ANG Has Surplus For 9-Month Operations

IEB Budgets 4th Quarter At $115,000

ANG financial operations uring the fiscal quarter-ear ending January 31 howed a surplus of $8,-1.94 in the general fund, as reported at last 's meeting of the Inter-ational Executive Board. he cumulative surplus, re-lting from a year-open-g surplus applied toward perations of the first three uarters, amounts to $8,-96.19, as of February 1. he figures cited are au-d.

A fourth-quarter budget of 15,338 was approved on rec-mmendation of the board's fin- committee.

General fund income for the ovember - December - January riod was $108,050.86. Expenses taled $99,198.92. Deficit opera-n in the first quarter was fol-wed by a break-even situation the second quarter. The carry-er surplus as of last May 1 was 0,342.20.

Average per capita payments m members range about 1,000 s than the convention-estimated el of 29,500, fixed last June for dgeting purposes. The first fis- quarter showed an average of ,459, which increased to 28,988 he second quarter and dropped 28,902 in the third.

he committee noted that in der to achieve the average on hich the estimate of income for e year was based, it would be cessary to reach and maintain, ring the final quarter, an aver-e of 32,649 payments per nth.

eport showed that thus far fiscal year there has been urned a total of $15,692.80 to organizing and servicing sec-ons of the budget. The sum presents staff salaries and ex-nses in strike or lockout situa-ons, as well as servicing fees paid locals. Charging of staff sal-the Defense Fund was ted by the 1959 convention. The Defense Fund as of Janu- showed assets totalling 6.17, a figure which re-cts the funds sent to Portland,

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The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXVII—No. 5 Washington, D. C. February 26, 1960

New Laws, Unity Urged To Combat Union-Busting



Top Recognition: Crusading newswriting, in the tradition of Heywood Broun, first Guild president, won for two New York Post reporters the coveted Broun Memorial award for 1959. They are William Haddad and Joseph Kahn, pictured here as they received checks for $250 from Drew Pearson, acting for the panel of judges. From the left: Robert E. Glynn, Broun award chairman; Pearson, Haddad, Kahn; James Marlow and Raymond P. Brandt, judges, and ANG President Arthur Rosenstock. Seventy-two entries were received.

ANG's International Executive Board has called for legislation to outlaw the business of strikebreaking and to abolish the strike insurance plan that forms the backbone of the publishers' spreading policy of "massive retaliation."

The demand for such new laws followed a week-long review of the Portland newspaper strike and all its ramifications at the IEB's quarterly meeting, February 22-25. Accounts of the strike situation were given by ANG officers and board members who had visited Portland. The IEB's findings were summarized in a report of its collective bargaining committee.

Over the signature of President Arthur Rosenstock the board sent a telegram to the Portland Guild, pledging the fullest support of ANG to the successful prosecution of the strike and noting the deep significance of the struggle to the crafts involved and to the future of free collective bargaining.

The board noted that twin objectives present themselves, closer cooperation among the newspaper craft unions, and the passage of legislation to outlaw strike insurance and to curb interstate traffic in strikebreaking personnel.

The text of the report, as presented by Chairman James B. Woods, of St. Louis, and unanimously adopted:

Developments in the long strike of the newspaper unions in Portland offer renewed hopes for achievement of the long-sought inter-union cooperation, viewed

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NY Post Team Wins Broun Award For Exposing Slum Project Graft

Two reporters for the New York Post share the 1959 Heywood Broun Memorial Award, the top honor bestowed annually by the American Newspaper Guild for work in the tradition of the liberal columnist who founded the Guild and became its first president.

The winners are William Haddad and Joseph Kahn. Their entry was a series of exclusive stories which exposed slum clearance scandals in New York City, involving high officials in graft, corruption and mismanagement. Checks for $250 each were presented to the winners at a luncheon marking the opening day of the February meeting of the Guild's International Executive Board. Engrossed citations will be prepared for later presentation.

Judging was by three outstanding newsmen in Washington—James Marlow, columnist for the Associated Press; Drew Pearson, syndicated columnist, and Raymond P. Brandt, chief correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. All attended the awards luncheon and commented on their choice.

The winning entry was, they said, "a remarkable job of investigation, organization and clear reporting on a subject of immediate and vital concern to the public and in the field of humanitarian journalism for which Heywood Broun is remembered."

Tenants were being moved from one New York slum area to another, to make way for luxury developments, built with federal and city funds for sponsors with political connections. As a direct result of the New York Post stories, the Slum Clearance Committee was reorganized, a relocation agency was set up, secrecy was removed from the program by congressional legislation, and the selection of sponsors for new projects was placed in responsible hands.

The job took perseverance, initiative and courage, said Mr. Pearson, who spoke for the judges in making the announcement and presentations.

"This was the kind of crusading, enterprising journalism of which Heywood Broun would be proud," said Pearson. "These stories meant tough digging for facts, in the face of bureaucratic

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cab-Peddler Schleppey Held Under Pa. Statute

Croydon, Pa. — Bloor Schlep-y, the Zionsville, Ind., man who s made a career of breaking ewspaper strikes, was held last eek for grand jury action, after s arrest at a Philadelphia airport otel, on charges of violating a statute prohibiting an agen-supplying strikebreakers. chleppey, whose most recent toriety has come in connection th the newspaper strike in Port-d, Ore., was arraigned before stice of the Peace Rene J. tschler and entered a plea of guilty. But testimony from eph Radice, special represen-ive for the International Typo-aphical Union, and from Gerald sh, of Euclid, Ohio, a union inter who once belonged to the Schleppey caravan of traveling strikebreakers, led the court to declare that a prima facie case had been established. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

Radice, who signed the original complaint, told of Schleppey's part in recruiting workers for the Levittown Times, which had been struck by the printers in October, 1958.

Gish told the court that he had received an offer of a job at Levittown from Schleppey, in that month, but that the situation had been filled when he arrived in response to Schleppey's call.

Gish appeared last month at Salem, Ore., to identify for a legislative committee a large number

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Morse Moves For Probe Of Scab Crews, Insurance

Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat from Oregon, has introduced a resolution which would authorize the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to investigate what Morse terms a "cancerous development which is spreading in the newspaper industry."

Morse's resolution was prompted by the Portland, Ore., newspaper strike, which started November 10 when Stereotypers Local No. 148 struck the Oregonian and Oregon Journal and all other craft unions and the Portland Newspaper Guild refused to cross the picket line.

When Morse submitted his resolution last week, it was the second time within a month that he had spoken on the floor of the Senate about the Portland strike.

On January 20, Morse talked for one hour on the subject, and urged that a fact-finding board of journalism professors from Oregon colleges be appointed to investigate the Portland newspaper strike. (GR, Jan. 22 and Feb 12.)

The unions involved in the strike were eager to have Morse's fact-finding suggestion carried out, but management of the Portland dailies refused to cooperate. The Oregonian and Oregon Journal repeatedly have refused to

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Thanks To The Guild: Otto M. Smucker, center, is the first to receive a retirement check under the Chicago Sun-Times Guild Employes Pension Plan which went into effect last year. A Chicago newsman for 51 years, Smucker was financial editor of the Sun and Sun-Times until he became a financial writer at his own request in 1955. He then joined the Guild. From the left are Miss Dolores McCahill, religion writer and Guild representative on the pension administration committee; Larry Fanning, executive editor; Smucker; Emmett Dedmon, managing editor, and Fletcher Wilson, reporter. Dedmon and Wilson are co-chairmen of the Guild-management committee administering the pension.

Organizing Front

City Photographers Signed By NY Group

New York City—The New York Guild is negotiating a contract for a new unit, comprising some 30 photographers employed in various departments of the City of New York.

The men signed Guild applications after a waiver of jurisdiction had been granted by the State, County & Municipal Workers union, and the city government granted voluntary recognition of the Guild as bargaining agent. The SC&MW gave the opinion that the appropriate union to best represent the photographers was the Guild, which bargains for photographers on all city dailies.

Organization details were handled by Secretary-treasurer M. Michael Potoker, who is also heading the negotiating group.

Dallas Group Votes Against Guild, 45-31

Dallas, Texas — Editorial department employes of the Dallas Times-Herald voted 45 to 31 against the Guild in a representation election held last Tuesday under direction of the National Labor Relations Board. One vote was challenged and one declared void, as 78 of the 85 eligible employes participated.

Guild interest last year was followed by a petition filed September 25, with a hearing in late October. The ballot choice was between the Guild and no union.

ITU Mailers Attempt Elizabeth Guild Split

Elizabeth, N. J.—The ITU Mailers have petitioned the NLRB for bargaining rights in a group of 17 driver-mailers at the Elizabeth Daily Journal now represented by the North Jersey Guild.

Elmira, NY, Bid Set For Hearing

Elmira, N.Y. — The date of March 3 has been set for a hearing on the petition of the Guild for an election to determine bargaining rights for district supervisors employed in the circulation department of the Elmira Star-Gazette.

The petition went to the National Labor Relations Board after Star-Gazette management declined to give voluntary recognition. The men have been members of the Pressmen's union, under a contract which expired January 31; and local officials of the Pressmen's union have encouraged a Guild interest which arose many months ago. The unit membership formally disbanded as an affiliate, and then voted to apply for Guild membership.

International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo is serving as spokesman for the group.

Royal Oak Staff Votes Negative

Royal Oak, Mich.—In an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board for editorial employes of the Royal Oak Tribune, the Detroit Newspaper Guild was rejected as bargaining agent. The count was nine for the Guild, 13 against.

The Guild called for the election after active membership interest had been shown early last month. The election was held last Monday, February 8.

Court Order Sought On Fullerton Ruling

Los Angeles, Calif.—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has gone to court to seek enforcement of a board decision and order against the Fullerton Publishing Company. The case involves the discharge of an employe of the Daily News Tribune soon after he joined the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild. Management had been ordered to offer reinstatement to the employe and to desist from discouraging union membership on its staff.

Chicago Adds Seven At Defender Unit

Chicago, Ill.—Bargaining rights have been won for a group of seven mailers employed at the Chicago Defender, by the Chicago Guild. Defender management granted voluntary recognition to the Guild last week, on a membership card showing. The group had previously been unorganized. Dan Sullivan is serving as negotiator, for a supplement to the Guild contract for other Defender departments.

Local Election Results

Harrisburg

Harrisburg, Pa. — Richard F. Agnew heads the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild for the year. He succeeds Earl Weirich in that office. Others elected at the annual membership meeting are: Vice presidents, Rita McInerney and Clem Sweet; secretary, M. W. Milliron, a reelection; treasurer, Normal P. Blissell, also a reelection; executive committee at-large, C. William Britsch and Henry Young.

Portland, Me.

Portland, Me.—The Portland Guild will be headed this year by Merton Doyle, who replaces Richard Kendall. Hasty Thompson is vice president, and the Guild members renamed the secretary and treasurer, J. Frances Hapgood and Paul Porter, respectively.

Scranton

Scranton, Pa.—After several terms as treasurer of the Scranton Guild, Al Williams has been elected local president. Joseph X. Flannery, who was a vice president last year, succeeds Williams as treasurer. Others chosen for 1960 were: Vice presidents, Walter Golden and Rocco Bochicchio, and secretary, John F. Hart, a reelection.

Detroit

Detroit, Mich.—Officers have been reelected by the Detroit Guild for 1960. They are: President, Robert E. Forbes; vice president, Don Ball; secretary, Jerome Hansen; treasurer, Frances D'Hondt. From a field of 11 nominees, three were chosen as delegates-at-large to the executive board, Ray Girardin, Charles Weber and Don Beck.

San Jose

San Jose, Calif.—Kenneth A. Palmer has been named president of the San Jose Guild, succeeding Robert J. Hickey, who goes to the executive committee. Other officers are: Vice president, Carl Heintze; secretary-treasurer, Ben Phillips; recording secretary, Bebe Baxter; administrative assistant, Willys Peck; executive committee, Dale Cockerill, John Howe, Dwight Geduldig, Hickey, Carol Lane, Joe Fazio, Ed O'Grady, Frank Cunningham, Mai Alquist, Mary Ann Tushbant and Pat Duarte.

Woonsocket

Woonsocket, R. I.—The Woonsocket Guild has reelected its officers for 1960. At a dinner meeting January 22, the members named William H. Burlingame as president, with the following others: Vice president, Woodrow L. Abbott; secretary, Daniel J. Kelleher; treasurer, Edgar J. Allaire; executive committee members, Martin S. Bander and Louise J. Lind.

