

Guild Ends Half-Year In 'Black'

General fund operations of the American Newspaper Guild showed income for the quarter ending October 31 totalling \$109,148.09, while expenses for the same period amounted to \$106,078.84. The resulting surplus of \$3,069.25 for the quarter had the effect of moving the fund narrowly into "the black" for the first half of the fiscal year.

At the close of the first quarter, July 31, the general fund showed a quarterly deficit of \$13,267.20, resulting from expenditures of \$118,286.83 as against receipts of \$105,019.63. Application of a holdover surplus from the preceding year cut the deficit to \$2,925 as of July 31. And the second quarter surplus wipes out the first quarter deficit figures, leaving \$144.25 as the fund surplus for the six month period.

The figures are cited from the audit of ANG books, reported November 23 by Sidney S. Shulman, of Roy E. Williams and Co., accountants.

As forecast by an interim finance committee report to the Guild's International Executive Board in October, an improvement was shown for that month in the number of per capita payments received from locals, continuing increases registered for August and September, as contrasted with first quarter payments.

For the months of May, June and July, during part of which period substantial numbers of Guild members were on strike or locked out and hence paid no per capita, the monthly average number of payments stood at 27,460.

Settlement of work stoppages caused the average monthly figure to lift to 28,019 for August and September; but the October payments lifted the second-quarter average to 28,988. That average was still short of the 29,500 payments which the June convention used for budget fixing purposes, although the individual month of October did exceed the convention estimate.

The October board meeting sharply reduced the scale of projected expenditures in approving a second quarter budget of \$119,742 and setting the third quarter

(Continued on Page 3)

Perth Amboy News Staff Picks Guild In Close Vote

Perth Amboy, N.J.—The North Jersey Newspaper Guild has been chosen by employees of the editorial department of the Perth Amboy News to represent them in collective bargaining. The balloting, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, was 16 for the Guild, 15 for no union, and one blank ballot was cast.

The group will become the fifth newspaper unit in the North Jersey local, which holds contracts in Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Plainfield and Paterson.

The very close vote resulted from two factors, arising after Guild interest was first expressed

The GUILD REPORTER

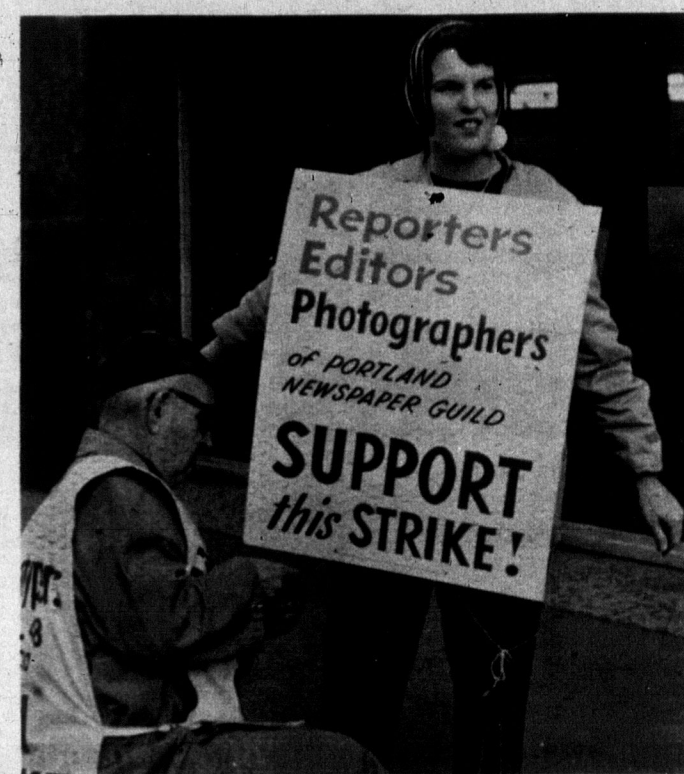
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

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December 11, 1959

Portland Papers Cut Off Guild Blue Cross Program



Family Ties: Nancy Christenson, circulation clerk at the Oregon Journal, wears a Guild sign on the Portland picket line. She's a locked out employee, as are 160 other Guild members. Her father, helping adjust her sandwich board, is Carl H. Christenson, a Journal stereotyper, whose union is on strike for an equitable contract.

—Photo By Edmund Y. Lee, Portland Guild

All-American Meeting Of News Unions Urged

An Inter-American Conference of journalist organizations in the western hemisphere has been proposed by ANG and the International Federation of Free Journalists as a first step toward informational exchanges and greater cooperation among the unions.

An initiative meeting to plan the conference has been sched-

uled for January 12-13, in Panama City, Panama.

ANG Secretary - Treasurer Charles A. Perik, Jr., will represent the United States and the Guild at the initiative meeting, and Eric Cawdron of Ottawa will represent Canada in his capacity as a vice president of the Guild. Their attendance was authorized by the International Executive Board.

Four Latin American journalist organizations so far have agreed to send delegates to the preliminary session. They are the Colegio Nacional de Periodistas of Colombia, the Federacion de Periodistas del Peru, the Organizacion de Periodistas Democraticos of Venezuela, and the host organization, the Sindicato de Periodistas de Panama.

Invitations also have been extended to six other groups representing newspapermen in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay.

Although the scope and purpose of the conference, as well as its time and place, are to be decided at the initiative meeting, among the suggested topics are:

(1) Development of programs directed at strengthening cooperation among American organizations of journalists in pursuit of

(Continued on Page 3)

Portland, Ore.—The Oregonian and the Oregon Journal are squeezing Guild members in a frantic attempt to force them back to work across the picket lines of striking Stereotypers.

First step in the "squeeze" was an announcement by the papers Friday, December 4, that Guild members and their families would be cut off from Blue Cross coverage under the plans at the two dailies.

Management rejected a proposal by the Portland Guild that the health and welfare trust be continued and coverage maintained, with premiums to be deducted from salaries when the strike is over.

The Guild promptly reached agreement with Blue Cross to establish a new interim hospitalization and surgical plan for its members, identical in both benefits and costs with previous coverage at the Oregonian and the Journal.

The plan adds a \$13 a month premium for each member to the financial burden during the strike. The cost to the local, with some 160 members out, will be more than \$2,000 a month over and above routine operating costs and regular benefits for members and dependents.

If Blue Cross coverage had been allowed to lapse, however, maternity benefits would have been lost for the wives of several Guildsmen because of interrupted membership.

The two papers followed up the welfare cutoff with a series of weekend telephone calls and letters seeking to induce Guild members to return to work. The messages were made up of veiled threats, promises and plain pleading. There were no defectors.

Guild units at both papers have been honoring the Stereotypers' picket lines since the strike began, November 5. Printers, pressmen, mailers, engravers and other crafts also have refused to work during the strike. ITU members joined the picket line when they found

the plant doors locked and guarded against them and their positions filled by strikebreakers on the first day of the walkout.

With the help of the strikebreakers, plus supervisors and other non-union personnel, the Oregonian and the Journal have managed to publish a combined daily edition under the flags of both papers. The plant and equipment of S. I. Newhouse's Oregonian are being used to produce the hybrid.

Despite a claimed press run of more than 500,000 and more than five weeks of operation, the combination paper still is little more than a "throwaway." Circulation is haphazard. Carriers report mounting losses. Advertising space is rationed and a growing number of merchants have switched to spot television and radio commercials.

A telephone poll of Portland residents by Guild members, using scientific polling methods, revealed that some 15 percent of the papers' readers have cancelled their subscriptions. Losses in the suburban and state areas, where circulation has been cut most sharply, may send the cancellation total to 20 percent, the pollsters estimate.

The cancellation campaign picked up momentum after the first of the month. Many residents had been reluctant to inflict losses on carrier boys by stopping delivery in mid-November.

