "these reports say that the sale included agreement by Hearst to suspend publication of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, eliminating its competition with the

(Continued on Page 2)



DAVIS



RIEGER

Two Newcomers Step Up to Positions On IEB

Two newcomers whose unopposed nomination at the June convention in New York constituted election to the International Executive Board will be among the vice presidents at large to be seated at the organization meeting of the board set for October 19 at Washington. They are Richard P. Davis, Baltimore, and Kenneth Rieger, Toledo.

Davis is 31 years old, a native of Orange, N.J., and a graduate of St. Andrew's School at Middletown, Del., and of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., class of 1950. His formal education was interrupted in 1946 and 1947, by service in the U. S. Army in Japan and China.

Davis worked for two years on non-Guild newspapers in Meriden, Conn., and Potsdam, N.Y., before going to the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle as a reporter, in 1952. He immediately joined the Rochester Guild. In 1956 he went to the Baltimore Evening Sun's copydesk, transferring his Guild membership and activity to the new field.

He is now serving a second term as Baltimore local president. During this time he led the Guild local through a 17-month bargaining period which resulted in almost complete revision of its collective bargaining contract. In the same period the local gained a net increase of some 200 in membership.

His efforts led to his recognition, at the San Jose convention last year, as recipient of the Wilbur E. Bode memorial award for services at the local level in a volunteer capacity. The citation

noted that Davis had "revitalized" the Baltimore Guild.

At the recent New York convention Davis served as chairman of the organizing committee, which reported out a program supporting the concept of making 1959-60 an "organizing year."

Rieger is a 1942 graduate of the University of Toledo, where he served as a correspondent for the Associated Press, and for 15 years has been a reporter for the Toledo Blade. He has covered federal, labor and police beats, and writes a column of maritime news. He has served four years as local president of the Toledo Guild, a record in that office, and has been steward, secretary, a member of the executive board and of negotiating and grievance committees. His local has sent him as a delegate to seven ANG conventions starting with Boston in 1953.

Rieger served as a radio operator in the Air Force during World War II, and was wounded during a raid over Germany. He is adjutant of Toledo Chapter, Disabled American Veterans, and since 1945 has been a member of the Ohio State Commission for Soldiers' Relief. The commission, on which Rieger has served several terms as president, dispenses aid to the veteran needy, and gives job placement assistance and counsel on benefits to veterans and their families.

In Toledo, Rieger is secretary-treasurer of the Council of Newspaper Unions. Rieger's father served 60 years in the labor movement, as a business agent of the Carpenters union, in which the son also carried a membership card.

Rieger is married and has three children.

Hearst Memo Bargaining Launched

(Continued from Page 1)

Memorandum is to limit our right to determine the size of our staffs, there will be no National Memorandum," said management.

The Guild team explained that it had no wish to issue an ultimatum as to any section of the proposals.

"We want to discuss them all," management was told, "and get your reactions to them. Then we will decide whether and where our proposals may be amended."

Further on the matter of economy dismissals, the Guild spokesmen said, there are three proposed safeguards. Such dismissals would be strictly in reverse

order of seniority, management would accept resignations with severance pay in lieu of dismissals, and junior employees could be "bumped" to forestall dismissals.

Seniority, said the Guild team, is the only objective method of determining the order of dismissals.

Management objected, saying it is "ineane" to apply seniority as the only criterion, and that other than objective factors must be considered. The Guild made the point that seniority had proved workable both within and without the Hearst organization to cut down on economy firings.

Management said that although it had worked on a voluntary

Midwest, South And Far West Active In 'Organizing Year'

(Continued from Page 1)

the NLRB for August 20 among some 80 commercial department employees of Chicago Northside Newspapers, a string of neighborhood weeklies where the Guild already represents editorial staff members.

In Fort Wayne, the News-Sentinel and the Journal-Gazette are corporately and editorially separate, but operate their advertising, business office, circulation and mechanical departments under a joint publishing company, Fort Wayne Newspapers, Inc. With a substantial majority signed up at both papers, the Guild has petitioned the NLRB for either a single certification in the combined unit or separate certifications at each paper.

Affiliation of the directly chartered editorial group at the News-Sentinel brought to 12 the number of such groups to come into the Guild in recent years. The ballot was conducted by the association's officers: President Bill Ringle, a copy editor; Vice President Susan Webber, society and women's editor; and Secretary Marjorie Barnhart, amusements reporter. Don Costello, AFL-CIO field representative, counted the ballots. ANG International Rep-

resentative John Sloan has been assigned to assist the group.

The Vallejo election, conducted by the Conciliation Service of the State of California, expanded the representation of the Vallejo unit by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild. Assistant Executive Secretary Fred Fletcher of SFONG assisted the ad department employees in organizing. He also is heading wage negotiations under a reopening of the editorial department contract.

The Houston Chronicle petition represents the second attempt of news staffers at the paper to win Guild representation. On March 7, 1952, the Guild lost an election in the unit 33 to 52. John

T. Jones, Jr., nephew of the late Jesse Jones, the former publisher of the paper, is president of the company. International Representative Kenneth Byrd is working with the Chronicle employees.

In Chicago, the NLRB rejected management's request for four separate units among the commercial employees of the North Side papers. The Board instead found appropriate a single unit to be consolidated with the existing editorial unit. Sloan is the international representative assigned. The election will be held from 9 a.m. to 5:45 p.m., August 20, and the ballot box will be transported to all six offices at which the employees work.

Coast Merger Hits SFONG With 155 Firings Listed

(Continued from Page 1)

manager of the Call-Bulletin and now of the combined operation.

Smith notified the Guild that the new enterprise intends to observe all conditions of the Guild's city-wide contract now in effect. Selection of employees to be retained on the staff was based on the principle of seniority in compliance with the terms of the contract. The Guild is checking the dismissal list and any departures from the seniority rule will be the subject of grievances within the two weeks' notice period. Any employee selected for the new staff may resign with severance pay if he so chooses. In such cases, the employee next in seniority in the same classification will be offered employment.

Guild members were hit hardest by the consolidation. Except for printers, the other unions will retain all or most of their regular positions. And those printers who have been displaced are expected to find ready employment in vacant situations elsewhere in the area.

The Executive Committee of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild at an emergency meeting called for establishment of a preferential hiring list of the displaced employees.

In the meantime, the local moved ahead with assistance for its unemployed members in finding new jobs. Management offered its cooperation and is permitting Unit Chairmen Al Leary and Lou Webb to devote necessary time to the re-employment effort. They will be given desk space in the News-Call-Bulletin plant for this purpose.

Among the displaced employees are 25 reporters, 11 copy editors, 7 photographers, 8 sports writers, 16 in various special editorial categories, 8 display ad salesmen and 6 classified salesmen.

Under the terms of the consolidation, Scripps-Howard editorial policy will be continued under Charles H. Schneider, editor of the News, and business management will be directed by Lee Etelson, who was publisher of Hearst's Call-Bulletin.

