

Union Shop Elections Eliminated

All Guild Shops Validated as Congress Passes First Taft-Hartley Amendment

The GUILD REPORTER

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If Management Talks, So Can Union, Says NLRB

Labor's right to equality of free speech before an employer's "captive audience" prior to plant elections, has been confirmed by a 4 to 1 majority in a National labor relations board decision.

Ruling that "an employer who chooses to use his premises to assemble his employees and speak against a union," must grant the same freedom of expression to his employees, the board decided for an AFL retail clerks' union against Bonwit Teller, Inc., New York specialty store.

The decision is expected to react favorably upon union organizing efforts, especially in the south, where employers still in-

terpret T-H provisions of "free speech" to suit their convenience.

Finding that the employer unlawfully refused the union an opportunity to speak, the board ordered the company to "cease and desist" from such illegal activities, and set aside a representation election, which the union lost.

The board also found the company guilty of violating the law in a speech made by its president containing a "promise of benefit" to induce a vote against the union and in a supervisor's speech, threatening reprisals.

One dissent was voiced by a board member, who objected to the decision to set aside the election.

The Taft-Hartley requirement that Guild shop agreements cannot be enforced without a validating NLRB election has been abolished. Following the lead of the senate, the house of representatives on Tuesday passed and sent to the White House a bill deleting that provision of the law. Pres. Truman was expected to sign it shortly.

For the Guild, after Pres. Truman signs the bill, the immediate effect of the amendment will be automatic validation of all existing Guild shop and maintenance-of-membership clauses for which no elections previously had been held. In the future, once again, locals will be able to negotiate Guild shop agreements without being hampered by the election requirement.

Currently there are 135 Guild contracts which have Guild shop or maintenance of membership provisions. However, since enactment of the Taft-Hartley law, only 46 units have held validating elections. This means that in a large majority of Guild contracts, while the provisions continued, they were inoperative and unenforceable.

Pressure for the bill, the first Taft-Hartley amendment since the law was enacted in 1947, developed when the Supreme Court ruled that the national CIO and AFL officers had to be in compliance with the non-communist affidavit provisions of the law. The NLRB followed this with a ruling voiding all NLRB elections involving CIO

and AFL unions which were held prior to the time the national officers of the federations filed the affidavits. In the case of the CIO that was on Dec. 22, 1949.

The ruling would have voided some 4,700 union shop contracts which were validated by elections prior to the filing date. The NLRB originally had ruled that the national federations need not be in compliance to enable affiliated unions to use the NLRB. When the Supreme Court reversed this decision, the NLRB made the ruling retroactive.

Sixteen Guild units, which had held validating Guild shop elections prior to Dec. 22, 1949, were affected by the reversal and faced with the prospect of holding second polls. One, the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press unit, already has held and won such a second election.

The prospect of large-scale disruption of existing bargaining relationships as a result of the new rule led to widespread agitation for a remedy, and a strange senate alliance produced congressional action in record time. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.), one of the senate's leading liberals and bitter Taft-Hartley foe, and Sen. Robert Taft, author of the law, teamed up to introduce a bill which would eliminate the special election requirement to validate union security agreements.

The Taft-Humphrey bill was passed by the senate without dissent on a voice vote late in August, while the house was in recess. Concurring action in the latter body took less than a month. This week's vote was 307 to 18 for passage.

The union security election requirement proved a boomerang (Continued on Page Two)

Twin Cities Guild Honors Retiring Veteran Leader

Minneapolis—More than 100 Guild members, management representatives and labor leaders joined in a testimonial dinner at Hotel Radisson here to honor John J. Biddison, who retired because of ill health after 12 years of service.

Biddison and his wife have left for a new home near Tucson, Ariz.

Speakers paid tribute to Biddison's work not only in the Guild but also in the Minnesota CIO, where he was in the forefront of a drive to oust communists from control of the state body.

Biddison was presented with a portable typewriter and other gifts. Earlier, Biddison had been voted a \$100 per month pension by the local.

Biddison, who started newspapering in Kansas after working as a printer's devil, came to Minneapolis in 1917, joining the staff of the Journal where he remained 22 years.

When the Journal was merged in 1939, he became the Twin

Cities Guild's first full-time officer. He was executive secretary 12 years to the day, when he resigned to leave for a warmer and sunnier climate.

Biddison penned his farewell to the local membership in an article in the local's publication, paying tribute to the old guard who had been on hand during the formation years of the American Newspaper Guild, as well as to the new guard—second generation Guild leaders.

In his 12 years as a local official, Bidd said that he "had to learn the essentials of the job," and he developed certain beliefs as to how the Guild can best function.

These beliefs, he wrote, were:

As a disciple of Theodore Roosevelt, "walk softly and carry a big stick." But never flourish the stick.

If you have to use the big (Continued on Page Two)

New International Executive Board To Organize November 1 at New York

With its membership increased by Pittsburgh Convention action from 13 to 15, the International executive board which will serve for the next two years as the Guild's administrative body, will organize at its November 1 meeting in New York.

The Belmont-Plaza Hotel will be the place of meeting, and the agenda calls for four days of business sessions, ending Sunday, November 4.

The IEB will have nine hold-over members, and six who will assume office for the first time.

New members are William J. Farson, who succeeds Ralph B. Novak in the post of secretary-treasurer; John H. Thompson, of Boston, for Region 1; C. Joseph Beauclerc, of Toronto, representing Region 6, newly created to

comprise all Canada; and three vice presidents at large—Edward Easton, Jr., of New York, William M. Ware, of Cleveland, and Felix B. Wold, of Detroit.

Additionally, Novak will move to the post of executive vice president vacated by the decision of Sam B. Eubanks not to seek renomination at the convention.

Others re-elected are Harry Martin, president; and Vice-Presidents Philip H. Price, Washington, Region 2; Adolph J. Rahm, St. Louis, Region 3; Al Dipman, San Francisco-Oakland, Region 4; Victor Leo, New York, Region 5; together with Vice-Presidents at Large Joseph F. Collins, Wilkes-Barre; Chandler Forman, Chicago, and Milton J. Lapine, Cleveland.

They were all nominated unopposed, at the Pittsburgh convention, and hence no referendum election was held, in accordance with the ANG constitution provision that only contested offices are subject to general referendum action.

One matter first considered at Pittsburgh, but deferred until the upcoming meeting, is scheduled for hearing at 10 a. m. Sunday. That is the appeal of Edward E. Jaffee from the action of the Lynn local in expelling him from Guild membership.

Jaffee was unable to produce witnesses in his behalf at Pittsburgh, and asked that the case not be heard until he could be present, with witnesses. No testimony was given at the Pittsburgh session of the board, but letters and other documents were made a part of the case record.

Jaffee had served as chairman

of the Lynn Item unit of the local, and signed a contract as chairman. Since the local, not the unit, is the legal bargaining agent, the Lynn local repudiated the agreement and preferred charges against Jaffee, which resulted in a membership vote to expel him from membership.