Advertisers, too, are rejecting even rationed space in the face of the rate policy adopted by the Oregonian-Journal. For space in the combined paper, the advertiser pays twice—once to the Oregonian and once to the Journal.

Within the past two weeks, management's stand on two of the key issues in the strike appeared ludicrous in the light of developments elsewhere.

The Oregonian has insisted that the Stereotypers agree only one man will be necessary to operate a new German plate-casting machine it has not even ordered yet

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1959 Broun Award

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1960.

SEND entries to the Broun Award Committee, American Newspaper Guild, 1126 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRIZE is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation, to be awarded for the outstanding journalistic work "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," done or completed between January 1, 1959, and December 31, 1959.

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

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

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

BROUN AWARD Committee



25-Year VIP's: Quarter-century membership pins went to eleven Guildsmen at the November meeting of the Washington Guild. Accepting in person, at the hands of ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. were: Seated, Irving Fagan and May Craig, flanking Perlik; Standing, Bob Hanson, John Edelman, Fred Ross and Don Youngstrom.

IT SEEMS TO US

Discusses Criticism And Its 'Concealment'

BARRINGTON, R. I.
Editor: A comment, if you please, about an editorial, "Not Printed At All," in the November 13 Guild Reporter.

In the editorial you severely criticize Time magazine for failing to print what you feel were remarks critical of its own publication. And you conclude: "Unlike Time magazine, the Guild does not cringe at being criticized, nor does it by omission conceal the fact that it is being criticized."

Gentlemen, suppose you examine the letters-to-the-editor column of your own paper, which clearly sets down the criteria for an acceptable letter to the editor. I quote:

"Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild." "Is it only a coincidence that this statement was 'not printed at all' in the November 13 issue of the Guild Reporter?"

My distaste for Time magazine's handling of the news is perhaps as great as anyone's. But of all the unjustifiable holier-than-thou attitudes, the editorial cited takes the cake.

If you pretend to anyone that the Guild Reporter is an objective paper which prints all the facts, you will delude only yourselves. **BRUCE B. VANDUSEN**
Providence Guild

The statement of letters-criteria was "not printed at all" because no letters had been received for publication in the November 13 issue. This accords with the 1946 convention action which phrased the statement originally and directed its use only when letters are published.

But the conflict which Guildsmen VanDusen suggests is not a real one. In the eight-and-one-half-year service of the editor, no letter has been withheld from publication on the ground that it was critical of the Guild or its officials. As long-time readers know, the letters "column" has on occasion blossomed into several pages of sledge-hammer emphasis.

Nor is criticism automatically "detrimental to the Guild." Fact is, we accept the chiding from

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.

Brother VanDusen as pointed and helpful. To be editorially "holier" than Time magazine is an insubstantial virtue, best unmentioned.—Ed.

Suggests Priorities For Organizing News

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: With the continuing wave of mergers that throw hundreds of Guildsmen out of work and remove them temporarily or permanently from our rolls, it becomes more important than ever to press forward with the formation of new units.

I think each issue of the Guild Reporter should include a prominent report on this work.

THOMAS F. S. BUCKLEY
New York Times unit

Twins Cities Grateful For Lecture Coverage

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Editor: I thought coverage of the Lyons lecture was excellent.

We here particularly liked the way you approached the Time magazine report on the lecture. You were quite right about Time having the lecture in full. I got a copy for their stringer here, and I know that he sent the full text to them.

Thanks. **JOHN CARMICHAEL**
Executive Secretary
Twins Cities Guild

Wants More 'Spreads' Like Story On Lyons

BOSTON, MASS.
Editor: A note to thank you for leaving in the mention of my book in Louis Lyons' speech and to praise you for running so much of it.

Let's have more spreads on uplifting stuff like that even if it means trimming some of the bread-and-butter stories. I'm all in favor of more Guild Reporters like the November 13 issue.

TED ROWSE
Herald-Traveler unit

Objects To GR's Handling Of Story On AP Criticism

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Editor: The November 27 Guild Reporter carried part of a speech by Carl E. Lindstrom, University of Michigan journalism professor. It was highly critical of AP news handling.

I don't intend to comment on the contents of the speech, although I think it was unfair, inaccurate and, on some points, downright silly. I'll let AP management answer the specifics, if it wishes to. My complaint is with the Guild Reporter.

Here's why: When you carry criticism of an organization or individual, you have an obligation to ask for comment from the people being criticized.

Specifically, you made no effort to obtain from AP management a statement which could have answered Lindstrom and given readers of his speech a chance to balance its validity against AP's explanation. That seems elementary news practice to me.

I would have said you had that obligation even though more than 1,000 of our Guild members work in the AP. Since Lindstrom's criticism seemed half aimed at AP management and half at AP staffers' work, you had an obligation to your own AP membership in the Guild to get an answering statement to the professor.

The impression I got from your handling of this situation is that for some reason you were anxious to see AP criticized but not defended.

RAY HENRY
Wire Service Guild

The Lindstrom text itself related that AP officials had replied to his original criticism, in a fashion which Lindstrom rejected in reemphasizing his point. The criticism was incidental to his main theme—the alarming diminution of the news content of newspapers. That theme, of course, was what led to its inclusion in the Guild Reporter, whose readers, we are confident, can and do evaluate both the source and the content of expressions of opinion.—Ed.

Memphis Pension Plan Gives Wide Benefits

Memphis, Tenn.—A new pension plan covering Guild units at the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar provides retirement benefits ranging from \$60 to \$216 a month at age 65 for employees with 30 years of service with the papers.

An employee who retires after December 14 while earning the top minimum in the contract—\$117.50—will receive a monthly pension benefit of about \$137 if he is 65 years old and has 30 years of service.

The normal retirement benefit, payable at age 65 after at least 10 years, equals nine-tenths of one percent of average monthly pay (to a maximum of \$800) times years of service. Minimum benefit is \$2 a month times years of service, with no limit.

The plan also provides for early retirement at age 55 after 10 years of service, for disability retirement after 15 years of service, and for deferred benefits after 15 years of service. Several options are available to the retiring employee, including payment of a lump sum if the joint committee administering the plan approves. Severance pay, if paid, is to be deducted from total benefits.

If death occurs prior to retirement, the benefit will equal accrued severance pay (two weeks pay per year of service to a maximum of 42 weeks). If it occurs after retirement, 60 months of pension benefits are guaranteed.

Based on the ANG model, the plan is to be funded through a trust fund still to be designated. Administration will be by a committee of not more than six members divided equally between the Guild and management.

The plan is financed by management payments to the trust fund according to stipulations in the main contract. The payments of \$3.75 a week per employee, effective last December 14, will be increased to \$5.25 a week as of December 14, 1959. At that time, employees also will receive a general wage increase, applied to minimums, ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 a week.

Other recent contract settlements:

YORK (PA.) GAZETTE & DAILEY: General increases range from \$1.50 to \$4.30 as of last January 1, with the contract re-openable on wages in the second year. Top minimum for reporters goes up \$3.55, to \$103.25.

Three weeks of vacation now are given after five years of service instead of six, and a fourth week is added after 20 years. A night differential of \$1.25 a shift for work starting after 1 p.m. replaces a \$5 length-of-service increase. Job security and mileage for country correspondents also were improved.

ALBANY (NY) TIMES-UNION: Settlement of a mid-term wage-hour reopening provides a general increase of \$1.50 to \$3 effective last May 2. Top minimum goes to \$126 for news and city editors, \$118.50 for the reporter group, \$118.50 for classified outside salesmen, \$71.75 for inside solicitors and \$71.75 for circulation branch managers.

SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) UNION & TRIBUNE: A renewal contract increases minimums, except in circulation, \$6 to \$10 a week in three steps over two years: \$3.25 to \$5 as of last June 1, \$1.50 to \$3 next June 6, and

\$1.25 to \$2 on next November 28.