The merger leaves San Francisco with three daily papers of general circulation. Hearst also owns the morning Examiner, circulation 263,500, which competes directly with the Chronicle, circulation 236,500.

Buffalo Moves HQ

Buffalo, N.Y.—The Buffalo Guild, perhaps in anticipation of the added work involved in playing host to the 1960 ANG convention, has acquired more spacious quarters. The local's new office is at Room 770, Andrews Building, Buffalo.

Package Deal?

(Continued from Page 1)

Scripps-Howard Pittsburgh Press, in return for Scripps-Howard suspension of the San Francisco News, eliminating competition with the Hearst San Francisco Examiner and San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

"Such an agreement would be in restraint of trade and a violation of the anti-trust laws. I believe the report should be investigated, if it was not included in your original examination."

Hansen replied that he had been "assured in writing" there was no deal to close any newspapers as part of the wire service transaction.

When the rumors were revived in San Francisco last month, Jack R. Howard, president of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, declared:

"It's a lot of baloney. A week later Jack's father, Roy Howard, still the dominant figure in the chain, also denied that anything was up."

"Won't you ever get wise? Every year we go through this same monkey business," he responded to a query from Editor & Publisher.



Vote For

Daniel A. McLaughlin

North Jersey Newspaper Guild

For Vice President, Region 1

CAPABLE EXPERIENCED

Back Pay Spat Won In Detroit

Detroit, Mich.—A dozen classified advertising telephone solicitors will share an estimated \$2,000 in back commissions won by the Guild following a long series of grievance sessions.

Crux of the dispute was the amount of commissions to be paid solicitors for so-called person-to-person ads—"one line for one week for \$1.90."

When the ads were instituted March 1, management arbitrarily set a commission of 7 cents an ad.

The Guild demanded that the commission be 34½ cents under the terms of its contract with the paper; 14 cents for the 2-cent-a-day ad count, 10½ cents for the 1½-cent-a-day lineage rate, and 10 cents for the seven-day time.

Management, after first arguing that the "person to person" ads had not been covered specifically in the contract, finally agreed to the Guild's position after the local took steps to arbitrate the dispute. The 34½-cent commission will be paid retroactive to the ads' first appearance in the Times.

Representing the Guild in the grievance sessions were Executive Secretary Irv Kreisman, Don Ball, Treasurer Frances D'Hondt and Modelle Jerome.

Officers Look To AFL-CIO Parley

The American Newspaper Guild will have four votes and four delegates at the third AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco opening September 17, the official call for which has just been issued.

Named at the IEB meeting followed the Guild convention in New York last June were President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Lou Brown, president of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

The newly-constituted IEB will meet in Washington October 19-22, with Arthur Rosenstock, New York, succeeding Collis in the chair. Results of the single referendum contest, to name a vice president from Region I, will be tabulated September 30.

Lyons Twin Cities Speaker

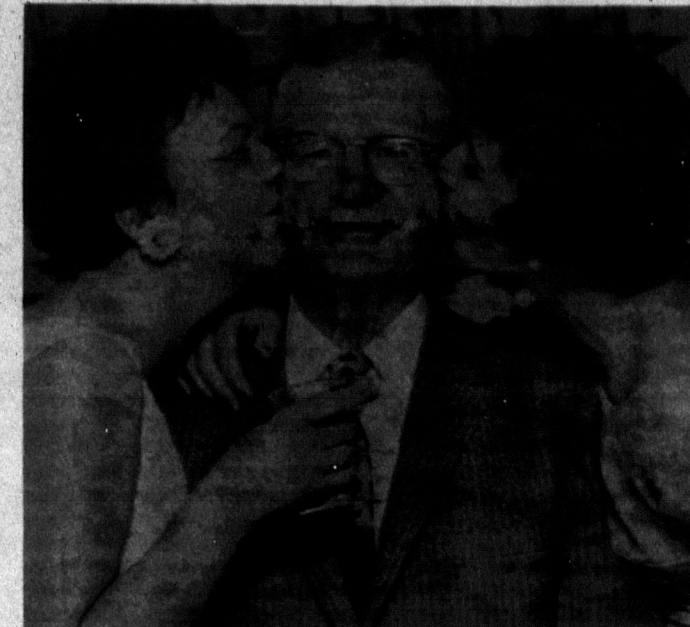
Twin Cities, Minn.—Louis Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard, will deliver the 13th annual lecture sponsored by the Twin Cities Guild and the University of Minnesota School of Journalism. The address is scheduled for

some time in October at the university.

As a Boston Globe reporter, Lyons himself was a member of the first group of Nieman Fellows to study at Harvard under grants from the Nieman Foundation. As curator of the Foundation, he also edits Nieman Reports, the quarterly magazine published by the Nieman Alumni Council. He has also written several books and is a news commentator.

The Twin Cities Guild committee which acted jointly with the university committee in selecting Lyons included John McDonald as chairman, John Finnegan, Bernard Casserly, Vic Cohn, John Harvey and Bob Eddy.

The Guild Memorial Lecture was established in 1947 to honor the memory of three Minneapolis newspapermen, all Guild members, who lost their lives in World War II—Carroll Bon of the Tribune and Lawrence Cragg and Riley McKoy of the Star.



Gerontic Perquisite: The well-wishing lovelies are Barbara Davies and Edna Weber, of the Sheboygan Press business office. The recipient is Oscar Knoke, 27-year employee of the circulation department and a charter Guild member. The occasion was a plantwide party in honor of his retirement, with presentation of gifts from management and the Guild.

San Jose Donations 'Decisive' In Victory

San Jose, Calif.—The financial support which the San Jose Newspaper Guild received from "outside sources" during its 18-week strike is cited by Local President Robert J. Hickey as "one of the decisive factors" in winning major gains in the local's new contract.

Contributions to the Guild strike fund totaled \$27,191, of which \$25,445 came from Guild locals, and \$1,746 from the treasuries of district councils.

Hickey said that in particular the Guilds in California had been generous to San Jose, and that as a result the locked-out Guildsmen who later struck had received an unusually high rate of union benefits. Hickey noted that the San Francisco-Oakland Guild comes in for special thanks. "Their enormous financial support bolstered our members' morale during the trying early days," he said, "and contributed greatly to our eventual success."

Labor unions in Santa Clara Valley also contributed through a Unity Committee comprising representatives of the San Jose Guild

and six other unions. More than \$16,000 from this separate fund was channeled to Guild strikers in benefits.