North Jersey

Elizabeth, N. J.—Herb Nebel has started his second full term as president of the North Jersey Newspaper Guild. Installation ceremonies were at the Winfield Scott Hotel Jan. 29. Also taking office were: Vice presidents, Joan B. Haggerty and Harry Demarsky; treasurer, Roswell H. Smith, re-elected; secretary, David Eisen, and assistant secretary, Neil E. Gallagher.

Salem

Salem, Mass.—James M. Shea has been reelected president of the Salem Guild, and the following other officers will serve: Vice president, Cyrus J. Newbegin; treasurer, Foster T. Chandler, for a 19th consecutive term; secretary, Shirley Eames; assistant treasurer, George W. Memmott. To the executive committee were named Frank X. Murphy, F. Earl Robbins, Memmott, James J. O'Neill, Jr., and Frederick R. Lawson.

Baltimore

Baltimore, Md. — Richard P. Davis has been returned for another term as president of the Baltimore Guild. Others chosen at the membership meeting are: Vice President, Agnes Magrogan; secretary, Donald Hirzel; treasurer, Lynne Bruening; executive board members, Don Klein, John Sprock, Donald Bremmer, Elaine Freidel, Michael Naver, Dinah Brown, James Keat, Charles Devaud and Stephen Nordlinger.

The local has voted to affiliate with the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO.

St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles Sherman, of the Post-Dispatch unit, is president of the St. Louis Guild for 1960, succeeding John Sabin, KMOX unit. Vice presidents are Gary Ferguson and Norma Stallings, Frank Suroff is reelected treasurer, and Gerry Peach is secretary. Unit chairmen are: Post-Dispatch, James Short; Globe-Democrat, William Centro; East St. Louis, Ed Belz; and KMOX, Sabin.

Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn. — Bernadette Stark, Dispatch - Pioneer Press, and Timothy Blodgett, Star-Tribune, have been named as unit representatives on the executive board of the Twin Cities Guild local. They were selected by their respective units in elections held at annual meetings of the unit.

Wire Service

New York City—Ray Henry, Washington, has been elected Associated Press vice president of the Wire Service Guild, in a contest with Sol Horn, New York. In four contests for AP regional seats in the Representative Assembly, Robert Crocker, Augusta, Me.; Ron Gilbert of Indianapolis, Art Edson, of Washington, and Wilbur Johnson, of Oklahoma City, were chosen. All other officers were named without contest.

Bakersfield

Bakersfield, Calif.—Keith O. Rahn succeeds Arthur Kay as president of the Bakersfield Guild, with the following other officers named for the year: Vice president, Larry Press; secretary, Jack Knight; treasurer, Eddie Lopez; director-at-large, Mae Saunders.

Pueblo

Pueblo, Colo.—Dayle H. Mo len, reporter for the Pueblo Chief tain and Star-Journal, has been re elected president of the Pueblo Guild.

Other new officers are Kirby Ward, vice president; Alan Arnold, secretary, and Miss Gertrude Roy, re-elected treasurer. Executive board members are Jolan Truan, Charlene Lee, Mrs. Hazel Richardson, Bob Lloyd, Juanita Hiler, Donald Kerr, and George H. Luby.

Molen and Dick Largent, negotiations secretary, were named delegates to the ANG convention in Chicago. Alternates are Ward and John Stockwell.

Utica

Utica, N. Y. — Phil Spartano, president of the Utica Guild in 1955 and 1956, is the new local president for 1960, elected in a contest with Jean Treacy, last year's president. Others chosen were: Vice presidents, Robert Fenstener and C. Robie Booth; secretary, Robert Prentis; treasurer, Ken Schaaf.

Guild Shy On COPE Fund

The American Newspaper Guild attained 76.9 percent of its quota of contributions to the Committee on Political Education for the year 1959, it was reported to the February meeting of the IEB by Yetta Riesel, of the research and information staff.

The quota as set by COPE was $2,375, and the Guild has been credited with $1,854.50. Of that total, ANG as such gave $375 toward the educational fund, and $1,479.50 came in as voluntary personal contributions allocable to the Guild quota. Each voluntary COPE dollar is divided, half going to the national committee and counting toward the Guild quota, the other half going to state COPE operations.

In 1956, a presidential election year, the Guild raised 167.7 percent of its quota; and in 1958, with Congressional elections occurring, the contributions went 106.1 percent.

All locals have been urged to send delegations to regional COPE conferences set for this month, March and April, preparatory to presidential year emphasis.

Scabs Outvote Reno Strikers

Reno, Nev.—The Reno Guild received one vote and 32 ballots were cast against the local in an election ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether the Guild should retain bargaining rights for employes of Reno Newspapers, Inc., where the Guild went on strike last June.

The results are listed in a revised tally, issued last week at the San Francisco regional office of the NLRB. The election was held in late December, and resulted in only 14 valid ballots, all cast against the Guild. Twenty-nine ballots were challenged and referred to the Washington office of the NLRB, with a regional recommendation that 19 be deemed valid and 10 disqualified. All of the latter group had been cast by striking Guild members, permitted to vote under the Landrum-Griffin revisions of the Taft-Hartley law. The recommendations were sustained by the NLRB.

The opening and counting of the extra 19 ballots produced the single Guild tally in the revised totals.

NY Post Reporters Share Broun Award

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cover-up, and with a risk of libel. It is the sort of job that you don't find too often in other news media, and that I think is peculiar to the newspaper industry."

Haddad and Kahn both responded with praise for their managing editor, James A. Wechsler, and their publisher, Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, for withstanding pressure to drop the series.

Haddad said that the opportunity for crusading was what had attracted him into newspaper work and that made it worth while. Kahn declared that the work on the series had "rejuvenated" him, adding that Haddad's youthful enthusiasm had been helpful in the process.

Runners-up for Broun honors in the competition, which drew a total of 72 entries, were a series by Edward G. McGrath of the Boston Globe, which spurred a new official approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency, and a six-year crusade by Clancy Lake, city editor of the Birmingham News, which resulted in Alabama prison reforms.

Mr. Brandt said it had been an inspiration to examine the entries, and suggested in future awards, the entries be fully documented as to the circumstances under which they were written. Mr. Marlow reminisced on his recollections of Broun as a writer.

"We think of him now as the founder of the Guild, but he was much more," said Marlow. "He was responsible for bringing a challenge to established concepts into the business of writing for newspapers. He was a sentimentalist, but he was forever questioning values taken for granted throughout the Victorian age just ended.

"It was his attack on the concept of organized labor as something 'maverick' that led directly to organization of the Guild as a part of the labor movement."

Robert E. Glynn, of the Boston Guild local, chairman of the IEB awards committee, introduced the judges. ANG President Arthur Rosenstock presided.



Winnowing The Entries: Broun Award judging is a serious all-day task for the three Washington newsmen who went through the 72 submissions, shown here with Robert E. Glynn, Boston, at the right, who served as chairman of the Broun committee. From the left are Raymond P. Brandt, chief Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Drew Pearson, nationally read columnist, and James Marlow, of the Washington AP bureau, who writes on national and world affairs.

Guild Counsel Urges Dismissal Of Hearst Suit

Counsel for the American Newspaper Guild moved last week in the U. S. District Court in the District of Columbia for dismissal of the libel suit filed by Hearst Consolidated, Inc., of New York City. The suit was based on a story published in the Guild Reporter last October 23, a related news release of the same date and a letter to the Department of Justice.

All dealt with reports that Hearst and Scripps-Howard interests were planning to merge daily operations in New York, as between the Journal-American and the World-Telegram & Sun.

The motion to dismiss was filed by David Feller, of the law firm of Goldberg, Feller & Bredhoff, of Washington.

Plaintiff's counsel asked and received an extra 30 days in which to file a response to the dismissal motion.

Earlier this month a similar suit filed in New York was dismissed "without prejudice," after Guild counsel argued that the court was without jurisdiction.

IEB Contracts Committee Upheld On Disapprovals

Action of the IEB contracts committee in withholding approval of seven contracts negotiated by locals was upheld by the International Executive Board at its meeting last week.

The agreements contained deviations from the Guild's collective bargaining program, such as failure to apply general increases to the minimum wage structure or substandard severance pay,

. . . Finances

(Continued from Page 1)

Ore., for strike support. The October 15 figure reported to the IEB last fall showed the fund in excess of $350,000 for the first time. The Defense Fund also has coming to it a check for $25,000, a return of the ANG contribution to the Steelworkers strike, costs of which are to be wholly absorbed by that union.

The IEB voted contributions of $500 to the current strike fund of the Packinghouse Workers union, of $250 to the strike fund of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers union, of $50 to the Toronto Labor Center Organizing Committee, and of $25 each to the League for Industrial Democracy, the City of Hope, Deborah Sanatorium, the Post War World Council and the American Civil Liberties Union.

sufficiently serious to warrant withholding of ANG approval.

The committee reported that it has dropped its policy of treating certain agreements, signed by management and the local, as "policy statements," and will hereafter treat all agreements as contracts, for purposes of tabulation.

Three contracts have been discontinued, those with the Charlotte News and the Lynn Telegram-News being canceled by sale of the papers, and the third, with the Brantford Expositor for business and advertising personnel being dropped because of loss of bargaining rights in those two departments.

The total number of contracts now in force is 214, with 149 agreements covering 185 newspapers, nine covering wire services, and 56 for miscellaneous publications.

The contracts referred to the IEB for concurring action were with the Vancouver B. C. Directories, Ltd.; the Chester Times, now known as the Delaware County Times; the Harrisburg Patriot-News, the Hawaiian Reporter, a first contract; the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, newly designated as a contract, after status as a policy statement; the Philadelphia Inquirer, and the Slovene National Benefit Society, Chicago.

Pearson Cites Courageous Stories, Hits Dearth Of Radio-TV Entries

The judging of the Guild's 1959 Heywood Broun Award entries became the theme of a Drew Pearson column, last week, in his "Washington Merry - go - Round" syndicated series.

One of the three who selected the winner from among 72 entries, Pearson noted the almost complete absence of submissions from the field of radio and television, and suggested that courage is a virtue which newspaper writers possess, but which is largely missing from the airborne news media.

The text of his column, reprinted with permission of the author and the Bell Syndicate:

Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington holds a conference with TV execs today on why the TV networks have gone in for rigged quiz programs, payola, gangster and western films instead of trying to better the morals, education, and general alertness of the American people.

Magnuson, a conscientious but busy Senator, probably won't dig into one important phase of television. But if he had sat with Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Jim Marlow of the Associated Press, and me last week when we read 72 of the top newspaper stories of 1959, he might well have quizzed the TV execs on one of their great failings. The stories were submitted by editors and publishers for the annual Heywood Broun Award of the American Newspaper Guild, and almost all of them showed what the TV industry lacks—courage.

Spread out on the table before us were 72 stories over which newspapermen had spent weeks of digging, for which editors had risked libel, and which frequently resulted in important community reforms. All of them took courage.

They were the exact opposite of the daily diet of spineless drivel you normally get on television. When a TV sponsor hears that a proposed program is controversial he runs in the opposite direction. When Madison Avenue learns that libel might be involved in a TV show, or someone might be exposed, an advertising agency won't even submit the idea to an advertiser. Result: There are few, almost no exposes on television, almost no programs that show up corruption, prod the inefficient, improve the community.

In contrast, take a look at the tough, dedicated journalism the Heywood Broun judges had to pass on last week. We finally picked as winner the slum clearance series by William Haddad and Joseph Kahn of the New York Post which led to important reforms of New York housing and the indictment of the Manhattan Borough Council.

To produce this series the writers had to face a $10 million libel suit, do weeks of digging into documents which bureaucrats tried to conceal, be blasted and cussed out by the politicians. But their persistence and courage will improve the lives of several million people. Can you imagine a TV network or TV advertiser doing a job like this?

Honorable mention finally went to Clancy Lake, city editor of the Birmingham, Ala., News, and Edward McGrath of the Boston Globe. Lake had gone to bat for a convicted rapist who he believed was innocent, secured his release from jail. In the course of his investigation he showed up the Alabama prison system in such light that it is being reformed.

Imagine Madison Avenue's taking chances on a campaign like this!

Or imagine a TV advertiser doing what Ed McGrath of the Boston Globe did when he spent weeks living with the police and juvenile gangs to write a series which improved the welfare of youngsters in Boston.