A new system of compensation for circulation district managers, based on the number of papers handled, sends pay up \$6.65 to \$10.65 in the first stage. Relief district managers and newsstand men go up \$4.10 on the top, as much as \$7.65 on the stepups. Deferred increases range from \$1.80 to \$3 next June 6 and \$1.45 to \$2 next November 28. The experience progression schedule is reduced from four years to three in both groups. In addition, the monthly collection bonus is increased to \$6.25, up from \$2.50.

Other improvements are payroll deduction of dues, higher mileage rates and an increase in the night differential of 25c, to \$1.25.

HARRISBURG (PA.) PATRIOT & NEWS: General increases of \$5 in the first year and \$3 in the second apply to all employees earning \$100 a week or more. Those under \$100 get 5 percent and 3 percent. The contract is effective January 1, 1960. Improvements in minimum salaries range as high as \$11.50 and include a \$10 increase in the starting minimum for reporters, to \$62. Top minimum for reporters goes up \$5 to \$119. The contract also provides a desk differential of \$2.50 a week.

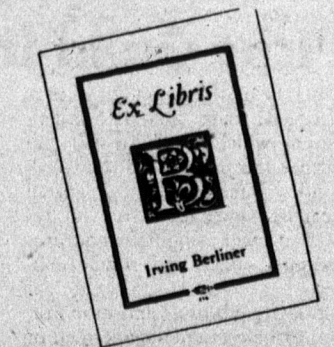
25-Year Pins Go To Eleven At Washington

Eleven members of the Washington Guild who have been dues payers through a quarter-century of membership in the union were honored at the November meeting of the local.

Six of the number found it possible to attend the session, to receive gold Guild emblems, a newly-designed lapel pin or button reserved for 25-year members. Presentation was by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., through whose office all applications for quarter-century pins are cleared. (See photo, this page.)

The eleven were:

Robert Buck, Daily News; Mrs. May Craig, Gannett papers in Maine; John Edelman, legislative representative for the Textile Workers Union; Irving Fagan, IUE News; Harry Gabbett, Post & Times Herald; Bob Hanson, Star; Jerry Love, AFL-CIO News; Drew Pearson, Bell Syndicate; Fred Ross, State, County & Municipal Workers Union, and Don Youngstrom, Star.



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Fraternal Support: Backing of the Vancouver, B.C., Guild Shults, Portland Guild president, followed by Crombie and Chuck Dale, international representative assigned by ANG to the strike.

Portland Papers Cut Off Guild Blue Cross Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

and which is not yet in use anywhere in the country.

On November 27, the union reached agreement on the same question with all three Detroit newspapers under substantially the same terms it has offered the Oregonian; that the manning issue will be negotiated by the parties when and if the machine is installed and both sides have had a chance to see it in operation.

The Portland papers also insist they will sign no union contracts under which foremen remain members of the union, on the grounds that this creates a closed shop in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

That question, too, was settled in Detroit by leaving the choice of membership to the individual.

And on November 25, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ruled that a contract is not necessarily an illegal closed shop just because the foreman is a member of the union.

Inter-American Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

common democratic ideas and professional aims, and in which the responsibility of newspapermen towards free society, freedom of the press and free trade unionism play a leading role.

(2) Promotion in the countries of North, Central and South America of the building of professional trade unionist organizations which would defend and further the professional and economic interests of organized working newspapermen with regard to labor conditions and professional ethics and responsibilities.

(3) Organization and mobilization of help for newspapermen of different American republics to receive professional training.

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and the IFFJ, Nicolas Pentcheff, IFFJ vice president, and David Sternbeck, associate inter-American representative for the AFL-CIO, talked with the officers of newsmen's unions in 11 Latin American countries.

They reported widespread enthusiasm for the idea of closer relationships, informational exchanges, cooperation and coordination among journalists' organizations of both continents.

The Guild has advised the International Federation of Journalists, with which it is affiliated, of its interest in the proposed Inter-American Conference.

The IFFJ has been urged, too, to support the Guild's request for financial backing for the Conference from the Solidarity Fund of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Most of the costs of the Conference will be consumed in travel expenses, of delegates whose unions are financially unable to cover such costs out of their treasuries.

Vancouver's executive secretary. He spent the weekend at the strike scene. Heading this lineup is Bob Shults, Portland Guild president, followed by Crombie and Chuck Dale, international representative assigned by ANG to the strike.

The unions also turned up new evidence that the strike was deliberately provoked by management in an attempt to turn the plants into open shops in all departments.

Two visitors to Portland reported they had met one of the strikebreakers now in the city—James Younger of Ft. Smith, Ark.—in Reno, Nev., last spring and summer. They said that on hearing they would be in Portland later in the year, Younger replied: "We'll see you in Portland."

The names and origins of more than 70 of the strikebreakers were printed in the Oregonian Labor Press, a weekly owned by 11 AFL-CIO unions and councils in the state. Several of the scabs were identified as recruits of Bloor Schleppey and Shirley Klein in other newspaper strikebreaking attempts around the country.

Part of the list was read to the public by Guild President Bob Shults on a half-hour TV program produced by the Inter-Strike Policy Committee, headed by Charles

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The Guild Reporter

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

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'For The Child'

As in past years, the Guild Reporter reprints one of the Christmas stories which were among the most famous columns of Heywood Brown, ANG's first president. This one was written in 1922 under the title, "Frankincense and Myrrh."

Once there were three kings in the East and they were wise men. They read the heavens and they saw a certain strange star by which they knew that in a distant land the King of the world was to be born. The star beckoned to them and they made preparations for a long journey.

From their palaces they gathered rich gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh. Great sacks of precious stuffs were loaded upon the backs of the camels which were to bear them on their journey. Everything was in readiness, but one of the wise men seemed perplexed and would not come at once to join his two companions, who were eager and impatient to be on their way in the direction indicated by the star.

They were old, these two kings, and the other wise man was young. When they asked him he could not tell why he waited. He knew that his treasures had been ransacked for rich gifts for the King of Kings. It seemed that there was nothing more which he could give, and yet he was not content.

He made no answer to the old men who shouted to him that the time had come. The camels were impatient and swayed and snarled. The shadows across the desert grew longer. And still the young king sat and thought deeply.

At length he smiled, and he ordered his servants to open the great treasure sack upon the back of the first of his camels. Then he went into a high chamber to which he had not been since he was a child. He rummaged about and presently came out and approached the caravan. In his hand he carried something which glinted in the sun.

The kings thought that he bore some new gift more rare and precious than any which they had been able to find in all their treasure rooms. They bent down to see, and even the camel drivers peered from the backs of the great beasts to find out what it was which glinted in the sun. They were curious about this last gift for which all the caravan had waited.

And the young king took a toy from his hand and placed it upon the sand. It was a dog of tin, painted white and speckled with black spots. Great patches of paint had worn away and left the metal clear, and that was why the toy shone in the sun as if it had been silver.

The youngest of the wise men turned a key in the side of the little black and white dog and then he stepped aside so that the kings and the camel drivers could see. The dog leaped high in the air and turned a somersault. He turned another and another and then fell over on his side and lay there with a set and painted grin upon his face.

A child, the son of a camel driver, laughed and clapped his hands, but the kings were stern. They rebuked the youngest of the wise men and he paid no attention but called to his chief servant to make the first of all the camels kneel. Then he picked up the toy of tin and, opening the treasure sack, placed his last gift with his own hands in the mouth of the sack so that it rested safely upon the soft bags of incense.

"What folly has seized you?" cried the eldest of the wise men. "Is this a gift to bear to the King of Kings in the far country?"