GUILD PIONEER HONORED—John J. Biddison (center), retiring executive secretary of Twin Cities Guild, is shown receiving a gold stick of type outlining the ANG's objectives, from Ralph Novak, ANG secretary-treasurer. Looking on (left) is William Hendrickson, Twin Cities president. The stick of type was awarded by the Pittsburgh ANG convention.

You Can Share Through CARE

Holiday packages for shipment abroad have been made available by CARE, the cooperative for American relief in Europe. Designed for use of a family of 12, each package contains a whole canned turkey and all the trimmings.

World-wide free delivery of CARE packages will include Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Western Germany and Berlin, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines.

Orders, including the price of \$18.75, should be sent to CIO Representative, CARE, 20 Broad st., New York 5. If received before Oct. 31, deliveries will be made for Thanksgiving. The deadline for Christmas delivery is Nov. 30.

World Union of Newsmen Weighed at Paris Meeting

Paris—The fate of the proposed new international organization of journalists hangs in the balance this weekend as representatives of newspapermen's unions from a dozen or more countries gather in Paris to discuss the idea.

Invited to Paris by the three noncommunist French unions of journalists, the delegates will consider an agenda calling for discussion of plans for a world congress of the free press workers early in 1952, with the intention of bringing a new international into being at that congress. Such an international would fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of the free journalists' groups from the old International Organization of Journalists following its capture by the communists.

Denver Makes Bid as ANG Home Office Site

Denver—Undaunted by previous attempts, all unsuccessful, to win the headquarters of the American Newspaper Guild away from New York City, Denver Local has enlisted the support of Colorado's governor, Dan Thornton, and Denver's Mayor Quigg Newton, in urging that ANG settle in this mile-high metropolis.

Letters from both officials have been sent to Secretary-Treasurer Ralph B. Novak, welcoming the thought that Denver might become the home office of another international union. National headquarters of the CIO Oil Workers and of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers are

representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the American Newspaper Guild representing the United States and Canada, and the journalists' unions of Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Austria.

Others expected to attend but not yet reporting are the unions of Sweden and Italy. Leadership of the Italian organization also has shown interest in the meeting and is expected to attend.

The sessions are being held at the Paris-Press building, and will conclude Sunday afternoon, Oct. 14. The French Ministry of Information is to entertain the visitors at lunch Sunday.

The Guild will be represented by President Harry Martin; Pat Frayne, charter member and former executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland local; Hugh B. Sutherland, Philadelphia Record Guild striker, and Lem Graves, Jr., charter member of the Norfolk (Va.) local and later a member of the

now located at Denver.

Don MacMillan, Denver local president, points out that Denver could become the geographical center of Guild organizing activity, in an area which greatly needs such stimulus. Both east and west coasts are comparatively well organized, while the western central section is less so. It would be feasible for ANG to own its own building in Denver instead of occupying rented quarters, he adds, noting that excellent sites are available for such construction. Climatic conditions, transportation facilities and available research sources are cited as favoring the choice.

BIDDISON HONORED

(Continued from Page One)

stick let there be no doubt that you have used it.

Never make a threat. Tell the other fellow. If you must, that you are going to do such and such. Then do it, unless between the parties you agree it isn't necessary.

Not all employers are so-and-so. Not all publishers are so-and-so. Assume the fellows you deal with over the bargaining table are honest and that they are gentlemen unless and until they prove themselves otherwise.

Leave the table-pounding to the other fellow. It hurts him more than it does you. Give him a chance to save face.

Generally there are reasonable, friendly men among the representatives of management. Look for them to recognize their friendship by helping to them seek to earn their respect; guard their confidence.

The Guild is not inherently and always right just because it is a labor union. The price of respect sometimes is to back out of an indefensible position as gracefully as possible. Even a Guild member can be wrong.

Good public relations are worth as much as a defense fund and cost less. Both are necessary.

The day is past when a labor union can function only as a bargaining over wages and working conditions. It may negotiate a wage increase today and see it wiped out tomorrow by what congress does or refuses to do.

The whole scheme of living for wage earners may change over night by what happens on the other side of the world. The power of union labor may be destroyed by one act of a legislative body. Therefore, unions must take heed to what goes on in the world, at home and abroad—and they must as unions take appropriate action.

Their adversaries work at political action continuously; so must unions. With political action they must fight for their lives while they still have weapons of defense. The ballot is a private right, but if cast by the blind or misled or misinformed it may become a public wrong.

Biddison's concluding advice to the local was:

"The past is only a reminder, a landmark, a textbook on tactics of living. Look forward always; govern your conduct of affairs today in the light of its effect in years to come; and do only the thing that will not tomorrow be a boomerang."

Chairman of the dinner was Bernard Casserly of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune unit, assisted by Earl Vogt of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press unit.

Didn't Catch the Name.

One-time treasurer of the Young Democratic Clubs of America is a North Carolinian yclept E. Hoover Taft. E for Eugene, as in Debs?

Washington local while corresponding for the Pittsburgh Courier.

The conference is being held just one month short of three years from the day President Martin walked out on an executive board meeting of the old IOJ behind the "Iron Curtain" in Budapest. Martin resigned as a vice president of IOJ and ANG withdrew from it in 1948.

Other journalists' unions of the West followed suit in 1950, but were slow to warm up to plans for a new international, having been generally embittered by the unfortunate experience with IOJ.

By 1951, however, President Martin succeeded in interesting a few groups in discussing the matter together, his efforts culminating in an unprecedented agreement of the three rival French journalists' unions to join hands as hosts in sponsoring invitations to the Paris conference.

Delegations are attending the conference without advance commitments, but it is felt that most of the reservations about a new international will be ironed out in frank discussion. Later, at the world congress, it is hoped that bona fide journalists' unions from all free nations will come together for actual organization of the new international.

Taft-Hartley Law Amended

(Continued from Page One)

to its backers almost from the start. Labor generally felt that the backers of this measure intended it as a special union-busting device, on the mistaken assumption that the union shop was something not the rank-and-file workers but only labor leaders wanted. The specially-rigged election system, requiring a majority of the unit, not just of those voting, to approve a union shop agreement, seemed to bear out the labor contention.

But the workers reacted otherwise. In 1947, after plant where elections were held overwhelming majorities approved union shop agreements, and election results actually helped a number of unions to win union security provisions by destroying what the workers didn't really want it.

Guid votes followed the general trend, every unit holding an election voting for the Guild shop by huge majorities.

For several years elimination of the requirement has been predicted, but labor's insistence until recently that it would not support amendment but only outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley act, blocked any change until the Supreme Court and NLRB rulings made a change in the election requirements imperative.

Both the CIO and AFL supported the Taft-Humphrey amendment, although the CIO is the chief beneficiary, the AFL chiefs having filed earlier and

thus having only about 100 contracts affected by the rule voting action prior to national compliance. The United Mine Workers, still insisting on complete repeal and no amendments, opposed the bill.

The amendment, while eliminating the requirement that validating elections must be held before union security provisions can be enforced, continues one election provision of the original Taft-Hartley measure. If 30 percent of the employees in a unit sign a petition to do away with an existing union shop, then an NLRB election must be held to determine whether the majority of the unit wish to keep it. Unlike the validation procedure, in such an election only a majority of those voting will determine the result.