There were many other stories which also deserved recognition, which also illustrated what the American press tries to do for the American public. There was Laurence Stern's series in The Washington Post on the pitiful condition of migrant workers in Maryland, another on migrant farm labor in Ohio by Robert J. Drake of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and a series on juvenile delinquency among the Spanish-American migrants in Colorado by Lawrence G. Weiss of the Denver Post.

Arthur W. Geiselman of the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily did a series on swimming pool segregation in the supposedly unsegregated state founded by William Penn, together with some other crusading journalism which most TV stations would have shied away from.

Julian Krawcheck of the Cleveland Press wrote a revealing series on the economic status of the Negro in Cleveland; Bradley Morison of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune produced an equally important series on Negro housing in supposedly unsegregated Minnesota; Gael Green of the New York Post spent several weeks in the Fordham Hospital in New York and came out with a stirring expose of hospital conditions in America's largest city.

There were a lot of others—like the gripping story by Ray Timson of the Toronto Star about Canadian mounties beating up Newfoundland lumberjacks; the story of jukeboxes and hoodlums by Joseph Martin and Philip Santora of the New York News; and Ted Link's series in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on payola to Missouri's purchasing agent.

But there was only one soul-searching community improvement entry from TV or radio—Martin Weldon's two broadcasts regarding integration in Queens (N. Y.) and a tenement fire in Brooklyn.

This may be the real reason why television is falling down on the job—lack of courage.

Frank J. Barry

Peoria, Ill. — Funeral services were held last Tuesday for Frank J. Barry, 40, first president of Peoria Local 86, who died Feb. 18 after being hospitalized almost a month with a kidney ailment.

Barry, a reporter for the Peoria Journal Star for 12½ years, led the then-new Guildsmen during their 10-week strike for a first contract early in 1958. He had been an active organizer of the local and remained a leader in local affairs until his illness.

A native of New Jersey, he started his newspaper career on Billboard Magazine in New York City. During 1951, he left the Journal Star for three months to work for the Indianapolis Star.



Portland Leaders: The Portland, Ore., Guild's 1960 officers are shown at the local's annual meeting. From left: Joe Rigert, second vice president; Allan DeLay, first vice president; Robert L. Shults, president, and J. Lynn Wykoff, secretary-treasurer. They were installed by Loren Milliman, first president of the local, which was chartered in 1941. Shults, who with Wykoff was reelected, received a Gold Guild pin in recognition of his leadership in the current strike.

Give Increased Support To Beleaguered Portland

Portland, Ore.—Contributions to the strike operation fund of the Portland Guild totalled $18,016.49 as of February 11, reports J. Lynn Wykoff, secretary-treasurer of the local.

Many of the contributions listed below represent payments by locals, district councils and individuals supplementing donations previously acknowledged.

The list:

Previously acknowledged	$9,398.75
Anonymous	5.00
Associated Press Staff, Portland, Ore.	186.00
AP System Div. 14 CTU	80.00
Ray Bach	29.80
Baltimore Guild	20.00
Boston Guild	100.00
California Labor News Service	10.00
Canadian Wire Service Guild	50.00
John Carmichael, Twin Cities	10.00
Chicago Guild	1,000.00
Cincinnati Guild	50.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Freda Cowling	10.00
Erie Guild	50.00
James and Jane Goodsell	40.00
Hammond Guild	25.00
Hawaii Guild	100.00
Hazleton Guild	25.00
Lewis M. Hermann	5.00
Emsie Howard, Portland	100.00
Fred Jones, Toronto	20.00
Los Angeles Guild	500.00
Madison Guild	20.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	75.00
Harris Monroe, Washington	10.00
Newburgh-Beacon Guild	10.00
New York Guild	500.00
North Jersey Guild	100.00
Kenneth A. Palmer, San Jose	20.00
Hyman Paul, Detroit	10.00
Peoria Guild	25.00
Philadelphia Guild	125.00
Portland, Me., Guild	15.00
Pueblo Guild	25.00
Rockford Guild	$75.00
Jack Rosenthal	15.80
Sacramento Guild	50.00
Salem Guild	25.00
Pete Sallaway et al, Victoria	5.00
San Diego Guild	200.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	852.00
San Jose Guild	200.00
James Schoettler, New Cumberland, Pa.	10.00
Scranton Guild	25.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	500.00
Southern District Council	50.00
St. Louis Guild	500.00
Stockton Guild	25.00
Terre Haute Guild	10.00
Toronto Guild	304.00
Twin Cities Guild	304.84
Vancouver Guild	1,000.00
Washington Guild	200.00
Stan Weber	25.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
Wire Service Guild	350.00
York Guild	50.00
Jack Zimmerman	15.50
TOTAL	$18,016.49



REMINDER: New York's Newspaper Guild Press club patrons are invited to drop coins for Portland strike aid, for each drink consumed at the club bar. The giant plastic bottle carries captions and pictures clipped from the Guild Reporter. The folding money visible covers "retroactive drinking," say the donors.

Union-Busting Plan, Scab Network Exposed In No. Virginia Sun Case

The classic design for newspaper union-busting was set forth in a National Labor Relations Board hearing early this month on a complaint against the Northern Virginia Sun.

The record of the case also links the Sun with the American Newspaper Publishers Association in the recruitment of scabs, several of whom have since turned up in Portland, Ore.

Elmer and June Angle and French Toney, strikebreaking printers hired by the Virginia paper, and Robert Catron, employed by the Sun as a Photon operator, later were identified among the scabs who swarmed into Portland when the Oregonian and Journal were struck.

Another strikebreaker — Virgil Lockhart—moved from the Arlington, Va., daily to Portland, then on to Pennsylvania. He was standing by at a motel with Bloor Schleppey, known to unionists as the Pied Piper of printing rats, when the latter was arrested a few weeks ago and charged with violating a Pennsylvania state law against scab-herding by outsiders (see story on Page 1 and below).

The Northern Virginia Sun was launched in April 1957 in Arlington.

The paper is owned by four partners: George Ball, a Washington attorney; Philip M. Stern, editor; Arnold Sagalyn, assistant publisher, and Clayton Fritchey, publisher.

Fritchey formerly was editor of the Democratic Digest and before that was editor of the New Orleans Item. In his testimony at the NLRB hearing, he boasted that for ten years he had been a member of the Guild.

The hearing was on a complaint against the paper ordered by NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman. The order reversed the regional director's dismissal of charges that the Sun had fired 28 of its employes, members of the International Typographical Union, for union activity.

The testimony revealed that nearly a year before the expiration of its contract with the ITU, on February 28, 1959, the Sun had determined to establish an open shop and had calculatedly set out to recruit nonunion personnel in anticipation of a strike by its union printers.

Editor Stern testified that the paper had begun to investigate the use of photocomposition as early as the spring of 1958. Arrangements were completed to lease Photon equipment in the fall of 1958, for delivery to an Arlington warehouse around February 1, 1959. At the same time, the Sun also was investigating the use of Teletypesetter equipment and eventually purchased TTS machines in December 1958 for installation February 28 and March 1, 1959.

None of these arrangements was revealed to the union. And although several of the union employes of the Sun were skilled in various phases of photo-composition, paste make-up and TTS work, none of them was offered work on this new equipment.

Instead, Stern said, he hired a William Eldridge of Allentown, Pa., in July 1958 to take training at the Photon factory school and to stand by for the installation of the equipment at the Sun plant. Beginning in August 1958, Stern paid from his personal funds the difference between whatever earnings Eldridge may have been getting elsewhere and $150 a week. He also paid Eldridge's room and board at the Photon school.

On March 4, Kane, Stern and Fritchey met with the scabs standing by at the motel to try to persuade them to remain. The company also posted a notice in the plant assuring employes that no further dismissals were planned.

On March 9, however, five more printers were terminated and on March 10 another was let go. On the 10th the company also posted a notice setting new hours for all employes, staggering the starting time of the day shift to as early as 4 a.m.

This was the final goad as far as the remaining union printers were concerned. They struck and filed unfair practice charges with the NLRB.

In the course of the hearing, Trial Examiner Louis Plost denied the motion of management attorney Philip W. Amram to dismiss the consolidated cases. Amram's defense of the Sun's actions boiled down to a claim that management had a perfect right to bring in strikebreakers, declare an open shop and fire union personnel because it could reduce costs by doing so.

David S. Sachs, presented the government's case for the NLRB General Counsel, and Attorney Seymour Spelman represented the charging parties, the 28 ITU printers.

On March 1, when composing room employes on the night shift showed up for work at 6 p.m., they found the plant overrun with scabs and the Photon and TTS equipment being installed.

Kane, the assistant business manager, then announced that the Sun henceforth would be an open shop under the Virginia state right-to-work law, that he was the foreman, and that he would do the hiring and firing and set the rules and that anyone who wanted to work must accept those terms.

The union printers went to work, and management sent all but two of the scabs back to the Clarendon Motel. The four union extras were told there was no work for them.

That night, Kane wired three day-shift men that they had been terminated. On the following day, March 2, he wired five other employes that they were through.

Schleppey Snared By Pennsylvania's Anti-Scab Law

(Continued from Page 1)

of Schleppey-recruited employes of the struck Portland dailies.

The Pennsylvania statute under which Schleppey was charged is one of a dozen labor laws enacted during the term of former Governor George H. Earle, by a legislature which for the first time in 92 years was under Democratic party control. Thomas Kennedy, who has just succeeded John L. Lewis as president of the Mine Workers union, was lieutenant governor under Earle, and David L. Lawrence, the present governor, was then Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The grist of statutes passed that year include the State measure corresponding to the National Labor Relations Act, wage and hours regulations, improvement in workmen's compensation, and a series of limitations on the injunctive process, on the employment of deputy sheriffs by management, and on the use of coercion by management to obtain employe signatures on petitions.

The prohibition against supplying strikebreakers has been termed a "little known law," perhaps for the reason that it has seldom been breached and never invoked. The measure provides that a license must be State-issued if an agency desires to operate in Pennsylvania in the furnishing of personnel to strike-bound shops. None has ever been issued.

The comparable federal statute is the Byrnes Act, which contains a lesser prohibition against interstate traffic in strikebreaking personnel. It forbids importation for the purpose of interfering with peaceful picketing and the otherwise legal conduct of a strike.

Schleppey's presence in Pennsylvania was explained by officials of the printers union as due to stalled negotiations at the Delaware County Times, in Chester, over an ITU contract renewal. Chester is only a few miles from the Philadelphia airport, where Schleppey was apprehended.

With Schleppey at the motel where he was arrested were 10 strikebreakers, the ITU officials said, including eight who had recently been employed in the Portland, Ore., newspaper strike. Their home addresses included Louisiana, Virginia, Ohio and West Virginia locations.

The printers union has since closed a satisfactory contract with Chester Times management.

The Schleppey technique, employed recently in Westchester County, N.Y., and Arlington, Va., is to move a crew of replacements into a strike-threatened city, ready to take over operations on short notice.

In Chester it was said that the stand-by crews included some editorial and business office workers from the Lima, Ohio, News, which R. C. Hoiles, eccentric millionaire foe of all organized labor, publishes under non-union conditions. They would have filled the jobs of Philadelphia Guild members at the Chester paper, if the strike had materialized and Guildsmen honored the picket line.

Five Men Are Held In Oregon Bombings

Portland, Ore. — Five men have been indicted in two Oregon counties for alleged participation in the dynamiting of ten newspaper trucks the night of January 31. The trucks were used to haul newsprint and newspapers for the struck Oregonian and Oregon Journal.

Levi S. McDonald, one of the five charged with injury to property by explosives, is a member of the negotiating committee for Stereotypers Local No. 48, the union which called the strike against the Oregonian and Oregon Journal on November 9.

The other indictments were returned against non-union men—William Snyder, Charles Snyder, Gerald Couzens and Edward Snyder. They accuse McDonald of paying them a total of $400 to dynamite the trucks.

Indictments against the three Snyder men and Couzens were returned by the Multnomah County Grand Jury in Portland after short deliberation February 13. Several hours later, after additional witnesses were called, the grand jury returned its indictment against McDonald.

Among the witnesses who testified on the McDonald case only were the wives of Charles and Edward Snyder. The two Snyder women had been held on open charges. They had been arrested along with the five men two days before the grand jury hearing. Circuit Court Judge J. J. Murchison signed an order releasing the two Snyder women just before they appeared before the grand jury.