And the young man answered and said: "For the King of Kings there are gifts of great richness, gold and frankincense and myrrh. But this," he said, "is for the child in Bethlehem."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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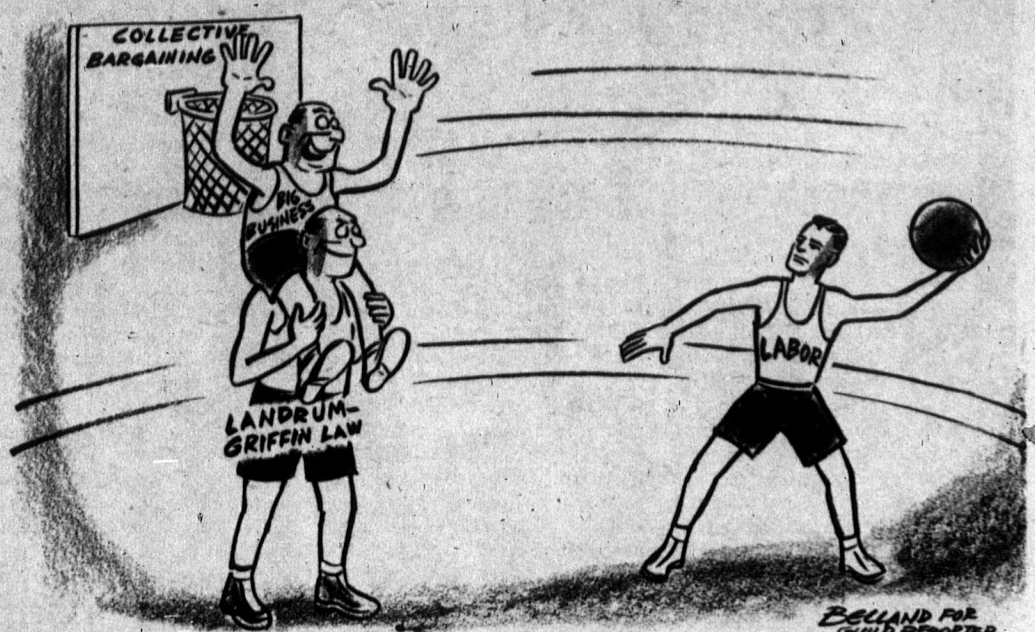
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'Haven't You Read The New Rules?'



PORTLAND STRIKEBREAKERS

\$200 A Week Plus All Expenses

Portland, Ore. — Men armed with rifles and shotguns walked into a downtown Portland hotel Sunday morning (November 15) and registered as "guests."

Who are these men? They are professional strikebreakers. Others without arms have been flown to Portland in the past week from Iowa, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Nevada.

The hybrid Oregonian and Oregon Journal said Monday: "Management, supervisory and other available personnel" are putting out the newspaper.

"Other available personnel" are professional strikebreakers. They are paid a minimum of \$200 weekly plus all expenses.

This is the way Portland publishers seek to break a legitimate strike of local employees who have lived in the city for many years. These strikers for years have patronized local firms and contributed to United Good Neighbors and other community charities and activities.

Strikebreakers don't spend their money in Portland. They take it to Iowa, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Nevada.

Some Portland firms are canceling their advertising during the strike. They are using direct mail, radio and television. They are doing this in protest to the tactics of the newspaper industry.

Monday, 360 members of the locked-out Printers' and Mailers' unions joined the Stereotypers' picket line to demonstrate their faith in the Stereotypers' cause and their indignation at the cold-blooded tactics of their former bosses and "friends."

The importing of strikebreakers who live in luxury hotels and receive in pay and expenses more than twice the income of union workers is being subsidized in part by doubled advertising rates and doubled paper prices. The tactic is seen as a turn-back-the-clock move to the dark ages of labor-management history—a chapter foreign to Portland labor relations. Peace has prevailed in the news industry of Portland—no strikes—for the past 10 years. And never before have professional strikebreakers been used in the City of Roses.

The strikebreakers in their hotel lobbies openly boast of year-round employment in the art of

This editorial appeared originally in the November 20 issue of the Oregon Labor Press, edited by Jim Goodell, a member of the Portland Guild.

breaking strikes, an art in which all the earnings are cream because all living expenses are paid and are also deducted as a business expense. This makes Uncle Sam an unwilling partner.

The Oregonian-Oregon Journal boasts of press runs of 500,000 copies. But this is not paid circulation. Many copies are being scattered away as thousands of union families in Oregon and southwest Washington cancel their subscriptions. This throwaway distribution in some cases is littering lawns and causing economic hardship to carrier boys.

The men from out of state who walked into a downtown hotel carried four guns—two .22 rifles,

a Savage shotgun and a home-remodeled 410 shotgun. They were sealed in the hotel safe and reported to the police. The men said they came to Portland to work for the Oregonian.

Meantime, unions instructed their pickets to patrol peacefully in the American tradition of fair play.

Union investigators are convinced the callous tactics of the two newspapers are being directed personally by S. I. Newhouse, absentee owner of the Oregonian. He is a man who has spent perhaps no more than a day or two in Portland since buying the newspaper on the telephone nine years ago.

The use of strikebreakers has so shamed the local publishers that the sea-green windows designed by Pietro Belluschi in the Oregonian press room have been boarded up so that the public can not see what is going on.

NLRB Orders Reinstatement In Dismissal Over Guild Card

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Fullerton Publishing Co. which last year discharged an employee of the Daily News Tribune soon after he was found to have signed a membership card with the Los Angeles Guild, has been ordered to offer the employee restoration to his job and to "cease and desist" from attempts to discourage union membership.

The order was handed down by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, after management of the suburban newspaper had appealed from identical findings made by a hearing officer for the regional NLRB in this city.

News Tribune management is directed to display a notice of the order, and its agreement to comply, on bulletins in the editorial offices, where a little more than a year ago Guild organization efforts were halted by the firing of Andrew Fuller, just a week after he had signed a Guild card.

The firing was accompanied by management interviews with other employees on the extent of Guild interest and organization. Management testified at the hearings last Spring that Fuller had been

discharged for economy reasons and unsatisfactory work.

Records were produced which showed gains in both circulation and advertising income, and Fuller had been given a \$25 a month wage increase two weeks before he was discharged. Simultaneously with the Fuller discharge, a "substantial number" of employees were given pay increases, the hearing record showed.

The reinstatement order decrees that Fuller be "made whole" as to loss of earnings during the period following his discharge, and that his seniority and other rights also be preserved.

Sidney Meenes, organizer for the Los Angeles Guild, handled the case, which arose from a charge of unfair labor practices lodged by the Guild local and resulted in issuance of a complaint by the regional office of the Labor Board.

Frank J. Dolasin

Joliet, Ill.—Frank J. Dolasin, 59 years old, staff photographer for the Herald-News and a former treasurer of the Joliet Guild, died November 21 following a brief illness.

'SOPHISTICATED' UNIONISTS

In Praise Of Labor's Educators

By CLAIR M. COOK
Executive Director
Religion & Labor Foundation

Madison, Wis.—Not only the non-union general public, but a large proportion of union members, too, is not much aware of the quality of leadership and the professional level of an area within the trade union movement which was concentrated here recently.

Close to a hundred professional labor educators gathered on the University of Wisconsin campus from the AFL-CIO, international unions, universities and related organizations. College trained and often with advanced degrees, they explored under the sponsorship of NILE, the National Institute of Labor Education—a vital and timely question, "Labor's Public Responsibility."

That is a large topic. So the two-and-a-half-day conference considered several areas of labor's responsibility in its various sessions—labor's public responsibility in collective bargaining, in public affairs, in internal union affairs.

Prof. George W. Taylor, who has become familiar to TV news

viewers across the nation in recent weeks as chairman of the steel inquiry board, very appropriately discussed the collective bargaining angle, along with the United Auto Workers' Jack Conway. Other sessions had the same balance of university and trade union educators, such as law professor Clyde Summers of Yale and Russell Allen, education director of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department; Prof. Alice Hanson Clark of Cornell and Dr. Ben Segal (who seldom lets his doctorate be known) of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Ten papers, mimeographed in advance, make a hefty 110 single-spaced pages, enough for a 55,000-word book. And that does not count the discussions based on these thoughtful reflections.