The Guild contributions, handled through the San Jose local treasury, were tabulated as follows:

San Francisco-Oakland	\$17,500
Wire Services Guild	900
Chicago	700
New York	700
Los Angeles	615
Stockton	600
Sacramento	500
Philadelphia	300
Toronto	200
Twin Cities	200
Cleveland	200
Detroit	200
San Diego	200
Seattle-Tacoma	200
Minneapolis	175
Houston	175
North Jersey	175
Chicago	150
Boston	150
Buffalo	125
Portland, Ore.	125
San Jose	100
Washington	100
Albany	100
St. Louis	100
Memphis	100
Peoria	100
Buffalo	75
Toledo	75
Kingston	50
Terre Haute	50
Pittsburgh	50
Columbus	50
San Antonio	50
Hammond	50
Lima	50
Pueblo	50
Rochester	50
Rockford	50
Pawtucket	50
Reno	40
Grand Rapids	40
Sioux City	25
Kenosha	25
Ottawa	25
Albany	25
Youngstown	25
Salem	25
Bay City	25
Portland, Me.	25
Sheboygan	25
Eliz	25
Great Falls	25
Woonsocket	25
Union	25
Denver	25
Bakersfield	25
Madison	25
Knoxville	25
Indianapolis	25
Baltimore	15
Houston	15
Mid-Atlantic DC	10
New England DC	10
Midwest DC	10
Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana DC	10
Southern DC	5
Other Guild sources	445
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$27,191

Knoxville

Knoxville, Tenn.—Dana-Ford Thomas, copyreader, has been elected president of the Knoxville Guild local. Other officers are: Vice president, Julian Granger; secretary-treasurer, John Elson; a reelection; and members of the executive committee, Homer Clonts and Carson Brewer.

Region 1 Candidates Seek Votes On Record

"In the third issue of the Guild Reporter following the Convention, the Guild Reporter shall provide equal space for a statement by each candidate and shall publish a complete official list of candidates."—ANG Constitution, Article VI, Section 3 (f).

The New York ANG convention on June 26 nominated unopposed candidates for all positions on the International Executive Board with the exception of the Region 1 vice presidency, where two nominations were made.

The two candidates will be subject to a referendum conducted among locals in Region I next month, under direction of a committee set up by the convention.

The official slate:

Daniel A. McLaughlin
John H. Thompson

The candidates were asked to submit statements limited to 200 words for publication in this, the third issue of the Guild Reporter following the convention. They responded as follows:



McLaughlin

A candidate for Guild office can stand only on his record and the program he advocates. I am happy to submit both.

My record includes 17 years of leadership on a local and national level, two terms as president of the Middle Atlantic District Council, member of the executive committee of the New Jersey State CIO, co-founder of the New Jersey State CIO News.

During all these years I have been active in organization, negotiations, grievances and arbitrations. From 1955 to 1957 I was a member of the International Executive Board.

I am a firm believer in the policies of local financial responsibility, a vastly strengthened Defense Fund and organizing keyed to the local level.

The need for a million dollar Defense Fund speaks for itself.

In the present political and economic climate it is almost impossible to organize "from the outside."

It is our duty to educate and propagandize the unorganized in our own shops and in our own area. It is the duty of the ANG to provide trained personnel to complete the job, to handle spot opportunities when they arise, and to service our locals in extraordinary situations.

Rev. James Tripp Succumbs, Early Peoria Guild 'Martyr'

Peoria, Ill.—The Rev. James Edward Tripp, 50, one of the Guild's early-day "martyrs," died recently in Chicago where he had been rector of the Church of Our Saviour for the past three years.

Son of an Episcopal Bishop from Pennsylvania, the Rev. Tripp entered the ministry following a newspaper career during which he was employed on the Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot, the Associated Press, the Peoria Journal Transcript and the Chicago Times. He also edited a labor paper, the Peoria Labor Temple News, for a few years and later was publicist for the Illinois State Labor Department.

As an editorial writer, Tripp was one of the higher-paid employees of the Peoria Journal Transcript. He nevertheless took the lead in first attempts to organize a Guild unit there in 1936. He was one of three Guild leaders whose summary dismissal brought on a labor boycott of the paper.

Success of the boycott forced the publisher ultimately to agree to reinstate the three employees. Tripp, however, refused to return and took a job with the Chicago Times.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and a brother. Burial was in Kenosha, Wis.

Cecil Betron

Detroit, Mich.—Cecil Betron, veteran Detroit Guildman, and his wife were killed July 18 when their car was forced by another motorist into an abutment on a Detroit expressway. Betron was a columnist on the Dearborn Guide at the time of his death.

Let's Let A Leader Lead
JOHN H. THOMPSON
Vice President Region I

The Guild Reporter

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

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. \$2 per year. Single copy 15c.

Guild Reporter deadline at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; letters, advertising and features the Friday preceding publication date; news, Monday preceding publication.

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Vol. XXVI—No. 16 7 AUGUST 14, 1959

Miscast

Nothing in the military career of President Eisenhower nor in his subsequent occupancy of the White House qualifies him to essay the role of friend of the working man.

Yet it was in this role that his speech writers sought to cast him in his appeal last week by television and radio for adoption of the "toughest" of the three main-channel proposals for congressional action on labor reform measures. The President's performance was, as the drama critics would say, inadequate.

Military training, by necessity, calls for the making of decisions from the top down, with nothing but token regard for the ultimate welfare, even the lives, of those at the end of the chain of command. The military is the complete antithesis of the democratic in human affairs. It has to be. Eisenhower spent all his formative years in such an atmosphere, where the man at the top issues orders and those below carry them out, "theirs not to question why."

Democracy doesn't work that way, a fact well understood by those who wrote into the first laws of this country the safeguard that people, not dictators, voters, not commanders, shall constitute the ultimate power over government and the military, alike.

It is small wonder, then, that Eisenhower was bewildered, and remains so, by transition to an office where the potential for power exists in as full measure as accrues to a five-star general, but where the method of administering power cannot be that of fiat.

In his new capacity he carried over his ingrained respect for stark power by installing a Cabinet composed of top-grade industrial and financial figures, any of whom could write a six-figure check without blanching.

The President chooses for his closest companions, confidants and advisors others of the same ilk. The man in the street, the wage earner, remains an unknown quantity to him.

But the man in the street knows Ike. He has watched him give half-hearted support to the crying needs of education. He has heard him describe the Tennessee Valley Authority as creeping socialism.

The working man has seen the President veto desperately-wanted housing legislation, has seen him siding with corporate power against public development of resources for the common good, has witnessed administration favoritism toward banking institutions through a "tight money" policy.

The working man has seen his pension calculations frittered away through inflation; he has seen his living costs soar from the same cause.

When, then, our common citizen hears the President employing the full scope of radio and television to advocate reform legislation "in the interests of the working man," he properly cocks a skeptical ear.

What he heard last week bore out the skepticism. The President chose the "reform" proposals advocated by Congressional figures long known for their hostility to all organized labor, not merely to those fragments so thoroughly exposed by senatorial committee investigations.

What the working man heard was a contrived "definition" of secondary boycotts which could scarcely have been an honest error by the script writers.

What he heard was a selection of extreme examples of union wrongdoing, blandly offered as typical.

