

The GUILD REPORTER

Registered as second class matter May 27, 1940, at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Published the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month.

Vol. XIX—No. 4 New York, N. Y. February 8, 1952

Newsboy Employe, Not Just 'Little Merchant': NLRB

Rejecting the publisher's contention that they are "little merchants," the NLRB has held newsboys to be employees for the first time under Taft-Hartley.

As a result, the board dismissed the complaint of Melvin Erger, former district circulation agent for the Hollywood Citizen News, that he had been fired for Guild activity in August, 1949.

Erger, the board ruled, supervised the newsboys and, as a supervisor, he was not protected by law even if he was discharged for Guild activity.

"It is well settled that the most essential characteristic of an employer-employee relationship is the retention by the employer of the right to direct and control the manner in which the employee's work shall be performed, that is, the right to determine not merely the result but the methods and means by which such result is accomplished," the NLRB said.

"In this connection, it is not necessary that the employer actually direct or control the manner in which the services are performed. It is sufficient if he has a right to do so."

"An important element bearing on the existence of the 'right to control' is the right of the employer to hire and discharge the persons doing the work, and where an employer has the right to terminate the relationship at will it indicates an employer-employee relationship."

Erger, the board found, not

only had the power to fire newsboys, but actually did so.

This and other evidence of control, the board concluded, "outweighed" several facts which otherwise might indicate that the newsboys were independent contractors, not employees.

For example, the newsboys were not listed on the Citizen News payroll, no taxes were withheld from their earnings, they did not receive paid vacations, holidays or severance pay, they were permitted to use newsbags bearing the names of competing papers and they had to furnish, and pay for their own supplies.

The NLRB's decision reversed the intermediate finding of the trial examiner, who ruled that the newsboys were independent contractors and that Erger had been fired for Guild activity, and recommended his reinstatement with lost pay.

Circulation Sets New Record, Too

Like advertising revenue and lineage, daily newspaper circulation set a new record last year, exceeding 54,000,000 for the first time.

As of January 1, the Editor & Publisher International Year Book reports, there were 1,773 daily papers in the United States with a total daily circulation, as of October 31, of 54,017,938, an increase of .35%.

Sixteen Win Cleveland Prizes, Get 'Heywoods'

Cleveland — Sixteen "Heywoods"—figurines of a newsboy hawking papers—were awarded to Cleveland Guildsmen at the 13th annual Cleveland Newspaper Guild Awards Luncheon in Hotel Hollenden.

Attendance at the event, which CNG regards as its most important function aside from negotiating contracts, was largest in its history, with the hotel picking up 467 luncheon tickets.

The program, which was covered by three radio and two television stations, was emceed by Mike Lapine, ANG international vice president. Lapine called each winner to the microphone and presented the "Heywoods"—named for ANG founder Heywood Brown—assisted by Awards Chairman Sidney Elsner of the Plain Dealer.

Following the presentation, Louis Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard, spoke. Most of the Awards were judged by the Nieman Fellows, with Best Headlines entries judged by a com-

mittee of the Boston Guild and Public Service entries judged by a local committee.

There were 351 entries: one from a suburban weekly, the Shaker Sun Heights Press, which entered a public service series on rat control in the swanky suburbs the paper covers; two entries from NEA Service, 11 from Central Press, one from United Press, one from the Associated Press, and 116 from the News, 115 from the Press and 104 from the Plain Dealer.

The awards:

SPOT NEWS—Sam Gaiamo, reporter, and Forrest Allen, rewrite, Press, for "Indignant Mother" letter, which led to a police department shake-up.

Honorable Mention: Alvin Silverman, Plain Dealer.

RUNNING STORY—Press staff for "Police Scandals of 1951."

Honorable Mentions: Bus Bergen, reporter, and Jack Hume, rewrite, Press; Plain Dealer staff. (Continued on Page Four)

Record High—\$126—For Detroit Admen, Others

A final management offer similar to that made the Free Press also has been made the Detroit Times.

Detroit—Top minimums of \$125.90 after three years for display salesmen, rewrite and copy-readers—the highest for these classifications in any Guild newspaper contract—are included in a final management offer for settlement of the Knight Detroit Free Press contract renewal.

The proposed settlement—which the local negotiating committee has recommended for acceptance—provides a general increase ranging from \$3 for employees earning \$50 or less to \$6 for those earning from \$100.01 up, and raises many other commercial classifications to the highest minimums in the country.

The general increase is fully added to the top minimums for all classifications, with step-ups raised proportionately.

The unit was to meet over the weekend to vote on the settlement.

Reporters, photographers and artists are raised from \$108.70 to \$114.70 after four years, with the starting rate up from \$59.40 to \$62. Stenographers go from \$61.64 to \$65.64, secretaries from \$67.74 to \$71.74, telephone operators from \$57.22 to \$60.72, all after three years, and copyboys

from \$46.70 to \$49.70 after two years.

In the classified department the minimum guarantee for outside salesmen is up from \$75.46 to \$79.96 and for telephone solicitors from \$57.22 to \$60.72, also after three years. For these commission employees the general increase is to be computed on the basis of 1951 average earnings.

The general increase schedule applies as follows in the various salary brackets:

\$50.00 or less	\$3.00
\$50.01 to \$60	\$3.50
\$60.01 to \$70	\$4.00
\$70.01 to \$80	\$4.50
\$80.01 to \$90	\$5.00
\$90.01 to \$100	\$5.50
\$100.01 and up	\$6.00

The increase will add about

\$73,000 to the annual payroll; 282 employees are covered. The average increase is approximately \$5.

Wage increases are retroactive to last Oct. 15, and the contract will run for one year from that date.

The classified department employees earlier had rejected a management offer to change to a straight salary basis the present minimum guarantee and commission arrangement for outside and telephone solicitors, and voted to retain the existing setup.

Some clarifying changes in the promotion and vacation provisions, including a new formula for determining vacation pay for part-time employees, also are part of the proposed settlement.

N. Y. News Awarded \$3.50-\$6 General Raise

A general increase ranging from \$3.50 to \$6 a week, according to job, has been awarded the New York Daily News in its wage reopener arbitration, retroactive to last Oct. 11, the re-opening date.

The general increase is not granted to persons employed after Oct. 11, and is not added to minimums, which remain unchanged with \$120 the top for principal news and commercial jobs.

Instead, the award provides that persons employed on or before Oct. 11 shall be paid "not less" than the appropriate minimums for their job classifications "plus the general increase applicable to that classification."

The result, emphasize the Guild representatives in a partial dissent from the award, is to create two parallel wage schedules for employees performing the same jobs, distinguished only by whether they were employed before or after Oct. 11.

"No particular sanction supports this unfortunate distinction which necessarily will breed justifiable dissatisfaction caused by marked inequities, and which constitutes a retrogressive step, unsettling wage relations previously rationalized by the parties through laborious job-slotting," the Guild representatives, John C. Deegan and William R. Burgess declared.

Impartial chairman of the board of arbitration was I. Robert Feinberg, who only two weeks earlier, in the Associated Press arbitration, had insisted upon adding general increases to minimums, thus raising the top AP

minimum in New York, Chicago and Washington to \$125.

In his opinion, Feinberg reiterates his adherence to the principle that "in wage determinations general increases should be reflected in increases in the minimum rates."

But, in the News case, Feinberg continues, the "fact" that minimum rates are "substantially uniform throughout New York City" and in certain cases are "frozen" until fall, 1952, presents "cogent reasons why the . . . pattern . . . should not be disturbed at this time."

Noting that the general increase awarded—which averages 5 percent—is less than the corresponding rise in the cost-of-living index, Feinberg says that "certainly the News should not be pushed too far ahead of competitive or area rates."

Observed Deegan and Burgess:

"The chairman's attitudes, as reflected by his opinion in this case, effectively dampen the incentive for unions to engage themselves in contracts extending beyond one year with wage reopening provisions subject to arbitration."

Petition Is Filed In Bethlehem

Organization of the editorial department of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Globe-Times has been completed by the Lehigh Valley Guild, and a petition for an election has been filed with the NLRB.

The Globe-Times will become a unit of the Lehigh Valley local.

Seven New Guild Shops Won Since November

Achievement of new Guild shops—declared a primary bargaining objective by the Pittsburgh convention—has taken a spurt since repeal of the Taft-Hartley election requirement, with seven contracts adding this union security provision since November.

A total of 115 contracts now provide for the Guild shop, including 77 newspaper contracts. Another 26 contracts have maintenance of membership.

Five of the new union security clauses are in newspaper contracts, including a full Guild shop in the New Kensington Dispatch agreement, and modified Guild shops in the Buffalo Evening News, Erie Dispatch, Erie Times and Portland Oregon Journal (circulation) contracts.

Two New York contracts, with Consumers' Union and Il Progresso Italo-Americano, also provide for Guild shops.

Until last November the Taft-Hartley act required that special NLRB elections be held before union security provisions could be enforced.

For all locals in compliance with the various filing requirements the amendment eliminating this requirement automatically validated all Guild shop and maintenance of membership provisions which had been inoperative in the absence of elections. Only about one-third of all Guild units with union security contracts had held elections in the four years during which the requirement was on the books.



"HEYWOOD"

Russia - From Revolution to Reaction

- By Frits Sternberg -

Frits Sternberg is a West German writer, who has compressed into capsule form the whole story of how Stalinists have thwarted the hopes of the Russian people for fulfillment of the democratic aims of the 1917 revolution against czarism. The text herewith is translated from a pamphlet distributed by the German federation of trade unions, an ICFU affiliate.

Installments will appear in successive issues of the Guild Reporter.

It has been said with some justification that the Russian revolution of November 1917 might well prove of as much importance to the twentieth century as the Great French revolution was for the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth.

The French revolution was a decisive stage in the process of the destruction of feudalism, and to that extent it was a progressive happening for the whole of Europe. However, it was not entirely progressive, and as it developed, the Terror got the upper hand and led to the domination of Napoleon and then to the rule of reaction in France.

Like the French, the Russian revolution took place more than a century later in the industrially most backward country in Europe. It began as a revolution against feudalism and Tsarism, unquestionably progressive in character, and opened up opportunities for development to millions, even tens of millions of people who under Tsarism had lived as semi-slaves of their feudal masters.

But after a while the Russian revolution degenerated to an even greater extent than the French revolution. The present-day rulers of Russia are doing their utmost to conceal this fundamental fact from their own people and from the peoples of the world. They still claim that they are the successors of that revolution, whose principles they pretend to uphold and apply. In reality, under their rule the progressive achievements of the revolution have been steadily dismantled until to-day Russia has become the most reactionary state not only in Europe but in the world.

In consequence it is more than ever necessary to trace the development through which Russia has passed since the November revolution, and to do so without prejudice or passion, letting the cold logic of facts speak for itself.

Just as the French revolution cleared the way for the rapid and powerful industrialization of France, so the November revolution did the same for Russia. In this respect the Russians have undoubtedly made tremendous progress, so much so that not only has Russia herself been transformed, but the world relation in strength has been fundamentally changed.

From Industrial Weakness To Industrial Strength

As a result of this rapid process of industrialization, Russia became in a comparatively short time the second strongest industrial country in the world. Today Russia's industrial strength is exceeded only by that of the United States. However, this great advance has not been brought about, as Russia's rulers claim, by the superiority of their social system, but by the exploitation of the workers and peasants to an extent unknown in Europe or the United States for many generations.

Let us therefore deal first of all with the very real successes of Russian industrialization and then go on to examine the methods of exploitation by which these successes were achieved.

In the period before the first World War Russia was primarily

an agricultural country. There were between four and five people living in the country to one person living in the towns. In other words, the distribution of the population between town and country was approximately the same then as it was in Germany and Western Europe in and around the year 1800.

Thus Russia entered the first World War at a time when her industry was still relatively backward. It is estimated that at that time Russia produced about 4 percent of the total industrial production of the world's industrialized nations. Russia's industrial production was not only behind that of the United States and Germany, but also that of Great Britain and France as well. Russian industrial production was then much on a level with that of Italy, Austria-Hungary and Japan, and Russia's place in the hierarchy of industrial strength was somewhere between fifth and eighth. Although the population of Germany was considerably less than half that of Russia, Germany's heavy industry produced about four times as much as Russia, and a German worker represented about ten times as much industrial production as a Russian worker.

Heavy Industry Was Key To Eastern Front War

The tremendous heavy-industrial superiority of Germany over Russia at the time of the first World War explains the relatively easy military successes of the Germans on the Eastern front.

There were never at any time more than one-third of the total German forces concentrated on the Eastern front, and very often no more than a quarter, or even less; nevertheless, the German armies were able to defeat the armies of the Tsar in a series of battles. This led finally to the collapse of Tsarism altogether, letting the cold logic of facts speak for itself.

In the period which followed the first World War, and during the subsequent civil war in Russia and in the immediately following years, Russia's economic system as a whole, and in particular her industrial production, declined catastrophically. Industrial reconstruction began only after the end of the civil war, approximately in 1921, and lasted until the years 1925-27. By that time Russia's industrial production was more or less on the same level as it had been under Tsarism, i.e., it represented about 4 percent of the total industrial production of the world.

The Five-Year Plan Really Worked Out

But now, with the inauguration of the five-year plan, a new stage began in Russian history—and we may well say in world history. This stage opened up at a time when the world outside Russia was also experiencing economic progress. But it continued throughout the years 1929-32 when the world outside Russia was going through its worst economic crisis. As a result of the first five-year plan Russia succeeded for the first time in increasing her industrial production beyond that of the

period before the first World War, and quite considerably at that.

This was achieved at a time when industrial production of the rest of the world was declining sharply. The process continued, and strengthened, in the years from 1933 onward when world production also began to rise again. The result was that when Nazi Germany attacked Russia in June 1941, Russia no longer produced only 4 percent of the total industrial potential of the world, but between 10 and 12 percent.