Actually, the week was a triple-header. First there was a day and a half devoted to a meeting of AFL-CIO education directors from internationals and state central bodies, then the NILE meeting, and from Friday noon until Saturday noon a related program marking the 35th anniversary of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, with a dinner honoring the life and work of the late Selig Perlman.

"Sophisticated" was the word someone used about the content of the conference. For the discussions reached into a realm beyond the level of summer institutes to considerations which might be said to deal with trade union philosophy. After all, this is a group in the profession of adult education, the men (and a few women) who are the teachers and directors of labor education, who must pioneer the frontiers of a fast-growing field. Perhaps it is significant that the keynote opening address was not by a labor man but by a philosopher, Dean Wayne Leys of the graduate division of Roosevelt University.

Dr. Leys took us all the way back to the debate of Socrates and Protagoras on public responsibility, when they asked: Can virtue be taught? Socrates held that the virtuous man is the man of knowledge, understanding community needs. To Protagoras, he was the man of political skill, who can get the community to act. For Dr. Leys, labor needs both, plus education in "respect for the rules of the game."

People ought to know—business men, professional people, the clergy—that labor has a concern to develop to the full the public responsibility of "virtuous men."

A SYMPOSIUM

Labor And Public Responsibility

Madison, Wis.—What are labor's public responsibilities? Here are excerpts from some of the papers given on that subject at the recent labor education conferences at the University of Wisconsin (see story above):

Jack Barbash, Professor of Labor Education, University of Wisconsin—"Nobody knows for sure what the public responsibility of unions is in respect to their internal affairs because there are a variety of publics. . . . My conception is that the union owes the public—and more importantly, in many ways, it owes itself—effective democracy in the management of its internal affairs. . . . Union leadership is generally committed to the idea of democracy in running the union, but the idea needs refinement, concreteness and implementing skill to make the idea effective. . . ."

Emory Bacon, Director of Education, United Steelworkers—"Since the problems of men in our industrial society are so pressing, and the needs of labor members and staff so acute, either a bold step must be taken to expand and extend labor education in the immediate future or the cause for which we stand may again be set back for years. . . ."

Geo. Tyler, Director, Training Institute of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union—"Our earliest unions came into being precisely because working people—true believers in the Declaration of Independence—felt themselves set poles apart from

their betters. The central function of American unions has been to immunize this polarity—to redistribute wealth, to equalize rights, to democratize both economy and government. . . . As unions win these rights, they can participate even more fully in the problems of the community, sensitive to the sufferings of their fellow men and eager to extend mutual aid, whether the source of the suffering be a germ, a dictator, a flood, a foreign dialect, or an epidermal pigmentation. . . ."

George W. Taylor, Professor, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania—"There is then, a considerable feeling the unions have a public responsibility to take broad national economic interests into account in labor negotiations. . . . At the very same time there is perhaps an equally strong belief that unions should become more responsible than they have been to the aims and aspirations of their own constituency. . . ."

"These will inevitably tend to be short-run aims and aspirations. It is expecting far too much of mere mortals. . . . to accept with alacrity the loss of their own jobs or to relinquish prized conditions because that will likely tend to contribute to long-term economic growth or even because that is necessary to insure better and more secure jobs in the long run for their fellows. . . ."

Russell Allen, Director of Education, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department—"Quotations from a constitution notwithstanding, the primary job of a union is to represent its members *vis-a-vis* their employers. Such representation can sometimes carry with it such tasks as clinging to work rules that affect labor costs. . . ."

"But to characterize such advocacy as 'irresponsible' is to lose sight of the union's primary representative function. It represents its members not because they are always right, or always liberal according to someone's definition, but because it is the workers' rep-

resentative or no one is. A union that is not responsible to its members' wishes is irresponsible in the only sense that is meaningful to those members."

Ben Segal, Director of Education, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers—"I believe there is a growing awareness and realization by a number of union leaders of the broad—in some instances, continually widening—gap between the pronouncements and resolutions of the unions and the deep-rooted beliefs and opinions of the local union leadership and rank-and-file, especially on political issues, civil rights, civil liberties and international affairs. Employers are waging a hard-hitting campaign to drive the wedge deeper between the union member and union leadership as well as to create hostility toward unions among the general public."

Mitchell Sviridoff, President, Connecticut State AFL-CIO—"This brings us back to the fundamental role of the labor movement and its goals. If its function is exclusively economic and materialistic, then a standard of comparison with banking, business and even many of our honored professions is entirely appropriate. . . ."

"But if we conceive our functions to be broader, our goals to be loftier, indeed, our purpose to be more a mission, then not only must we expect higher standards of behavior to be imposed upon us, perhaps they ought to be self-imposed as many international unions have already done."

David R. Truman, Professor of Government, Columbia University—"From its own point of view, the chief public problems of the labor movement are those that reflect its own maturity and . . . A price of its new status and of its continued influence is not merely that it act as a claimant for its members but also that it take its place as an equal among the trustees of the society and the political system."

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SHINDIG in New York, Mr. Truman emerged speaking confidently of a certain Democratic victory next year—by any of his party's numerous candidates against anybody the Republicans might nominate. The Old Master was an excellent political prophet in 1948, but he was speaking for himself then, and besides it was nearly 12 years ago. Most other Democrats do not consider the election a shoo-in for "anybody"—and they are well advised in their caution.

Mr. Eisenhower still has the Democrats buffaloed and baffled. His perambulating pursuit of "peace" apparently will last clear into or close to the nominating conventions next July, seizing the news play and emphasizing the peace-and-prosperity issue.

There is nothing to indicate that our people do not like the so-called "divided government" they have, with a Democratic Congress as an insurance policy against depression and a peace-and-prosperity Republican President offering soothing syrup and the GOP candidate benefiting from the serenity of not apathy.

"I shall go to Korea," said Mr. Eisenhower seven years ago. He says today, "I shall go to Moscow, as well as Italy, Afghanistan and Karachi." In the interim the position of the United States has been controlled by budget-minded holdovers on investment in defenses, in schools, in all kinds of public services. The people were perfectly willing to elect Harding in 1920 on the promise of "normalcy"—which meant then, as it means now, a pledge against bothering them with taxes and troubles. Nobody likes to be bothered.

THERE ARE SOME political and public figures who seem willing to accept the risks of trying to attack this euphoria with harsh facts about the American status in this world.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr., is one. The president of International Business Machines Corp. told the National Association of Manufacturers—no less—that the well-heeled ought to abandon business-as-usual doctrines and get ready to pay higher taxes. "We want everything necessary to strengthen America; we want a balanced budget; we want the same or lower taxes. But these three things are incompatible."

Governor Rockefeller, a Republican, is another who has talked realities. It won't help him get the GOP nomination, one suspects, but he has cast doubt on the substantive truth of Eisenhower "prosperity." Like Leon Keyserling, the Fair Deal former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Rockefeller warns that our rate of economic growth is not sharp enough and that we are wasting resources. He is doubtless wrong in some details, but he talks about the need for vigor.

Representative Chester Bowles of Connecticut, an extreme dark-horse possibility for the Democratic nomination, has been making speeches on the theme that the American people should be called upon for "greatness"—not fed soothing syrup. He has a book on the theme scheduled soon.

Adlai E. Stevenson, for that matter, stated the case with candor and courage in the 1952 presidential campaign. Observing Mr. Eisenhower's Korea speech, Stevenson set forth the truth about the challenge to America:

"How long can we go on?" he asked, carrying the taxes and the strain and the trouble. "We can go on as long as we have to, and we shall."