Chief's Passing Brings Changes In Hearst Chain

Hearst employees, great and small, are uneasily eyeing developments which presage major policy changes in the newspaper empire of the late William Randolph Hearst.

First indication of changes since the death of the Chief appeared in Washington. There the chain's six-man bureau was reduced to a staff of two. Edward Lapping, its erstwhile head, went to Chicago as editor of the Herald-American, replacing George DeWitt, Hearst veteran. Then in New York, King Features syndicate lopped six staffers from its crew, announced plans for streamlining and widening the appeal of the Home magazine, used by the NY Journal-American's week-end edition.

The Journal-American itself was reportedly to be under re-make as a tabloid later this month.

International News Photos, a Hearst affiliate, dropped its executive editor and eleven employees within the Guild's jurisdiction, a circumstance which caused lodging of a protest from ANG headquarters.

Hearst, Jr., who has taken over direction of over-all editorial operations since his father's death, is quoted as having heard Hearst dailies devote increasing attention to their individual community readership, presumably lessening the rigid editorial control exercised by the elder Hearst.

418 BAR LIQUOR ADS

Eighteen years after repeal, there are 418 daily papers which refuse liquor advertising.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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"Economy" Firings Greet NY Guild Move to Sign Up Magazine Staffs

Ten "economy" firings at Hillman Periodicals, New York publishers of Pageant and eight other national magazines, followed closely on the question of employees concerning their Guild affiliations. It is reported by Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild local.

The firings occurred without notice, just ten days prior to a

scheduled hearing before the National labor relations board on the Guild's petition for bargaining rights at the Hillman offices. Management supervisors were busy last week quizzing personnel regarding their Guild connections, Murphy said, and the lay-offs were ordered last Friday.

The New York Guild had filed its petition with the labor board two weeks earlier, asking for an

election to determine the Guild's majority.

"The action of management," said Murphy, "is typical of any employer whose working conditions are substandard."

Hillman publications also include People Today, Movie Screen Guide, Real Story, Real Romance, Confessions, Headquarters Detective and Uncensored Detective magazines.



Amy Jo Long, former president of the Fort Worth local, and a delegate to the 1948 Scranton convention, has joined the staff of the University of Texas in Austin. She was a Fort Worth Press reporter before becoming journalism instructor at Texas Christian University and doing graduate work at the University of Texas.

Officers of the Record-American unit of Boston local all were re-elected. They are Charles Silbey, to his seventh term as chairman; Travis Frisvold—her eleven-term—, and Joseph Damsel, to his third term. George Harris and Abbott Hall were re-named to the Hearst chain council, the former for a twelfth term.

Maj. Reub Monson of the Marines, St. Paul Pioneer Press reporter, home on leave after 13 months in Korea and Japan as PIO with the First Marine Air Wing, expects to be released from active duty early part of next year.

Ben Ross, who retired from St. Paul Dispatch copy desk last November back on duty there in absence of Jim Tucker, another veteran rim-man, who is in Miller hospital with a heart ailment.

The new name is Mrs. Samuel Eddy for Betty Kruger. St. Paul Dispatch classified advertising, following her marriage last month.

Whether potatoes are cheaper or not, Philadelphia Inquirer Guild members continue to marry. The latest crop includes cashier Edna Horlich, wed to postal clerk Seymour Silverbrook; payroller Marie Jovovich to professional sportsman Joseph Hickey; Candy Campbell of ad control and composing room detail clerk Bill Hirschmann to George J. Rasmussen, also from composing room detail and Patricia J. Healy; Television Editor Eugene Kosluk and Photographer Gervais Rosinski.

The Akron Beacon Journal staff has undergone several changes. Hope MacLeod is on leave for graduate study at Columbia University School of Journalism. Nancy Lile, DeFauw alumna, is temporarily replacing her on city desk. Photographer Bob McMaken returned to Kent State University while Bill Samaras, a Kent student, started fulltime duty. Copy girl Teresa Considine resigned to study at Actual Business College. Bonnie Stewart takes over. Maggt Anderson, radio editor of the now-defunct Akron Times-Press and recently in department store public relations, joins the B. J. society staff.

CNDC Weighing Plan For Annual Wage Conference

Reno—The possibility of holding an annual wage and organizing conferences among all west coast and Rocky Mountain area locals is being considered by officers of the California-Nevada district council, according to Frank McCulloch, CNDC president.

Delegates from the council's eight locals discussed the matter at the last meeting, and agreed that valuable coordination of effort and achievement of common goals in wage negotiations could result. Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Great Falls, Salt Lake City, Denver and Pueblo would be asked to join in the plan.

Hal Martin, San Jose, Dies of Heart Attack

San Jose—Hal Martin, 62-year-old industrial reporter for the San Jose Mercury and a long-time member of the San Jose Newspaper Guild, died in San Jose following a heart attack.

Martin came to San Jose from Akron in 1943 where he had edited a plant paper for the Goodrich company. He had also worked on the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Charleston, W. Va. Gazette.

Before entering the newspaper business, Martin had been a railroad telegrapher.

He is survived by his wife and a son.

MORE WOMEN PROTECTED

More than 2 million women have been added to those covered by social security laws, through extension of the act effective January, 1951.

SAWYER BACKS CENSORSHIP

Philadelphia—Defending President Truman's recent order on security information, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer told the Poor Richard club here that the protests against it are mostly "emotional outbursts against censorship."

The President's order issued last month gives officials of all agencies power to decide whether information should be withheld on the grounds that it might endanger national security.

Sawyer said that too much information of value to potential enemies is becoming public. "Our object," he declared, "should be not only the utmost freedom consistent with safety but the utmost safety consistent with freedom."