What effect had this industrial progress on Russia's relative strength by comparison with the other world powers? For one thing, Russia was no longer one of the most industrially backward countries in the world. On the contrary, in absolute figures Russia's industrial production had overtaken first that of France and then even that of Great Britain, though per head the industrial production of the Russian worker was still far behind that of Germany and Western Europe in general.

Russia was thus—even before the outbreak of the second World War—already the third strongest industrial country in the world, and her industrial production was outdone only by that of Germany and the United States.

In one of his speeches Stalin gave the following figures for Russia's heavy-industrial production in 1940, i.e., in the last year of peace before the German invasion: Steel 18,300,000 tons; pig-iron 15,000,000 tons; coal 165,000,000 tons. In the same year Germany's corresponding heavy-industrial production was: Steel 25,000,000 tons; pig-iron 18,500,000 tons; coal 190,000,000 tons. In other words, Germany's heavy-industrial production was no longer 4 to 1 as before but only 5 to 4.

Soviet Production Data Fairly Reliable Gauge

A good deal of justifiable scepticism has often been expressed with regard to official Russian figures, but in the opinion of leading US and European economic experts these figures relating to Russia's heavy-industrial production are probably more or less accurate. They were, in fact, confirmed approximately by the events of the second World War.

Then the situation on the Eastern front was very different, and for a number of years the majority of Germany's military forces were concentrated there. It was in this period that Germany enjoyed the advantage of a one-front war. Her forces on the Eastern front were backed up not only by her own armaments industry, but also by a large part of the production in the occupied countries, which were compelled to work for the German war machine. But despite this tremendous concentration of men and material on the Eastern front, the German armies though they made great military gains—were never able to achieve a decisive success. There were, of course, many reasons for this lack of success, but the most important was that the process of Russian industrialization had made such tremendous progress between the two wars that Germany's heavy-industrial superiority over Russia had been reduced from 4 to 1 to 5 to 4.

Russian Industry Made Good Postwar Come-back

After the second World War Russia continued the process of forced industrialization. On the whole the conditions in the post-

war period were more favorable for her than they had been in the period following the first World War, because although she had suffered great devastation in her European provinces she had carried out, even during the war itself, a tremendous extension of her industrial production "beyond the Urals," in her Asiatic provinces.

By 1948 Russia had once again approximately reached the pre-war volume of industrial production. However, and this is an important point to bear in mind, the living standards of the great masses of Russia remained far below those of 1940, the last year of peace.

In the years following 1948 Russia increased her industrial production considerably above pre-war level, and today, with approximately 25,000,000 tons of steel, she produces almost as much as Germany produced in 1941. Incidentally, steel production can be taken as symptomatic for Russian heavy-industrial production in general.

Thus today Russia is the second strongest industrial country in the world, outstripped only by the United States. However, it should be borne in mind that she enjoys this position only because the various countries of Europe do not represent a united Europe. The industrial production of Western Germany, France and Great Britain together is much greater than Russia's, even including that of the Russian Empire as a whole. But until Russia unites, Russia will remain the second strongest industrial country in the world.

However, although Russia now occupies second place, the gap between first and second place is tremendous. Today the United States produces over 100,000,000 tons of steel annually, or about four times as much as Russia. US industrial production as a whole is between three and four times as great as that of Russia, and this great gap is likely to remain for the foreseeable future. It is, of course, far greater than the gap between German and Russian industrial production at the time of the second World War. In fact, today the United States is as much Russia's superior as Germany was at the time of the first World War. That is an important fact which must be kept in mind if we are to obtain an approximate picture of the relation of world forces in the present period.

East-West Gap Narrows As To Industrial Power

Although it is true that there is still a tremendous difference between the industrial power of the United States and that of Russia, it must not be forgotten that in the past 25 years the gap between the two has become appreciably smaller. For instance, in the period before the outbreak of the world economic crisis in 1929, that is to say the twenties, America's productive apparatus turned out approximately eight times as much industrial goods as Russia's; today it turns out between three and four times as much—still a very great margin of superiority, but only half as great.

Obviously, therefore, Russia's rate of industrial development has been faster than that of the rest of the world. The all-important question which now arises is: how was this possible? What methods did the Russians adopt to attain this exceptionally fast rate of industrial development?

The rulers of Russia have given various explanations for this great rise in industrial pro-

ductivity. One of the favorites is that Stalin is a great genius. This is not altogether convincing. Neither is the further explanation that the Russians are exceptionally talented people, as much so that all the important inventions have been really due to Russian brains and brilliance.

Then there is the further, and more serious explanation, that it is due to the innate superiority of the "socialist principle" over the capitalist principle; the inference being that present-day Russia is "a socialist state." We can dismiss the other "explanations," but this is a serious one worthy of our attention.

Before going any further in the matter we propose to say here and now that the Russian state is anything but a socialist state, and that, on the contrary, it exploits the working people more intensely than any present-day capitalist state does or could possibly do.

Productivity Up, But Living Standards Down

We have seen as a fact that the gap between Russian and US industrial production has been approximately halved in the past twenty-five years. How was this brought about? We shall find valuable material to assist us when we compare the official Russian figures with the corresponding US data.

Both in the United States and in Russia the productivity of labor has considerably increased in that same period; that is to say, the individual worker produces more in the same period of time than he did ten years ago, and still more than he did, say, twenty or twenty-five years ago.

Now in the United States wages, that is to say real wages, have risen more or less in accordance with the increase in the productivity of human labor; although, of course, that is not precisely true for each category of workers or for each single year over that period. However, on the whole we can safely say that in this period there has been a sort of sliding-scale relation between the increase in the productivity of labor and the increase in real wages.

The tremendous growth in strength and influence which the US labor unions have experienced in this same period is mainly due to the fact that the US workers regard the unions as the best way of insuring the increase in the productivity of their labor to their own benefit. The latest statistics show clearly that the real wages of the US workers are approximately 30 percent higher than they were in 1940, i.e., in the year prior to the entry of the USA into the second World War.

What was the effect of this great increase in real wages in the United States? For one thing, the so-called consumer-goods industries developed tremendously because it was now easy for them to find a ready market for their increased production owing to this big rise in real wages and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the working people.

(To be continued)

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Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 99 University Pl., New York 3, N.Y.

\$5 per year. Single copy 15¢. Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1949 at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. February 8, 1952 - Vol. XIX - No. 4

Elizabeth Guild Tops \$100 Mark, Scores Other Contract Gains

Elizabeth—Top minimum pay of \$103.50 a week for reporters and display advertising salesmen with four years of experience is provided in a new contract signed by the Elizabeth Daily Journal and the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild. The previous peak was \$88.

The new contract, retroactive to October 15, 1951, marked several milestones in the history of local 173. It was the first in which the local crossed the \$100 mark in the key classifications and the first the local negotiated without help from the ANG staff.

It produced a reclassification of circulation department jobs—a goal the Guild has been seeking several years. A new classification of roadman, whose duties are to promote the sale and distribution of papers, was established with a top minimum of \$95 after eighteen months.

Duties of truck drivers and mail room workers were more clearly defined. Drivers' top minimum was upped from \$80 to \$85 a week after eighteen months. Mail room workers jumped from \$11 to \$14 an hour. District managers' minimum pay went up \$5 to \$70 after four years and \$5 work week was cut from six to the five days worked by others in the contract.

General bookkeepers' new top is \$90 after two years. E-F machine operators, cashiers, classified ad bookkeepers, telephone operators, classified copy editors and PBX operators received a new minimum of \$87 after four years. General office workers, typists and clerks went to \$60 after four years.

A \$14 differential again is provided for city, telegraph and sports editors and an \$11 span for the assistants to these editors and for the society editor. A \$9.50 differential remains for copy-readers and the assistant society editor and \$5 for church and school page editors.

Severance pay was increased to a maximum of thirty-six

weeks, a gain of three weeks. It provides two weeks' pay for each year of service.

The Guild negotiators were Walter E. Corrie, president; Firman Loren, Joseph C. Famulsky, Franklin O. Williamson and Lawrence R. Dalla. Robert C. Crane carried the ball for the Journal.



CARRYING THE BALL for the Guild signing of the Elizabeth Journal contract were (standing, l. to r.) Lawrence Dalla, president Walter E. Corrie, treasurer Franklin O. Williamson, asst. secretary Joseph Famulsky, and secretary Firman R. Loren. Seated is publisher Robert Crane.

Sustained Drive Wins Guild Shop for Erie

Erie—A 13-month drive to win the Guild shop paid off here Feb. 1 when both the Times and Dispatch units of the Erie News paper Guild voted to accept new contracts containing modified union shops.

All new employees and present Guild members are covered by the Guild shop provisions. The new agreement also provided raises of \$2.25 to \$5.30, all of which are added to minimums, three weeks' vacation after five years' service, an increase of six weeks' severance pay with ceiling of 32 weeks, and one week's leave of absence with pay for those entering military service.

Those above minimums are insured a raise equal to the increase in minimums by a clause maintaining differentials.

Prompt settlement of grievances was assured by placing a five-day limit on each step of the procedure, and by a provision that the American arbitration association will be used if the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator in five days.

The "struck work" clause was strengthened by the addition of a section which says: "If the Guild elects not to handle struck work or work destined for a struck department or shop, no employee shall be required to perform any work, whether the work itself falls within the meaning of struck work or work destined for a struck department or shop."

Other changes in the contracts are: a week's notice of change in work schedules, an increase to 24 months in experience credit for time in military service, a 90-cent per shift night differential, a definition of temporary employees, and a spelling out of the accrual of vacations on the basis of one day for each 25 work days for those entitled to two weeks' vacation and one

SFONG Gains Wage Boost In Valley

San Francisco—A \$2.80 a week across-the-board wage boost for 17 employees of the Vallejo Times-Herald and Vallejo News-Chronicle has been negotiated in an interim wage reopening.

The increase is retroactive to December 7, date of the reopening, and raises the top minimum for editorial workers to \$97.70.

A provision of the settlement calls for another wage reopening May 1. The present two-year contract runs through next December 6.

Contract Talks Begin With UP

Guild negotiators met with United Press management Jan. 29 and presented demands for the 1952 contract renewable March 1. Included in the demands were provisions for integration of the Guild-held contract for staffers of Acme Newspapers, recently acquired by UP.

Pleading for additional time to acquaint itself with the new picture operations, management asked for a recess to Feb. 12. To this the Guild agreed reluctantly.

Talks will be resumed as scheduled by the national committee which includes Sol Fox and Raye Pitt, both of New York; John Goldsmith, Washington; Larry Dale, Raleigh; Mark Fisher and Jerry Duack of Chicago; Phil Robertson, Denver, and Joe Wilson, San Francisco.

Formal notice has been given to the federal and state mediation boards as required by law, and federal conciliation commissioner J. R. Mandelbaum already has been in touch with the Guild.

SFONG Names Unit Chairman

San Francisco—Nine units in SFONG have chosen chairmen for 1952, as follows:

News: Jack Loughner; Call: Bulletin: Don Mason; Chronicle: Joe Rosenthal; Examiner: Bob Steele; Associated Press: Richard Hanson; United Press: Rodney Guilfoil; Vallejo: Lloyd Leonard; People's World: Andy Harris, and INS-IMP: Harry Bergman.

Bargaining Tops Agenda At West Coast Parleys

Three separate aspects of collective bargaining will be emphasized at the first of ANG's new series of regional weekend training institutes, in Los Angeles Feb. 23-24 and Seattle March 1-2.

Discussions on preparing for negotiations will be led by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak.

J. William Blatz, director of organization, will conduct sessions on negotiating the contract, and Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information, on enforcing the contract once it has been won.

Agenda for the institutes follows:

Saturday morning: Discussion by Novak of ANG and local administrative problems and procedures, after which delegates will have the choice of three discussion groups on local office operations, stewards' systems and training, and strikes.

Saturday afternoon: Preparing for negotiations, negotiating the contract.

Successful Meeting Raises Problem for Detroit Guild

Detroit—A general membership meeting combined with a "get acquainted" party brought out the biggest attendance in years at the Detroit local, but left its officers with a problem.

How will they continue to attract large membership turnouts without throwing parties?

Almost 100 Guild members showed up at the January meeting in contrast to the usual "do-or-so" at the quarterly general membership gatherings.

Everyone agreed it was a big improvement. But several members commented that the lure of free beer and free food could not be given at every meeting.

They also pointed out that the meeting itself, at which candidates for office in the coming year were nominated, lasted only 20 minutes. They contend that it would be better to let the meetings run their natural length rather than force them to a conclusion before the business on hand is properly taken care of.

President Felix Wold said he wished he could find ways to get similar turnouts in the future. But, he added, he did not intend to keep throwing parties to attract attendance.

Said he: "Attendance at the meetings has always been low. It has al-

Wage Reopening Pays Off For 1400 AP Guildsmen

Retroactive pay increase checks amounting to 14 and 15 weeks each are being distributed this week and next among some 1,400 AP employees who benefited by the recent wage reopening arbitration award.

The award provided for general increases ranging from \$3 to \$5.50 each and new minimum levels ranging up to \$125 for newsmen and photographers in New York, Washington and Chicago. All increases are retroactive to Nov. 5, 1951, under terms of the two-year AP agreement negotiated in November, 1950.

Only exceptions to the general increase will be those AP staffers making \$175 a week or more; those making \$150.50 a week or more who received a previous increase of at least \$5.50 during the term of the current agreement; and those who benefited by merit increases of at

Saturday night: Information Please, questions and answers on wage stabilization.

Sunday morning: Panel discussion of free riders and membership participation, followed by showing of first of CIO's new films for TV.