Almost identical indictments were returned against the same five men by the Clackamas County Grand Jury at Oregon City on February 18. Four of the trucks badly damaged by dynamite blasts were parked at the Oregon Film Service in Portland. The other six dynamited trucks were at the Wymore Transfer Company in Oregon City.

The handling of evidence in the case—such as playbacks of taped confessions to reporters from the struck newspapers and early release of confession transcripts on the night of the arrests—has drawn sharp criticism from legal groups.

Rewards totaling nearly $5,000 had been posted for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the persons who blew up the trucks, causing damage estimated at $70,000.

One thousand dollars reward was put up by the Portland Inter-Union Newspaper Committee, composed of representatives from each of the eight unions involved in the strike, including the Portland Newspaper Guild.

After the arrest of the five men, the Inter-Union Committee reiterated its strong stand in deploring acts of violence. The committee said it would withhold judgment until any accused persons have been tried in a court of law.

McDonald has not admitted any part in the truck dynamiting. He was released in bail bond February 14, after bail had been cut from $40,000 to $20,000 in Multnomah County and from $50,000 to $20,000 in Clackamas County.

Billboard Firm Reneges On Strikers' Ad Copy

Portland, Ore. — Foster and Kleiser, outdoor advertising firm, has refused to post billboards ordered by the Portland Inter-Union Strike Committee, after first agreeing to put up the signs.

Foster and Kleiser had accepted advance payments of $4,872 for a total of 82 billboards, 52 of them in Portland and 30 in downstate cities.

The billboard design and message, prepared by members of the Portland Newspaper Guild, were accepted by the Foster and Kleiser branch manager. The billboard sheets were printed.

Three days before the first of the billboards were to have been posted on February 15, Foster and Kleiser attorneys declared that the billboard copy was not acceptable.

The attorneys particularly objected to the reproduction of a subscription cancellation form and the words, "Cancel your subscriptions to the Oregon Journal and Oregonian." That message previously had been cleared by attorneys for use in radio and television commercials.

Foster and Kleiser returned the advance payment to the Portland Inter-Union Newspaper Committee, plus an additional $100 for the unions' expense in the billboard project.

The Inter-Union Committee then attempted to have its message carried on signs on the exterior of buses operated by the Portland Traction Company. The bus company refused even to take an order for the union signs.

Membership At New High

For a third consecutive month, membership totals for the Guild have established new record figures. Latest tabulation at ANG headquarters is for January 1. On that date local treasurers' lists showed dues-paying members numbering 31,287, which is 70 more than for the preceding month and 178 ahead of the total for November 1.

The new total is 610 more than for January 1, of 1959.

Fourteen locals contributed prominently to the statistics. Great Falls, Hampton Roads, North Jersey, Ottawa, Providence, San Diego, Toronto and Vancouver established new totals. San Diego exceeded 400 members for the first time, and Toronto moved ahead of the 1,800 mark.



—Photo by Allan J. deLay, Portland Guild

'Nearly Everybody': In Portland it's the newest issue of The Portland Reporter that "nearly everybody" reads. Last week's membership meeting of the Guild strikers received just-off-the-press copies of the second interim weekly put out by the Inter-Union Strike Committee. The ignored chairman at the left is, of course, Guild President Bob Shults.

Scabbing And Strike Insurance 'Cancerous Development': Morse

(Continued from Page 1)

submit their side of the labor controversy to fact-finding.

The appointment of a fact-finding board also has been suggested by Oregon's other senator, Democrat Richard Neuberger, the Oregon and Portland Council of Churches and by the Democratic party of Oregon. In each case, the unions endorsed the proposal but the publishers rejected it.

The publishers also declined to accept Republican Governor Mark Hatfield's offer to serve as a mediator. The unions, on the other hand, were quick to accept Hatfield's offer.

Morse said, in part:

"Mr. President, on January 20 I called attention to the deplorable 19th Century anti-union techniques employed by the Newhouse newspaper empire in Portland. The strike began early in November and is still continuing.

"Newhouse turned back the pages of labor history by importing strikebreakers, a service used by backward-looking publishers who seek to crush the efforts of their employes to improve wages, hours and working conditions.

"Newhouse and other publishers who are willing and eager to pit traveling, irresponsible strikebreakers against hard-working reliable newspaper workers should be called to a public accounting. Most of the Portland strikers are heads of families and comprise a respected group.

"Anti-labor newspaper publishers wholly ignore the social consequences of their strikebreaking activities. They disregard the legitimate rights of the laboring man. They know that strikebreaking mercenaries increase the danger of violence in a strike situation. Yet such newspaper publishers as Newhouse are willing to create a situation which leaves scars on a community for a long time.

"Newhouse and his kind are resourceful; they look not only backward, but forward in their disruptive activities. They have injected a new item—strike insurance for the newspaper industry. The details of this arrangement are carefully concealed, but the State of New York frowned upon this type of insurance, thereby compelling Newhouse to go to Canada to make his arrangements for breaking unions and destroying collective bargaining.

"When I spoke on January 20 I suggested a fact-finding board, appointed with authority to investigate and make recommendations for a strike settlement. I am of the opinion it would have furnished the basis for a fair settlement. The Oregonian-Journal did not accede to this suggestion, thereby proving they are more interested in strikebreaking than in settlement of the labor dispute.

"There is mounting evidence that these activities are but one manifestation of a pattern in the newspaper industry. The faces of the mercenaries hired by Newhouse are as familiar in the East and South as they are in Portland. The pattern is becoming more and more clear. If it succeeds, anti-labor employers in other segments of American industry will seize upon it to destroy labor organizations, with effects far beyond the newspaper industry.

"This cancerous development deserves immediate consideration by the Congress. To that end, I introduce for appropriate reference, a resolution to authorize the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to examine and investigate and make a complete study of this situation.

"It will reveal the extent to which newspaper employers have adopted the practice of utilizing the services of professional strikebreakers, locally and in interstate commerce; the extent to which these employers subscribe to strike insurance as a means of coercing employes and otherwise subverting the collective bargaining process, and the degree to which these practices have undermined the accepted principle that labor disputes be settled through the orderly processes of collective bargaining."

Union-Published Weekly Finds Ready Readership

Portland, Ore.—Bylines familiar to Oregon and southwest Washington readers are appearing in the Portland Reporter, a weekly tabloid newspaper published by the Portland Inter-Union Strike Committee.

Members of the Portland Newspaper Guild, who voted November 9 to respect picket lines at the struck Oregonian and Oregon Journal, are serving as reporters, editors, photographers and artists for the new weekly. The Portland Reporter will be published each Thursday for the duration of the strike.

The first issue of the Reporter February 11 had eight pages. The number of pages was increased to 12 for the second issue, due to an increase in advertising. It is possible the paper will be increased to 16 pages soon.

The Reporter is distributed free door-to-door, and is also available in some super markets. The first two editions each had a press run of 60,000. The door-to-door distribution, handled by members of seven craft unions involved in the strike-lockout, is concentrated in sections of the city where Oregonian and Oregon Journal subscription cancellations have been the heaviest.

Guildsman Robert A. Lee, assistant news editor at The Oregonian in "peace time," is editor of the Reporter. Robley Evans, a member of the Multnomah Typographical Union, is busines manager and Emil Salo, also a union printer, is advertising director.

The Reporter's news columns are confined to Portland-area news. Editorially, it is nonpartisan.

Vancouver Puts Up

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Guild has sent a check for $1,000 to the Portland Guild, following a vote by members to assess themselves for a third month in support of the Portland strike. The check brings to $2,891 the total contributions from the Vancouver local.

The assessment is for $1 for those earning less than $100 a week, and $2 for those at $100 or more.

The Guild Reporter

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

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. $3 per year. Single copies 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. XXVII, No. 5 — 7 — February 26, 1960

A Rural Editor Speaks

Alexandria, Minnesota, we're able to state after research through a Rand McNally atlas of road maps, is a town of some 6,300 inhabitants about 125 miles beyond Minneapolis. The other relevant statistic is that the town has a weekly newspaper called The Park Region Echo, whose editor—name not given, more's the pity—last month sounded off on the subject of strikebreakers.

Briefly, he doesn't like them and said so. Then came a letter from a reader, to which the editor replied.

We quote from a clipping received by mail.

"Elsewhere on this page," says the editor, "we publish a letter from a Fergus Falls man who takes violent exception to our contention that 'scabs' are despicable.

"Then he asks, 'When card-carrying union men walk off their jobs voluntarily, is there anything wrong with having their positions filled by men who are willing to work?'

"You bet there is, mister. And if you haven't learned that much at your age, there's little hope you ever will. There's a moral issue involved here, and countless ministers, priests and rabbis have explained it on countless occasions.

"Unions are a fact of life, recognized legally, economically and socially. They were formed to protect the individual worker from the whims and fancies of his employer.

"No responsible person welcomes a strike—not the union leader, the workers, the employer or the public. No responsible person likes or even condones the violence which sometimes (though rarely in this era) accompanies a strike.

"But the unions have fought long and hard, and at great sacrifice, to gain the right to strike. And when the unthinking, the selfish, the misled cross a picket line to steal jobs at cutthroat prices away from men who are suffering to win what they believe are just conditions of employment—we can only resort to the word 'despicable.'

"Give a moment's thought to the ultimate result of unlimited scabbing. What would happen to wage standards? What would happen to the safe and healthy conditions of work? What would happen to job security?

"Who would negotiate these things? Scabs? How? The moment they started negotiating, they'd be replaced by other scabs who were willing to work for even less than the first group of job stealers.

"We said scabbing was despicable—and we repeat it here today. And we are certainly not ashamed of trying to present the strikers' side of the story. All too often this story is never told."

The original editorial had been inspired by the strike of packinghouse workers at Albert Lea, Minn., a struggle now happily resolved. But the viewpoint is equally applicable to the newspaper strike situation at Portland, Ore., where the dirty business of strikebreaking continues.

We're grateful to the Minnesota editor for a forthright statement of conviction, and thank him heartily for speaking for "the strikers' side," a subject for the most part neglected by his fraternity of the daily press.

Add: Brains Wanted

It was a writer for a Newhouse paper, the Birmingham News, that submitted a Broun Award entry which won honorable mention in this year's competition.

And two winners of top Broun Awards—one a repeat performance—are among the striking Guildsmen at Newhouse's Portland daily.

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

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CARD-CARRYING BARD?

Shakespeare Had A Word For It

It has been said of Shakespeare that there is no aspect of human behavior that cannot be covered by an apt quotation from his plays and sonnets. With that thought in mind, Aussie Shrimpton waded through his Collected Works of William Shakespeare to see where the bard stood on labor-management relations.

Shrimpton, editor of News & Views, monthly publication of Republic Lodge 1987, IAM, on Long Island, came up with this list of quotations, which indicate that if Shakespeare were alive today he would be a member in good standing of Actors Equity.

Open Shop—
"Company, company, villainous company, hath been the living spoil of me."
—*King Henry IV*

Strikebreakers—
"Rubbing the poor itch of your opinion doth only make yourself scabs."
—*Two Gentlemen of Verona*

Collective Bargaining—
"And in the way of bargaining, mark ye, I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair."
—*King Henry IV*

Company Lawyers
"The first thing we'll do is to kill all those lawyers."
—*King Henry V*

Workman's Compensation—
"And so far as the coin of the company will stretch, I will have me just recompense."
—*King Henry V*

Company Promises—
"More honored in the breach than in the observance."
—*Hamlet*

Landrum-Griffin Act—
"'Tis a tale told by an idiot—full of sound and fury—signifying nothing."
—*Measure for Measure*

Minimum Wage—
"Remuneration! O yes, that's the Latin word for three farthings."
—*Love's Labor Lost*

Retirement Plans—
"I hope I shall have the leisure to make good in the evening of my days."
—*Comedy of Errors*

"Time hath, my Lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he stows alms for his aged oblivion."
—*Troilus and Cressida*

Management on Sick Leave—
"How doth they get the leisure to be sick in such a justling time?"
—*King Henry V*

Management Counter Proposal—
"Look! Our purses are not full, our garments poor;
And we bleed from the very Devil of it."
—*The Taming of the Shrew*

Unorganized Worker—
"Having nothing, then nothing can he lose."
—*King Henry IV*

Free Riders—
"These pukeing bastards of our times,
That will not sweat save for promotion."
—*As You Like It*

Contracts—
"Words pay no debts but they are there to witness our plain intentions."
—*Troilus and Cressida*

Grievance Procedure—
"Things that seem past redress, are not with us past care."
—*King Richard III*

Good Union Member—
"I am but a true laborer: I earn that I eat;
Get that I wear, owe no man hate,
Envy no man's happiness,
And am glad of other men's good."
—*As You Like It*

Publishers On The Warpath, Blatz Tells Southern Council

Knoxville, Tenn. — These are "troubled times" in the labor movement, and there is a mounting pattern in management to "give us the business," according to J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization.