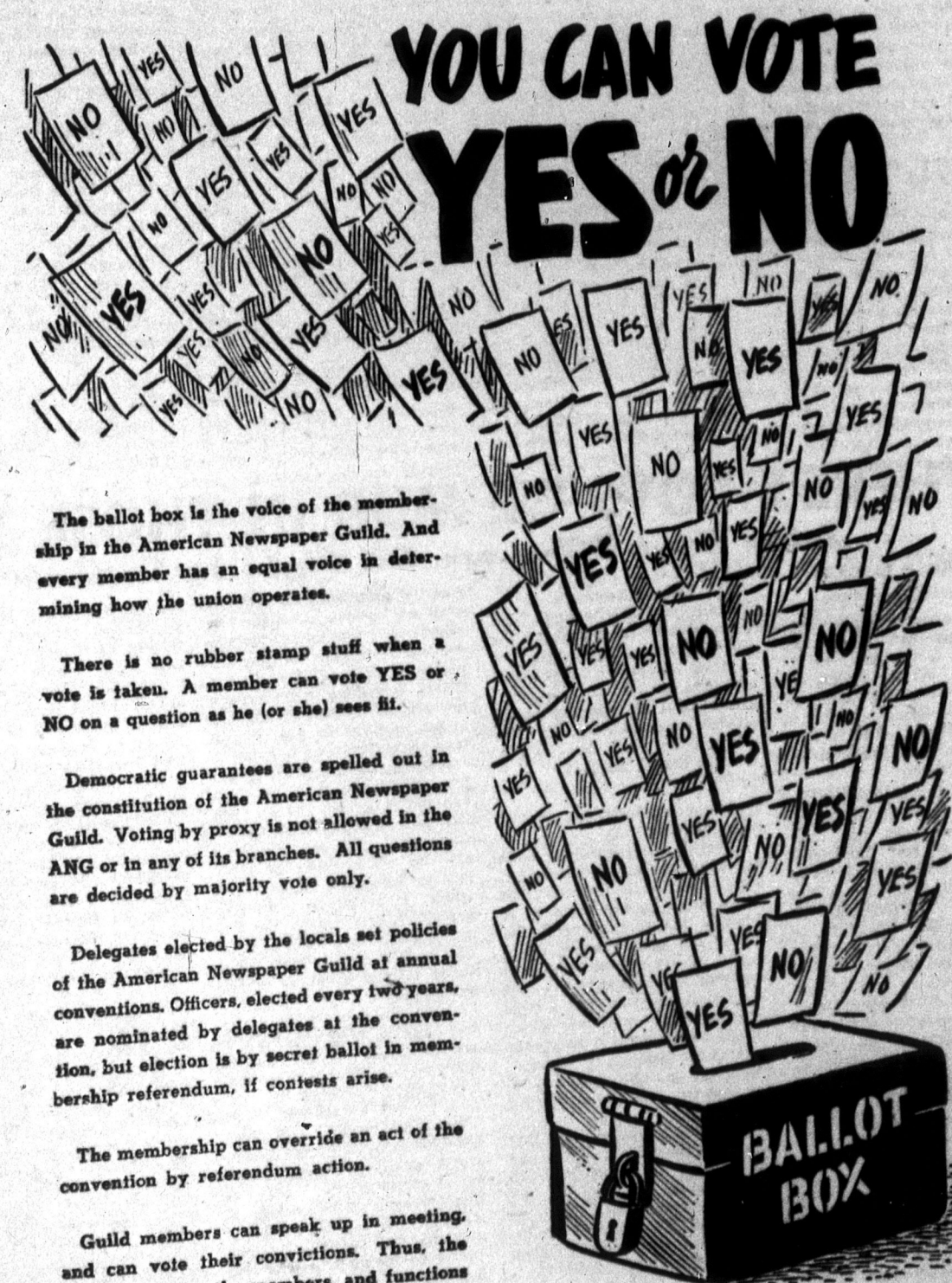
He suggested that a "changing panel" of newspaper publishers and government officials be established to consider national security matters.

"This," he said, "would alleviate fears on the part of the press that anything unreasonable is being done. I would like to see responsibility assumed by the press on what should and what should not be published. If they don't, then maybe the government should go ahead with the plan."

The "plan" was not explained. The order has been attacked as a means of suppressing legitimate news, and legislation to offset the order is in preparation.

The AP managing editors association has passed a resolution calling the order "a dangerous instrument of news suppression."

Sawyer said he does not favor forming a separate government public information agency because "there are too many publicity men in the government now." And he minimized the principal objections to the order advanced by some.



American Newspaper Guild CIO

OUR WORRIED INDUSTRY HAS ITS "FORTUNE" TOLD

Just Takes Nerve to Raise Ad Rates, Says Business Magazine

In "Newspaper Business: The Death of a Formula," Fortune magazine looks at the industry, adds up the plus and minus signs, and comes to the conclusion that the daily newspaper industry "has reached the end of a formula and must evolve a new one" to bring back the old prosperity.

"Just the other day," Fortune says, "newspapers were making juicy profits. They are still doing prodigious business, but the publishers are crying that they are being pushed to the wall. What happened?"

On the surface, Fortune finds, "U.S. newspapering looks healthier than it has been for years. The signs of apparent vigor are everywhere. Papers by the dozens are moving into sparkling new quarters. Circulation is at an all-time high. Not only has advertising income increased every year for the past nine, but the newspapers are also getting a larger share of the advertising dollar at the expense of other media."

Yet, the industry is "actually weaker than it has been for years," the article declares, and points to "costs rising faster than revenues since 1946."

The top villain of the piece is the steadily mounting cost of newsprint, the largest single cost item of any daily paper with a circulation of 25,000 or more. Not too long ago, the writers say, newsprint could be bought cheaply, in any quantity, by simply lifting the telephone.

Even during the war, under controlled economy, newsprint prices were relatively low. Only when controls were removed "did prices show any real climb, gradually reaching the present \$118 level for Canadian output, the principal source for American newspapers."

The Canadian newsprint industry was quick to realize its

OK, But We Had It First, Fumes Editor and Publisher

Editor & Publisher, trade paper for the American newspaper industry, goes slightly peevish in commenting editorially on Fortune Magazine's article.

"Interesting and well-written, but there was nothing new in it," says the editorial. But four paragraphs later: "It's all true, every bit of it."

Chief complaint by E&P: Fortune's writers drew liberally on E&P's own columns for material, but were neglectful in crediting sources.

"Anyone who has read E&P consistently could have written the same article," scolds the publishers' house organ. "In fact, it looks as if it were done that way."

E&P's editor ignored the fact that Fortune's readers include a group that E&P never reaches. The magazine article might well have conditioned the minds of those industrialists in setting advertising budgets for his business, lessening the shock when newspaper publishers, as they must, begin to up their space rates.

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The Canadian newsprint industry was quick to realize its

as a business, operated on a formula—raise circulation and leave advertising rates per reader alone. Many a publisher probably never recognized it as a formula, for it worked so well so long that it seemed like an order of nature.

Since increasing circulation volume in the face of greater newspaper costs, is fraught with danger, publishers are devising means of using newsprint to better advantage. Newsprint is now being saved "by cutting waste in the press room, tightening up in the return of unsold papers, and slightly reducing the page size."

Overlooked apparently, are some steps such as "dividing page widths exactly into width of the paper rolls and changing the press rolls from 66 inches to 64 to save paper and/or increase the supply."

Fortune claims that a recent study of 15 small midwestern dailies "showed that none of them have done so, though it could better their newsprint supply by about 5 percent; and such a standard paper as the New York Times is only now considering it."

The bite has also been put on the newspaper buyer," Fortune notes. Before World War II, the usual revenue breakdown was one-fourth from circulation, three-fourths from advertising. Today, the price of most daily papers having jumped from 2 or 3 cents to 5, and Sunday papers from 10 to 15 cents, the average large newspaper derives about a third of revenue from circulation.

The formula of raising circulation and leaving advertising rates undisturbed, no longer works, Fortune believes. While it did work "the old formula did

beautifully on both the revenue and the expense side. A circulation increase brought additional revenue not only from the sale of copies but also from advertising, since the advertising rate per line could on the whole be raised in proportion to the increased circulation."

"Now the formula is petering out because the 'intractable' costs, of which newsprint is by far the greatest, have become so large a proportion of total expense. It still works well for small papers up to about 20,000 circulation, whose newsprint bill generally runs 15 percent of the total expense or less and whose only worry is the problem of supply rather than price."