Sunday afternoon: Enforcing of the contract, mock grievance sessions and informal discussion of local problems.

In Seattle, by local request, an informal panel discussion of wire service problems also will be held Sunday afternoon.

The Los Angeles Institute will be held in conjunction with the quarterly meeting of the California-Nevada District Council in the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel. A short council business session will precede the opening of the institute Saturday morning.

The Seattle-Tacoma Guild will be host to the Seattle institute, which will be held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and start at 10 a. m.

"Something should be done to bring a closer association among the rank and file and the officers of our Guild,"

"In the past there haven't been many Guildsmen attending the meetings which may mean that they have faith in their officers."

"That's fine, but it's not enough. During the past five years or more, there have been many young people coming into the Guild."

"They step into a union that has striven for and won better working conditions. In the future it is they who will be called upon to fill Guild offices. They should know how it is run. They must be attracted to meetings."

Several other Guildsmen wanted a full-dress discussion of the problem, although most of them thought it a good idea to have an annual Guild party at which officers and members could meet one another.

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The award provided for general increases ranging from \$3 to \$5.50 each and new minimum levels ranging up to \$125 for newsmen and photographers in New York, Washington and Chicago. All increases are retroactive to Nov. 5, 1951, under terms of the two-year AP agreement negotiated in November, 1950.

Only exceptions to the general increase will be those AP staffers making \$175 a week or more; those making \$150.50 a week or more who received a previous increase of at least \$5.50 during the term of the current agreement; and those who benefited by merit increases of at

least \$5.50 since November 5, 1951.

The award was in the form of an advisory decision from a five-man board headed by impartial chairman I. Robert Feinberg. Both management and Guild members of the board dissented from portions of the award, but both sides accepted its terms within the ten-day period provided. Guild approval came following a referendum conducted among Guildsmen in the 100 domestic AP bureaus.

Leading AP Guildsmen appealed immediately for voluntary contributions of two weeks of the new increases to help offset the costs of the negotiations and arbitration. It is estimated that this year the costs of conducting the AP wage discussions ran about \$7,000 in addition to the regular cost of wire service activities. This is roughly half the cost of the two previous national AP wage fights.

Cleveland Papers Do Good Job: Lyons

Cleveland—Entries for this year's Guild Awards demonstrated that Cleveland is "well-served" by its newspapers, Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation, told the awards luncheon.

"And Cleveland is fortunate," Mr. Lyons said, "in that a good newspaper is a great asset to a community."

Curator Lyons was the principal speaker at the CNG awards luncheon held Jan. 29 at the Hotel Hollenden. Referring to the difficulties he and his fellow judges encountered in making their final decision, he said:

"The other weekend we put in, as I compute it, some 75 man hours of judging to select the winners... indeed there was an embarrassment of fine work and a dilemma at every stage in reducing the entries to the final few for which awards could be made."

The five great areas of news represented by the entries reflect both public and human interest, said curator Lyons. "The series on science, education, foreign affairs, crime, home and family well represent the range of journalism which has all the dimensions of human nature and human activity. They suggest the complexities of the whole range of human affairs and the versatility and specialization required of the members of a modern newspaper staff."

Turning to the subject of "what it means to newspapermen to be a newspaperman," he recalled Carr Van And's slogan, "The readers are entitled to the facts," and quoted the eloquent statement of the late Edwin L. James who was Van And's successor.

"The day-to-day story which goes to make the record of the great human comedy is a piece worth being said. The daily story of the progress of mankind—which is the newspaper—is the textbook of democracy. There is a charm and allure about the job of making it which is beyond compare."

Whether journalism is a profession or a business or both, said Mr. Lyons, the essential thing is that newspapermen apply professional standards to their work allowing no other consideration to color or circumvent their serving the reader with the information to which he is entitled.

That, he said, is the standard



LOUIS M. LYONS
Awards luncheon speaker

and tradition of American journalism at its best, one worth being proud of, worth fighting for—and sometimes it is a fight."

The reporter's life, he continued, is often hard and often lonely, but it has its compensations... "a ringside seat at the daily drama of human events, a chance to know—and serving the reader's need to know—to grow in understanding and to have the fine companionship of fellow-craftsmen."

In 25 years of newspaper work Mr. Lyons found nothing that would make him disagree with James Morgan, a great newspaperman still writing for the Boston Globe at 90, who once said, "I wouldn't swap my luck with anybody."

Once, Mr. Lyons recalled, he had an interview with William Allen White, the sage of Emporia. "As I left," said he, "another young reporter came in on the same errand. White put his arms around both of us to say in a sort of benediction, 'We all have the same face, it is not an acquisitive face.'"

Said Mr. Lyons in conclusion: "These things are part of our tradition: William Allen White's face of the journalist... the compelling standards of Carr Van And... the adventures of Philip Gibbs... the perennial curiosity of Frank Sibley... and Edwin James' feeling that the newspaperman's job has a charm and lure beyond compare. So I feel that we may all say with James Morgan that we wouldn't swap our luck with anybody."

... Cleveland Awards

(Continued from Page One)

PUBLIC SERVICE — Al Ostrow, Press, for "Patient Care at Cleveland State Hospital."

Honorable Mentions: Webb Seely, News; John G. Blatz, reporter, and Bill Todd, photographer, Plain Dealer.

SPECIALIZED FIELD—David Dietz, Press, for "Mexico Conference on Steroid Hormones."

Honorable Mentions: Randall Brown, News; Forrest Allen, and Noel Wical, Press; W. G. Dildine, Plain Dealer.

FEATURE—Edwin T. Randall, Plain Dealer, for "Colonies Choose Independence, July 4."

Honorable Mentions: Doris O'Donnell, News; Tom Brady, reporter, and Richard McLaughlin, rewrite, Press.

SPORTS—Hal Lebowitz, News, for biographical series on Al Lopez of Indians.

Honorable Mentions: Milton Dollinger, United Press; James E. Doyle, Plain Dealer.

WOMEN'S PAGE—Elizabeth Luft, reporter, Jim Heron, artist, Press, for "Z. Y. Dress Institute Highlights."

Honorable Mentions: Jane Olds,

reporter, Clayton Knipper, photographer, Press; Doris Vargo (Polly Parsons), News.

PHOTOGRAPHS — Perry Criss, News, for feature on "Slipshod Bridesmaids."

Honorable Mentions: William S. Nehez, and Richard Misch, News; Dudley Brumbach, Plain Dealer.

ART — Ralph Lane, NEA, for strip on "Lincoln and Gettysburg."

Honorable Mentions: Fred G. Reinert, Plain Dealer; Jesse Cargill, Central Press.

HEADLINES — Plain Dealer telegraph copy desk — Allan Arthur, Russell M. Bacon, Sidney E. Elmer, Tom R. Guthrie, John F. Huth, Jr., Karl Keyerleber, Joseph F. Saunders, John T. Verpe.

Honorable Mentions: Plain Dealer local copy desk — Willard N. Adams, Gunnar Beckman, Stephen A. Blossom, LaRue P. Daniels, Lewis B. Edwards, Frank Scherger, Clifton B. Williams, T. Kennedy, Press.

SPECIAL AWARDS — Regis M. McAuley and Harry Parker, News; Robert J. Drake and

Leonard Hammer, Plain Dealer; Theodore Andrica, Press.

Dean of the Year — James Blair, Press (commercial).

High School Papers—The West High.

Honorable Mentions: West Tech Tattler (Lakewood High Times), College Paper — Reserve Tribune (Western Reserve University).

All the top winners were Guildsmen except Edwin T. Randall, Plain Dealer editorial writer.

National Labor Daily Gets Nod In Labor Press Survey Findings

By R. L. THISTLETHWAITE

"There is a definite need for a national labor daily newspaper," stated thirty-eight labor editors in a recent survey made under the supervision of the department of labor and management at the State University of Iowa. These editors direct publication of the largest labor newspapers and journals among internationals affiliated with the AFL, CIO and independent unions.

The editors held different opinions on such topics as the most practical means for distributing a national publication, the policy for advertising, and the methods of financing, but they were in general agreement on establishing a newspaper having "a pro-union editorial policy with objective news reporting on economic, political, and social matters." They emphasized that a labor daily should present news as news and not as propaganda.

Historically, there has been considerable agitation for a national labor daily. During the Civil War efforts were made in this direction but most editors

been repeated expressions from labor groups emphasizing the need for a national labor daily. This has been particularly true of the American Newspaper Guild and the International Typographical Union, along with several others. One of the most pointed comments came from the ITU at their 1948 convention:

"It appears obvious that the most effective instrument to combat the corrupt and reactionary daily press would be a labor-owned, daily newspaper of nationwide and consistent-wide circulation."

Recent research revealed that 86 percent of the labor press editors regard the daily newspapers as unfair in presenting labor-management differences in their news columns. Only seven percent of the labor writers think the dailies are unbiased in this matter, while another seven percent expressed no opinion. This conviction of bias helps bring into focus the necessity for a national labor daily to counteract the negative aspects of commercial newspapers and to present fairly labor's views to the public.

At the request of the Guild Reporter, Prof. Thistlethwaite has excerpted his findings on this subject from the general survey he conducted. He opposed the idea outright or thought it impractical. Leading the effort during that era was Fincher's Trades Review of Philadelphia, but it ceased publication after three years, due primarily to financial problems. Periodically, other papers sponsored by organized labor have entered the daily field on a local or regional basis. For the most part their existence has been short. As late as last year, one international union was directing the publication of three local papers.

For many years there have

Does He Stay Fired?

When a man is fired under a Guild shop contract for failing to pay his dues, does he stay fired?

Or may he turn around, offer to pay his dues and demand that he be re-employed? That, in effect, is the question raised—but not finally answered—by a new NLRB case (Standard Brands, 97 NLRB No. 102, 29 LRRM 1148) arising out of one of the many inconsistencies of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The trial examiner who heard the case recommended this rule: That an employer may refuse to rehire such employees for the remainder of the contract term. The NLRB argues that in this particular case the employer need not rehire the men, but refuses to go along with the examiner in establishing a general rule.

The Board observes that the applications for re-employment were made about a month after discharge, and says: "Regardless of the precise language used by the applicants, their requests for work followed so soon upon the heels of the discharges and were so closely related to the turmoil resulting from these discharges, that we

cannot view them as applications for new employment."

"They were more in the nature of requests for reconsideration of the antecedent discharges. The respondent company was under no obligation, at such a time, to consider these requests on the same footing as those of entirely new applicants."

Thus, the NLRB's decision raises almost as many questions as it answers.

"For example," asks ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, "in other circumstances, could application have been made for 'new employment' within a month of discharge?"

"What if, in the month, the applicants had looked for work elsewhere?"

"What if the employees, having done nothing to find work in the interim, had permitted a longer period to lapse before applying for re-employment?"

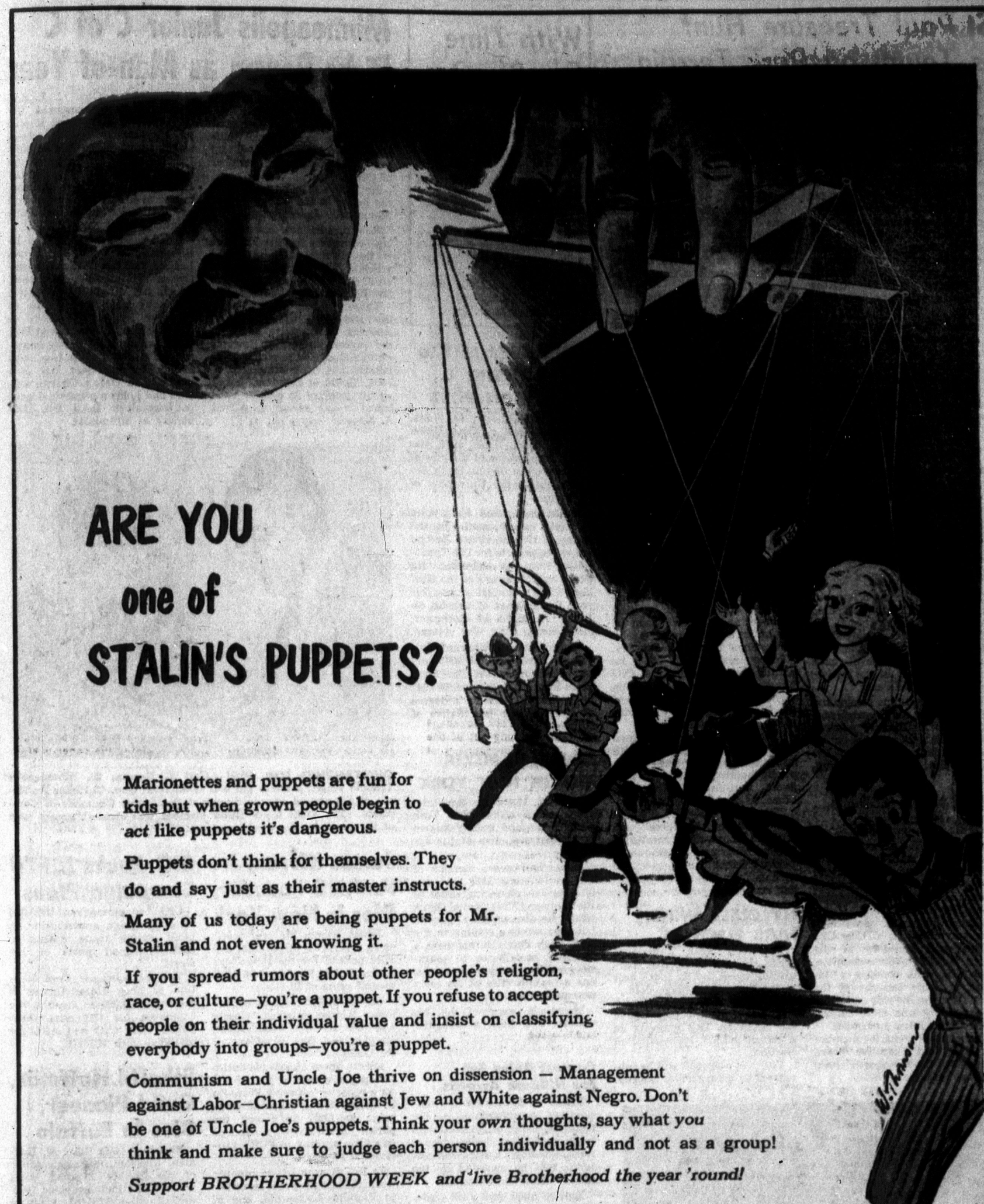
"There is a decided implication that at some point and under some circumstances employees discharged for failure to pay dues may force their re-employment by tendering initiation fee and dues."