IT WILL BE A GREAT PITY if in the presidential election next year the issues of fact, rather than the slogans, are not debated. But the prospect that the slogans will become the talking-points cannot be ignored.

In such a contest the Democrats do not seem likely to operate comfortably. They have let Mr. Eisenhower set the ground rules for seven years—the testing of every proposed program by whether it costs any money and the standard of justifying rejection of programs on the plea of bankruptcy.

We are challenged by the Soviet Union in every corner of the earth and they have forced us into negotiations by blackmail on Berlin. Our friends abroad are worried about us in a new way—no longer fearing the excesses of the McCarthy era but the danger that we are being lulled into a retreat from our commitments and responsibilities. The Democratic Advisory Council's "platform" statement talks bold words, but the party has not yet built a clear record from which it can effectively meet the issues of the shifting times.



SHELTON

Government Cracks Down On Deceptive TV Commercials

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

The Federal Trade Commission's charge that Libbey-Owens-Ford and General Motors use trickery in their commercials comparing car windows is another item in the mounting evidence that TV advertising has become the No. 1 deceiver of the buying public.

The No. 1 deceiver? That's what a survey by the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation indicates. The largest number of falsely-advertised arthritis products bought by arthritics questioned in a Foundation survey were purchased as a result of TV ads. Twenty-five percent reported they had been led by TV into buying misrepresented products. Newspaper ads turned out to be runners-up in inducing purchases of arthritis "cures". They got a rating of 21 percent, with 15 for magazines and 10 for radio.

Similarly, Dr. Harold Hillenbrand of the American Dental Association says some TV toothpaste commercials are as "rigged" as the recently exposed quiz shows. He said much toothpaste advertising discourages proper care and gives viewers a false sense of security about decay.

All dental experts say teeth need

to be brushed after every meal for genuine protection.

In the Journal of the New Jersey Medical Society, Dr. Robert E. Marin recently charged that medical hucksters on television are taking the public for millions with commercials implying that a multitude of laxatives and other drugs are "approved by doctors everywhere".

There are many other charges of rigged or otherwise deceptive TV commercials. These range from the use of hidden sandpaper to "prove" one cleanser cleans a sink better to the use of a vegetable derivative or ordinary salt to make one brand of beer foam longer than Brand X and varnish to make a floor wax seem to leave a high gloss.

Another type of rigged commercial is medical dramatizations which are factual in themselves but give you a wrong implication. One is the TV demonstration showing stomach acid burning a hole in a handkerchief. The fallacy is that the stomach doesn't have that strong a concentration of acid.

The FTC has issued 18 complaints against various TV commercials in recent months and has 53 more investigations under way. One familiar commercial recently cited is that for Max Factor "Natural Wave" spray. The ad shows a model first with straight and then curly hair. The FTC says the

claims that the spray changes the "structure" of the hair "from naturally straight" to a "natural curl" are false.

The FTC complaint against Libbey-Owens-Ford and General Motors alleges that these TV commercials use camera trickery to compare safety plate glass in side windows of GM cars with safety sheet glass in side windows of competitors cars. According to FTC, the advertiser uses different camera lenses to exaggerate the distortion of the view through the sheet glass. To show the "view" through the GM cars, the picture actually was taken through the open window, not through the glass at all, FTC says.

This is not to say that television

is the only purveyor of misleading ads. Some of the most flagrantly useless medical products are sold by mail. One expert says that some of the recent newspaper editorials criticizing TV advertising verge on hypocrisy. A number of the same newspapers carry ads for medical products that are just as bad.

Arthritis sufferers have become major victims of falsely-advertised products. The Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation reports that arthritics throw away \$250 million a year on exaggerated "cures" ranging from glorified aspirin to gadgets containing low-grade uranium ore.

The "glorified aspirins" are a particular problem. These drugs

typically cost \$3 for 100 tablets whose chief ingredient is aspirin or similar pain relievers. You can buy ordinary aspirin for anywhere from 12 to 59 cents for 100 tablets.

Maye Russ, director of the National Better Business Bureau's food, drug and cosmetics division, calls it a "tremendous economic cheat and public deception to take ordinary pain relievers and promote them with claims implying they are new medical discoveries".

In fact, Researcher Ruth Walrad, who prepared the Arthritis Foundation report, told this department that some of the costly pain relievers contain only half as much aspirin as ordinary aspirin U.S.P.

Reno Guild Faces Election On Decertification

Reno, Nev.—The National Labor Relations Board has directed an election among editorial and advertising employees of the State Journal and Evening Gazette, to determine whether the Reno Guild shall be decertified as their bargaining agent.

The balloting, to occur on a December date to be set, will be open to striking members of the Guild and to those hired as "permanent replacements" for the strikers. Guild members set up picket lines last June 29 after collective bargaining failed to bring agreement on a contract.

Strike breakers were employed

to replace Guild members and Printers union men; under an announced policy from management that it would continue an "open shop."

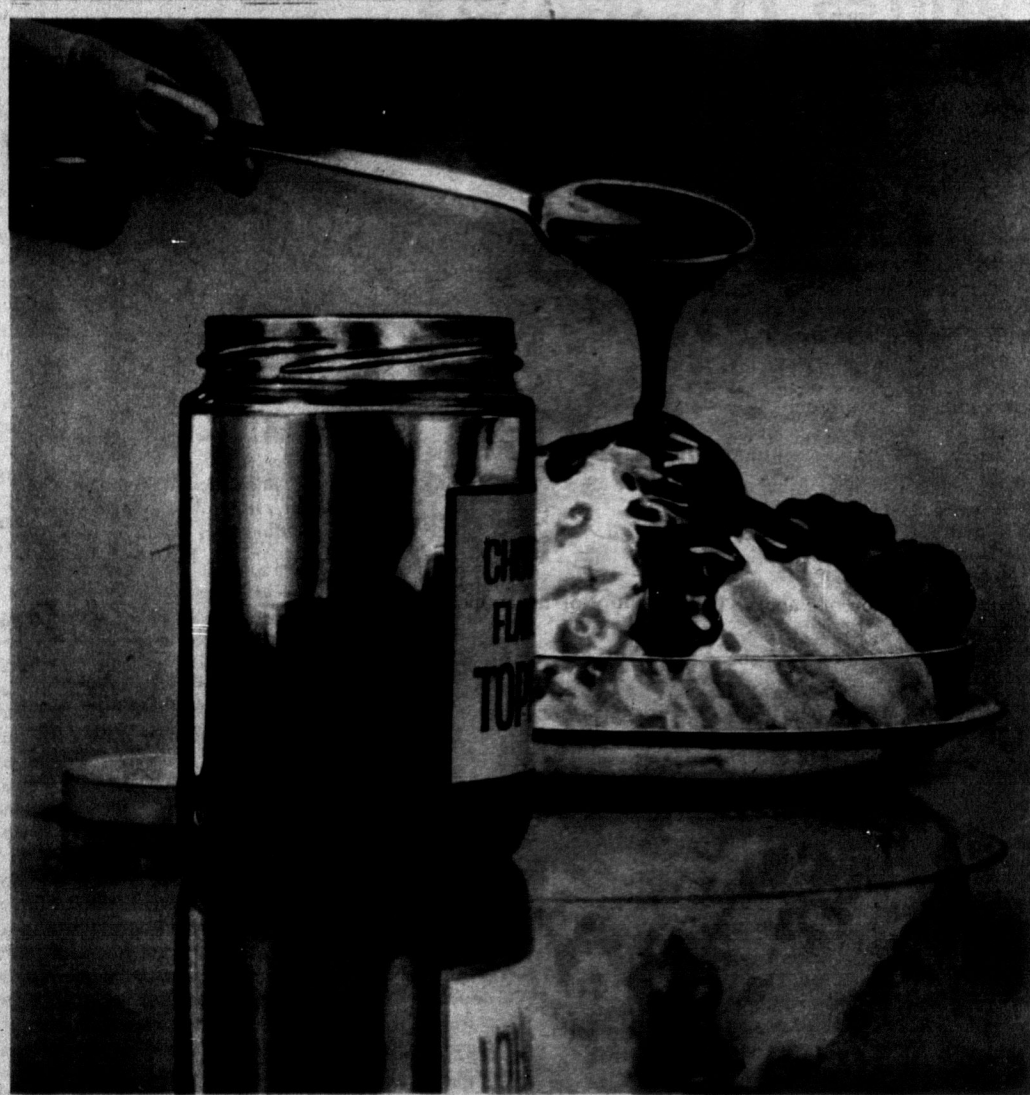
Picketing was halted in September, and some of the strikers turned their energies to promotion of a rival newspaper.