Both competitive and monopoly papers, in the opinion of the writers, are "reluctant" to advance their rates, although they recognize the necessity. The survival of large daily newspapers "obviously" depends on sharply increased advertising rates even with the loss of lineage.

"Raising the rates," Fortune says, "is largely a matter of nerve for monopoly-town papers; plus the conviction that advertisers should not, and in the long run will not, expect newspaper advertising to be a pre-war bargain rate."

"For the competitive cities," the writers quote the suggestion of one editor, who advises "a little unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade."

"It is strange," the article concludes, "that American newspapers on which there are so many hot and heavy opinions, should have been considered so seldom by the public as part of the U.S. economy. In the concern that the press be free it has all but forgotten that it must also be self-supporting and prosperous."

THERE'S LOTS OF MUD IN THOSE TIDELANDS

Jokes Says Off-shore Oil Fight Is Nation's "Dirtiest"

By HAROLD L. ICKES

In Frontier Magazine

A moral question is involved in the attempt that is once more being made to turn over to the oil interests, via the states, the immensely rich off-shore oil lands that the Supreme Court of the United States, on more than one occasion, has found never belonged to them.

The states now affected, in the order of the cases that were decided against them, are California, Texas and Louisiana. These three states, concededly in entirely good faith, for many years assumed that they had title to the so-called tidelands in which enormous oil pools have been found, and they proceeded to grant leases to explore for and capture oil, subject to a royalty to be paid to the lessor.

In total, royalties that have been paid have amounted to great sums of money. Part of these profits to the states have been used for educational purposes and the rest has been expended for other state purposes.

When I became Secretary of the Interior in 1933, I found that my predecessors had accepted the theory that title to these off-shore oil lands belonged to the states upon which they abutted. I accepted this policy without question.

Applicants for oil leases in these off-shore areas, on the theory that title to them was in the Federal Government, had been pressing for federal leases in the belief, as a result of opinions rendered by their lawyers, that title in fact was in the Federal Government. Finally one

The former Secretary of the Interior and self-styled "Old Curmudgeon" here discusses the current attempt by congress to override a Supreme Court ruling and give back to private interests control of federally-owned oil-rich coastal waters. The article first appeared in Frontier, western liberal monthly.

applicant presented his case to me personally.

There was no question as to my duty to consider his case, which I did, with the result that doubt arose in my mind as to whether the decision originally made, and subsequently maintained by my predecessors, was a proper finding under the law. My conclusion was that a legal question was involved which should be decided by the courts. I stated the problem to President Roosevelt and he agreed with me that this was a question for the courts.

It was the Supreme Court that held that paramount rights and interests in these off-shore oil lands belong to the United States, and therefore to all of the people of the United States. I never made any such decision, although I have applauded it.

The moral question involved in this issue, stated as simply as possible, is: Is California or Louisiana or Texas justified in holding onto property as to which they have been trespassers, even if in good faith, after the Supreme Court has said that the property is not theirs?

Another question is involved which is of the highest political importance. It is: To satisfy the

greed of gluttonous oil interests shall we encourage congress in effect, to override a carefully considered opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, thus doing a grave hurt, not only to the court itself, but to our institutions, that it will take more than time to heal?

Is there anything to the American political ideal, as we have vaunted, when the dollar, even though it is depreciated, tempts our greed? Just how patriotic are the oil interests or California, Louisiana and Texas when it comes to accepting gracefully decisions of the Supreme Court that will put them on a basis of equality with other states instead of at an unfair advantage?

There has been going on in the halls of congress, in both branches, one of the dirtiest fights on this tidelands issue that I have ever witnessed.

I have followed the arguments indulged in by such men as Senator Connally of Texas, as well as Representatives Walter of Pennsylvania and Boykin of Alabama. If one did not know what the facts actually are, one would be justified in believing that the real purpose behind the Walter Bill is not to get control of the off-shore oil lands from the United States "under false pretenses" in order to make them more accessible on more satisfactory terms to the oil interests—no indeed! The patriotic and unselfish motive is to prevent the rapacious federal government from absconding with all of the inland waterways.

The incredible Association of state attorneys general, generally financed, it is believed, by the oil interests, has also thrown itself into this fight for this lofty reason. Moreover, Senator Tom Connally and others are all excited by the thought of federal ownership of off-shore oil lands because this would tend toward socialism.

Texas and Louisiana and California may be given title to off-shore mineral oil lands to lease to private interests, but there apparently would be no danger of socialism in such cases. Socialism rears its ugly head only when the United States takes possession of property which belongs to it and grants leases to explore for oil or other minerals.

The argument for raping the tidelands for the advantage of the oil interests is based upon a tissue of lies—no other word is apt enough to describe the situation. The fact is that the Federal Government has frequently and publicly disclaimed any idea of exercising any jurisdiction over the inland waterways, to say nothing of claiming title to any of them.

This is a matter of record so clear and explicit that Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, a short time ago, on the floor of the Senate felt called upon to try again to set the record straight, so far as inland waterways are concerned.

But the light-fingered who are out to pick the pockets of Uncle Sam of these off-shore oil lands do not wish to have the record set straight. They persist in their defamatory and untruthful statements to that degree that one is tempted to suggest the revival of the Ananias Club made fam-

ously by the late Theodore Roosevelt, so that all of the irresponsible gentry who keep repeating what they must know to be a lie can become honorary members.

Those who are opposed to the Walter bill and similar legislation have proposed that the profits from the federally-owned oil lands be apportioned among all the states on a fair pro rata basis for the benefit of education the facilities for which, in almost every part of the United States, have been rapidly deteriorating of late years for lack of money to support them.

The schools need money to repair old, and buy new equipment; we need to maintain our school buildings and add substantially to what we now have; we need higher pay to hold onto the teachers who are leaving the schools by the thousands as well as to attract new teachers.

This new national domain constitutes the greatest source of possible new national income since the Louisiana Purchase. Yet it is apparently the intention of such men as representative Walter and senator Connally to turn this enormous national wealth over to greedy oil interests while adjuring the education that used to be the richest heritage of our children "to go hang."

When the story of this brazen betrayal by a congress that is supposed to represent the people against the avaricious comes to be written, those who would pick the pockets of the people in order to gratify the cupidity of the oil aristocracy will richly earn their page of infamy.

Senate 'Special Interest' Tax Bill Scored as 'Unjust', 'Impractical'

Washington—Sharp criticism from many sources is leveled at the new \$5,000,000,000 Senate tax bill. It is so bad that one of the bill's principal opponents, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), was forced to indict the Senate's finance committee's long-delayed brain child on as many as eight counts. All the points of objection, said the senator, seem to have been "devised" to benefit special interests as against the wage-earners and the small business men.

The one hope for the public is that it is still a senate bill, subject to compromise with the lower house. The final measure will be the work of congress as a whole, and may yet prevent heavier tax burdens upon low-income groups.

As it stands, "the bill is unjust," the Minnesota senator pointed out, "because it opens the door wide for 'favorite' groups to escape from their share of the burden and gives Big Business a billion dollars of tax relief at the expense of small business and individuals."