NLRB Parley At Baltimore

Baltimore—The NLRB will hold an informal conference on the Guild's petition for representation of the Sunpapers, commercial and maintenance employees on Feb. 18.

Irving Leuchter, ANG counsel, to negotiate the Chicago Guild's contract with the publishers Wall Street Journal. It's being signed here by Robert Bortoff for Dow-Jones management, new publishers, while from the left the observers are Byron Rice, unit chairman, Fletcher Wilson, and Ed Marcinak, president and vice president of the Guild local.



ARE YOU one of STALIN'S PUPPETS?

Marionettes and puppets are fun for kids but when grown people begin to act like puppets it's dangerous.

Puppets don't think for themselves. They do and say just as their master instructs.

Many of us today are being puppets for Mr. Stalin and not even knowing it.

If you spread rumors about other people's religion, race, or culture—you're a puppet. If you refuse to accept people on their individual value and insist on classifying everybody into groups—you're a puppet.

Communism and Uncle Joe thrive on dissension — Management against Labor—Christian against Jew and White against Negro. Don't be one of Uncle Joe's puppets. Think your own thoughts, say what you think and make sure to judge each person individually and not as a group!

Support BROTHERHOOD WEEK and live Brotherhood the year 'round!

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DeHart Motor Lines	Philley Mfg. Co., Inc.	Wallace Metal Products, Inc.
	Pine Products Corp.	Winter Garden Freezer Co., Inc.

St. Paul Treasure Hunt Is Tough on Park Terrain

St. Paul—This city got a face-lifting the final week in January and city fathers are now grooming from the post-operative look. Their parks are a mess.

Combining the St. Paul winter carnival with a circulation promotion for the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, general manager Joseph Ridder buried a small pirate's treasure chest containing a certificate for \$1,000.00 on "public property." Daily clues appeared morning and afternoon in both papers, sending literally thousands of St. Paulites on the maddest scramble in this city's history.

Armed with shovels, pitchforks, sticks of wood, and the toes of their overshoes, the horde plowed through each of several Ramsey county areas "in sight of seven smokestacks, east of three tree-stumps, overlooking the Mississippi river, 80 yards from the nearest road, 400 feet away from a gray structure, and 30 feet from the nearest tree."

Hardware dealers reported the hottest sale of snow shovels in years. School authorities reported one of the largest mass skippings in public school records. Employers reported—despite relatively warm weather—absenteeism in flu epidemic proportions.

Then on Saturday afternoon, six days after the first poetic clue appeared, Arthur M. Jensen, 41-year-old mechanic employed by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., felt his shovel strike a metallic object in the underbrush at Highland Park.

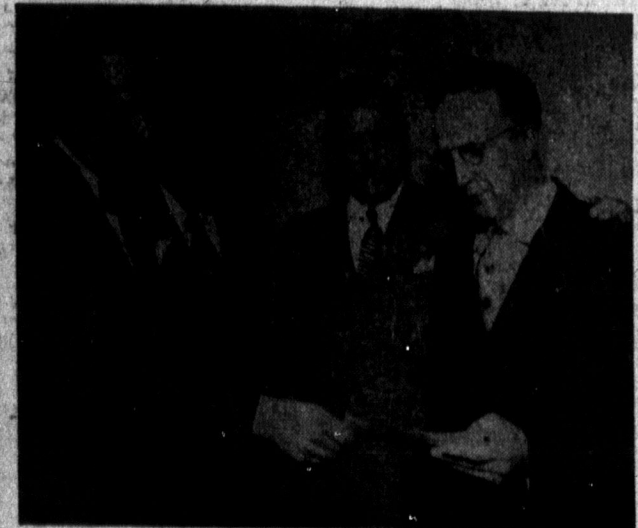
Police, with sirens screaming, rushed him to the Dispatch offices. Then Al Roese, production superintendent of the paper, detonated three bombs from the roof of the Dispatch building.

Guildsman Named Cornell Lecturer

Ithaca, N. Y.—An active representative of labor has been invited for the first time to lecture at the New York State school of industrial and labor relations at Cornell university.

Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the N. Y. City CIO council and secretary of the city's United labor committee, CIO-AFL, will conduct a 10-week graduate seminar at the school here on the role and functions of city and state central bodies in the labor movement.

Iushewitz is a charter member of ANG, and executive board member of the Newspaper Guild of New York.



A TWIN CITIES TRADITION is pictured here as William Hendrickson (right), retiring president, receives a check for \$167.50, contributed by members in recognition of the extra work the office of president involves on behalf of the Guild. Presenting the check are the past president's gift is Bernard Casserty, new president. Looking on are Earl Vogt and Marshall Genshew, local vice presidents. Hendrickson is a writer on the St. Paul Dispatch. Casserty is a reporter for the Minneapolis Star.

With Time For Play?

New Orleans—So you think you are busy?

Have a look at this schedule: Mrs. F. J. Halloran, member of the New Orleans Newspaper Guild, takes care of the local's finances—is now in her second year as treasurer.

At work, she holds down a full-time job as the item's only woman district circulation manager. And at home, she takes care of a family—husband and eight children.

GUILDSMAN NAMED TO ROCHESTER U. PROMOTION POST

Rochester—Andrew D. Wolfe, Guildsman and a Times-Union reporter since June, 1947, has been named assistant director of the new office of university development at the University of Rochester.

Wolfe specialized in articles on civic development. In the spring of 1950 he visited Europe and wrote reports for The Times-Union from six countries. He won a special award of the New York State historical society this year for a series of articles on James A. Hard of Rochester, oldest living Civil War veteran.

Wolfe attended Harvard University from 1940 to 1943 and was graduated in 1946 after three years in military service. In 1947 he earned his master's degree at Harvard. He is a native of Pittsburgh.

ERNEST L. MEYER DIES IN NEW YORK

Ernest L. Meyer, assistant telegraph editor of the New York Daily News and widely known newspaperman, died at the age of 58.

Meyer has been a member of the Guild since 1935. At one time he was managing editor of the Madison (Wis.) Capital Times where he also wrote a column. Later he wrote a column in the New York Post. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines and has written two books, one a reminiscence of his early newspaper days.

Meyer is survived by his widow, three sons, a daughter and a sister.

Contest Rules Set For Hillman Awards

Prizes of \$500 each for outstanding contributions in the fields of daily, periodicals and labor journalism, fiction, drama, radio, television and motion pictures, will be awarded by the Sidney Hillman foundation.

Entries must deal with trade-union development, race relations, scientific welfare, world peace or related problems. The announced deadline is May 1, 1952, and only work appearing in 1951 is eligible. Material may be submitted by the author, his publication or agent.

The foundation was established in memory of the late Sidney Hillman, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO. Winners of the 1950 awards included Guild members A. H. Rankin, N. Y. Times, and Murray Kempton, N. Y. Daily Post.

All entries will be received by the foundation at 15 Union Square, New York 3, without assuming responsibility for their return. A panel of judges will make the awards with the announcement to follow later this year.

Minneapolis Junior C of C Picks Rowan as Man of Year

Minneapolis—Twin Cities Guildsman Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis Morning Tribune staff writer, has been named "outstanding young man of 1951" by the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He is the first Negro to win the honor in the history of the Minneapolis Jaycee awards.

Rowan, who now covers college education for the Tribune, is the author of a series of articles, "How Far From Slavery?" published in the Tribune last February and March.

These articles, dealing with the status of the Negro in America today, were cited by the Jaycees as one of Rowan's contributions to the community. Rowan has just completed a book, "South of Freedom," based on the articles. It will be published in late spring by Alfred A. Knopf.



OUTSTANDING FOR 1951—Carl T. Rowan, 28, Minneapolis Tribune writer, receives pin and scroll from Gov. C. Elmer Anderson at the annual awards dinner of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Twin Cities Guild member was chosen "young man of the year" by the business group.

James Kieran, Jr. CIO Backs ICFTU An ANG Founder, Dies in New York

James Kieran, Jr., for many years a reporter of national and state politics for the New York Times, died at the age of 50 after several years of illness.

One of ANG original organizers, Kieran worked closely with the late Heywood Brown, founder and first president of the Guild.

Kieran spent almost his entire newspaper career at the Times. As a reporter covering Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidential campaign in 1932, he coined the phrase "brain trust," a descriptive term applied to FDR's professional advisers.

In 1937 Kieran left newspaper work to become press secretary to Fiorello LaGuardia, one of New York City's outstanding mayors. He resigned several years later because of a difference of opinion with the mayor.

He was in public relations work for a time, collaborated with his sister Helen, Reilly, well-known mystery writer, and was an author in his own right. Kieran is survived by his widow, a daughter, his sister and three brothers, one of them, John Kieran, of "Information Please" fame.

Edwards Makes Grade

Frank Edwards, Mutual's widely-heard labor commentator, gets a genuine accolade for his pungent broadcasts. "Business Week" recently devoted a full page editorial to crying jab about what it calls his "rabble rousing" and "damage to national unity."

Minnesota Gov. C. Elmer Anderson, who presented the award, pointed out that Rowan has been active in civic affairs as president of the Minneapolis Urban League, a director of the local NAACP, a member of the Hennepin county citizens committee to combat sex crimes and as a director of Elliot Park neighborhood house.

Rowan, 28, is believed to be the nation's youngest Urban League president. He is a native of McMinnville, Tennessee, which he left in 1943 to join the navy and become one of the few Negroes to serve as naval officers during World War II. Rowan was a communications officer aboard two ships in the Atlantic fleet. He is a graduate of Ohio's Oberlin college, and holds a master's degree in journalism from the University of Minnesota.

1951 Broun Award Draws 48 Entries

Entries from 14 states, the District of Columbia, Ontario and the Philippine Islands have been received for the eleventh annual Heywood Brown Award, and the judges are at work selecting a winner.

There were a total of 48 entries. Twelve of them came from New York, which, as usual, led other states in the number submitted. There were six entries from Ohio, five from California and four from the District of Columbia.

Entries were assembled by Wade Franklin of the Chicago Sun-Times, chairman of the Broun Award committee, to be judged by three of the country's top newsmen—Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Edward J.

Denver Names Dan J. Cronin To New Post

Denver—A former city editor of the Rocky Mountain News, Dan J. Cronin, has been elected the first executive secretary of the Denver Guild.

A leading member of the Guild for many years, Cronin worked for the Rocky Mountain News as copyboy, librarian, reporter, writer and city editor from August, 1938, until August, 1951, when he entered the advertising business.

He was unit chairman, a member of the local executive board, twice local delegate to the ANG convention and one of Denver's most skilled and experienced negotiators.

He has negotiated contracts not only here at the Denver Post and the News, but also in Pueblo and Colorado Springs.

Cronin was one of six candidates for the job of executive secretary, among them Roy G. Lee, Colorado labor mediator.

Don Davis, Denver Post, was elected local president. Other local officers elected were Paul Lilly, News, first vice president; Bob Seitz, INS, second vice president; Bernice Morgan, Post, secretary; Vic Webster, News, treasurer, and assistant treasurer, Randy Lane, Post.

Call to Arms Beats Morpheus

Battle Creek—Guildsman George Vallilee, 25, Enquirer and News photographer, is in the army now. But he almost missed out and may still be behind his fellow inductees.

And a couple of his female colleagues are wondering if a show of affection pays. Up at dawn on a near-zero morning, when with gifts for a departing George, they were left at the bus station waiting for George who wasn't there.

A fellow photographer found George, peacefully sleeping in his bachelor apartment, and got him off for Detroit just as the draft board launched a full scale alarm.



MUST BE THE CLIMATE—These lovelies will grace the Gridiron Dinner of the San Jose local March 1. Gladys Fanelli, center, referee for the affair. Her regular attendants are Miss Headline, Gertrude Heywood and Miss Extra, Barbara Branson, both of the business office, staff.

Lima Guild Proves Good Host P-O-I District Council Conducts Successful 10-Local Conference



DISCUSSING A KNOTTY PROBLEM during a session of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana conference held in Lima, Ohio, Jan. 26-27 are, left to right: Olin Zurluh, president of Lima Local 296, International Typographical Union; Frank J. Klein, Lima, a P-O-I vice president; Robert D. Kerr, president of Lima Local 168, American Newspaper Guild; and Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information.

Lima—Headed by a mixture of re-elected and new officers, the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana district council concluded a successful two-day quarterly meeting here with an invitation to Ellis T. Baker III, ANG director of information and research, and other ANG officers to take over the next council session for a training conference.

Baker, in his first appearance before the council, won compliments from many of the 30 delegates representing 10 locals for his outline of manuals being prepared under his direction.

His description of district training conferences scheduled for the West Coast brought unanimous consent from delegates to plan the same program for the P-O-I district.