Blatz conducted an ANG Training Institute here, under the sponsorship of the Southern District Council. He acquainted SDC members with the proper tools, tactics and techniques for performing the task of organizing.

Despite management's efforts to regain at the bargaining table all it has lost over the years, much must be done in organizing, Blatz said.

Fifteen representatives of five Southern locals heard Blatz stress the importance of organizing in the following order: (1) free riders, (2) new departments, (3) new units, and (4) new locals. He said each local is going to be "prodded" by ANG until it has an organizing committee, and that the international representatives will keep tab on this activity.

Since 1949, Blatz said, an average of 1000 new members a year have joined the Guild. ANG spends about $150,000 a year on organizing, or $150 per new member. ANG membership is now 32,000. The goal is 50,000.

Blatz gave figures to dispute the theory that the Guild is responsible for the decline in the number of daily newspapers. From 1910-57, the number of dailies dropped from 2202 to 1755, he said, but the decline has been tapering off. On the other hand, the number of Guild contracts from 1940-57 increased from 101 to 188.

While in Knoxville, Council members and ANG personnel were guests of Knoxville Newspaper Guild at its first annual Page One Ball.

Council President Fred Holley presided at a brief Council session following the ANG Training Institute. He was chosen to represent SDC at the next meeting of the ANG Conference of Councils.

The Council voted to thank ANG for the services of Director Blatz for the Institute.

Among those attending were Worth Wilkerson, W. C. King, Marion Peck, Springer Gibson and George Hull, of Chattanooga; Fred Holley and Ray Bancroft, Hampton Roads; Homer Clonts, Willard Yarbrough, Dan Ford Thomas, John Elson and Don Whelan, all of Knoxville; Ruth Jacquemine and Clark Porteous, Memphis; G. Russell Thornton, Washington; Blatz and Bob Christofferson, ANG.

Denver

Denver, Colo. — Larry Ingram is president of the Denver Guild for 1960, and will serve with the following others elected at the January membership meeting: Vice presidents, Gene Mullins and Hal Heffron; secretary, Evelyn Greer; treasurer, Louise Miller.

RIGHT TO EXPLOIT

'Work' Laws Hurt Economy: Prof

So-called "right-to-work" laws, far from being a boon to the economy, have retarded industrialization in the states where they have been enacted.

That conclusion was reached by Daniel H. Pollitt, associate professor of law at the University of North Carolina, in an independent study of the motivation and effect of the anti-collective bargaining laws in 19 states.

A 36-page report on the results of Professor Pollitt's research, titled "Right-to-Work Laws: An Evidentiary Approach," has just been released by the National Council for Industrial Peace. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York are co-chairmen of the Council.

The report declares that the real purpose behind "right-to-work" laws "is to hamstring union effectiveness."

In his heavily-documented study, Professor Pollitt observes that industries that might advance an area's economy prefer to locate in "high-wage" states instead of states with "right-to-work" laws where low wages prevail.

"These 'market-oriented plants' produce such things as automobiles, farm equipment, electrical supplies, machinery, rubber products and building materials," the report states.

"They build the largest plants, employ the most people, and pay the highest wages . . . they expected to be unionized and were in fact unionized. Many of them have company-wide agreements with the home union whereby wages are standardized in all plants, wherever located."

Professor Pollitt finds that these desirable industries seek locations in states with high consumer purchasing power.

By contrast, he reports, a few industries that pay the lowest wage scales have moved to low-wage "right-to-work" states for the purpose of "exploiting" working people, and the result has been to "create rather than solve" economic problems.

"Industrialization, accompanied by low wages is the cause, not the cure for economic problems," the report states.

"All studies . . . indicate that 'right-to-work' law states have not received more than their proportionate share of new industry, and that the enactment of 'right-to-work' laws is in no way responsible for their increase in non-farm employment. . . ."

Professor Pollitt says that the type of industry that moves to a state to avoid union wage scales "does not increase the economic welfare of the state where it settles—it exploits rather than develops the economy, and thereby makes the region less attractive" to industries that enhance a state's economic well-being.

The report also reveals that "right-to-work" laws have increased industrial unrest instead of helping prevent strikes, and have harmed management welfare as well as that of organized labor.

LET'S BE HUMAN

CORE Scores, But By A Whisker

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN
National Labor Service
New York Guild

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is a nationwide organization dedicated to winning equal treatment for Negroes in places of public accommodation. CORE has had considerable success with its peaceful pressure on restaurants, swimming pools, theaters and similar establishments which balked at serving Negro patrons.

The barbers in State College, Pa., however, remained unmoved by CORE's usual methods of having a group, with Negroes first in turn, sit down in the shops awaiting service. A petition with 2,000 signatures also found the barbers adamant. It looked as though CORE was stumped. But then someone thought of a new approach.

CORE sold haircut tickets, good at any barbershop that would adopt a policy of non-discrimination. The sale produced over $1,800, which CORE offered as cash in advance to any shop willing to practice racial democracy. There were no takers. The next step was an ad in nearby metropolitan papers for a "color-blind" barber. This brought results. Mark Butler came from Philadelphia, set up shop and serviced holders of the non-discriminatory haircut tickets without fanfare. Both Negroes and whites patronized the new shop without incident. Soon Butler and his assistant barbers found themselves overworked and the shop had to expand.

If you want to read more about CORE and its unheralded victories for equality, write for "Cracking the Color Line," a new booklet available from CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y., at $1 a copy.

* * *

One of the world's worst coal mine disasters occurred in January at Coalbrook, South Africa, when a cave-in trapped 434 Negro and six white miners. Although racial segregation virtually is a way of life in South Africa, the rescue teams, as the United Mine Workers Journal points out, were "made up of the best and bravest men in the South African mining industry without regard to color."

But although Jim Crow disappeared as black and white bodies died together, segregation was still the rule for their souls. Separate white and Negro prayer services were held at the mine pithead.

EMPIRE STATE COUNCIL

Tiano, Kingston, Gets 3rd Term

Albany, N. Y.—Charles J. Tiano of Kingston was elected to his third consecutive term as president of the Empire State District Council at the council's annual meeting here, February 6-7. He was unopposed.

Also reelected were Secretary-Treasurer Charles M. McCarthy of Utica and five vice presidents—James M. Gallagher, Albany; Arthur Deutsch, Rochester; Edwin Harnett, Hudson County; Victor Leo, New York City, and C. Boehm Rosa, Newburgh-Beacon. Named to an additional vice presidency was Phil Spartano of Utica.

Delegates heard detailed reports from ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. on the Portland strike and other matters. They immediately voted a $500 contribution to aid the Portland Guildsmen.

The council also authorized a letter to U.S. Senator Jacob Javits of New York, urging him to use his influence on S. I. Newhouse, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, to bring a peaceful end to the dispute. The action followed the reading of a letter from Harris Monroe, administrative officer of the Washington Guild, criticizing Javits for his "eulogistic characterization" of Newhouse on the Senate floor despite the chain publisher's use of professional strikebreakers in Portland.

ANG International Representative Joseph Colangelo reported on organizing progress in several cities in New York state.

In other council business, the membership voted to reimburse the secretary-treasurer at the rate of $10 a month, effective January 1.

A meeting of the Gannett Conference of Guilds followed a cocktail party given by the Albany local, Saturday night. Next meeting of the council was tentatively scheduled May 7-8 at the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, with Syracuse as an alternative meeting place.

COPE-Backed Republican Is Elected

Wilmington, Del.—A COPE-supported Republican who is against so-called "right-to-work" laws won a seat in the state legislature by a 2-to-1 margin over a Chamber of Commerce candidate.

Ralph Keenan walloped Charles Mendinhall, a Democrat and an officer of the Chamber's "Non Partisan Committee for Good Government," to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Harry Lawson. The committee strongly favors a "right-to-work" law for the state.

Keenan carried 29 of the 35 election districts. In the last regular election, the Democrats took 17 of those districts. Five of the districts which voted for Republican Keenan historically have been heavily Democratic.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON OF TEXAS is a serious candidate for the presidency and he is also a man of stature who must be taken seriously in anything he does. The current period of civil rights battle offers an excellent opportunity to study his technique, both as Senate majority leader and as a presidential possibility.


SHELTON

He has been denounced by Southern newspapers—some of them, that is—as a traitor to the South for forcing civil rights legislation to the floor for debate and action. He has been accused in the Senate itself, by a few Southerners, of shocking irregularity in bypassing the regular committees to get the issue up. (Senator Morse, the maverick from Oregon, joined Georgia's Senator Russell in complaining about the irregularity, but Morse has his own reasons for a perfectionist attitude on the so-called Senate rules.)

On the record, Johnson can be proved to have acted in complete candor and with full advance notice to everybody concerned. Under attack from liberals last year, Johnson stood on the floor and pledged that he would call up a civil rights bill on Feb. 15, 1960. He specifically pointed out that he might have to do this by inviting the attachment of civil rights amendments to some minor and otherwise non-controversial bill.

The Southern Democrats denouncing him can nevertheless scarcely have been taken by surprise when he did exactly what he promised.

* * *

THERE IS A SLIGHTLY MERETRICIOUS AIR about the civil rights debate in toto, although it is still a serious question about the type of legislation we shall get and its ultimate value.

The Southern senators make speeches for the benefit of their home folks, but only a handful are honest racists and most of the others would freely if privately concede the absolute right of Southern Negroes to protection in voting. All of them know that a civil rights bill will be passed in this election year, if necessary by Senate adoption of a cloture resolution to halt a filibuster. We have come a long way.

It took us about 80 years to get to the 1957 voting-rights bill, and if it has now been proved defective, the plain fact is that Congress is moving in the direction of curing the defects. And Johnson is among the moving forces in control of the event.

It is easy to say that this arises only from a combination of political events, including the earnest desire of all presidential candidates and both major parties to attract the votes of Negroes in Northern cities. To say this is merely to underscore the significance of the congressional debate: It is the precise theory of voting-rights advocates that free access to the ballot box will give the Southern Negro the priceless opportunity to join Northern citizens in fighting his own battles in a democratic fashion.

All of these factors and thoughts are in the minds of the congressmen and senators in the midst of their sparring. The bitter-end Southerners are no longer naive enough to believe that Johnson will conspire with them to make the eventual legislation meaningless. Whether he will aid the liberals in going as far as they would like is another question.

* * *

SOUTHERNERS WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN PRESUMED to be in Johnson's presidential camp have allowed it to be known that they are having after-thoughts. Even in 1957 in forcing through the earlier right-to-vote law, however, he detached four of the old Confederate states from the solid ranks of those seeking to block all federal legislation on racial issues. He will retain a substantial bloc of Southern delegate support—and those states that refuse to support him in the convention may to be found next November trying to deprive any eventual Democratic nominee of their electoral college votes.

For the first time since 1948, circumstances are moving toward an attempt by the reactionary machines of four or five states to run a Dixiecrat third party and throw the presidential election into the House of Representatives.

Johnson's chances of picking up Northern and Western support for the nomination may not be sensationally advanced by the civil rights fight but they can scarcely be hurt. He must eventually get such support if he is to win the nomination.

In any case, few who have studied Johnson would expect him to deviate an inch from his planned program if he was warned in advance that he wouldn't pick up a single delegate. He is convinced that the South no longer has the power to block all civil rights legislation and that it has no choice except to yield or be beaten. The absence of good faith in some of the Southern states on the 1957 law has fatally weakened their position.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—IN PARIS, FRANCE, beauteous model Dorian Leigh decided to open the first model agency in that country and immediately ran afoul of a 155-year-old labor law.

"In America, model agencies are a very common thing," she explained to New York Herald Tribune columnist Art Buchwald, "but in France they're unknown. For one thing, the Napoleonic Code, which is still the law of the land, says no one may take a percentage of anyone else's salary. Therefore, as an agent I wasn't allowed to collect a commission from any of the girls I found employment for.