Reno Newspapers, Inc., owners of the struck dailies, joined with two individual employees, Charles Welsh and William M. Wells, in petitioning the labor board for the election. The application set forth their view that the Reno Guild no longer holds a majority among employees in the bargain-

ing unit as defined. The findings of the board's hearing officer were confirmed by the full board membership at Washington, which last week issued the election directive.

Harry W. Mayo
Cincinnati, Ohio—Harry W. Mayo, 47, reporter and former city editor of the Post & Times-Star, died November 16 after a brief illness. He had covered news in the Cincinnati area for 21 years, working on most of the important news breaks during that period. A native of Missouri, he had also done news work in Sedalia, Jefferson City and Toledo.

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HERITAGE OF LABOR—21

1890—A New Union Unites The Miners

A labor union which has had a profound impact both on the economy of the nation and on the trade union movement is the United Mine Workers of America. The UMW's influence dates almost from the time of its establishment in Columbus, Ohio, January 25, 1890.

In the 1870s and '80s there had been sporadic attempts by the miners to organize on a national scale to improve their working conditions. Two organizations emerged from these efforts—the miners in the Knights of Labor, which was soon to pass from the scene, and the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, a part of the young American Federation of Labor.

These two groups joined forces to form the new union. At the start, the UMW represented about 25,000 miners. It soon succeeded in spreading trade unionism among the bituminous miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

For the first time, workers in the coal fields could present a solid front against the coal operators. They won full recognition for the union and an agreement covering wages and hours.

Organizing gains came more slowly, however, in the anthracite mines of eastern Pennsylvania. But it was there that the UMW won its first real test of strength.

In 1902, a strike call was issued to the anthracite miners after the operators rejected the union's proposals for improved working conditions. Although organization in the eastern area still was thin, 150,000 miners responded to the strike call.

The grievances of the miners were very real, reports historian Foster Rhea Dulles.

"The pay was low by any standard, the ten hours of work a day were hard and dangerous, and a lack of steady employment through frequent lay-offs cut down average earnings to less than \$300 a year."

These conditions, plus the patient, conciliatory approach of the UMW president, John Mitchell, aroused public sympathy in behalf of the strikers. The arrogance of the owners was summed up in a letter written by George F. Baer, their chief spokesman:

"I beg you not to be discouraged," Baer wrote. "The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of this country."

The strike ended on October 23, more than five months after it began, when the operators finally agreed to accept arbitration under a threat from President Theodore Roosevelt to send in the Army.

In March 1903, the President's arbitration commission awarded the miners a 10 percent pay increase, reduced hours to eight and nine a day for different groups of workers, and established grievance machinery. These gains, although far short of the goals of the union, spurred the growth of the UMW in the anthracite area.

The strike also established John Mitchell as one of the most influential union leaders in the country, foreshadowing the role of the UMW as a training ground for labor leadership. Not only has the union produced great leaders of its own—such as Mitchell and John L. Lewis—but it has provided men who added to their leadership talents beyond the mine workers' group—William Green, Philip Murray, and Allan S. Haywood, to name a few.

New Law Clears Up Rules On Picketing—Or Does It?

By JOSEPH E. FINLEY
For Press Associates

Amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law contained in the new Reporting and Disclosure Act affect union picketing in several ways. Some of the past uncertainty in the law has been cleared up—but there are new uncertainties posed. Congress did upset one important anti-labor ruling by the National Labor Relations Board regarding boycotts.

The Act seeks to regulate recognition and organizational picketing by uncertified unions in three areas.

One, it outlaws picketing by a union for recognition or organization within 12 months after an election has been held. If Union A loses an election, Union B may not picket for 12 months, even if Union B possesses a majority.

Two, if an employer has a contract or has lawfully recognized another union, there may be no picketing as long as contract is a bar to an NLRB election. If you can prove unlawful assistance or lack of majority representation on the part of a union which has a contract, you may be able to void this restriction. But your proof had better be good, for otherwise the NLRB is authorized to seek a federal court injunction to stop your picket line.

The third area of regulation is where there has not been an election in the past year and where there is no incumbent union. Where no election petition has been filed with the NLRB, picketing may be conducted for 30 days before it becomes an unfair labor practice. After a month has passed and there has been no petition, the Board may enjoin the picket line.

In this situation, there is one provision of the law that, on its face, actually appears to be helpful. After recognition or organizational picketing begins, a petition may be filed and the NLRB is required to direct an election "forthwith" without a hearing and without a showing of interest.

(This suggests a technique to force quick elections and prevent employers from delaying a vote so as to brainwash employees into voting non-union. But the NLRB al-

This is the fifth in a series of articles on the new labor law. The author, a labor attorney, formerly was assistant general counsel for the AFL. A more detailed analysis of the law as it affects Guild operations has been distributed to local Guild officers by ANG. A summary of the key points in this analysis will be presented at the conclusion of this series.

ready has issued regulations intended to avoid such short-cutting of the Board's customary representation procedure. Whether they are valid is questionable.)

The recognition and organizational picketing provision, Sec. 8(b)(7), permits picketing for the purpose of advertising to the public that an establishment is non-union, unless such picketing induces other persons not to cross the picket line. This amendment overrides the NLRB's ruling in the O'Sullivan Rubber case, where the United Rubber Workers have been told by the Board to cease a nationwide boycott of O'Sullivan products.

The secondary boycott section of Taft-Hartley has also been changed considerably in an effort to plug all the loopholes previously found in that difficult provision. It is now unlawful to coerce an employer to compel him to cut off doing business with another person, to induce an individual to cease work, and to induce supervisors, farm laborers, and other persons not within the strict definitions of Taft-Hartley to cease work.

(Note, however, that secondary strikes and boycotts prohibited by law must, by definition, involve two separate employers. This has always been true under Taft-Hartley and it is still true under Taft-Hartley as amended by the new law. This means that the Act does not prohibit a Guild unit from taking concerted action to observe the picket lines of other employees of the same publisher, and vice versa. However, since there was widespread misunderstanding on this point even before the new law was enacted, it is entirely possible that inter-union cooperation will

be needlessly inhibited by the confusion surrounding the new amendments.)

A new unfair labor practice created by the new law makes so-called hot cargo agreements unlawful.

(This raises the question of the legality of the Guild's model struck work and picket line clause. It is clear that the Guild's model clause is not unlawful insofar as it involves only other employees of the same publisher. Whether its extension to situations involving a second employer—such as a wire service—also is lawful is a close question. However, ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter believes that the Guild clause differs materially from the hot cargo agreements prohibited by the Act and is lawful in its entirety.)

("In my opinion," says Leuchter, "the distinction between the character of the Guild's model clause and the prohibited clause is real and controlling. Under the Guild's clause non-Guild employees, particularly supervisors, may do the work in question and in fact have done so. I think it can be demonstrated from such proof that the purpose and effect of the clause is not to prevent the employer from handling the work of, or doing business with, the struck other employer, but only to prevent the obnoxious assignment of the work to Guild members or the obnoxious requirement that they cross a picket line.")