William M. Ware of Cleveland, IEB member, was re-elected president, as was treasurer, Leon Roettger of Columbus. New officers elected include Irvin Bauer of Cincinnati, first vice president; Victor Lane of Indianapolis, second vice president; Evelyn Ulrich of Indianapolis, secretary, and Thomas Hufford of Columbus and Elwyn Hillman, both of Erie, members of the policy committee.

Need for additional professional help by locals in meeting serving problems was raised by Columbus delegates. The majority of locals not having their own administrative officers seconded the need and agreed to serve on a committee to study the problem. Hufford was named chairman of the committee, which was assigned the task of finding means to support an executive officer to serve several or all locals in the district.

An invitation from Columbus to hold the next council meeting, which will be the training conference, was accepted. The delegates voted authorization for the council to finance the two-day meeting and entertainment, since Columbus had agreed to take the meeting out of its turn, as being the most central location for the training conference site.

The delegates approved a resolution urging member locals, if they have not already done so, to offer their immediate support to the National Reporter. They also authorized council officers to consult with officers of any member local experiencing financial difficulties to arrange relief from per capita dues to the council, if necessary.

Members of Lima Newspaper Guild, one of the two smallest in the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana

ANG district council, turned in an outstanding job of playing host to the quarterly session of the council Jan. 26-27.

From the time tall Frank J. Klein, veteran Lima Guildsman and a longtime president of the local, greeted first delegate arrivals Friday evening, to adjournment Sunday afternoon, the Lima members proved their interest in the visiting "firemen" and the council sessions.

Included among visiting delegates invited to sit in were the president and three other members of the Lima typographical union local, a member of the brotherhood of railway trainmen and two members of the united automobile workers-CIO.

Besides Klein and Robert Kerr, new Lima president, the local kept two other delegates in regular attendance and then turned

Oroville Is Snagged By Taft-Hartley Move

Oroville—A management maneuver pulled out of the Taft-Hartley bag has been launched here against the Butte County Newspaper Guild, by the Oroville Mercury-Register, in the continuing campaign of its publisher, Dan L. Beebe, to rid his newspaper of its Guild contract.

A petition has been filed with the San Francisco office of the National labor relations board, citing that the Guild no longer represents the six employees of the small daily (circ. 4,203) as bargaining agent. Guild records show all six as members.

Local President Wallace Kunkel has written to the labor board stating the Guild's unwillingness to grant a consent election on the issue.

If the petition is sustained after hearing, it would place the Guild's bargaining rights at stake in an election, which would require four Guild votes to carry. In any event, until the petition is disposed of, the law gives the publisher immunity from obligation to negotiate with the Guild.

The last contract expired August 21, nearly seven months ago. Although technically negotiations are still under way, and the contract protections are extended, there is a provision for a maximum of 30 days' retroactivity if and when an agreement is reached. Actually, negotiations broke down last fall, and management has been playing a game of slow attrition against Guild strength and patience.

out some 20 additional members to help entertain delegates Saturday night.

Locals represented included Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Erie, Indianapolis, Massillon, Lima, Pittsburgh, and Toledo. Representing ANG were Baker and Ray Mann, international representative. IEB members Milton J. Lapine and William M. Ware (the latter re-elected council president) of Cleveland also attended.

Importance of the Lima local and the Guild in the eyes of the Lima News publisher was underscored in the appearance of a news story on the council meeting and an editorial of greeting the day before the meeting began, plus a large photograph of ANG and council personnel and a lengthy story on the meeting on page three of the News Sunday edition.

Butte County local has had hard sledding with Beebe from the time it was organized in 1947. A local secretary was fired "for incompetence" and the Guild forced payment of severance and a withdrawal of the incompetence charge. Last year the local president was fired "for economy reasons."

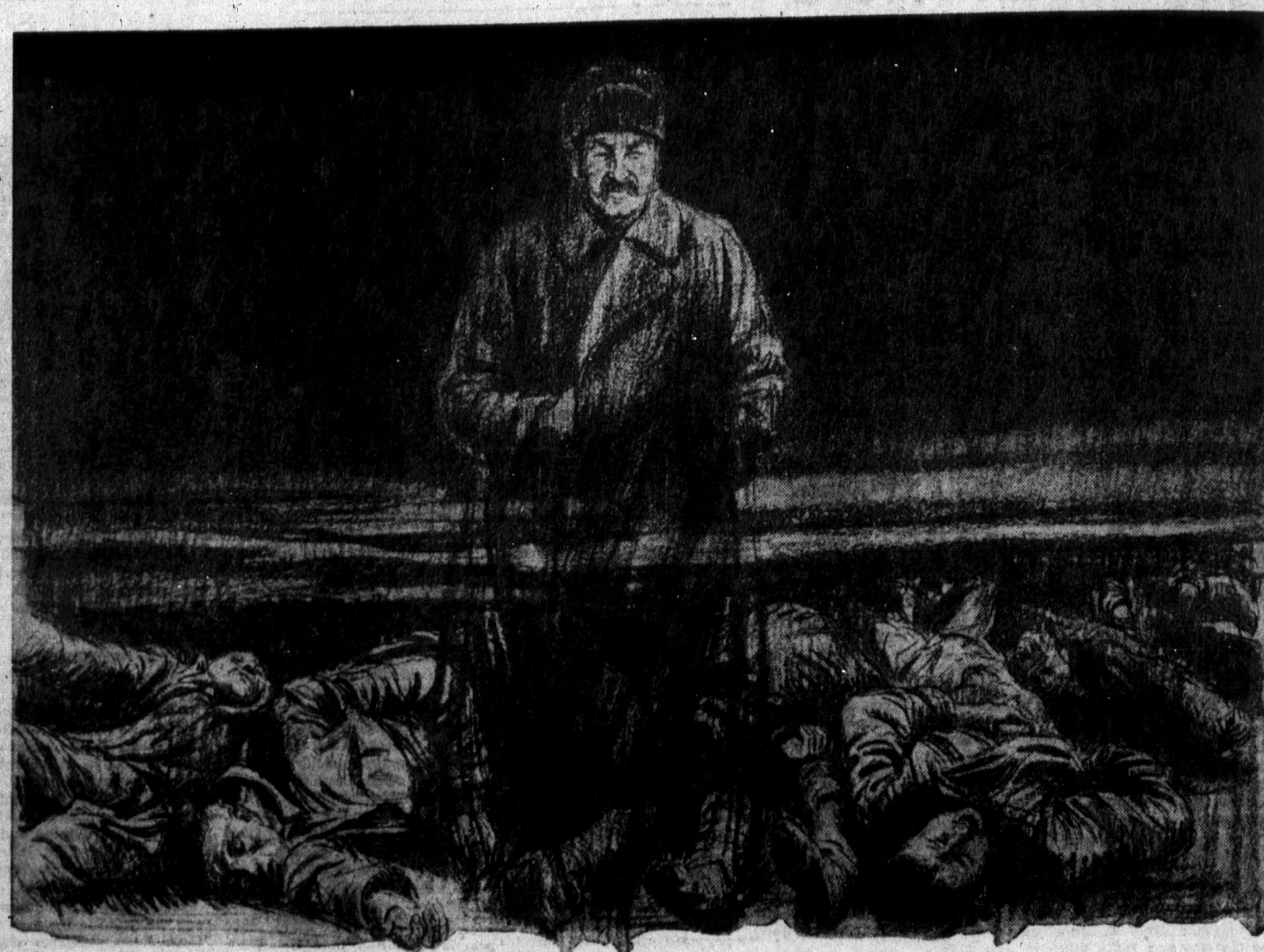
Although the Mercury-Register contract contains a Guild shop clause there has been difficulty in having it enforced.

Replacement employees for those who were fired or left for better positions have invariably been persons of non-union tendencies, and their reluctance in accepting Guild Shop requirements as to membership has been a continuing problem. Four of the six members covered by the contract are employees of less than six months' standing.

Since negotiations lapsed, the local has appealed in a bulletin campaign addressed to merchants and other union members in the community for aid in obtaining a fair agreement with Beebe. The Woodworkers union, notably, has been helpful, aiding in a recent public protest against the publisher's tactics.

CANADA'S CREDIT UNIONS PASS MILLION MARK

Membership in Canadian credit unions passed the one million mark in 1951, chartered societies. More than 7 percent of all Canadians belong to credit unions.



We shall continue this policy of peace".

(STALIN)

BY NOW Americans have discovered that what Communists say has no relation to what they will do.

All we can be sure of is that the Kremlin is out to destroy our country and everything it stands for. To this task 6 million Communist party members have forced the Russian people—200 millions of them.

We've learned, too, that the Red leaders do respect strength. Today strength begins with the ability to produce. That's why we're racing the clock to push our defense program through—to get strong and stay that way.

At the same time we must keep essential civilian goods coming, to prevent

needless shortages that would boost prices and make our dollars worth less.

This big double job is a mighty challenge to the productivity that has made America great. If we are to survive, we must use every ounce of machine power

and skill we possess to keep output per hour going up.

We'll lick our two-way task sooner—and have to sacrifice less—if we all team up for higher productivity. That's the best way to peace with freedom.

FREE... this important booklet tells you how our American System Grew Great

How Americans developed better machines, power and skills to build a great nation... Why we have been able to produce constantly more per hour... How this has given us the world's highest living standard.

How we can meet today's challenge—Why we must expand our productive capacity... supply arms and essential civilian needs, too. Read how this dynamic process works in free booklet, "The Miracle of America," endorsed by representatives of management and labor. Send for your free copy today!

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MORE LOCALS ELECT OFFICERS

Erie—Al Hildum, telegraph editor of the Erie Daily Times, was elected president of the Erie Newspaper Guild at a membership meeting Jan. 23. Hildum, long active in Guild affairs, was unopposed for the post.

Other officers named for the coming year were Peter Sala, Erie Dispatch, vice president; Bernice Brower, Times, financial secretary; and Donna Doran, Dispatch, recording secretary. Hildum appointed retiring president Tom MacGuire chairman of the bargaining committee until present contract negotiations are completed.

Dispatch unit officers elected at the same meeting were Charles Catania, chairman; Joseph Martin, vice chairman; Irene Droppo, secretary. Times unit officers elected were Jerry Candella, chairman; Don Davis, vice chairman; and Ellen Rainey, secretary.

Philadelphia—J. Edward Klein was re-elected president of the Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild. Five other top officers of the local have also been named for another term.

Those who are succeeding themselves are vice presidents John Farson and William Streckfus, secretary Michael Casino, treasurer Robert Bailey and controller Earl J. Gilbert. Newly elected vice presidents include Edward Freeman, Anne Rosholm, Mort Tannenbaum and Aaron Rosenfeld.

David Schick and Farson were again named to the Guild district council with Miss Bailey and Margaret Wells as the other two delegates. Miss Rosholm and Tannenbaum will serve as alternates.

Schick and Klein will represent the Guild at the Newspaper Unions' joint council. Gilbert and Frank Reilly will act as their alternates. Michael Cox, Gilbert and Tannenbaum are Guild delegates to the Philadelphia CIO council.

The election, held Jan. 16-17, was conducted by a committee comprised of Elizabeth Elber, Eleanor Gaynon, Reilly, Schick and Miss Wells.

Hammond—In one of the largest membership meetings on record, new officers for 1952 were elected by the Hammond Newspaper Guild.

Arthur Barschdorf, a rewrite man for about six years on the Hammond Times, was elected president. The new vice president is Jack Pesko, a member of the Times' display advertising staff.

Harry Elwood, another rewrite man, was elected second vice president. Agnes Harper, treasurer, and Jean Schwartz, secretary, were re-elected without opposition.

Elwood has worked on the Times' editorial staff for about a year. Miss Harper, a Guild member since it was first formed in Hammond in 1935, has been treasurer of the unit four times. Miss Schwartz has worked in the ad department for about five years.

Also discussed at the election meeting was the recent Page One Ball held by the Gary and Hammond Guilds. The two units realized about \$800 in net profits from the ball and from sale of the Page One yearbook.

Harrisburg—At a well-attended meeting of the local, the Harrisburg Newspaper Guild elected Leonard A. Unger, wire services, president. He succeeds Gene S. Gilmore, York unit, who was named first vice president.

Other officers include Harry L. Goff, Patriot-News, second vice president; Gloria A. Nerenberg, York unit, re-elected secretary, and Lloyd B. Harris, treasurer, also re-elected.

The local by-laws have been

revised to provide for quarterly meetings. Major activities include negotiations at York, with the Harrisburg contract coming up at end of year.

Sioux City—Edward Beales, who last year headed the Guild local's standing committee, has been named president of Local 123 for 1952, succeeding Clarence Olson.

Others installed are: Vice president, William Darden; secretary-treasurer, John E. Carey, re-elected; comptroller, Hazel Coury, re-elected; executive board, Joseph Connor, Kenneth Sanders, Olson and George Newman.

John Wood becomes chairman of the standing committee, in charge of contract compliance, and Margaret Russel, LaMar Mackey and Jane Morrison have been named as stewards.

Washington—New president of the Washington Newspaper Guild is Sam Zagoria, reporter on the Post. Vice president is Alexander MacKnight, Times-Herald editorial artist. Abe J. Perlman, chief of the Post detail department, has become the new secretary, while Charles W. Gosnell, Jr., of the Star accounting department, has been re-elected treasurer. All were unopposed.

Executive board members, chosen in spirited contest, are: Philip H. Price, Star makeup editor; American Newspaper Guild vice president for region 2; Ray Henry of the Associated Press; Don May, Daily News reporter; Ralph Seebold, Star display advertising salesman; W. Penn Lowe, Post circulation area manager; Gervase N. Love, CIO News, a former member of the ANG's International Executive Board; and James Hague, Post editorial department.

Max Pyle remains as administrative officer.

Toronto—Ed Simon of the Toronto bureau was elected president of the Canadian Press local for the 1952 term. Named with him were Rene Lagace, Montreal, and Dent Hodgson, Ottawa, as vice presidents. Hag Usher and Don Weinert, both of Toronto, have been elected as secretary and treasurer respectively.