"When I tried to get started I immediately ran head on into the Ministry of Labor and the police, both of whom were very suspicious of my motives. Anytime someone gathers a group of girls together for employment purposes in France, the police are bound to think you're up to no good."

—IN HARTFORD, CONN., a boss who fired a 20-year-old bride because she didn't turn up for work the morning after her wedding was branded "a heartless scrooge" by State Unemployment Compensation Commissioner Harold Strauch. The young bride, employed in a food market, was scheduled to return to work on Monday, which she did. She was fired, however, for not appearing on the job on Saturday after her wedding.

Declared Commissioner Strauch: No reasonable boss has the right to expect a bride to interrupt her honeymoon to go back to an unglamorous routine like wrapping packages in a food market. And what's more, said Strauch, if the bride doesn't get her job back she can start collecting unemployment compensation anytime she wants.

—IN PRINCETON, N. J., for the eleventh straight year a union member was voted the "World's Most Admired Woman" in a nationwide Gallup Poll. The unionist, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for more than two decades a member of the American Newspaper Guild, ran far ahead of the second-place winner, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower. Two other unionists—holding cards in theatrical unions—Dinah Shore and Grace Kelly, also placed among the first ten.

—IN MANSFIELD, ENGLAND, union bootmakers threatened a revolt against union soccer players if they didn't "cut out the fancy stuff."

Explained one bootmaker: "For a hundred years or more, soccer shoes were standard design. We constructed them for kicking and to take punishment. Then a few years ago the French and Italian players started coming over here with fancy designs, two-toned sides, striped tongues, and silver eyelets. They're driving us crazy, and if they keep up with this stuff we've half a mind to call a strike against the Soccer Players Union."

—IN STORTFORD, ENGLAND, Peter Whitby's fellow union members were prouder of him than if he had swum the English Channel underwater or won the Victoria Cross. It all began when Peter got a parking ticket for leaving his car under a "No Waiting" sign. Peter won dismissal of the charge—to the cheers of his pals—when he recalled for the red-faced judge that a 1957 law made it illegal to post traffic signs on the walls of buildings.

Paul Weber To Leave Williams For New Post

Lansing, Mich.—Paul Weber, press secretary to Governor Mennen Williams for 11 years will resign, March 15, to accept a new post with the Michigan Civil Service Commission.

Weber was executive secretary of the Detroit Guild before joining Williams' staff in 1949. He had previously been a Detroit Times writer and editor of the Wage Earner, a Detroit labor paper.

Governor Williams made it clear there are no political implications in Weber's resignation.

"The years necessary to his establishment of state retirement security are such as to put it beyond the question of whether I run again or not," said Williams.

Weber leaves a $13,000-a-year appointive post for a $14,950 job which will provide him with civil service security.

The governor said Weber's departure will be like "losing a right arm." He praised his press secretary as one who "dedicated his life to a good cause. He has thrown his whole being into fighting the good fight for the other fellow. He has done this with bold adventure and without thought of personal well-being and security. Now time has caught up with him.

"Wanting personal independence for his family and himself, he has been compelled with the passage of years to view his own employment not only in the light of public progress but family security."

Houston

Houston, Texas — Gorden Adkins has been elected president of the Houston Guild, succeeding Ray Parmer, who was named secretary for the new year. E. A. Worner is the treasurer, and Ray Lockler, Carlos Contreras and M. C. Fagin are vice presidents. E. L. Skains was elected to the executive board.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Wha-a-a-a-t?

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

"Now do you have it straight? Order five hamburgers. One with everything, one with everything except onions, one absolutely plain except for meat and butter, one with onions but no mayonnaise, and one with mayonnaise and relish and onions and catsup but no tomatoes. Two chocolate milkshakes, one skim milk, one plain milk and one black coffee. And three orders of French fries unless they give you potato chips with the hamburgers. If they do, two orders of French fries is enough. Okay?"

• • •

"It's terribly sweet of you to take care of our house plants while we're away. I'm sure you won't have any trouble. They're really very simple and we'll only be gone a couple of weeks. Just remember to water the African violets from beneath so the leaves don't get wet, and don't forget to remove any brown leaves. Keep the geraniums in a sunny spot, but don't put the cyclamen in direct sunlight and remember to water it every day, but don't overwater the philodendron and just give the cactus an occasional light sprinkling."

• • •

"The camera has an integral coupled range-finder and an enclosed parallax-correcting viewfinder. It's calibrated in EV numbers in addition to f numbers and shutter speeds."

• • •

"Mother, I'm going over to Margaret's house. If Bill calls, tell him to call me at Margaret's. If Frank calls, tell him I'm out and you don't know where I am. If John calls, tell him I'll be back at 9:30. If David calls, tell h to pick me up at Margaret's."

• • •

"Let me tell you about th hand I held the other night. had the king, jack, ten of spade five times, a singleton king hearts, the king, jack and thr little diamonds and two sm clubs. My partner opened wi one club and west jumped t hearts. Now what would yo have done?"

• • •

"Now remember, don't men tion golf to Al Matthews becau he's still brooding about his d feat in the tournament, and don ask the Hendersons about their children because their oldest jus flunked out of school, and don urge Beatrice to eat because she on a diet. And for heaven's sake don't forget to admire Winifred' new fur coat, and don't talk pol tics with the Morrisons, and don mention Fords around Bill Lan ders because he sells Chevrolets."

• • •

"How do you think it would look if we moved the davenport over to the west wall and placed the wingback chair by the fireplace and put the bookcase on the win dow wall and the piano in the south corner, hmm?"

• • •

"Now when you go to the PTA dinner tonight, be sure to look for Bob Frazier. He'll be waiting at tables, and you'll be sure to notice him. He looks like a cross between Cary Grant and Rock Hudson ex cept he's blond, and he'll probably be wearing his letterman's sweater unless he's wearing his blue and green plaid shirt. He has a lop sided grin and his eyes crinkle when he smiles. You can't miss him."

March Buying Guide: Discounts Spread On Compact Cars

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Report

Things are looking up a bit for moderate-income families. Living costs have been stabilized this winter by cheaper food, although farmers are taking a beating on crop prices. There's even a slight crack in the tight-money situation, hinting that mortgages and other lending money may be a shade easier later this year. The U. S. Agriculture Department has decided to keep federal grading of lamb after reversing its decision four times. Heavy production is spurring price cutting on the new compact cars. Used-car prices also have dropped.

March anniversary sales sponsored by some department stores offer special reductions on a variety of goods. But in general, clothing and home furnishings are priced high just before Easter. This is sale month for automatic clothes dryers; look for specials.

In food this month, eggs and pork are in heavy supply. Eggs especially are cheap. At this writing they have dropped 16 cents since the beginning of the year. Broilers are another buy. Some cuts of beef have dropped in price. Many canned vegetables are scarcer and costlier this year. Canned corn, string-beans and cranberries are among the few bargains. Also look for cut-price specials on frozen spinach, brussels sprouts and orange-juice concentrate. Coffee has tumbled to the extent regular grinds are about as cheap per cup now as the instant type.

First sign of a crack in money rates comes just as mortgage interest has reached a national average of 6.10 percent—highest in our generation. In the West the rate now is 7 percent. In several states mortgage rates actually have bounced up against state usury laws limiting interest to 6 percent. In some of these states, the true rate has been increased by such special charges as "discounts." You or the builder sign a mortgage for $10,000, but get say, only $9,600.

The current easing of wholesale interest rates gives you a bargaining point in shopping for a mortgage. Money isn't quite as tight as lenders would like you to believe.

Discounts on the new compact cars are more widely available. The Ford Falcon has proved to be one of the most popular. It's giving the little-larger Rambler a run for sales leadership among compacts.

Valiant, made by Plymouth, also has won favor for its good roadability, more interior room and greater power than Falcon or Chevrolet's Corvair. Despite some cheap details of interior equipment and upholstery, Valiant looks like a good choice for a family car that has to serve both around town and on the road and travel hills as well as flat country. But its greater weight and horsepower also mean it won't give as good gas mileage as the Falcon.

Too, Valiant costs a little more (see chart). Nor are discounts as widely available since production of Valiants has been slow. Right now you have to pay almost as much for a Valiant as for Plymouth itself, since Plymouths are being discounted.

Discounts are biggest on Corvair, the most radical departure of the new cars and the one so far finding it hardest to get wide acceptance. It has an air-cooled rear engine and is smallest and lowest of the U. S. compact cars.

Reports are that dealers are selling Corvairs for as little as $100 above their actual wholesale cost of $1,641 for a four-door standard sedan (not including transportation or local sales taxes). The Rambler American, which compares in size with Corvair but is more conventional in design, also is available at many dealers for even a little less than Corvair —around $1,700 plus transportation.

On the full-size Ford Fairlane or Chevrolet Biscayne six, the dealer has a margin of $545 between his wholesale cost and the suggested list of about $2,300 for a four-door sedan. A full-size car costs you about $250 more than one of the new compacts.

On a regular Rambler six, the dealer has a little larger margin than the other compacts—about $450. Thus you can buy a Rambler listing at $2,100 for about $1,900.

The real saving in the compacts over full-size cars is not only the $200 or so of initial cost, but the greater gas mileage and lower insurance rates now offered by most companies on the smaller cars.

Newest compact is Mercury's Comet. This is a longer, more luxurious version of Ford's Falcon, with exactly the same 90-h.p. engine. With its 195-inch length it barely can be considered a compact car. But it is light in weight because of its light transmission and engine, which actually has 122 fewer parts than standard sixes. Thus it promises fair gas mileage; a durable, simple engine; good braking; easy steering and a comfortable ride.

These features plus the more adequate interior room and trunk make Comet worth considering as a family car. But you can't expect a great amount of power if you want to be first away from the traffic lights or don't like to shift on long hills.

To give Ford Motor Co. due credit, it has kept Comet's price reasonable compared to some of the other compact cars (see chart).

Box Score On The Compacts

	Price*	Wh'base	Length	Width	Weight	H.P.
Corvair	$2033	108 in.	180 in.	66.4 in.	2340 lbs.	80
Falcon	1974	109.5	181.1	70	2266	90
Valiant	2053	106.5	184	70	2745	101
Rambler	2098	108	189.5	72.2	3025	127
Rambler Amer.	1844	100	178.2	73	2575	90
Lark	2046	108.5	176	71.2	2700	90
Comet	2035	114	194.9	70.4	2500	90

* "List price" of lowest-cost four-door sixes, including Federal excise and factory handling but not transportation and local sales taxes.

"ON THE BEACH" A WORLD-WIDE TRIUMPH!

"Best picture of the year. The great merit of this picture, aside from its entertaining qualities, is that it carries a passionate conviction. It is beautifully made, remarkably absorbing... a vastly important film!"
—Bosley Crowther, New York Times

"A moving, powerful film which deserves the widest possible audience here and everywhere!"
—Adlai Stevenson

LONDON
"MAGNIFICENT... MUST NOT BE MISSED!"
—London Evening Standard

PHILADELPHIA
"THE MOST IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURE EVER PRODUCED!" —Philadelphia Inquirer

MOSCOW
"A Great Success!"
—Tass News Agency

TOKYO
"An Unprecedented Event In Motion Picture History!"
—Tokyo Mainichi

CHICAGO
"The Most Realistic Drama Of Our Time! A Masterpiece...Intellectually Devastating ...Emotionally Exhausting!" —Chicago Daily News

WASHINGTON
"Some Movies May Be Properly Called Epics... Others Labeled Classics. There Is A Category Of Monumental Movies. 'On The Beach' More Than Qualifies For All Three Superlative Distinctions!" —Washington Daily News

BERLIN
"EXCELLENT! EXTRAORDINARY MOTION PICTURE!" —Berlin BZ



GREGORY PECK · AVA GARDNER
FRED ASTAIRE · ANTHONY PERKINS
Introducing DONNA ANDERSON · Screenplay by JOHN PAXTON · From the novel by NEVIL SHUTE · Produced and Directed by STANLEY KRAMER · Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

LOS ANGELES
"ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PICTURES EVER MADE!"
—Los Angeles Herald Express

IF YOU NEVER SEE ANOTHER MOTION PICTURE IN YOUR LIFE, YOU MUST SEE

STANLEY KRAMER'S PRODUCTION OF ON THE BEACH

SEE IT AT YOUR FAVORITE MOTION PICTURE THEATRE!