What he heard was an earnest man, but one far outside his field of personal knowledge and contacts, and quite unconvincing in his self-portrayal as a champion of the American wage-earner.

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.

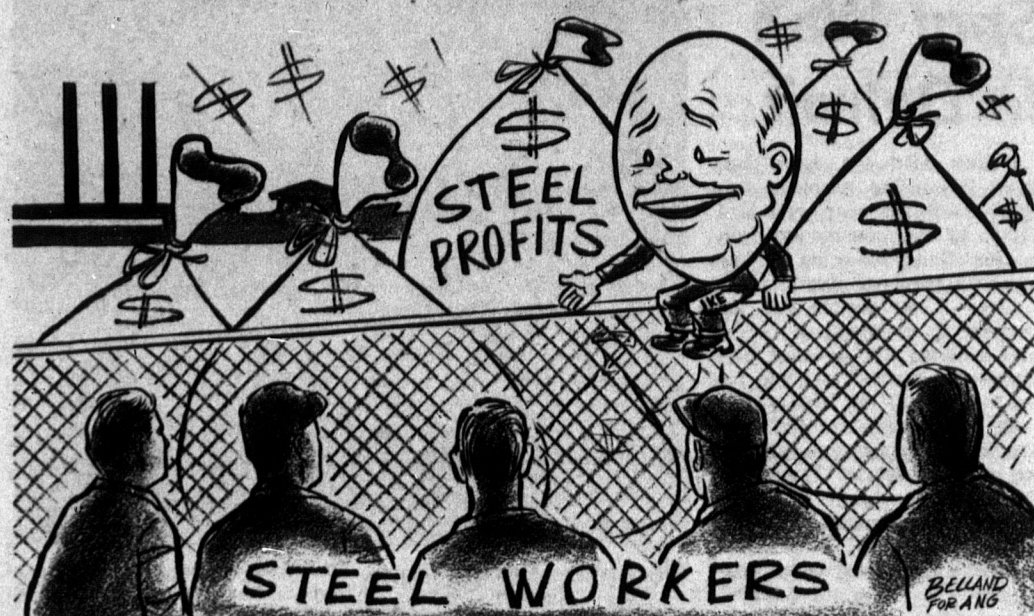
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 1124 Furnace Brook Parkway, Quincy 88, Mass.; 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Bees St., Memphis, Tenn.; 3—James E. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 20, Mo.; 4—Jack Howard, 114 43rd Ave., No. Francisco 21, Calif.; 5—Wilfred E. Alexander, 888 Val Park Avenue, No. Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.; 6—Eric R. L. Cawdron, 229 Powell, Ottawa, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Frances D'Hondt, 28015 Michigan Ave., Wayne, Mich.; James B. Egan, 307 Allen Avenue, Allenhurst, N. J.; Ed Martinick, 51 West Superior, Chicago 18, Ill.; Thomas J. Murphy, 2012 St. Paul Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y.; Harvey H. Wing, 1129 Hamilton Lane, Burlington, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH & INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker
EXEC. SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger, Robert E. Bruner, Kenneth R. Byrd, Joseph L. Campo, Bob Christoffer, Joseph G. Coleman, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Peter Reilly (on leave), Louis Schrader, John Sloan.

"But Inflation Has Nothing To Do With Profits—
It Means Just What I Choose It To Mean"



IT SEEMS TO US

Springfield Guild Veteran

Recalls Bowles' Obfuscation

SALEM, MASS.

Editor: As a veteran of the frustrating Springfield unpleasantness of 1946-47 I naturally read with avid interest the GR account of the \$3-million tax deficiency payment made by the Springfield newspapers to the U.S. Treasury.

I had been subpoenaed to appear in Tax Court in Boston to tell what I might know about the operation of the Springfield Newspapers Employees Beneficial Fund but never was called. I'm afraid I couldn't have helped the IRS boys much because in my days with the Springfield Republican, Bowles saw to it that obfuscation reigned in any matters relating to finances. I had lost track of the case until the GR arrived with the news the Springfield papers had had to shell out and also had made major changes in pension fund policy.

Incidentally, the GR came the same day the AP carried a story about the U.S. Court of Appeals awarding three stockbrokers \$169,000 from said pension fund because they had been faked out of that sum in transactions through which the fund acquired majority stock of the Alliance (Ohio) Manufacturing Co.

It does my heart good to see that, at long last, the ghost of Sherman Bowles is getting its comeuppance.

GEORGE W. MEMMOTT
Salem Guild

Family Budget Strictures Cited As Guide For Guild

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor: Re: Proposed \$2,658.30 deficit in the coming year's budget.

"The Guild should make a determined effort to operate within present income sources, as do our members in solving their family economic problems," says the Finance Committee majority report.

Gentlemen, my young bride and I learned at an early date the way to build a satisfactory budget was not deciding what we wanted, then figuring out where the cash was coming from.

We learned, rather, to figure out how much cash would be coming in, then we decided just how much of what we wanted

Letters shall be limited to 200 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.

we could get. Needless to say, there were some painful cutbacks. But we're not giving broke.

Publishers' graveyards, I might point out, are filled with those whose budgets didn't balance. I might also point out that, in big business, budget directors who say "can't" (as did Chuck Perik in his convention address) don't last long.

Now, if our opponents can balance their budgets, is there any reason we can't do it, too?

GENE E. MALOTT
San Diego Guild

Wire Service Voters Urged to Back Dan

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor: Devotion to the ANG. Intelligence. Diligence. But above all, Integrity.

These were the distinguishing characteristics that marked Dan McLaughlin's previous tenure on the IEB.

May I urge the membership of Region I, and most especially the wire service people, to return Danny to the IEB where he belongs and where he is so sorely needed?

Finally, to the wire service people, a reminder. Dan was defeated as a candidate for reelection solely because of his courageous stand in our behalf at the St. Louis convention. Let us repay a great debt. Let us help right a great wrong.

Vote for Danny for the IEB.

BILL ALEXANDER

Wire Service Guild

McLaughlin Supported As Able, Experienced

ELIZABETH, N.J.

Editor: If Brothers Luby and Molen of Pueblo need a concrete example for their argument (GR, July 24) for election contest, they need look only to

Region I. There they find the only contest on the international level in the whole ANG.

Interest in this local is understandably high because a member, Dan McLaughlin, is a candidate for regional vice president.

But Dan's candidacy is an example, I think, of what the brothers meant when they said leadership potential should be tapped.

It may be true that some prophets are without honor in their own countries but not Dan McLaughlin. We know better than anyone else his ability and his contagious belief in the Guild. We have seen them at work in the hours he's spent in negotiations and arbitrations.

He stood by at the birth of our newest unit four years ago and helped guide it through its first successful contract talks when it seemed it would be forced onto the street.

Two years ago he completed a fruitful first term on the International Executive Board. Then politics denied him a chance to serve again.

We're happy Region I members now have the chance to put his talents back to work.