Cleveland—Hoyt King, KFS, who headed the local in 1951, was elected first vice president of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild by a referendum vote.

Named with him as second, third and fourth vice president respectively were Jack Hume, Irene Coleman and Ben Marino, all of the Press. CIOU delegates elected in the same referendum include Bill Davy, local executive secretary; Gene Kelly, News; Eugene Whitney, Plain Dealer; and Jack Sheridan, News. The uncontested election of other officers was reported previously.

Terre Haute—Bill E. Keene has been elected president of the Terre Haute Newspaper Guild for 1952. Other officers elected with him at the January meeting are:

Ernest Wilkinson, vice president; Mrs. Nelle Rogers, secretary, and Mrs. Helen Allen, treasurer.

New local executive board members include Dan Aschcraft, Eugene Cavott, Carl Davis, George Diehl, Mabel McKee, Mrs. Ethel Snapp, Pat Terry and Mrs. Mildred Weisbach.

Salem—F. Earl Robbins, Beverly reporter of the local Evening News, was elected president of the Salem Newspaper Guild for 1952. He also headed the local in 1950.

News photographer Fred Abodeely was named vice president. George W. Mennotti, secretary,

and Foster T. Chandler, treasurer, have been re-elected for another term.

The local executive committee includes former president Joseph A. Gallagher, Frank P. Byrne, Peter H. Moore, Frank X. Murphy and Cyrus J. Newbegin, Jr.

Newburgh—Mrs. Anne Bedell, Beacon News, was elected president of the Newburgh-Beacon Newspaper Guild. Named to serve with her are Ruth Wilsey, vice president; Jack J. Devine, secretary, and Mrs. Mary Kingsley, treasurer.

Battle Creek—W. Robert Murphy, wire copy deskman at the Enquirer and News, has been re-elected president of Local 145. Also renamed were Robert Dilworth, reporter, vice president, and Roxanna Sayre, secretary.

Donald Thomas, reporter, was elected to the post of treasurer to succeed Mrs. W. Robert Fox, who is retiring to become a housewife.

Muskegon—Ralph W. Eggert was named to head the Muskegon Newspaper Guild, taking over from retiring president William A. May.

Other newly elected officers include John MacDonald, first vice president; Tom Fallon, second vice president; Herbert Auer, secretary, and Luella Shafer, treasurer. All three are staff members of the Muskegon Chronicle.

Bakersfield—Three of the 1951 executive board members of the Bakersfield Newspaper Guild were returned to offices at recently held elections.

Arthur P. Kay is president of the local for another year. Last June he attended the Pittsburgh convention. Vice-president is Keith Rahn, who was secretary in 1951. Treasurer for another year is Lester MacPherson, while Viola Hollins was named to the post of secretary.

Manchester—Walter L. Murtagh, general reporter on the New Hampshire Sunday News, has been re-elected to a third term as president of the Manchester Newspaper Guild.

William Thornton, general reporter and radio-caster, was named secretary, while Kenneth "Jocko" Kearns, advertising, and Joseph Dery, copyreader, were re-elected vice president and treasurer respectively.

Committee chairmen include: Organization, Walter Mullen, copyreader; grievance, Paul Tracy, radio editor; contract, R. L. DesRuisseaux, reporter. All but Murtagh are Union Leader staffers.

Jacksonville—Wally Pritchett, assistant city editor of the Jacksonville Journal, was elected local president.

Other officers are James F. Massey, vice president; Rocco Morabito, secretary; Jim Chester, treasurer, Harry Crown, asst. treasurer. All are on the Journal's editorial staff.

San Jose Names

New Committees

San Jose—Gene LaMont, president of San Jose Guild, has appointed local committees for 1952. Chairmen include Bob Barton, organization; Stanley Waldorf, education; Frances Schultz, membership welfare, and Frank Bonnano, labor-management.

Phil Watson, Waldorf, Mark Wright, Hazel Rudeen and LaMont will serve on the grievance committee; Esther Walker, Jackie Hosheit and Wright, entertainment committee, and Betty Gamble and Alice Wade, finance committee.

Many Prices Even Higher In Canada, Survey Shows

Every time one of our Canadian negotiators tries to compare wages paid in the United States with those paid in Canada, the employer usually replies: "Oh, but it costs more to live in the States than it does to live here."

To a man, our Canadian brothers have denied that this is so, but generally speaking, they've met with little success.

However, George Drew, leader of the Progressive conservative party, recently quoted some figures that serve to emphasize the tight squeeze facing our Canadian brothers.

Basing his figures on a comparison of prices in Winnipeg and Minneapolis, Mr. Drew claimed that the differential between US and Canada is even higher than official figures indicate. And adding to the price differential, the fact that wages generally are lower in Canada, Mr. Drew's case is made even stronger.

Here is part of his price list,

as of November 3, with Minneapolis prices in parentheses:

Washing machines, \$239 (\$189); refrigerators, \$414 (\$244); electric irons, \$18.50 (\$12.95); Plymouth cars, \$2,522 (\$1,938); cigarettes, 42 cents (30 cents); chewing gum, 8 cents (three packages for 10 cents); sirloin steak, 98 cents (\$1.04); pork chops, 88 cents (\$1.04); coffee, \$1.10 a pound (93 cents); sugar, 5 pounds for 75 cents (5 pounds for 52 cents); soup, two cans for 25 cents (three cans for 25 cents).

Our object here is not to either approve or disapprove of Mr. Drew and/or his party. What we're primarily interested in is showing that it costs just as much to raise a couple of youngsters in Canada as it does in the States, and it costs more to buy the little woman those work-saving household appliances she should have.

—Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.



Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

During elections or referenda letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

Kramer Cites Sources As to Broun Narrative

Editor: I feel obliged to take note of Oliver Pilat's recent charge in your pages that Heywood Broun was "a sort of national front" for the communists, since he appears to be trying to bolster his case by arguing with a scene in my biography of Broun.

While lying ill, Broun was taxed by a news cameraman with having been drunk the night before. Broun tried to rise out his wife pushed him back and chased the photographer out. None of the three present knew, of course, that Broun was on his deathbed.

Pilat declares that the photographer was actually "in a Stalinistic fury" because Broun had written more harshly of the communists than he had in some cases in the past. Pilat quotes

as his authority a letter from one Eddie Hunter in Hong Kong, who was quoting a purported conversation with artist John Groth, a friend of Broun's.

I don't know what would be proved even if the cameraman was in a "Stalinistic fury." I gather, however, that Pilat is trying to say that I ought to have proved his contention that Broun was a communist front.

Both Mrs. Heywood Broun and John Groth are in the New York phone book. Groth was not present at the scene in question, but heard about it soon afterward. Should Pilat care to go to the primary available sources, he will learn that the events occurred as I described them.

Before I can take Pilat and his charge that Broun was a national communist front even slightly seriously, he will have to indicate a more serious approach to the fundamentals of reporting.

DALE KRAMER.

Arnott Heads All-Canadian Guild Council

Toronto—The Canadian Council has elected William Arnott, former president of the Ottawa local, as its head for the coming year. Ben Rose, of the Toronto Guild, is vice president, and E. R. L. Cawdon, of Ottawa, is secretary-treasurer.

OUR DAILY BREAD...



Cartoon by Bill Johnston, N.Y. 9-10



Among Ourselves

Paris-Harry Martin, ANG president and director of MSA labor information, flew from Paris to the States with a stopover in London to confer with Harry Turtledove, labor information officer to the United Kingdom. Turtledove, former sports writer of the Portland (Ore.) Journal, and member of the Guild unit there, recently returned from a manpower conference in Oslo, Norway.

John Hutchison, LI deputy director and member of the SPONG News unit, unable to find another apartment in Paris after one lease had terminated, moved his wife and two children, Judy and Susie, into the Wagman Hotel, and then took off for a two weeks' vacation in snowbound Austria and a bit of skiing. . . . Pat Frayne, liaison officer for LI-MSA, and his wife spent Christmas week in London, New Year's week in Dublin. Frayne is former SF Call-Bulletin and Chronicle member of SPONG.

Alan "Pete" Swin, Washington Guild, former editor of the CIO News, is top member of the Mutual security agency's overseas productivity committee, framing important activities for European recovery. He is one of Harry Martin's assistants. . . . William Gausmann, Washington Guild, has returned from a short home leave in the States, as has also Hugh Sutherland, wife and two daughters. Sutherland, former Philadelphia Record picketer, is a deputy in the information division of MSA.

Len Graves, former organizing member of the Norfolk Guild, returns to Paris soon from home leave in the States, including the Carolinas. Graves is deputy to Neil Miller, chief of the news and writing section of the information division, MSA. He was a former editor of the AFL Weekly Bulletin. . . . Jim Tougill, Philadelphia Record unit, has transferred from Rome to Brussels, as a labor information officer. Tougill's sparkling brain-child, Del Mundo del Lavoro, has 150,000 circulation in Italy.

Art Diggle, former Long Beach Independent unit of the Guild, has been transferred to Greece, succeeding Marty O'Farrell who has been transferred to Vienna. O'Farrell was one of the early Guild organizers at Salt Lake City, Utah. . . . It was a girl for the William Hornbys, SF News and AP units. . . . Papa is labor information officer to The Netherlands. A Dutch stock delivered Little Miss Megan a few days before Christmas. . . . Dick Kelly, Detroit Guild, special assistant in MSA labor division under director Joseph Heath, is seen often in Paris with Vic Reuther, the CIO overseas representative. Reuther is editor of the four-language CIO Overseas News in English, German, French and Italian.

Allen Thompson, Boston and way-points Guild, now labor information director for France, has been living with his family for three months in a Paris hotel because of apartment shortages. . . . Joseph Carter, NY Guild, formerly Herald-Tribune, is information officer to Italy, with Leonard Townsend, also a Guild member, formerly of Vienna as his LI officer. Carter succeeded Frank Gervasi as info officer. . . . Svend Godfredsen, Chicago, wears two hats as labor adviser and labor information officer to Denmark-Norway.

Paul Fitzgerald, Lima, Ohio, News police reporter and former local corresponding secretary for Local 108, hospitalized with a throat ailment. . . . It's a daughter, Pamela Elaine, for the Les Robys—Roby is a display advertising salesman for the Lima News. . . . Joan Gilliland has joined the Lima News classified ad department as a clerk.

Virginia (Osselski) Cipriotti, Detroit INS bureau after seven years, now a fulltime housewife. Her staff replacement is Al Richman, Ann Arbor News. . . . Frank Steele of the Wage Earner, Detroit labor paper, newly wed to Margaret Lilly, a nurse. . . . Wounded Korean vet Frederick B. Smith, Jr., back at Detroit Times as classified salesman. He also served in World War II. . . . Times photographer Ed Keras back in Detroit after six weeks in Florida. He merged 1951 and 1952 vacations to make up the extended stay. . . . Stan Bradshaw of Detroit AP, assigned to Buenos Aires. . . . Sig Harrison, former Detroit AP, married Barbara Johnson in New Delhi, India, his new post. She was a UAM-CIO researcher, and aide to Sen. Humphrey. . . . Wendell Merckel, UP night manager in Detroit for two years, now with UP in Tokyo.

Least Robert C. Less, back in display advertising at Hearst Times, after Korean duty as tank platoon leader, 1st cavalry division, Shenguan wounds felled him last October. He also won Purple Heart in World War II, with 9th armored division.

Allan Taylor, N.Y. Times, editing "What Eisenhower Thinks," to be published by Cowperly this month. . . . Powers Moulton and Jim Davis, both of the N.Y. Daily News, working on new plays. . . . Bob Carlson, 6 ft. 7 in., 240-lb. Daily News copy boy has deskmen whispering instead of shouting at him. . . . New crop of unit chairmen at New York Guild includes Harry Bedansky, Aufbau; Max Fine, INS; Bill Rapp, JTA; Robert E. Light, National Guardian, and Terry Fesser, Newsweek.

Ruth Cook, Toronto Star business office, married to Gordon Champaign in a Christmas Eve elopement. . . . Lining up for the matrimonial plunge: Bonnie Burnett and Vic Balke. . . . Donna Irving and Al Horton. . . . Helen Nakel and Chris Saunders. . . . Shirley Little and Earl Hardars. . . . Audrey Burke soon to become Mrs. Art Cunneyworth.

Also at the Star, Tom Eberle moved from bureau staff to City Hall beat. . . . Jack Fullerton, newcomer to reportorial staff. . . . Patsy Patis, back at work after illness, to be married to Ross Grif in the fall.

Nudist Magazines Sue NYC Officials

Claiming "censorship of the press," the nudist magazines, Sunshine and Health and Sun, filed suit against the police and license commissioners of New York to stop the ban on their newsstand sales.

Rewrite, Copydesk Differentials In 43 Contracts; Have You One?

A total of 43 Guild contracts provide higher top minimums for rewrite and/or desk men than for reporters. They are summarized below, in alphabetical order.