New Titles: Resignations and promotions have changed the line-up of local officers for the New York Guild. In an election in which there were no contests, Leeds Moberley succeeded Joseph B. Kommer as president, for the term ending next December 31; Wilfred E. Alexander was named third vice president in place of George McNickle, and Arthur Rosenstock, Wayne Phillips and Frank MacMaster were chosen for executive board membership. From the left: Alexander, of the Mirror; Rosenstock, ANG president, of the Post unit; Moberley, of the Daily News; Phillips, of the Times, and MacMaster, Long Island Press-Star. Standing at the left rear is Arnold Drapkin, of Time magazine, who succeeds Rosenstock as president of the Representative Assembly.

'Right-To-Work' Legislation Hit By National Council of Churches

Detroit, Mich.—The general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has taken a firm stand against so-called right-to-work laws.

Overruling objections that the Council should not speak out on "controversial" public issues, the general board adopted a policy statement declaring that "union membership as a basis of continuing employment should be neither required nor forbidden by law."

The issue of the union shop, the board declared, "should be left to agreement by management and labor through the processes of collective bargaining."

The vote of the board was 73 to 16 with 12 abstentions.

This is the first time the general board has taken a position on the "right-to-work" issue, although several of the National Council's affiliated denominations have previously opposed legislation outlawing the union shop. The Council represents 38 Protestant and Orthodox denominations with some 40 million members.

The policy statement, submitted by the Council's Division of Christian Life and Work, made these additional points:

► Big business and big labor are "necessary features of today's technological society." Both groups must use "the power associated with bigness responsibly" in the area of collective bargaining. A "minimum degree" of government intervention is justified when either management or labor fails to meet responsibilities.

► The "tendency of the public to hold labor generally responsible for price increases is not ethically sound . . . particularly in industries where administered pricing is possible."

Although labor generally is expected to explain its wage demands before management and the public, the statement noted, "there is no similar expectation that management account to labor or to the public for factors other than wages that lead it to increase prices." As a consequence, "labor, which does not share directly in price setting, is often held responsible by the general public for price increases whenever wages are increased."

► "Requiring payment in wages or salaries where work is unnecessary or not performed . . . should not be engaged in." The statement called for "a wider understanding by church people of the complexities involved in the relationships of wages, salaries, prices and profits."

► Union shop contracts should be accompanied by safeguards in union constitutions providing "freedom from discriminations of race, creed, color, national origin and sex" and providing "adequate protection against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment of those who hold a minority opinion on union policy and practices."

Provisions of union constitutions should be enforceable in the courts, but "union provisions (for appeal) should be exhausted before turning to the courts."



For Guild Service: Knoxville Guildsmen examine the Guild service awards presented at the local's first annual Page One Ball. From the left are Carson Brewer, Harold Harris, cited for the most inspirational job by a Guild member in a partly managerial position, and Willard Yarbrough, designated by the local as the "Guildsman of the Year."

Salaries & Merit Area At Philadelphia Inquirer

Payroll information showing salaries and merit increases for advertising and office employes under Guild contract at the Philadelphia Inquirer as of July 10, 1959:

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS

Display: Advertising Salesmen, Make-up Men, Layout Men

$139.00 after 4 years	1 on stepups
	1 at $139.00
	5 from $139.01 to $149.00
	4 from $149.01 to $159.00
	5 from $159.01 to $169.00
	8 from $169.01 to $179.00
	3 from $179.01 to $189.00
	2 from $189.01 to $199.00
	2 from $199.01 to $209.00
	3 from $209.01 to $219.00
	4 from $219.01 to $229.00
	1 at $292.00

Classified: Ad Salesmen, Make-up Men, Layout Men

$129.00 after 4 years	2 at $129.00
	5 from $129.01 to $139.00
	5 from $139.01 to $149.00
	4 from $149.01 to $159.00
	5 from $159.01 to $169.00
	1 at $185.00
	1 at $202.00
	1 at $226.00

Classified Telephone Solicitors

$86.50 after 4 years	2 at $86.50
	12 from $86.51 to $96.50
	1 at $110.00
	1 at $152.00

OFFICE PERSONNEL

Clerks—A

$72.50 after 4 years	6 on stepups
	13 at $72.50
	1 at $78.50
	1 at $101.03

Clerks—B

$78.00 after 4 years	14 on stepups
	58 at $78.00
	22 from $78.01 to $88.00
	6 from $88.01 to $98.00
	5 from $98.01 to $108.00
	2 from $108.01 to $118.00
	1 at $137.75

Telephone Operators

$78.00 after 4 years	9 at $78.00
	3 from $88.01 to $98.01

Clerks—C

$83.50 after 4 years	2 on stepups
	24 at $83.50
	23 from $83.51 to $93.50
	4 from $93.51 to $103.50
	4 from $103.51 to $113.50
	2 from $113.51 to $123.50
	2 from $123.51 to $133.50
	1 at $134.00
	1 at $143.00
	1 at $150.00

IBM Clerks & Wirers

$92.00 after 4 years	1 at $115.50
	1 at $117.00

Composing Room Production Clerks

$92.00 after 4 years	4 at $92.00
	5 from $92.01 to $102.00
	1 at $110.50
	1 at $122.50
	1 at $135.00

Maskers

$77.50 after 3 years	2 on stepups
	3 at $77.50
	1 at $90.24
	1 at $93.30

Customer Service Men

$129.00 after 4 years	2 at $129.00

Awards Highlight Knoxville Page 1 Ball

Knoxville, Tenn.—Presentation of awards for meritorious Guild service and journalism achievement marked the Knoxville Guild's first annual Page One Ball.

Pat Young, an editorial department clerk at the News-Sentinel, was chosen Miss Page One.

The Guild service awards went to Willard Yarbrough as "Guildsman of the Year" and Harold Harris, assistant sports editor, for the most inspirational job by a Guild member in a partly managerial position.

Entries in the journalism competition were judged by Prof. Willis Tucker, head of the University of Tennessee journalism department; Escar Thompson, Associated Press correspondent, and Joseph J. Levitt, News-Sentinel city editor.

The winners:

Julian Granger, for the best story or stories of a crusading nature.

Homer Clonts, for the best story or stories dealing with local events.

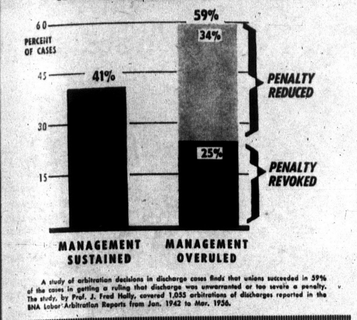
Lee Winfrey (now with United Press International in Miami), for the best story or stories dealing with non-local events.

Ted Riggs, for the best sports story.

Blanche Grace Davis and Betsy Morris (tie), for the best women's page feature layout.

Bill Dye, for the best photograph illustrating a news story.

David Carter, for the best photograph illustrating a feature.



A study of arbitration decisions in discharge cases finds that unions succeeded in 59% of the cases in getting a ruling that discharge was unwarranted or too severe a penalty. The study, by Prof. J. Fred Holly, covered 1,055 arbitrations of discharges reported in the BNA Labor Arbitration Reports from Jan. 1942 to Mar. 1956.

Union Pact Civilizes Employer's Discipline

The simple existence of a union contract produces a "revolutionary" change in the relationship of boss and worker, according to a new study of industrial discipline.

Results of the study, by Prof. Orme Phelps, have been published under the title "Discipline and Discharge in the Unionized Firm" by the University of California Press at Berkeley. Price is $5.

The authoritarian tradition that "management can do no wrong" is the first thing to go when a union contract comes in, writes Professor Phelps, an experienced arbitrator.

"Under a union contract," he adds, "it is perfectly clear that management can err, and in untold thousands of grievance proceedings management has conceded its error or been forced to reverse itself by an arbitrator's ruling."

Prof. J. Fred Holly, who several years ago surveyed the disposition of 1,055 arbitrations of discharge cases, reported that arbitrators modified or reversed the management discharge action in 59 percent of the cases.

The AFL-CIO Research Department, reviewing the Phelps book in the current issue of its Collective Bargaining Report, says the book is cast primarily as advice for management, but is useful for anyone interested in reasonable disciplinary practices.

"The book well describes the changes which unions have made to civilize industrial discipline" and maintain worker protection, AFL-CIO comments.

Phelps puts the workers' position before the widespread rise of unionism in these words:

"Industrial discipline has traditionally been both severe and irresponsible . . . It has been used indiscriminately as the solution to all sorts of offenses, major and minor, and even where no offense was charged—simply as an egregious display of power . . .

"There is little doubt that the promiscuous use of dismissal is one of the prime factors in the twentieth-century dissolution of employer-employe loyalties and the substitution therefor of employe self-protection through collective bargaining."

Management always has regarded discipline and discharge of employes as its prerogative—"a power or privilege associated with office," Phelps notes.

"Before unionization, this power was practically unlimited. It has been one of the major purposes of organized labor to limit managerial prerogative in this area to the exercise of responsible authority under the generally recognized rules of fair play. In recent years, the unions have been notably successful."

Phelps finds that the mere presence of a union in a plant is a major contribution in checking disciplinary abuses. Without a contract, he observes, the worker has no real protection. Even in the few non-union companies with appeals procedures, management retains control over the final ruling.

The author finds that the union contract and the typical requirement of "just cause" shift the burden of proof from the worker to the employer. The worker is now "presumed innocent until shown to be guilty . . ."

"An appeals procedure is fundamental to due process in industry," he says, "for the simple reason that administration of the agreement is in the hands of one of the parties. Management decides what the contract means and acts accordingly. Employes who consider management's interpretation wrong can challenge its decisions through the agency of union representation.

"No grievance plan works perfectly, and there are plenty of opportunities for manipulation, union politics and disagreement among employes and their union representatives as to grievances that are valid and should be pressed versus complaints that are undeserving of attention. In actual operation, there are various degrees of informality, bypassing and trading.

"Nonetheless, the complaint machinery stands as the union member's main bulwark against managerial favoritism, inconsistency, and abuse of authority. There is little doubt of its popularity with employes or of their unwillingness to forego its orderly, systematic protection of their rights under the contract."

Professor Phelps also gives a series of broad rules unions have developed out of long experience to guide them in winning fair play for workers. These are listed elsewhere on this page.

Broad Rules Of Fair Play Used In Disciplinary Cases

What are the factors unions insist should be considered in judging employe discipline?

There are no formal standards or codes, and fair play depends a good deal on attitude and approach, but certain broad rules have developed over the years in the numerous arbitrations questioning management disciplinary actions.

The AFL-CIO Research Department summarizes these considerations as they are set forth in Prof. Orme Phelps' new book, "Discipline and Discharge in the Unionized Firm" (see story in adjoining columns).

Rights of Workers

Underlying many of the other considerations are three basic principles:

► Workers have a right to reasonable security on their jobs. In a sense the jobs are their property (around which they build their lives), and the longer they are employed the more valuable those property rights become, for their seniority rights increase and their benefits based on length of service increase.

They should not be deprived of these rights at management's whim. Discharge must be based on specific cause.

► Workers have a right to reasonable self-expression. They should not be penalized merely because a supervisor may not like something they have said or done.

► Workers in a union company have rights stated by the union contract. They should not be penalized for asserting such rights. And, where a management rule or practice conflicts with provisions of the union-management contract, the contract should govern.

Record of Workers

In weighing the appropriateness of discipline, it is necessary to look not only at the alleged offense, but at the entire record of the worker involved. His length of service, his age, his general work record each should carry some weight.

Customary Practice

Workers should not be penalized for actions which they understood were permissible or which were ordinarily considered acceptable.

For example, some profanity should not be used by management as a pretext for discipline for "abusive language" in a work situation where rough language and profanity are customary.

Warning

One of the key elements in reasonable discipline is fair notice or warning. For all but the most serious offenses, workers should initially be given a warning rather than a severe penalty.

This does not mean management is bound to continue past practices or condone repeated offenses but it does mean that management should change policy or impose a penalty only after fair notice.

Discrimination

Unions are also on guard against discriminatory or capricious application of discipline. To single out one or several workers for especially stiff treatment, either to "set an example" or because of special reasons unrelated to the offense, is discriminatory and unjust.

Evidence

Discipline should be based on specific and substantial evidence. If a charge cannot be substantiated, the worker should not be penalized.