In lopping off more than \$4,500,000,000 from Pres. Truman's calculated estimate of a balanced budget, said the senator, the senate committee made "inadequate" fiscal provisions and aggravated "an already bad inflation situation."

The bill fails to close many tax loopholes, particularly the income-splitting provision of the law which gives high-income groups \$2,500,000,000 in tax relief. It also fails to plug another loophole, the so-called depletion allowance, by means of which powerful oil and mining interests can deduct 27½ percent of their income even before computing taxes.

The finance committee, says Humphrey, rejected house-approved provisions to impose a 20 percent withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends. Yet it "liberalized" the law on taxation of rich family partnerships, giving them still further opportunity to gain more tax reductions.

The grab—a rich gift to richer people—was made retroactive to 1939.

Other inequities of the bill, according to the Senator and liberal-minded senate associates, include "relief provisions" again for the rich, but ignores the Treasury's request for an increase on capital gains from 25 to 28½ percent. In like manner, the bill rejects an increase of \$410 millions on excess profits already approved by the house.

The committee did reduce taxes on individuals, but there, too, high income groups have been favored. The vast majority of small taxpayers—81 percent—would benefit from the bill to the extent of \$200,000,000. The bulk of all taxable persons, percent of all taxable persons, will be cutting a \$300,000,000 melon.

These and many more inequities of the Senate tax bill are being bitterly fought by Pres. Truman's liberal supporters at the joint conferences of both houses. It has been almost nine

months since the President sent his budget message to congress asking for a \$10,000,000,000 tax bill and urging that all loopholes be plugged. No one knows as yet how much congress will give him to protect the country against threatening aggression. But five months have elapsed since committee hearings began in the senate, and it may well be another month before the country knows how the tax burden will be shared.

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HE SAYS AP SPORTS PROSE TRIPS - BUT HEAVILY

Writer Cites Horrible Examples from Wire Files

By ABEL FOX
Guild Member, Incop.

San Francisco—Obviously the managing editors of the Associated Press newspapers do not read the sports wire for which they pay so dearly.

The evidence is the fact that they failed to gag, however slightly, on this statement:

"In general the AP sports staff continued its superior coverage during 1951 and was unmatched in completeness and reliability."

The statement was contained in a report by the APME's continuing study committee at the editors' September meeting here.

By comparison with the other wire services, the report may be true, and that is a sad commentary indeed.

The AP sports department apparently operates on the theory that it is wrong to say in 10 words anything that can be expanded into 100.

To be a top-notch sports writer for AP one must also deal, so it would seem, in the trite and trivial, in redundancy and loose grammar.

It probably is fortunate for the Associated Press that the people who receive the copy are "sports scribes."

It also is fortunate that the people who read the stuff have been taught by bitter experience to expect nothing better.

Out of Chicago July 28 came a sparkling bulletin in which it was reported that the Cubs beat the Philadelphia Phillies "for their fourth consecutive shutout victory in a row."

The July 28 report under a Boston dateline had Manager Steve O'Neill of the Red Sox

obviously pleased by a victory over the Cleveland Indians. The story contained this sentence: "Wasn't that something," he chuckled. Please! O'Neill murmured, whispered, observed, commented, or just plain said, but he did NOT purr.

In the July 27 report there was this masterpiece which was passed along with the observation, "This would gag the soul of a saint."

"Joe DiMaggio sat in front of his locker, stripped of his baseball gear, puffing absentmindedly on a cigarette. He was alone except for a close friend."

"All around him teammates were still talking about Wednesday's dramatic 2-1 victory."

DiMaggio was alone—except for a close friend and a locker room full of teammates.

Joe was asked a question, the story continues:

"DiMaggio didn't answer for a minute. He got up, blew a cloud of smoke out through his nostrils and flipped the cigarette away."

The story went on thus for 450 words until DiMaggio declared he was going to win over whatever it was that had him in a batting slump.

The July 28 report under a Boston dateline had Manager Steve O'Neill of the Red Sox

he was going to do or die, but I didn't know for what team. The story never said, but it concluded:

"DiMaggio said it very quietly through tight lips. Seeing the serious, determined look on his face when he said it, and hearing the quiet, calm and confident way in which he said it, you left with the feeling—and hope—that Joe 'will lick it'."

Who, me?

The Sept. 27 report out of Boston had the Brooklyn Dodgers "literally ripping" the Boston Braves. Would somebody please deliver a Webster's to Boston?

Then there are such matters in the report as the Sept. 28 story from New York reporting that the fourth fight between Sandy Saddler and Willie Pep was the "fourth annual renewal."

Possibly the writer meant third renewal?

A real prize was relayed by Richmond, Va., from Williamsburg after the William & Mary sports scandal "stunned the campus."

The faculty, it seems, put out a "forceful statement" that produced a "deafening silence from all officials of the department of athletics."

After producing the deafening silence, the story promptly proceeded to quote officials in the next paragraph—and that should qualify as the neatest trick of the week.

REPORT ON "PRESS EXPANSION"—
National Reporter Prints Second Sample Issue of Projected Daily

A ten-page sample issue of the National Reporter, projected national labor daily which is now seeking pledges guaranteeing 25,000 subscriptions, has been printed at Pittsburgh and distributed widely to international unions which have voted or are considering support for the venture.

The pilot issue is of standard size, eight columns to the page, and follows the format used in putting out a similar sample last winter.

Its contents, however, are in a new pattern. The issue of last winter was devoted largely to the story of how the unions of Pittsburgh had beaten a publisher lockout a year ago by joining forces and publishing a daily newspaper for a major US city. The venture was not only a demonstration of cooperation among union locals, but was a financial success.

The proceeds from that undertaking are being devoted now to promotion of the proposed labor newspaper.

The current sample carries general news gathered from national and world sources, of the sort calculated to serve labor leaders and rank-and-file union members in a special way.

Dated September 26, its lead story tells of the defeat the preceding day of the bloc of liberal US senators opposing the \$5.5 billion tax bill. And in an inside feature story there are extensive quotes from Senator Hubert Humphrey's analysis of the bill's evils.

Particularly useful are summaries of certifications and orders by the National Labor Relations Board, listed by name and case numbers, and with sufficient background data to identify the item for more complete reference.

The summaries are printed in

Then there are those classics, dates forgotten, which reported that a boxer was "dripping blood from every pore" and a woman golfer "literally scorched the course."

St. Louis wrote Sept. 13, "the lone hit off Spahn x x x came from the bat of losing pitcher Al Brazle." It would be interesting to know with what else a hit can be obtained in baseball these days.

The Sugar Ray Robinson-Randy Turpin boxing contest resulted in a 970-word story, but none of those words incorporated the weight of the fight—nor the number of rounds scheduled.

This same story produced a 40-word first paragraph, a 60-word second paragraph and a 40-word third paragraph. It also contained this masterpiece of something or other:

"The small difference in opinion was understandable, for there had been rugged round after round in which the two battlers had met furiously, dug into each other's vitals, without either scoring any real advantage. It was an exacting struggle to score with any degree of certainty. The only thing for sure was that both were trying."