Contract	Rewrite	Copydesk	Reporter	Differentials
Contracts				
Allentown Call & Chronicle	\$80.00-6th yr.	\$84.00-3rd yr.	\$80.00-6th yr.	\$4.00
Atlantic City Press & Union	79.00-flat	79.00-flat	76.50-5th yr.	2.50
Battle Creek Enquirer & News	99.50-6th yr.	99.00-6th yr.	97.00-6th yr.	2.50
Boston Herald & Traveler	114.50-flat	114.50-flat	107.75-5th yr.	6.75
Boston Post	115.00-flat	115.00-flat	108.00-6th yr.	7.00
Bridgeport Herald	—	90.00-3d yr.	80.00-6th yr.	10.00
Brooklyn Enterprise-Times	—	87.00-2d yr.	84.00-6th yr.	3.00
Buffalo Evening News	110.00-5th yr.	110.00-5th yr.	105.00-6th yr.	5.00
Chicago Daily News	107.50-4 1/2 yrs.	107.50-4 1/2 yrs.	100.00-6th yr.	7.50
Chicago Sun-Times	110.00-6th yr.	110.00-6th yr.	98.00-6th yr.	12.00
Denver Post	119.90-4th yr.	119.90-4th yr.	108.70-5th yr.	11.20
Detroit Free Press	119.90-flat	119.90-flat	108.70-5th yr.	11.20
Detroit Times	—	113.00-flat	102.00-6th yr.	9.50
Elizabeth Daily Journal	95.00-6th yr.	95.00-6th yr.	92.00-6th yr.	3.00
Erie Dispatch	—	101.00-6th yr.	95.00-6th yr.	7.50
Erie Times	102.00-6th yr.	102.00-6th yr.	96.75-5th yr.	5.25
Hammond Times	92.00-flat	—	88.00-4th yr.	3.00
Jersey City, Jersey Journal	145.50-6th yr.	145.50-6th yr.	138.50-6th yr.	6.50
Lansing State Journal	115.00-6th yr.	115.00-6th yr.	108.50-6th yr.	5.50
Los Angeles Daily News	102.50-flat	102.50-flat	97.00-4th yr.	5.50
Los Angeles Herald & Express	—	88.00-7th mo.	82.00-4th yr.	7.00
Lynn Telegram-News	84.00-5th yr.	89.00-5th yr.	84.00-5th yr.	5.00
Manchester Union, Ldr & News	95.00-3rd yr.	95.00-flat	89.00-4th yr.	6.00
New Orleans Item	95.00-3rd yr.	95.00-flat	89.00-4th yr.	6.00
NY: Long Island Press	107.50-5th yr.	107.50-5th yr.	102.50-5th yr.	5.00
NY: Long Island Star-Jnl.	104.00-5th yr.	104.00-5th yr.	100.00-5th yr.	4.00
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	104.00-5th yr.	104.00-5th yr.	100.00-5th yr.	4.00
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	77.50-5th yr.	82.50-5th yr.	77.50-5th yr.	5.00
Plainfield Courier-News	—	82.50-5th yr.	77.50-5th yr.	5.00
Portland (Me.) Press-Herald	82.50-5th yr.	88.50-2nd yr.	82.50-5th yr.	6.00
Portland Oregonian & Ore. Jnl.	—	101.50-6th yr.	95.15-5th yr.	6.35
Salem News	—	124.43-flat*	119.43-5th yr.*	5.00
Scranton Times	—	114.63-flat	109.63-5th yr.	5.00
Scranton Trib & Scrantonian	—	92.50-2nd yr.	86.00-5th yr.	6.50
Sioux City Jnl & Jnl-Trib	—	104.00-3rd yr.	95.00-6th yr.	9.00
Tacoma News Trib & Ledger	107.50-flat	107.50-flat	102.50-5th yr.	5.00
Toledo Blade & Times	—	94.95-6th yr.	82.40-6th yr.	12.55
Toronto Star	—	90.00-5th yr.	87.50-5th yr.	2.50
Wilkes-Barre Record	90.00-5th yr.	90.00-5th yr.	87.50-5th yr.	2.50
Wilkes-Barre Sun, Independent	—	97.45-6th yr.	94.45-6th yr.	3.00
Woonsocket Daily	—	82.25-flat	78.00-4th yr.	4.25
York Gazette & Call	—	82.25-flat	78.00-4th yr.	4.25

* Minimums include 2 1/2 hrs. overtime; 40-hr. rate is \$9.40 for reporters, \$10.40 for copydesk.

NOTE: On NY Post, Herald Tribune and Times; Washington Post, Star and Times-Herald; Baltimore Sun & Evening Sun, and San Antonio Light top minimums for the three classifications are the same, but are reached in a shorter period for rewrite and copydesk. In all other contracts where the three classifications are covered, minimums are identical.

Oklahoma Governor Censures 'Commercialized' Medicine

Tulsa — An opponent of President Truman's compulsory health insurance program told the Tulsa medical society at a dinner here that doctors "have lost much of public esteem, reverence and respect," mostly because of their fight against health protection for those who can least afford high medical costs.

Mining no words, Oklahoma's governor Johnston Murray, who himself often attacked "socialized medicine," nevertheless told his audience that the "gradual disintegration" of the former honored position of the physician in the community has its roots in the "commercialization of the profession."

With AMA propaganda, said Murray, "you have been able to scare the very brutes of the politicians," but you have failed completely to rally a militant public opinion to your support. I'll admit you have good editorial support. . . . numerous professions that fear like consequences have given you aid and comfort. . . . politicians in legislative halls have responded through fear and in the hope of winning your support.

"But what about your neighbor. . . your patient who lives on the other side of the tracks," Murray continued. "Will they come to your rescue? You know they haven't. . . and they probably won't. On the contrary, they may all too soon be found joining in the battle against you. . . . When that happens you can kiss your political influence good-bye."

Murray described a sign he saw on a drug-store telephone.

A Phone Call Goes Wrong

San Jose — An unlisted telephone in the office of the San Jose Mercury inquired insistently the other day. Guildman Phil Watson, county courthouse reporter and correspondent for the San Francisco paper, answered.

A slightly better voice asked, "Too late to bet on the second? Who won the first?" "Quinty, Watson 'dreamed up' for him a fictitious horse, and in his best bookie voice, said, 'Hopalong in the first, whatcha want in the second?'" "Gimme \$10 on the nose for Seacap." Then the line went dead.

Guildman conjectured the hapless bettor confused the Mercury's unlisted number with another number better known to members of the gambling fraternity.

At last report, Watson was looking for a horse-player who has \$10 too much. About "Seacap" The bangtail came in third.

Battle Creek Wins New Top Minimums

Battle Creek—Increases in minimums ranging from \$2 to \$4 have been obtained by the Battle Creek Guild for Enquirer and News editorial employees.

The new contract brings the top minimum for reporters and photographers to \$97 and to \$99 for deskmen, all after five years. Stenographers will receive \$80 after four years and copy boys \$41 after two years.

The agreement also adds increased holiday benefits, three weeks vacation after five years and the mileage rate from 8 to 9 cents.

The one-year contract is retroactive to last Oct. 1.

PLAN INSTALLMENT CURBS

Installation buying of cars, furniture and household appliances reached \$19.3 billion, September 30. The Federal Reserve board may ask congress for stricter credit controls.

Day Book

BLMS PROCEEDINGS
Representation election won, Atlantic (N.Y.), 11-2.
Representation petition filed, Baltimore (Pa.) Globe-Times (editorial).
Representation petition filed, Santa Rosa (Cal.) Press-Democrat (editorial).
Declassification petition filed, Greenville (Cal.) Mercury.
Preliminary conference, representation petition, Baltimore Sun papers (commercial and maintenance), Feb. 11.

WEB PROCEEDINGS
Contract approved, Denver Rocky Mountain News (shorter work week).
California-Hawaii District Council meeting and training conference, Los Angeles, February 24.
New England District Council award deadline, March 1.
Pacific Northwest training conference, Seattle, March 1, 2.
Middle Atlantic District Council meeting, York, March 1, 2.

DETROIT FREE PRESS Gets New Editor

Detroit — A top echelon shift on the Knight newspapers has brought Lee Hills, from the managing editorship of the Miami Herald to the Detroit Free Press with the title of executive editor.

He replaces Dale Stafford, managing editor and former sports editor, who has become owner and publisher of the Greenville (Mich.) News, a daily.

Stafford was with the Free Press for six years.

Hills was m. e. of the Miami Herald for nine years. Under his leadership, the Herald won a 1950 Pulitzer Prize for its campaign against the crime-politics tieup in Florida.

"Head to Come" . . .

BARGAINING

Program for Improvement

By RALPH B. NOVIK
Executive Vice President

Recently we completed a survey of the state of organization within units we already cover by contract.

This survey shows that we still have a serious "free rider" problem. Since the completion of the analysis, I have written to local presidents where the problem is most acute calling their attention to the need for a sustained effort in the field of "mop-up" organization.

The seriousness of the situation may be deduced from these facts:

In the first eleven locals to which I wrote, existing contracts covered 5,530 employees. Of these 5,530, some 1,880 were not Guild members.

This state of affairs obviously makes collective bargaining extremely difficult. Fortunately all local presidents to whom I wrote were aware of their problem and were moving to correct it.

We intend to follow the same procedure in the field of collective bargaining. We have just completed a card file in which contracts are listed in the order of their expiration dates.

The next step will be to analyze the collective bargaining and negotiating history of the various contracts. Ninety days or thereabouts before the proposal for a new contract are to be submitted to the IEB contracts committee for approval, we intend to write to local presidents calling their attention to the ANG collective bargaining program and analyzing the strong points and deficiencies of their current agreements.

The purpose of all this is to enable local negotiating committees to better understand the problems they will face in trying to do a good job for their members across the bargaining table.

Long experience as a member of the IEB contracts committee has convinced me that citing deficiencies after negotiations have to all intents and purposes been completed is almost a waste of time.

Units and their negotiating committees are understandably reluctant to return to the arena of negotiations to attempt to make an agreement more nearly conform to our collective bargaining program once an understanding has been reached with management.

In our opinion the best single way to prevent placing units and bargaining committees in this position is to avert such situations by foresight. That is the purpose of the program of letter writing to local presidents about their collective bargaining problems.

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'Cost-of-Living' Wage Increases: An Analysis — and A Warning

By EVA JOLOS
Secretary, Contracts Committee

"Living Costs for 'X' Month Went Up 'Y' Percent" has become virtually a standing head in the nation's newspapers, appearing sometime during the last week of each month for nearly two years now.

The story under the head summarizes the latest monthly statistics of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index—often labeled the government's "cost of living" index.

Both the head and the label are wrong.

There is no yardstick which accurately measures increases in actual living costs.

The BLS index measures only increases of prices for a fixed list of consumer goods and services. By its very nature it can be regarded only as a barometer which shows the general trend. And since February 1950, that trend has constantly been up.

As a result, "cost-of-living" has become an inescapable phase of wage negotiations—but too often misunderstood, misinterpreted and misapplied.

In using the ever higher living costs as an argument for wage increases, negotiators should understand the various factors involved, have an accurate definition of what they are talking about, and know its pitfalls and limitations.

ANG collective bargaining policy long has been to emphasize establishment and improvement of basic minimum living standards.

But trying wage increases to increases in living costs makes any real advance in these standards impossible. Increases on such a basis merely enable a unit to remain where it was in terms of purchasing power.

Furthermore, relating wage increases specifically to the BLS index ties wages to the fluctuations of an instrument over which the Guild has no control; which is entirely inadequate as a measure of actual living costs, and which always is several months behind the times. In short, it perpetuates existing standards, prevents making any real gains.

In terms of the ANG's wage program, if every contract had provided for the \$100 top minimum goal in 1946, and the problem was merely one of maintaining the same purchasing power, then relating wages to the BLS index might be justified. But in 1946 no contract provided for a \$100 minimum.

Just what is a cost-of-living increase?

In the past year, as a result of wage stabilization rules, "escalator" has become a key word in collective bargaining in other industries. Too many people think that only escalator clause increases are cost-of-living increases. Actually, under stabilization, any general increase in wages, and escalators are only one particular type of living cost increase.

Historically the Guild has rejected escalator clauses, because— in addition to the objections enumerated above—they represented a potential wage cutting device (when the index goes down), and customarily result in general increases which are not added to contract minimums.

Today only five Guild contracts have escalator clauses, and those

Now \$100 IS \$142.50

A \$100 minimum, established as ANG's wage goal in 1946, now requires \$142.50 in current dollars, and the \$50 base goal requires \$71.25.

Another 50 cents was added to the amount necessary to maintain the purchasing power of the \$100 when living costs leaped to another new all-time peak—190—in December, reflected in an 0.4 percent increase over November in the BLS' Consumers' Price Index, old series.

were approved only as short-term added protection after adequate permanent increases had been negotiated.

The BLS index—now issued in two versions each month—is the only system which has any general standing in measuring price changes and thus—in a very restricted measure—the trend in living costs.

Chief deficiency of the index as an accurate guide to the cost of living, especially in the newspaper field, is that it is based on out-dated low-income family buying standards, and does not give anything but a bare indication of the increase in costs for families with higher incomes.

The BLS itself, in a recent report, pointed out some of the basic limitations of the index as a guide to living costs—especially for employees in fields represented by the Guild.

Said the BLS:

"Amounts that urban families spend for living are not shown in the index. To develop such measures, information reflecting changes in income and in the manner of living would be required, as well as statistics of price changes for consumer goods and services."

"The index does not represent price changes affecting other population groups such as single individuals. . . . families of business and professional men. . . . whose buying habits may differ radically from those of moderate income urban families. Nor does it take into account changes brought about by migration of families to large cities from rural communities or from other cities."

Specific major deficiencies which make the BLS index a

highly inadequate measure of actual living costs are:

1. The index is a measure of prices only (it does not include taxes, for example) for a fixed number of consumer goods and services determined as representative nearly two decades ago.

2. The index assumes that families in the low-income group are buying the same commodities in the same quantities as in the sample period of 1934-36.

3. The index does not measure what it actually costs a family to live, particularly a large family.

4. The index does not measure what it costs low-income families to live—where a large share of income goes for food.

5. The index takes no account of the effect on the family budget of the disappearance of many low-priced items and lines in recent years. If only measures the change in price of the higher-grade merchandise which remains.