The type and amount of evidence necessary will vary with the alleged offense. In any case, if the facts are unclear or in dispute, the burden should be on the employer to make a thoroughly persuasive case before he penalizes the worker.

The evidence must of course be made public, with full opportunity for the worker and his union representatives to face accusers, investigate charges and prepare a reply.

"Proper attention to the evidence," Professor Phelps says, "means more than just being sure to make a good case. It implies taking a judicial attitude.

"Put bluntly, it suggests that management should, in every case, before any penalty is imposed, at least consider the possibility that it is in the wrong.

"Someone should look at the evidence as impartially as possible, setting aside the preconception that 'management should uphold supervision,' and ask himself the question: 'Does it really add up?'

"To 'add up,' the evidence should be relevant, credible, objective and preponderant. It should be:

"(1) directly related to the offense as charged and not a shotgun accumulation of various misdeeds (perhaps hurriedly accumulated to support the case), some of which are to the point and others far afield;

"(2) worthy of belief and not absurd, illogical or contradictory;

"(3) factually provable, and not composed mainly of unsupported opinions, hearsay, and gossip; and

"(4) substantial enough, in weight of testimony, records and/or incidents to justify both the charge and the penalty.

"If it fails in any of these respects, management would be wise to discover the fact itself, with a consequent saving in costs and prestige."

Seriousness of Offense

Almost all workers are guilty at some time of at least some minor or technical infraction of management's rules or wishes. A yardstick of reasonableness should be applied in weighing any "misbehavior."

An occasional lateness, a single absence without good cause, or some minor spoilage, for example, is not critical and should not be severely disciplined. Also a distinction must be drawn between purposeful and accidental violations. A worker who thoughtlessly or unintentionally violates a rule should not be treated as severely as a wilful offender.

Responsibility of Supervision

If supervisors provide poor supervision or are otherwise to blame for some worker inadequacy or offense, the worker should not be penalized.

Management has an obligation to see that the worker is adequately equipped with appropriate instructions and guidance and necessary materials and equipment. If unsatisfactory job performance is due to management failure to provide these, the worker should not be held at fault.

Unions are also on guard against improper use of supervisory authority. Supervisors should not be permitted to use their position to penalize or get rid of workers they dislike.

Normally, if a worker is charged with insubordination, a union will want to check on such factors as (a) the extent to which the supervisor may have provoked or badgered the worker into insubordination, (b) whether personality differences rather than the work situation led to the difficulty, (c) whether there simply was a misunderstanding rather than true insubordination.

Extenuating Circumstances

Each of the considerations cited here, and many others, may be emphasized by unions in efforts to assure that discipline is applied fairly. The key point is that in each case all of the circumstances must be weighed and allowance made for any special facts which make routine or uniform application of discipline unfair.

Professor Phelps summarizes this need for general equity as follows:

"Circumstances alter cases." An extenuating circumstance is a factor in the situation which justifies reduction or cancellation of the penalty.

"It may be long service on the part of the employe. It may be a prior record without blemish. It may be supervisory ineptness, carelessness or inefficiency. It may be the attitudes of the parties or one of them: employe contrition, managerial harshness, or the like. It may be found in the work environment (failure of equipment or material) or lie outside (strain or worry on the part of the employe because of personal difficulties).

"In general, the allowance of extenuating circumstances is an attempt to introduce equity into the judgment. It amounts to modification of the rule where the rule strictly applied would be deficient on account of its generality.

"This is the most flexible element in the disciplinary pattern, and the one least capable of standardization. But it cannot be omitted from the account without an unfair result, and in many instances it will be controlling."

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Union Teamwork Spurred Against Publisher Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

as essential in the increasingly unfavorable labor climate. Incidents there and elsewhere open new vistas for action on the legislative front.

Staunch trade unionists have stood shoulder to shoulder in Portland, determined not to yield to a despotic management seeking to emasculate union strength.

And out of this cooperation, at the instigation of the inter-union committee, came a meeting of representatives of all internationals involved, with President Rosenstock and Director of Organization Blatz representing the Guild. This continued and developed the contacts made in three earlier meetings between top international officers of all unions involved.

Management's pattern in Portland has been clear: Provocation of a strike by refusal to bargain, followed by publication through use of professional strikebreakers imported from out-of-state and underwritten by strike insurance.

If that pattern succeeds in Portland, it undoubtedly will be used to destroy collective bargaining elsewhere. The Guild is determined that such tactics shall not succeed.

Following closely on the heels of Reno, Portland gives good indication that such strategy could assume the pattern of a national program on the part of publishers. It behooves newspaper unions, then, to take counter measures designed to help prosecute demands for economic and other gains, through negotiations and such other legitimate methods as might ultimately become necessary.

Availability of an Oregon state law prohibiting management in a struck plant from advertising for workers without specifying a labor dispute is in progress, and the arrest of Bloor Schleppey under a Pennsylvania law barring recruitment of strikebreakers present new opportunities for an assault on reactionary publishers.

Toward these ends, inter-union cooperation and legislative action, the IEB:

► Approves plans of the top officers to continue their meetings with leaders of other printing trades unions for the purpose of developing closer inter-union cooperation. A meeting similar to the three already held with such leaders is scheduled tentatively for mid-March in Phoenix, Arizona.

► Instructs the top officers to prepare legislative measures that would bar recruitment of strikebreakers by an individual or group not directly involved in the strike; abolish strike insurance, which has become such a large factor in publisher resistance; impose limitations on the use of the vicious doctrine of "massive retaliation," and require the strike-bound employer to announce in his advertisements for workers that his enterprise is engaged in a labor dispute.

► Instructs the top officers to pursue actively the introduction of such measures in state and national legislative bodies. Locals also should be called upon to further this program where and when appropriate. The extended support of trade union bodies at all levels, particularly in the printing trades unions, should be sought and encouraged.

► Wholeheartedly commends Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon for introducing in the U. S. Senate on February 15 a resolution calling for a Senate committee investigation of strike-breaking activities, offers ANG's full assistance in achieving this important objective and instructs the top officers to seek introduction of a similar resolution in the House of Representatives.

► Calls upon ANG locals to press the Senators from their States to support Senator Morse's resolution and to press their Representatives to introduce similar measures in the House. In this connection, the IEB commends the Terre Haute local for its initiative in already taking this action.

► Notes with hearty approval the invitation to ANG locals in New York state from the State Allied Printing Trades Council to affiliate with the Council and commends the New York and Albany locals for already responding affirmatively to the invitation.

Also notes with approval the informal invitation extended to the Toledo local along similar lines. The IEB sincerely hopes all ANG locals in New York will accept the invitations and that locals elsewhere will respond should they receive invitations.

Support coming from locals indicates plainly the desire of members for inter-union cooperation.

The San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose locals proposed in communications to ANG that concerted efforts be made to bring about meetings of top international officers to achieve such cooperation. The Terre Haute local seconded the San Jose resolution through a membership meeting.

Obviously the machinery for such conferences already is in motion, along with the addition of the plans for the legislative program.

Inasmuch as such counter measures against publishers who overlook the welfare of their employes and the public interest are of vital concern to every member, it seems advisable that each be made familiar with the problems involved and the ANG efforts.

To achieve this, it is proposed that a Guild-wide program be developed, reaching down to the individual member.

Details of such a program remain to be developed by ANG. While aimed at specific objectives, this program obviously could serve as a method of rejuvenating membership participation at all levels.

The plan would not envision mere use of printed materials, but rather a member-by-member contact. In locals where the shop steward system is a functioning, effective mechanism, the vehicle already is at hand.

In locals where the shop steward system or a similar structure has not been effective or has been allowed to wither on the vine, the program would offer a perfect opportunity for local officers to gain assistance in revitalizing such operations.

The shop steward, after all, is the core of the Guild operation. While too often his job is relegated to a routine status and the steward too often lacks Guild stature among his fellow workers, the post actually is a sensitive one in the proper functioning of an alert and effective local.

If the Guild gets its strength from the members, as it does in such a democratic operation, the steward is the key contact between individual members, their officers and the full range of Guild activities.

With the national trend in recent years being more toward an unfavorable labor climate, it becomes essential that members be drawn into the skein of Guild affairs more closely than ever before. There can be no hardening of the arteries if the Guild at all levels is to maintain a vibrant and expanding growth. No one can rest on past laurels. Too much remains to be done, too many threats still to be met.

Therefore, with all this in mind, the proper machinery should be instituted to bring about the outlined program in the shortest possible time.

IT SEEMS TO US

Urges News-Union Merger For Bargaining Strength

BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: After ten years of negotiating contracts for big and little units of the Guild, I have come to one conclusion:

Ninety percent of the Guild's problems stem for a lack of bargaining power, from a lack of the ability to make publishers shiver and shake and sweat.

In my opinion there is only one corrective for this weakness. Joint councils of newspaper unions are good, but not good enough.

The solution is merger with other newspaper unions.

I would hate, myself, to see the ANG cease to exist as an independent organization. All of us look upon her with justifiable love and pride. But there are more important things in life. One of these is the advancement of newspaper men and women; most of whom still belong to no union at all, and work under truly miserable conditions.

There is now one national publishers association, and a dozen unions. What sense does that make? The publishers don't have to divide and conquer. We have already done it for them.

I suggest that we begin to equalize the struggle. To coin a phrase, in union there is strength.

JOHN C. CORT
Boston Guild

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.

HERITAGE OF LABOR—23



Civic Federation Brings Brief Harmony Period

After years of industrial strife, labor-management relations entered a period of harmony toward the turn of the century.

This "honeymoon" period—from 1898 to 1904—is exemplified by the National Civic Federation, organized in Chicago in 1896 to bring labor, capital and the public together for the purpose of maintaining industrial peace.

Participation in this organization by some of the foremost figures in business and industry represented a sharp shift from the earlier attitude opposing labor unions.

The National Civic Federation held that "organized labor cannot be destroyed without debasement of the masses." It accepted unions and union agreements as basic principles and offered to help "in establishing right relations between employers and workers" by arbitrating disputes.

The movement attracted such men as Grover Cleveland and Harvard's Charles Eliot as representatives of the public; Charles M. Schwab, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and August Belmont, representing employers, and John Mitchell of the Miners, James O'Connell of the Machinists and James Duncan of the Granite Cutters, representing labor.

Mark Hanna, the industrialist, and Samuel Gompers, AFL chieftain, were leaders of the movement, which resulted in trade agreements between unions and several important employer groups. Among these were a series of agreements between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The Machinists and railway brotherhoods also succeeded in negotiating significant agreements with management groups.

Unions flourished in this atmosphere—especially those with a long history, like the Miners, the Printers, the Cigar Makers, the Carpenters, the Molders, the Longshoremen, the Brewers and the Machinists.

But the honeymoon ended as suddenly as it had begun. Many major industries, notably United States Steel, remained unalterably opposed to unions throughout the period of relative harmony. And as the large unions gained members and strength, even those employer groups which had seemingly come to accept unions abandoned the program for industrial peace offered by the National Civic Federation. By 1903 they were again forming alliances to block union gains.

The "yellow-dog" contract came into force. Under it, employes obligated their workers to agree they would not join any union. Labor spies were employed and blacklists were exchanged.

"The great employing corporations," says historian Foster Rhea Dulles, "were ruthless in this renewed anti-union drive and were able, moreover to bolster its force by successfully calling upon the courts for support in conspiracy indictments and injunctions."

Industrial warfare broke out in the machinery and metal trades as agreements broke down. Packinghouse workers and teamsters were crushed in their attempts to obtain recognition for collective bargaining.

"In almost every area," Dulles states, "organized labor appeared to have been set back, as employers who a few years earlier had appeared willing to bargain with the workers, now refused to do so."

Eventually, the National Civic Federation itself reflected this change of heart. Employer members now directed their energies toward combatting socialism and the closed shop, continuing, of course, to proclaim their friendship for labor. Finally, labor lost confidence in the Federation and could no longer accept it as an impartial body in the settlement of disputes.

Despite the brevity of its existence, however, the National Civic Federation was a significant attempt to achieve industrial peace.

Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio—Three officers were reelected at the January membership meeting of the Youngstown Guild. They are: President, Andrew E. Holliday; vice president, Jerry Knight; treasurer, John Moorehouse. Charles Perazich becomes secretary, succeeding Robert E. McGill, who was named to the executive committee. Other executive committee members are Fred Childress and William Loch.