ROSSELL H. SMITH
North Jersey Guild

McLaughlin Endorsed For His Guildsmanship

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor: Having known Dan McLaughlin for the past eight years, we feel qualified to assess him as a Guildsman and as a candidate.

Here in the Middle Atlantic District Council, Dan is regarded as Mr. Guild, a title which he has earned.

His sound judgment, his devotion to the highest standards of Guildsmanship, his personal integrity and his many years of personal sacrifice of time and energy in the Guild's interest—these are factors which motivate us to actively support his candidacy for the Region I vice presidency.

We urge every Guildsman to join us in electing Dan McLaughlin. The Guild needs men of his caliber on the IEB, which he served long and ably in the past, in addition to heading the Middle Atlantic Council for several terms.

ROBERT M. GOLDEN
President

Lehigh Valley Guild

TRAIL-BLAZER

1st Wage Law Had Familiar Foes

Portland, Ore.—The almost forgotten story of America's first wage-hour law has been brought to national attention by the Oregon Labor Press and Sen. Wayne Morse.

The Portland AFL-CIO weekly ran a feature on Sister Miriam Theresa, now head of the social sciences department at Maryhurst College, who in 1913—as Miss Caroline J. Gleason—was the spearhead of Oregon's pioneering legislative drive.

Morse inserted the story in the Congressional Record with the comment that "the best tribute which can be paid to this noble woman is for us to make sure before adjournment this summer, that we improve the federal minimum wage law."

Miss Gleason, a teacher and social worker, undertook her trail-blazing adventure at the direction of the Oregon Consumers League. The league chose her in 1912 to survey wages and working conditions of women in stores and factories.

To make sure of the facts, Miss Gleason herself became a factory worker. The job she remembers best was in a paper box factory, pasting labels on the ends of shoe boxes.

"After two or three labels our

hands were covered with glue and had to be washed," she told the Labor Press. "But there was no hot water. We carried five-gallon pails to another part of the plant where live steam was pouring from a pipe. We held our pails under the pipe until the steam had heated the water."

"You must remember that this was piecework and all these preparations took time. In three days I earned \$1.52."

Miss Gleason also took careful note of the appalling sanitary and safety deficiencies in this and other plants. Her survey, published late in the year, had such an impact that a wage-hour bill was introduced on the opening day of the 1913 legislative session.

Employers, of course, raised the same arguments they use today. The proposal, they said, was "socialistic." It would "drive industry from the state." It would "throw women out of work" because of the higher wages. And besides, they told a legislative hearing, the conditions described in the survey "simply do not exist."

Miss Gleason was also at the hearing.

"If you would like the names and addresses of the firms where these conditions prevail, I shall be glad to give them to you," she said.

No one asked for the names.

The first Oregon law set up an industrial welfare commission empowered to fix working standards for women adequate to maintain decent standards of health. The first minimum was \$8.25 for a 54-hour week—a little less than 16 cents an hour.

The constitutionality of the law was challenged by the owner of the paper box factory where Miss Gleason had worked. A young lawyer named Louis Brandeis came west to volunteer his help in the defense. He won in the state supreme court, and the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the verdict. Brandeis, of course, went on to become one of the high court's great liberal justices.

In 1916, when another of her surveys—this one on housing—was nearing completion, Miss Gleason entered a Roman Catholic teaching community, the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, and became Sister Miriam Theresa. But she retains an active interest in labor issues.

In 1912, she recalled, "I never, never dreamed that I would live to see a federal minimum wage law." And she added:

"I certainly believe in the trade union philosophy. Without unions, the conditions of working people would be almost indescribable."

SEPARATION OF POWERS

A Judicial System For Unions?

By CLAIR M. COOK

Executive Director
Religion & Labor Foundation

Union democracy is the popular cause just now. As Jimmy Durante used to say, "Everybody's gettin' into da act."

There is the new Fund for the Republic study of a hundred union constitutions—which deals with words, not always with actual practices. (The Soviet Union has a good constitution on paper.) Then there is C. Peter McGrath's article in the July Industrial and Labor Relations Review, which concludes that "democracy in union government is probably an unattainable ideal." And of course there are ever with us the McClellans, the Graham Bardens, and the loud voices from those outstanding democratic organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM.

There is a vital distinction between public law and private law, which governs churches, trade unions or other associations from within. I do not want the government telling the Methodist Church what to put in its constitution—but with an elected General Conference and consen-

entious leaders, we can achieve not perfection but workable fairness inside the organization. So it is with the labor movement.

The Auto Workers have gone outside their own ranks for a Public Review Board, which seems to serve their needs. But those who contend, as does President Hayes of the Machinists, that no outsider can have the thorough understanding given by long internal union experience, have a legitimate point. Yet, I contend, there faces the labor movement a necessity for separating the final judicial function from the executive.

In the Methodist Church, for instance, the nine-member judicial Council determines questions of constitutionality and hears appeals, including that of a bishop who has been tried by constitutional procedure. But the members, nominated by the Council of Bishops and elected by General Conference, are ineligible to be members of General Conference thereafter or to have "administrative service in any national office." They are judges only, and the United States courts have upheld their decisions as legal under the powers granted

by the "private law" of the church.

Why not adapt this to the union structure? A five-man Judicial Council in the union, barred from administrative duties—respected leaders of long experience, possibly including retired general officers—could have a status and function comparable to the Supreme Court. They would have the long union experience to make proper constitutional interpretations, and to judge with insight as well as equity in the cases of aggrieved individuals or locals whose appeals reach this final stage. Yet they would not have the executive duties nor the office-seeking necessities of those who now usually perform the judicial function.

This, I think, makes sense. It would do all possible to eliminate conflict of interest yet it would keep the function an internal process. It would maintain the highest judiciary on a separate level apart; and it would answer both a real need and the public clamor which may otherwise result in legislation far less desirable than such voluntary action would be.

There is no prospect of decisive rearrangements now that will ease the peoples of the world of fear, of taxes for defense, of strain and thought for what we in our area value as freedom. But it is impossible that the future will be controlled by leaders whose thoughts turn backward to the struggles of a past era.

Events are likely to influence greatly the choice of presidential nominees by the two parties. Of course, the aspirants may apply their own influence by getting themselves in tune, in timely fashion, with what they bet will be the course of events.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

ELEVEN MONTHS BEFORE the political conventions, the guessing about the probable Democratic and Republican nominees is absolutely normal.

We have it written, by those impressed with Vice President Nixon's usual professionally adroit performance in the Soviet Union, that Nixon already has everything "wrapped up," the convention delegates in the bag. We have it, from those who attended Governor Rockefeller's personally conducted "background" press conference in Puerto Rico, that Rocky is going to make his drive pretty soon, and that when the public opinion polls show Nixon slipping, the Governor will triumphantly ride a blitz into the GOP convention just as Wendell Wilkie did in 1940.