A writer apparently felt an urge to paint "an intimate word picture of the new baseball commissioner, Ford C. Frick, shortly after his election."

One of his stories began: "A casual glance, or even a good long gander at Ford Frick might give you the impression the new baseball commissioner's name should be written in on the ballot when they come to select the 10 best-dressed men."

Dead-pan, the writer reported that Frick's taste ran to "conservative, board-meeting styles in suits" and that "the hues he favors" run to brown or grey.

Furthermore, the writer continued, Frick does not go to night clubs very often, likes golf and curling, is slim and 57 years of age.

The canny reporter noted that Frick wore glasses, in these words:

"He slipped the wings of his horn-rimmed specs through his rather bushy, grey-sprinkled hair, adjusted them over his ears, and began to glance through the mass of telegrams and letters on his desk."

"Have to wear these now to read," he said, adding slyly: "Nothing wrong with my eyes that youth wouldn't cure."

Now isn't Frick a sly old dog? And isn't that the coziest, most intimate piece of news you ever read?

No kidding, newspapers pay money for that stuff.

These are not isolated examples. You, too, may occupy a dull night with the AP sports report. It's more fun than going to movies.

Since last October, the consumer's price index, which reflects the change in costs of goods and services bought by moderate-income urban families, has gone up about 6 percent.

The budget for an elderly couple costs about half that for the larger family. It is also less than the amount the Bureau estimates would be required to provide the same level of living for all types of two-person families—young employed as well as the elderly retired. All two-person families on the average would require about 65 percent of the four-person family budget cost.

The budget family, a retired husband and wife, about 65 years of age, who maintain their own two- or three-room rented dwelling, is representative of many of those receiving or potentially eligible for old-age assistance or retirement benefits.

The budget includes goods and services "necessary for a healthful, self-respecting mode of living that allows normal participation in the life of the community in accordance with current American standards." Social and conventional as well as physiological needs are taken into account. The budget applies to elderly couples who are able to get about and care for themselves, with the husband retired or having only occasional employment. The family owns no automobile.

The most important factor causing differences in the cost of the elderly couple's budget between cities was the variation

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By BLS Standards—

Elderly Retired Couple Must Have Income of at Least \$1,800

Washington—A "modest but adequate" level of living for a retired elderly couple costs between \$1,700 and \$1,800 a year at October 1950 price levels in nearly half of 34 cities surveyed by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Cost estimates ranged from \$1,602 in New Orleans to \$1,908 in Milwaukee.

An article summarizing the Bureau's findings appears in the September Monthly Labor Review.

The level of living in the elderly couple's budget is similar to that of the city worker's family budget for four persons, October 1950 costs of which were estimated by BLS for the same 34 cities and published earlier this year. The Bureau's estimates for the cost for the four-person family budget ranged from \$3,453 in New Orleans to \$3,933 in Milwaukee.

Since last October, the consumer's price index, which reflects the change in costs of goods and services bought by moderate-income urban families, has gone up about 6 percent.

The budget for an elderly couple costs about half that for the larger family. It is also less than the amount the Bureau estimates would be required to provide the same level of living for all types of two-person families—young employed as well as the elderly retired. All two-person families on the average would require about 65 percent of the four-person family budget cost.

The budget family, a retired husband and wife, about 65 years of age, who maintain their own two- or three-room rented dwelling, is representative of many of those receiving or potentially eligible for old-age assistance or retirement benefits.

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Survey of Medical Costs Proves Health-Plan Need

San Francisco—Voluntary prepaid health insurance plans have been tried and found wanting, and some kind of compulsory health insurance will be necessary to relieve the middle-income groups of the burden of unexpected medical bills.

This conclusion was reached by the University of California's Heller committee for research in social economics in a scientific study of the cost of medical care among middle-income California families.

Emory Huntington, professor of economics and chairman of the committee, said the study revealed that San Francisco bay area families with an average income of \$4,100 a year spend an average of six percent of their income for medical care—half again as much as in 1939.

Another one and one-half percent of family income, on the average, goes for dental care, she reported.

Professor Huntington conceded that the average family expenditure of \$256.68 a year for medical and dental care is not intolerable, but pointed out:

"Advice to families to budget in advance for medical expenses is futile. Not even the most far-sighted adviser can tell a family what sum to set aside each month."

Her report noted, too, that oftentimes among families in the \$4,000 income level medical bills of \$500 a year can cause a staggering and even disastrous financial burden.

She found that voluntary medical care plans, on the whole, have proved unsatisfactory, mainly because most illnesses involved home care, while the commonest insurance plans protected only for hospital care.

The answer, according to her report, is compulsory health insurance, at least for the low and moderate income groups.

news is something the public wants



News is the paper that prints it



There's a whole of a difference between "news" and "News." And which is meant, depends on whether you use an upper- or a lower-case initial.

In the same way, it makes a big difference whether you use a capital "C" on Coke—the friendly abbreviation for Coca-Cola. Spelled with a lower-case initial, it means something else entirely.

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Ask for it either way... both trade-marks mean the same thing.



THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

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THERE'S a lively exchange of insults going on between Rep. Richard Vail, Illinois Republican, and Guildsman Art Riordan, editor of the IUE-CIO News.

Riordan exploded wrathfully into print in his editorial column on the occasion of Vail's introduction of a mildly insane congressional bill which would require newspaper publishers to identify as Guild-written any news or comment authored by a member of this union.

In his righteous indignation, Riordan properly dressed down the Chicagoan, recounted the Guild's successful fight against communism in its leadership and then had something to say about slanting news stories at the behest of publishers. It had, he wrote, happened to him.

Then came a letter from Vail, who had seen Riordan's piece reprinted in the national CIO News. Riordan, said Vail, had distorted the truth, either through ignorance or malice. Riordan is clearly, Vail avowed, the sort of newsman that Vail's bill is intended to combat, "a liability to the newspaper profession, the reading public and the best interest of the country."

That really touched Riordan off, and in this week's issue he hammers back joyously with a belligerence which all who know him will recognize.

He makes some telling points. For example, he takes the issue of slanting news back to Vail's home district, where the non-Guild Chicago Tribune slants the news so thoroughly that it distributed a first edition after the 1948 election, proclaiming Dewey the winner over Truman.

Riordan asks whether Vail considers the Tribune's slanting "a liability to the newspaper profession, etc."

If Vail is only a fraction brighter than his sponsorship of anti-Guild legislation would indicate, he will bow quietly out of the current debate.

AFTER having tried the various devices of serving refreshments, offering a door prize, and coaxing, pleading and cajoling—all to boost attendance at Guild meetings, officers of the Lake Superior local got a bit desperate.

The following front page notice went into their local bulletin:

ARE YOU READY FOR THE AX?

It's pathetic that those who need the Guild most are the most apathetic.

It will be even more pathetic when the apathetic Guild members are suspended. But that's the way it's going to be. That's the way it has to be. The Guild is fed up with

members-in-name only—members who gorge on the benefits secured for them by active Guildsmen—and give nothing in return.

The Guild will no longer pamper parasites, free riders, deadheads, deadbeats, rugged individualists and on-the-fence sitters. From now on Guild members are going to be good, paid-up members or out they go.