The index is a statistical compilation based on a fixed market basket—determined in 1934 and 1936—consisting of food, clothing, housing and services bought by the average "moderate income" family of four in 34 large cities. To get its average family and its average fixed market basket, the BLS made studies of expenditures by 14,000 city families whose income averaged \$11,524 per year (\$9.20 per week) during 1934-36.

The BLS now is conducting studies to determine the current buying habits of today's "moderate income" families—with an annual income of about \$3,500—with a view toward complete revision of the present index by next year.

The delegates were delighted. Curiously enough, Mayer reports, there was not one letter of outraged pride, and he has been instructed to continue to write the minutes "the new way."

Elsewhere: Cleveland plans to do a public performance of the newspaper play "Front Page" if only it can find enough newspapermen who look like newspapermen.

ACTIVITIES

Minutes Dull? CNDC Secretary Tries 'New Way'

Like so many of his kind, Bill Mayer, secretary of the California-Nevada District Council, thought something ought to be done about the minutes.

So he did something about them.

"The delegates who gathered in the somber lobby of the Hotel Sacramento this drizzling fall morning were, it may be, less enthusiastic about their bi-state council than at any time in its history," he began his minutes of the last council meeting.

"In some instances—San Diego, for one, and Los Angeles, for another—the locals had met not many days earlier, and the sessions had been punctuated by the irrelevant query, 'What are we getting out of it?' and demands for 'dissolution!'"

"There had been a bristling interchange of letters among an eight-member committee (one from each local) considering a possible reduction in per capita contributions ought to be cut to the point where the two big locals, Los Angeles and SPONG, were giving no less than the small ones."

"Sacramento was ready to meet all comers, singly or in massed formation, over the proposition that there was only one way for the per capita to go—up."

"The catchword in the capital was 'organizing,' and the slogan (if there had been a slogan) might have read: 'Build the treasury and build the union.'"

"Never were the eight locals so factious; never did the prospect of a common program seem so remote."

"In this atmosphere of intellectual smog and emotional dynamite the delegates moved grimly to their places at the conference table, and president Frank McCulloch gazed slowly and pessimistically from one to the other."

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BLS Index and ANG Wage Program

The table below shows the changes during the last two years in the BLS Consumers' Price Index, old and revised. June 1946, date of adoption of the ANG \$100 national wage program and the last month before wartime price controls were abandoned, is used as the base. The last two columns show the amounts needed under each index each month to maintain the \$100 goal in terms of current purchasing power, as mandated by the last four conventions.

In terms of current purchasing power		% Increase		Minimum Required by ANG Wage Program		
Date	Index Number Old	Index Number New	Old	New	Old	New
June 1946	133.3	133.5			\$100.00	\$100.00
Jan. 1950	166.9	168.2	25.2%	26.0%	125.20	126.00
Feb. 1950	166.5	167.9	24.9	25.8	124.90	125.80
Mar. 1950	167.0	168.4	25.3	26.1	125.30	126.10
Apr. 1950	167.3	168.5	25.5	26.2	125.50	126.20
May 1950	168.6	169.3	26.5	26.8	126.50	126.80
June 1950	170.2	170.2	27.7	27.5	127.70	127.50
July 1950	172.0	172.0	29.4	28.8	129.40	128.80
Aug. 1950	173.0	173.4	29.8	29.9	129.80	129.90
Sept. 1950	173.8	174.6	30.4	30.8	130.40	130.80
Oct. 1950	174.8	175.6	31.1	31.5	131.10	131.50
Nov. 1950	175.8	176.6	31.7	32.1	131.70	132.10
Dec. 1950	176.8	177.6	32.8	33.9	132.80	133.90
Jan. 1951	181.6	181.5	36.2	36.0	136.20	136.00
Feb. 1951	184.2	183.8	38.2	37.7	138.20	137.70
Mar. 1951	184.5	184.5	38.4	38.2	138.40	138.20
Apr. 1951	184.5	184.6	38.4	38.3	138.40	138.30
May 1951	185.4	186.1	39.1	39.5	139.10	139.50
June 1951	185.5	185.2	39.2	38.7	139.20	138.70
July 1951	185.8	185.5	39.4	39.0	139.40	139.00
Aug. 1951	185.6	185.5	39.2	39.0	139.20	139.00
Sept. 1951	186.5	186.6	39.9	39.8	139.90	139.80
Oct. 1951	187.7	187.4	40.9	40.9	140.90	140.90
Nov. 1951	189.3	188.6	42.0	41.3	142.00	141.30
Dec. 1951	190.0	189.1	42.5	41.6	142.50	141.60

(1935-39 is the index base of 100)

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)
CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication.
Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 15¢. Yearly \$3.00.
Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1949.

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NOT EVERY GUILD local can lay claim to as swanky a meeting place as that used by the Houston Guild. That outfit meets monthly in the Harris County courthouse, by courtesy of the county officials, under discreet pressure exerted by the local officers.

The local president, in the interests of democratic procedure, eschews the judge's bench proper, and bangs his gavel on counsel's table just in front of the judicial rostrum, and on a level with the populace. But the witness stand is often used by committee chairmen in making reports, and a handful of members usually fills the jury box, a choice hear-and-see location.

Rank-and-file Texans and late comers, use the spectators' benches, behind a restraining railing.

It's reported that the somber dignity of the surroundings has no discernible effect on the exercise of the cherished right of all Guild members to speak out in meeting.

DAVE LINTON, of the copy-desk at the NY Herald Tribune, is seething over an insult to the editing profession.

Linton gets out, as a sideline, a monthly magazine devoted to fancied of Scottish terriers. His mag is strikingly entitled "Die-hard Dope," and carries the Scripps-Howardish slogan "Give the Fanciers Light and They Will Find Their Way."

What has Linton currently sizzling is the directors of the American Kennel Club, bigwigs of dogdom, who have decreed that "No editor of a dog publication can serve as a delegate to the AKC." This after the Louisiana Kennel Club had picked Linton as its delegate.

Further fuel on the fire is the fact that the directors don't object to the selection as a delegate of a press agent for the big New Jersey kennel club, the Morris & Essex.

Says Linton, "Any member of the working press has more professional ethics... decency... morals and honesty... than any press agent that ever lived," and

London Times Boosts Price

The London Times became the first British newspaper to increase its newsstand price to the nickel level prevailing in this country. Effective next week, London's most influential newspaper will sell at 4 pence (4¢ cents), its first increase in nearly 11 years. Most of the other newspapers are still selling at a penny-and-a-half.

suggests that the AKC directors merely hate him because he has exposed "shady AKC deals," via his publication.

Linton doubts that the Guild can effectively protest the affront, for the AKC, while vestigial, is well entrenched in its stronghold, completely surrounded by self-satisfaction. But he thinks Guild members should know of it nonetheless. He is appealing to the Dog Writers Association, and has written a scalding editorial for his next issue.

A Guild member from way back, he was fired once for Guild activity. He's been at the Tribune 15 years.

New Monthly Looks Behind Iron Curtain

A new monthly magazine devoted to uncensored news from communist satellite countries began publication in New York this month.

"News from Behind the Iron Curtain" was originally prepared for the National Committee for a free Europe by well-informed escaped refugees.

The first issue of 3,800 copies for general distribution was mailed free to newsmen, government officials and others with an interest in the shifts of communist politics. Carrying no advertising, the magazine is expected shortly to reach a circulation of 5,000, with a much wider readership from reprints elsewhere.

Guildsmen Will Lead NYU Course

Two Guildsmen have been selected to help conduct an adult education course in "Contemporary Events: How to Read the News," sponsored by the New York University.

Frank Kelley, national and foreign editor, and Murray Snyder, chief political writer, both on the staff of the New York Herald Tribune, will join other newsmen in a series of lectures and discussions designed to "aid the reader in viewing the facts behind the headlines."

The course, offered by the university's division of general education, began last Monday and will continue for 15 weeks.

LOW INCOME GROUP

In 1948 nearly 16 million families and individuals living alone had an annual income of less than \$2,000.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

WHAT WITH ALL THIS off-again, on-again Fin-negan business by a fellow named Truman in New Hampshire and the it's-either-our-man-Robert A.-or-ruin attitude of the Taft old guard Republicans, it's a wonder anybody in Washington is doing even a spidge of constructive non-political work. Nevertheless, the Nation must go on, politics notwithstanding (and I don't want anyone to figure I'm against politics, either), and today I want to write about some encouraging things that are going on.

I hope most Washington Guildsmen may be excused from reading any further because I am about to write on a subject with which I have been burdening a good many columns of my own paper the past weeks—redevelopment of our rotting city centers. It's always nice to assume my fellow craftsmen read daily copy, so please don't disabuse me, guys and dolls.

For years earnest souls have been struggling with slum clearance programs in most of our cities. We've been doing it here in Washington ever since Jacob Riis, after making a tour of our slums by order of President Teddy Roosevelt, discovered a slum shack where the Senate barber-shop's towels were, ah, sterilized in a rather unsterile manner.

But all the pushing and pulling of generations all over America haven't routed the slums. Of course, we have eliminated lots of reasons for slums and raised lots of incomes so people don't have to live in slums. But the nation is jam-packed with run-down hovels for which free American citizens are paying outrageous rents.

IN THE 1949 NATIONAL housing act, which got through Congress before rearmament overtook the economy, Uncle Sam agreed to put up \$500 million in capital grants and \$1 billion in loans to cities that would really go after their slums. And this time he added a novel, and to me highly workable gimmick.

This gimmick is the land write-down. Say you have a slum area of several score city blocks that at fair appraisal figures would bring \$9 million in condemnation proceedings or by purchase negotiations. If the local public housing agency or any private developer bought up the land at that price, neither could afford to rebuild it with low rental housing or perhaps not even with medium rental housing.

So you figure a "re-use value"—what the land ought to cost so the redeveloper can afford to build the kind of decent housing, preferably garden apartment style with plenty of open space, that could be rented to our hard-pressed middle-income families and to all but the lowest of the low income families who can only afford to live in subsidized public housing. This re-use value on the \$9 million worth of land is likely to be around \$3 million, a two-thirds write-down. Some of these write-downs around the country are going to run even higher.

NOW YOUR LOCAL REDEVELOPMENT agency—and most big cities have such an agency today—sells the land to the redevelopers

for \$3 million, and they go ahead with building the housing prescribed by the agency in general terms as to number of units and rental levels. The housing from now on is strictly a private matter (we hope, under rent control). It pays taxes and so on, taxes infinitely higher than were paid on the torn down slums, of course.

But what about that \$6 million we wrote off so blithely? That's where Uncle Sam comes in with the cash box.

Under the 1949 housing law the Federal government will put up as much as two-thirds of the write-down. In this case that's \$4 million of the \$6 million. That's a capital grant and any state is eligible for as much as 10 per cent of the \$500 million currently available. Of course, as the program goes forward congress can be expected to keep replenishing the till, as it does with federal aid to highways and similar programs.

The other \$2 million of the \$6 million write-down is up to the city. But the city can make up its share in capital improvements such as new schools, playgrounds, health centers, streets, expressways. Some cities have floated bond issues to help meet some of their one-thirds in cash.

FROM WHAT I'VE BEEN ABLE to discover checking around the country on what's going on, American cities are beginning to wake up to this great bonanza. Some are well on the way, such as Pittsburgh, where a big program got started before the 1949 housing law and which will use that law to keep the momentum going. Other cities, like Washington, have been gabbling a lot and the planners have been searching the heavens for the perfect plan but not one slum dwelling has been torn down as yet.

The lethargy of our city fathers—and our civic leaders—is sometimes amazing. But finally, at long last, all around the country they are beginning to wake up. What's waking them up here in Washington, as elsewhere, is the flight to the suburbs. The merchants and bankers are seeing the high and middle income families rushing over the city line (and in Washington that means into another state, Maryland or Virginia) with a resultant tax loss of no mean proportions. The cash register sometimes can ring louder than the loudest fire bell.

THE INCREDIBLE THING about this redevelopment of business, and it's about as complicated a civic venture as you could care to cook up, is that it's being carried on concurrently with a vast rearmament program. Of course, it is tough to get steel for rehousing when steel is needed for guns, but it can be and is being done. Therein lies the strength of this democracy. Don't call it guns and butter but guns and meat, guns to make our power felt for international sanity and meat to make our muscle strong at home so there is no reason to frighten ourselves with visions of some miserable commies subverting our population.

If your burg hasn't gotten in on this redevelopment act, then you've got a municipal scandal worth writing about.

Portland Moves Early On Convention Planning

Portland, Ore.—It's five months to convention time at the Rose City, but the Portland Newspaper Guild has already begun preparations for welcoming and housing some 500 delegates and guests for the Guild's nineteenth annual policy-making sessions. The convention opens Monday, July 7.

Invitation is out for family attendance—with rose-twined motels available to those who do not prefer the city's big Multnomah hotel, named for an Indian chief. Facilities are available there for housing all the delegates, but the city lends itself to travel from outer areas to convention headquarters very easily.

Special tours for delegates and families who might choose to come are being arranged in the Northwest vacation-touted state where summer is not hot nor winter cold. These will include mountains and snow 40 miles in one direction, and ocean beaches and deep sea fishing 80 miles westward.

Housing Committee Chairman Freda Cowling reports that

rooms will be available at the Multnomah for all who need them, and that more inexpensive housing will be available.

Chairman of the convention committee is John Armstrong, acting Sunday editor for the Oregonian. George Pasero of the

Oregon Journal is vice chairman. Owen Spence of the Oregon Journal circulation department, secretary of the local, is secretary-treasurer of the committee.

Other committee people include Mervin Shoemaker, political editor of The Oregonian, program; Ed O'Meara, Oregon Journal, publicity; Gloria Miley, Journal, finance and audit, and James Ferguson, Oregonian, editor of the 52-page yearbook, The Front Page.

The Guild Reporter

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