On the Democratic side, Senator Kennedy is faced with what obviously appears to him as a conspiracy of his rivals to block him from primary tests and to control the nominating convention with "favorite son" candidates until the powerful state and party leaders decide on the nominee.

He has good reason to suspect that this is the strategy of his rivals; the Democrats watched Senator Kefauver and Governor Stevenson kill each other in the primaries three years ago, and they have no taste for duplicating the formula. Besides, each of his competitors recognizes that Kennedy has the national name, that he alone has the staff and personal attributes that would allow him to concentrate with singleness of purpose on winning one primary after another until the convention contest had perhaps been foreclosed.

Senator Humphrey's managers have suddenly issued a direct challenge to Kennedy to subject himself to a test run in Wisconsin's early April primary next year, but this is clearly because Humphrey himself must take the risk to get his campaign off the ground. Kennedy made an impression by campaign trips there, and Humphrey knows it.

Kennedy's own thinking, at the moment, runs toward trying to break the favorite-son blockade by invading the Ohio primary, telling Governor Michael V. Di Salle that he will run whether Di Salle likes it or not.

Eight or nine months in advance of the primaries, the probable nominees still are Nixon and—for the Democrats—Governor Stevenson. But nothing eight or nine months ahead of time counts. And nothing is settled, regardless of the experts.

THIS IS A TIME OF CHANGE, and the American people are showing that they are flexible, watchful and expectant.

Would anyone have predicted a few years ago that Mr. Nixon would kindly inform us that the Soviet Union is here to stay, that it has great power, and that therefore it is the task of American diplomacy to seek a *modus vivendi* that preserves our vital interests, preserves our self-respect, yet treats the USSR as what it is—one of the stable factors we must deal with?

The next "good will" gesture by the Vice President may be to Red China, and then there will be nothing left of the Knowland-McCarthy line that it is somehow treasonable to use the brains God gives a man to treat a fact as a fact. There will be nothing left of the once-fashionable Time-Life-Newsweek-Old-China-Hand-Republican pretense that Harry S. Truman and Secretary Acheson sold out America by "letting" the Chinese Communists win against Chiang Kai-shek half a generation ago.

About all the recent changes, the upcoming travels of President Eisenhower to our NATO allies and later to the USSR, the upcoming visit of Comrade Khrushchev to the United States, this correspondent has no complaint. Khrushchev has got everything he wanted from the Berlin "crisis," but we should fear nothing from talks.

Mr. Eisenhower gives the impression of one who has been freed from restraints that, however hidden, were implacable. No one begrudges him the luxury of golf when he is working at his job, and the schedule ahead of him for the next few weeks involves labor.

There are chronological and psychological factors at work in American political life. As was pointed out in this space some months ago, it has been fourteen years since the end of World War II. That was enough time, after World War I, to produce Hitler and put him at the head of the German State.

There is no prospect of decisive rearrangements now that will ease the peoples of the world of fear, of taxes for defense, of strain and thought for what we in our area value as freedom. But it is impossible that the future will be controlled by leaders whose thoughts turn backward to the struggles of a past era.

Events are likely to influence greatly the choice of presidential nominees by the two parties. Of course, the aspirants may apply their own influence by getting themselves in tune, in timely fashion, with what they bet will be the course of events.



SHELTON

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN, Washington Guild

—IN PARIS, FRANCE, union officials and members were handed proof positive that French workers, as a class, are far more honest than employers. Researchers for the Government Accounting Office recently published a fat report on French taxpayers with special attention to the question of what groups in the population are the worst cheaters. The percentage of tax evaders in the various economic levels went as follows: industrialists and businessmen—67 percent; lawyers and doctors—61 percent; farmers—47 percent; white collar workers—14 percent; industrial and manual workers—8 percent.

—IN HARRISBURG, PA., the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review ruled that a Pinkerton National Detective Agency employee can't be denied jobless benefits because he revealed an Agency "secret." The decision came in the case of Joseph M. Krajci, and the Board of Review took official notice of the fact that the Pinkerton Agency (once the most feared and hated union-busting outfit in the U.S.) has a regulation providing that "for security reasons employees are not permitted to divulge information regarding the Agency."

Pinkerton Man Krajci did, however, spill an item of information about his work and the Agency promptly fired him. Some time later when Krajci went to apply for unemployment compensation he found his application opposed by the Pinkerton Agency. The Board of Review made short shrift of the Pinkerton opposition, however, and ruled that Krajci could start collecting his benefits any time he wished. The "secret" that Krajci spilled didn't violate any Pinkerton security, the Board of Review declared. What was the secret? That Krajci was paid a lousy \$1.05 an hour.

—IN LONDON, ENGLAND, so many secretaries and stenographers are emigrating to Australia, New Zealand and other British points around the globe that employers are offering fabulous enticements to skilled and experienced girls. Employment agencies have listed these inducements among others: paid transportation from home to work and back each day, free lunches, the girl's own choice of typewriters, a bonus for good dressing, free time off for shopping and for the hairdressers. One firm even promised a chauffeur-driven car to the railroad station at the end of the day's work for girls who live in distant suburbs.

The payoff inducement, however, was offered secretly by a large brokerage company. Skilled secretaries were told that if they were unmarried and remained with the firm for one year or more they would be given a confidential list of all bachelor employees together with their salaries. And from there on, happy hunting!

—IN NEW YORK CITY, the Int'l. Ladies Garment Workers AFL-CIO, headed by David Dubinsky, recently took title to a tract of Manhattan land on which the Union plans to construct a \$34 million housing cooperative. This provoked the following recollection by Columnist Leonard Lyons. The first of these housing projects by labor unions was erected by the late Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He once boasted about this to Dubinsky: "The Amalgamated now has a fine new housing project." Dubinsky replied, "True, but your rents are so high that only ILGW members can afford to live there."

Labor, Credit Unions Plan Money Management Courses

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

Both the AFL-CIO and the Credit Union National Association have announced plans to counsel their millions of members on how to manage money. These programs may be just in time to save many families from a repetition of the 1955-56 fiasco. Then the public in general went on a credit buying binge. This was followed by many repossession, garnishments, complaints of overcharges both for credit merchandise and finance fees. Finally and inevitably came the 1957-58 recession.

Now the public has started on another credit binge. In April, installment buying jumped by \$423 million, the largest monthly increase since 1955. By the end of May, consumers were in debt to the tune of \$46 billion, a rise of \$1½ billion in two months and of \$17 billion in five years.

Labor and credit unions say they aren't sure they know all the reasons why some of their members—often the same ones over and over—get into financial jams. But they feel it's become vital to help families learn how to manage their money more effectively. "Too often the financial gains won at the bargaining table are lost at the retail counter," warns Leo Peris, AFL-

CIO Community Services Director.