Building trades unions and others in the clothing industry have been given certain leeway in negotiating contracts otherwise forbidden. A building trades union may obtain an employer's agreement that he will not hire non-union subcontractors on the construction site. Picketing to enforce such a contract, however, may run into illegality under the secondary boycott prohibitions.

Building trades unions, while not given total relief from some of the more onerous burdens of Taft-Hartley, may still maintain common situs picket lines under the old NLRB rules. They will have to limit their picketing to the time and place of work of unfair employers and will have to specify clearly that their dispute is with a particular employer and avoid labeling an entire job unfair.

Increased Per Capitas Go Into Effect

Local treasurers were reminded last week in a memorandum from ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., that the constitutional amendment increasing per capita payments to the ANG became effective November 1. Remittances for November, Perlik pointed out, are at the rate of \$1.80 and payments for the month are due to be mailed on or before December 15.

Payments of back per capita for months prior to November stay at the former rate of \$1.50. Locals in some cases have gained membership approval of higher dues schedules, to adjust to the new financial requirements, primarily intended to increase the level of the International Defense Fund.

Local actions reported: Los Angeles—Dues are increased for those earning less than \$40 per week and for those earning \$40 or more, under the terms of two referendum questions

voted by the members of the Guild local.

Members voted, 314 to 262, in favor of a general dues increase, and in a second vote selected the proposal of a dues study committee over a proposal made by Bill Pigue of the Herald Express unit at the October membership meeting. The committee schedule received 373 votes, the Pigue proposal 131.

For employed members, the new monthly minimum is \$2, applying to those earning less than \$40 a week. It goes to a top of \$10 for those earning \$195 or more. The progression is an added 25¢ for each \$5 wage bracket throughout the schedule.

Toronto—Effective November 1, monthly dues are increased for Toronto Guild members in an amount calculated to yield \$12,000 additional annual revenue for the local.

Membership revenue a proposal from the local executive board

which would have meant \$20,000 more revenue; and similarly turned down an amendment which would have realized only \$9,000 per year. The proposal which carried will enable the local to wipe out an accumulated operating deficit and provide some \$3,000 for new quarters for the local office.

The approved motion increases all monthly dues by 50¢ and sets a top level of \$6.

New York City—Final tabulation of the New York Guild's referendum for a dues increase (GR, Nov. 13) showed the measure adopted by a two-to-one margin. The count: 3,930 to 1,971.

Philadelphia—A membership referendum has been approved, 229 to 103, increasing monthly Guild dues by amounts ranging from 10¢ to 70¢. The new minimum is \$2.50, the schedule goes to \$5.40 for the \$100 salary range and has a top of \$8.90 for those earning \$200 or more per week.

AAR 'Featherbedding' Ads Draw Editorial Fire

The million-dollar newspaper ad campaign by American railroads to tag their union employees as "featherbedders" still is causing scattered backfire.

A South Dakota weekly, the Salem Special, reported editorially that an order from the Association of American Railroads for a paid advertisement containing the "featherbedding" charge was "accompanied by instructions in which we were requested to position it (the ad) opposite an appropriate editorial."

The Special declared: "This is clearly an instance of an advertiser seeking to use an advertising order as pressure to secure editorial support for its position. Needless to say, we printed no editorial. Advertising is a commodity, and when it is purchased, that's what the advertiser gets. The editorial support of this newspaper isn't for sale and never will be."

"This is an example of the efforts that are made by powerful national organizations to influence the press of the country and to attempt to subvert it in exchange for a few dollars in business."

"Whenever any publication succumbs to this sort of pressure, it kills a free press in its area. Such publication becomes false to the first principles of newspapering, and trades the dignity of independence for the subservience of money-grubbing."

The AAR ad was one of a series the Association ran in every daily in the country and thousands of weeklies. It was signed "American Railroads" and was headed "Railroad Featherbedding: \$500,000,000 Loss To the Nation—Including You—Every Year."

Earlier, after the ad brought a charge of "statistical skulduggery" in a Charleston, W.Va., Gazette editorial, the railroads cancelled the ads in both the Gazette and its sister publication, the Charleston Mail (GR, Nov. 27, 1959).

Meanwhile, a small but grow-

ing number of dailies and weeklies are poking holes in the industry's anti-labor propaganda campaign, reports Labor, publication of the railroad unions.

One daily, the Parkersburg, W.Va., News, first took up the management cry of "featherbedding" in an editorial, then—after the union paper sent information countering the charge—changed its mind. "There is a workers' side, too," the paper agreed. It noted particularly that train crews "receive no night differentials, no bonus holiday pay, no expenses on out-of-town assignments, no extra pay for Saturdays and Sundays or severance pay."

The Prairie Post, a weekly in Maroa, Ill., defended the "full crew" safety laws against the attacks of the AAR. "Crew members on today's high speed trains are sometimes a full mile apart, making it impossible to keep a close watch on 'hot boxes' and other faulty equipment," the paper reported. "The 'featherbed,' in

other words, turns out to be mostly horsefeathers."

The Capital Times of Madison, Wis., charged that: "Railroads do not come into this struggle with clean hands. When it comes to abuses to the public, the railroads have a background that makes one shudder. The 'featherbedding' by their employees will never cost the public as much as the reckless, irresponsible financing and managing of the railroads have cost in the past, and which have not entirely disappeared from the scene. There is much to be said on the side of the employees in the dispute. It is unfortunate that only one side is being told."

Said the Twin City Sentinel of Winston-Salem, N.C.:

"In all truth, the workers can throw the featherbedding charge right back in management's face, and make it stick. They can point out that while total railway employment has dropped from 1,200,000 to about 850,000 during the 1950s, there has been no decrease in the number of railway 'brass.' The industry's officials

number about 16,000—as many as there were back in 1923, when the road employed 1,800,000. The question may well be asked: If the railroads are so overburdened with payrolls, why do they not trim some at the top as well as at the bottom?"

The Hammond, Ind., Times also cited "featherbedding" at the top of the railroad management systems, as related by "an experi-

enced Hammond railroad man."

"For example, use of the railroad's executive passenger train cars to make 'inspection' trips of other lines," the editorial said. "It's odd, this fellow pointed out, how many inspection trips seem to be made at times coinciding with a major football game at a college town on the inspected line. Or coinciding with the various hunting and fishing seasons."

San Jose Signs New Unit

San Jose, Calif.—Guild bargaining rights are sought for 32 employees of the Sunnyvale Standard, in a petition filed with the Labor Relations Board by the San Jose Newspaper Guild. Sunnyvale is located just northwest of San Jose, and the daily, a five-day evening paper of 5,000 circulation, is owned by the Central California Publishing Company.

The Guild seeks representation in the news, advertising, business, maintenance and inside circula-

tion departments, where majorities have been signed to Guild membership.

No reply was received from a letter sent December 3 to Joseph C. Houghteling, president and publisher, and the NLRB petition followed. International Representative Loel Schrader, in the area for the recent Oakland Tribune election won by the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, is handling the petition case for the San Jose local.

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CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS BY PLACE NOEL INC.

Two Are Named Award Winners In Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis.—Two members of the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild have been named winners of the 1959 John Box Award for outstanding service to the local during the past 12 months.

Rose Howard, a veteran member of the Guild in the Sentinel's classified phone room, and Paul Miller, steward in the newspaper's home delivery department, each were presented checks for \$100 at the Milwaukee Guild's 1959 Page One Ball.

Some 270 Guild members and guests attended the ball at Fazio's on Fifth, a downtown nightclub.

"Modern Spirit" awards also were presented to three civic leaders. They are William Feldstein, who led a successful community venture to save the Fred Miller Theater, Milwaukee's resident, professional playhouse; John Lobb, who headed a study of metropolitan problems, and Mrs. William C. Vogel, patron of the arts.

The Box Award is presented annually by the Milwaukee Guild under a grant from John Box, former Guild member.

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