This is the last warning they're going to get. Soon they'll get the ultimatum: Get in or get out.

If they can't get interested in the Guild, the Guild isn't interested in them.

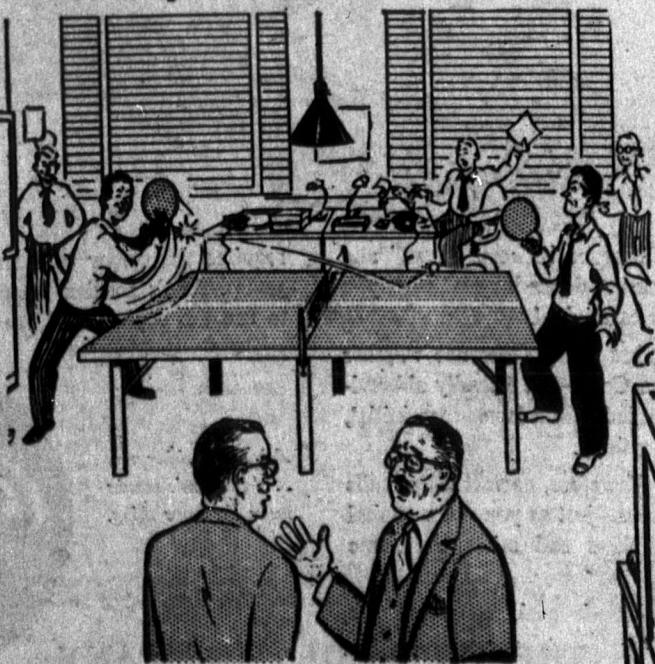
That did the trick. Next meeting saw 85 percent of the Duluth members present when the gavel fell. Local officers claim no copyright privileges on the text; anybody can try it.

NOW it's an escalator clause in a divorce decree.

A judge in California has ruled that alimony payments will be based on the BLS price index. If the index rises, so do the payments by the ex-hubby; if the index falls, the divorcee's income wanes likewise.

First appearance of the escalator plan in a national labor contract was only a few years ago, in a pact signed by the UAW-CIO. This California development makes it appear that Walter Reuther has launched a Trend.

Our Daily Bread . . .



—From Inside Page One, Chicago Guild
"It all started with a typo in the Guild contract."

Washington Roundup

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

FOR the first time in a long while there's a chance, but not much more as yet, that congress may pass a bill to grant newspapermen the privilege of refusing to reveal sources of information to a federal court.

Representative Louis B. Heller, an aggressive New York Democrat, has filed a bill to do just that and hearings are likely when congress gets back in January. The reason I think there is some chance of passage this time (a dozen similar efforts in the past 25 years having gotten nowhere) is the part newspapers have been playing recently in disclosures of crime, graft and corruption. Much of the important information has come from sources who would talk to reporters only in confidence.

HELLER'S bill would provide:

"A witness who is employed by a newspaper, news service, newspaper syndicate, periodical, or radio or television station or network, as a writer, reporter, correspondent, or commentator, or in any other capacity directly involved in the gathering or presentation of news, shall not be required in any court of the United States to disclose the source of any information obtained in such capacity, unless in the opinion of the court such disclosure is necessary in the interests of national security or to avoid the concealment of a crime."

Heller's bill is the outgrowth of a declaration by Federal Judge John C. Knox in New York last spring that Leonard Lyons as a newspaper reporter or columnist had no right to claim a privilege "akin to that which exists between a lawyer and his client, a minister and his penitent or a doctor and his patient." Knox said he had gone into the law thoroughly and "I find he has no such privilege."

RECENTLY reporter Ted Link refused to tell a senate committee some of his news sources and the senators didn't press him; in fact several made it clear they would oppose any move to do so. In effect, this particular congressional committee (investigating the Bill Boyle, et al, case) granted the privilege. But that's different from a federal court.

The law in general recognizes that certain communications are confidential: husband-wife, attorney-client, doctor-patient, cleric-penitent.

John Hettich, 54, Dies At San Diego

San Diego—John V. Hettich, 54, newspaperman and recognized authority on early aviation history, died in the Naval Hospital, San Diego. He had been on the staffs of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the San Diego Union and the former San Diego Daily Journal.

Hettich became acquainted with pioneer aviators when his family lived near San Diego.

Elmer Davis Is Memorial Lecturer for Twin Cities

Twin Cities — Elmer Davis, news analyst for the American Broadcasting Co., will deliver the fifth annual Guild Memorial lecture Nov. 3 at Minneapolis. He will discuss the responsibility of the press in the current international crisis.

The annual Guild lecture was established in 1947 under joint sponsorship of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild and the University of Minnesota school of journalism in memory of three Minneapolis newspapermen who lost their lives in World War II: Carroll Bon, Lawrence Cragg and Riley McKoy.

Previous lecturers were Marquis Childs, Thomas Stokes, James Reston and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr.

The Guild Reporter

99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

But the fight to establish a reporter-news source relationship with the same privilege has had only partial success: 12 states so far have granted the privilege in state courts.

The Library of Congress reference service says these states have such statutes: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Efforts in other states to get similar laws on the books have flopped but it is heartening to know that 11 of the 12 successes have come since 1936.

In 1948 the Law revision commission of the state of New York reported it found no evidence that the administration of justice has suffered as a result of any of these state laws. But that wasn't enough to get a bill through Albany.

JOHN PETER ZENGER went to jail back in 1734 for refusing to identify a letter-to-the-editor writer and a fair number of fellow newspapermen have done so in the intervening years.

At this year's Guild convention at Pittsburgh, the delegates adopted a resolution noting that recent court cases have renewed the question of "professional ethics" among news men as to their sources, and directed that a code be drafted for consideration of the 1952 convention.

THE language of the Heller bill seems to me to be quite reasonable. The courts must have discretion, even though "in the interests of national security" and "to avoid the concealment of a crime" are broad phrases. Of course, the libel laws would still protect the public against stories with anonymous sources.

As of this writing Chairman Emanuel Celler of the house judiciary committee has not yet ordered hearings on the Heller bill so there is time for newspapermen around the U. S. to get together case histories they think ought to be presented to congress as reasons for passing such a bill.

CHEERY note from Washington: there's a definite feeling here that for the first time since McCarthyism began, the Wisconsin senator is on the defensive. Consensus is that his attacks on fellow senators of the conservative school, instead of only on such liberals as Benton of Connecticut, has got his neck far, far out. Truman is already deep in the give-him-hell stage with more to come. As a result the more timid souls in the administration are getting up off the floor and opening their eyes.

Winner of the 1950 Peabody award for best news commentator, Davis has just returned from a six-week tour of Europe. He is a former Rhodes scholar, New York Times correspondent, CBS news analyst, author of nearly a dozen books and wartime director of the office of war information. He was a guest speaker at the 1943 Guild convention in Boston.

Peak Profits Loom Business Head Says

Chicago—Profits and dividends for corporations in 1951 will hit about the record highs of 1950, according to Henry J. Simonson, Jr., president of National Securities & Research Corp.