The AFL-CIO Community Services Committee has pilot classes under way in six cities, and more will start this fall. The National Community Services Committee has been concentrating first on sending its local representatives in various cities through money-management courses arranged with the help of local colleges. The local representatives in turn will arrange courses of six to ten classes for union families plus one-day institutes on specific local consumer problems.

These courses cover such topics as comparative costs of credit offered by various sellers and lenders, budgeting, shopping for merchandise, shopping for insurance, planning family meals, and buying cars, homes and household equipment.

In New York, the Central Labor Council's Community Services Committee has joined in sponsoring a Metropolitan Consumer Council. The Council works with labor and credit unions, co-ops, family service agencies and other community groups to develop family financial counseling programs. The Council is making a consumer course available to local unions or other organizations wanting

to provide this information for members, and is also representing consumer interests before local government agencies.

Similarly the credit unions have come to feel that high-pressure installment selling makes it imperative that they provide their members with financial counseling. Such guidance will benefit employers too, points out John Bigger, educational director of the Credit Union National Association.

"People more secure in their family life and more successful in managing their money make more effective workers," he says.

The credit unions are concerned that credit is not merely being made available to moderate-income families, it is being forced on people. In many cases this high-pressure credit is high-cost credit. One result is that the personal bankruptcy rate has been rising fast. The CUNA Executive Committee reports.

Since credit unions are non-profit service organizations, they can be more impartial and do a better counseling job than the pseudo-counseling services operated by profit-making enterprises like finance companies, mutual-fund salesmen and retailers, says Sidney Blitz, educational director of the New York State Credit Union League.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Constant Reader

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

You can tell what's on a girl's mind by the books on her shelf:

The pre-school years: Mother Goose; Bedtime Stories; The Little Train That Could; Winnie the Pooh; Grimm's Fairy Tales.

The fifth grade: The Complete Book of Horses; Star, the Wonder Horse; Black Stallion; Chestnut Mare; Black Beauty; Cow Pony; Derby Winner.

The eighth grade: Makeup Tricks; How to Look Like A Model; Your Eyes Have It; Your Crowning Glory; Lovely To Look At; Good Grooming; Figure Development Exercises.

High School: How To Be Popular; How To Improve Your Personality; How To Talk To A Boy; Dating Manners and Morals; Facts of Life and Love For Teen Aged.

College: The Complete Works of Shakespeare; Plato's Republic; The Wealth of Nations; Advanced French; The Kinsey Report; Lady Chatterley's Lover (unexpurgated edition).

After college: Gregg's Short-hand; The Typing Manual; How To Apply For A Job.

The first year of marriage: The Marriage Manual; The Joy of Cooking; Gourmet Meals For Two; Chafing Dish Meals For Two; How To Keep A House; How To Keep A Husband Happy; How To Live On A Budget; Preparing For Motherhood; How To Buy A House.

The next five years of marriage: Baby and Child Care; Feeding Problems Of Children; Mother Goose; Bedtime Stories; Emotional Problems of Children; Sibling Rivalry And How To Avoid It; 1001 Ideas For Rainy Days; Quick And Easy Meals; Budget Meals; The Problem Of The Middle Child; Slip-covering Made Easy.

The fifth anniversary to the

tenth: Preparing Your Child For School; The PTA Manual; Why Johnny Can't Read; Lunch Box Ideas; Training Your Dog; Raising Hamsters; Care and Feeding of Goldfish; The Brownie Leader's Handbook; Last Minute Meals; How To Make Your Money Go Farther; Baby's First Year; Home Remodeling.

The tenth anniversary to the twentieth: The PTA President's Guidebook; Robert's Rules of Order; Understanding the Adolescent; Facts of Life and Love for Teen Aged (revised edition); Cooking for the Teen Age Crowd; Peace of Mind; Problems of Adolescence; Emotional Serenity and How to Achieve It.

And after that: The Hollywood Diet Book; How to Diet and Like It; Low Fat Cookery; 1000 Yogurt Recipes; Count Your Calories.

Membership Total Stands At 30,810

Membership totals as reported by local treasurers to the ANG for June 1 stood at 30,810, headquarters tabulations show. The figure is 119 above the totals registered for the same date in 1958, but falls short by 47 of equalling the all-time high point reached on April 1 of this year.

Twenty-three locals reported their membership at the 100 percent good standing level, and twenty-three others fell in the 90 percent-or-better brackets. The level of good standing for the entire Guild stood at 84 percent.

Monthly totals since June of 1958 were as follows: July, 30,683; August, 30,646; September, 30,612; October, 30,424; November, 30,390; December, 30,430; January, 30,677; February, 30,777; March, 30,749; April, 30,857; May, 30,823.



Dotted Liners: Signing the new Guild contract covering some 720 employees of the Vancouver Sun and Province are Charles F. Bailey, left, general manager of Pacific Press Limited, which prints the two papers,

and Dan Illingworth, president of the Vancouver Guild. Standing, from left, are Chris Cromble, local executive secretary, who led negotiations for the Guild; Bob Nordin, local vice president, and Rick Goehring, local treasurer.

Convention Resolutions

Labor Press

WHEREAS, the trade union press of the United States and Canada is now more than ever staffed by professional newspaper men and women trained by previous experience in the commercial press under working standards and conditions established by collective bargaining, and

WHEREAS, such staff members feel they are entitled to normal collective bargaining procedures of their union, and

WHEREAS, the American Newspaper Guild has long recognized the basic differences between bargaining with a profit-making publisher and the special problems confronting trade union leaders, and

WHEREAS, it is the moral obligation of all newspaper people working as editors and staff members of trade union publications supported by the dues of workers to carry a card in the union of their occupation, the American Newspaper Guild, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the ANG study the problem of recruiting all trade union publication staffs into the ANG, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That all international unions of the AFL-CIO and all other bona fide trade unions be requested to set up a policy for themselves and their locals to negotiate with the American Newspaper Guild as the collective bargaining representatives of their labor press employees when called upon to do so.

Iron Curtain

WHEREAS the totalitarian communist regimes imposed on eastern European countries by the Soviet Union have strangled all freedom of information, thought and expression in those countries, and

WHEREAS hundreds of newspaper men and women, writers and artists in eastern Europe have been martyred because of their efforts to exercise freedom of information, thought and expression,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the American Newspaper Guild, representing over 30,000 working newspaper men and women in the United States and Canada, conveys its admiration for those of its colleagues in eastern Europe who

for the expression of their democratic ideals have suffered death and imprisonment.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the ANG herewith goes on record in support of the right of the peoples of eastern Europe to achieve by every peaceful means complete self-determination, liberation from their enslavement, and their basic rights of freedom of information, thought and expression.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the free nations of the world be strongly urged to make a maximum effort to break the communist information blackout in the Soviet bloc of nations by sending to the peoples under Soviet domination, through every available means, all news and information needed to help them restore for themselves the freedoms of information, thought and expression basic to the establishment of true democracy.

Labor Laws

WHEREAS, the American Newspaper Guild commends legitimate efforts by Congress and other legislative bodies to curb corruption, and strongly urges and supports enactment and enforcement of laws to prevent and punish wrong-doing by any union and management officials, but

WHEREAS, the McClellan Committee's findings of corrupt actions by certain racketeers in the guise of union leaders have led to introduction of legislation designed in some cases to shackle labor, and

WHEREAS, restrictive legislation proposed in the United States Congress and in various state legislatures in some instances appears to be intended as a device to punish the labor movement in general rather than to meet any specific problems of corruption and racketeering, and

WHEREAS, despite the sincere efforts of some lawmakers to advance constructive anti-corruption legislation, attention given to other suggested bills has gone far out of proportion to the extent of alleged abuses, and

WHEREAS, organized labor in general and the AFL-CIO in particular has proved itself to be a responsible, essential and healthy arm of American society, efforts

must be pursued to bring legislators at all levels to the proper perspective with regard to labor legislation, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild, in session at its 26th Annual Convention in New York, N. Y., asserts that diversionary, punitive legislative tactics in the name of labor reform shall not deter decent unions from continuing to battle for high minimum wages, improved employment security benefits and allied economic goals, and further be it

RESOLVED, That the ANG calls on the Congress to direct its efforts toward helping society and the mass of trade unionists to drive crooks from their midst, and not punishing the law-abiding labor movement as a whole, and further be it

RESOLVED, That the ANG urges lawmakers on both state and federal levels at the same time to direct their efforts toward enactment of bona fide labor legislation to better the lives and well-being of American working men and women.

Thanks, All

RESOLVED, that the 26th Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, meeting in New York City the week of June 22, expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to all of the many people and organizations who made this year's convention the success that it has been.

In particular, the Convention wishes to extend a special vote of thanks to the host Local, Newspaper Guild of New York, its officers, staff, delegates and members; to the management and employees of the Astor Hotel; to the Knott Hotels Corporation; to the officials of the United Nations and of the U. S. Mission to the United Nations; to the United Nations Press and Information Division; to the United Nations Correspondents Association; to the United States Military Academy at West Point and to Bear Mountain Lodge; and to the hard-working staff of the American Newspaper Guild—all of whom worked tirelessly and efficiently in the Convention's behalf, contributing their resources, skill and good will. We thank you.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Wirephoto History

By LEO SOLOMON, Washington Guild

Recommended as must reading for everyone interested in picture publication is John Faber's "On The Record" historical notes about wire picture transmission in the National Press Photographer.

Most of us, including me, have thought of wire photo as a post-World War I development. It isn't. Faber gives credit to Prof. Alfred Korn of the University of Munich for the invention in 1904 of a system using a photo cell to transmit pictures by wire. He documents his notes with a diagram of Professor Korn's transmitter and receiver and a picture sent in 1907. Korn's basic principle survives today in the machines that send pictures across continents and oceans.

Efforts to develop picture transmission actually pre-date photography, Faber reveals. The earliest recorded attempt was in 1842. In the United States, there were successful transmissions as early as 1899.

Europe was way ahead of us in the speedy transmission of photographs. Cross-channel transmission between London and Paris began in 1907 and grew to a network which also included Berlin, Munich, Copenhagen and Manchester in 1912.

Faber's article awakens memories of the first U.S. transmissions by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Because I don't trust memory too far, I checked my recollections with Fred Langbein of AT&T.

The first public demonstration of picture transmission in this country was at AT&T headquarters in New York on May 19, 1924. A 500-mile circuit to Cleveland was used.

Next milestone was the first coast-to-coast transmission. A picture of the San Francisco-Oakland ferry was sent from San Francisco to New York on Oct. 16, 1924. Five months later, March 4, 1925, a picture of the inauguration of President Calvin Coolidge was sent from Washington and received simultaneously at New York, Chicago and San Francisco, with total elapsed time of seven minutes.

AT&T's commercial transmission of pictures and documents—the service was not limited to news photos—started on a first come, first served basis August 4, 1925. The first three stations were New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Later, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Atlanta and Los Angeles were added to the circuit.

AT&T discontinued picture transmission in 1933 for "lack of patronage." But while it was in business, the competition to get the first pictures to the wire was intense, as Faber recalls. I remember one instance myself—I think it was Lindbergh's arrival in New York from France—when the competing picture agencies used every means to get pictures back to Manhattan fast—speed boats in the bay and river, motorcycle riders ashore, and even pigeons from ship to shore.

Wide World Photos rented cellar space for a temporary darkroom from a neighborhood coal dealer about a block from the AT&T's transmission point on the lower west side. I was stationed there with a messenger and a photoprinter. When the motor-

cycle driver arrived with the exposed film, it got fast developing. Prints were made immediately, with practically no fixing. I wrote captions, and in a matter of minutes the messenger was racing to AT&T. I'd like to say we won the race to the wire, but I don't remember that we did. The pigeons may have been faster.

Perhaps because Wide World Photos is now part of AP and never established its own network picture transmission, Faber omits it from his list of wire picture services. But since Wide World did pioneer in LD (ordinary telephone toll call circuits) for picture transmission and I was directly concerned, I'll fill in some gaps.

In 1934, the AP was using telephone company equipment to set up a picture transmission network which was to go into operation on January 1, 1935. While these preparations were going on, however, the three competing agencies, International and Acme (now combined in UPI) and Wide World, had their own engineers working frantically on competing and non-infringing equipment.

In this period, Wide World made many experimental picture transmissions over ordinary telephone toll circuits with equipment designed by Austin Cooley. These experiments were highly secret since such use of telephone facilities was prohibited. There was a widespread belief, too, that satisfactory transmissions were possible only over a specially-balanced circuit.

The AP enjoyed a monopoly in wirephoto transmission for a little more than a month. In late January 1935, Wide World sent Garrett Dillenback, Cooley's assistant, to San Francisco to make coast-to-coast experimental picture transmissions. He was there when the survivors of the Macon, the Navy dirigible which crashed in the Pacific, were brought to San Francisco. Wide World's SF staffer (probably Joe Rosenthal) made pictures of them coming ashore. Transmitted by Dillenback, they were printed in the New York Times the next morning. The AP and AT&T were thunderstruck.

Later that same year, INP and Acme set up their networks but Wide World never did have a leased wire transmission system. It depended on portable transmitters and regular telephone lines. The modern counterparts of those portables have been supplied to AP by Times Facsimile.

The public utility type of picture transmission, open to all senders, failed to win public acceptance here, and network transmission is the rule (although the reverse is true in Europe). But that doesn't mean individuals, advertising agencies, financial institutions and others can't send important pictures, documents, complete advertisements and other copy by telephone line transmission. They can. The agencies in varying degrees provide such service. They don't use their own newspaper networks, however. Instead LD toll lines are employed and the toll charges are added to the transmission fee.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE GUILD

JOHN H.

THOMPSON

Vice President Region I

