

The GUILD REPORTER

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Canada's Radio Newsmen Seek Guild Recognition

Ottawa—News employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, government-owned radio system, are represented by the American Newspaper Guild in an application filed here with the Canadian Labor Relations Board, looking toward establishing bargaining relations and a contract.

There are from 45 to 50 employees below the bona-fide supervisory level who are deemed by the Guild to be a proper collective bargaining unit. Since they are employed in various

provinces, and their broadcast "product" crosses provincial lines, the Guild application is directed to the dominion board.

It was reported that the Guild holds signed-and-paid applications from more than three-fourths of those eligible.

News employees of the CBC expressed interest in forming a Guild unit at the time Canadian Press employees were seeking recognition, two years ago. A small committee was formed at Toronto, and membership invitations went out by mail.

SFONG Sanctions Strike Vote As Snag Blocks Negotiations

San Francisco—The SFONG executive committee was directed to set up strike machinery at a special meeting March 23 of the members of the four "city-wide" units.

Guild members of the Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner and News also authorized the committee to call a strike-vote meeting if and when negotiations reach an impasse.

Negotiators have run into stubborn refusal on the part of publishers of the four daily newspapers on whether there shall be a full or "wages and hours only" opening of the city-wide contract.

tions of the citywide contract were openable.

But the publishers hold that since the Memo is in negotiations the old Memo is still in effect and therefore only wages and hours may be discussed this year.

They offered to arbitrate, a move which the Guild's negotiators turned down.

The March 23 membership meeting gave an unanimous vote of confidence to the negotiators and authorized the actions to prepare for a possible strike.

AD LINAGE UP FOR FEBRUARY

February advertising in 52 newspaper cities as reported by Media Records is up by 4.4 percent over the figures for the month of February, 1951. The 1952 total runs to 184,639,661 lines.

First Delegate Report
Lima—Robert D. Kerr, newly named president of Lima Guild Local 166, has been selected as Lima's delegate to the Portland convention.

Lima leads the parade in reporting its choice of delegate to the Oregon ANG sessions. Official calls to the convention have not yet gone out. Will be sent to locals early in April by Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farson.

New York Guild Chooses Queen of Page One Ball

Patricia Butler, N. Y. World-Telegram & Sun circulation department, will be queen of the New York Guild's Page One ball, Friday, April 18 at the Hotel Astor. She won top honors in competition with more than 50 other contestants employed on newspapers, magazines and radio stations under the local's jurisdiction.

To serve as her ladies-in-waiting the judges named Constance Lerner, N. Y. Times; Dolores Gilliam, Amsterdam News; Margaret Buelken, N. Y. Daily News; and Mazie Salem, Standard & Poor's.

In addition to capturing the coveted prize of reigning at the ball, Miss Butler was awarded a career-girl course at the Conover modeling school, and a screen test from United Artists. A variety of other prizes were also showered on the queen and her ladies-in-waiting.

The judges included Candy Jones, manager of the Conover school; Fabian Bachrach, society photographer; Frank Farrell, W-T&S columnist; Victor Borge, pianist-comedian; and John Forsythe, star of the Captive City, screen play.

Rockford Local Out 2 Days While ITU Mans Picket Line

Other Mechanical Crafts March Through In Printers' Dispute on Teletypesetting

Rockford—Fifty Guild members resumed their jobs here yesterday morning after a two-day period during which they declined to cross a picket line established by the International Typographical Union, locked out since Monday at the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers plant. The dispute centered on the use of teletypesetter tape, in the composing room.

The Guildsmen went back to work after adopting a resolution expressing willingness to support the printers, providing other craft unions did the same.

The organized crafts, aside from the printers, had regularly reported for work despite the presence of pickets. Publication was not interrupted, for either morning or afternoon editions.

The Guild resolution was passed, over the spoken objections of a number of members, who said that as individuals they desired to continue to honor the picket lines.

The local meeting on Wednesday afternoon was called by William E. White, newly-named president, and was attended by International Representative Ray Mann, sent in after the local officers had been in touch with ANG headquarters at New York.

Prior to meeting the picket line situation, the local had checked as to the legal aspects of their refusal to cross. Under Taft-Hartley law, union members' refusal to cross a picket line at their own place of employment is a permissible union activity. There is no contract reference, in the Rockford Guild agreement, as to observance of picket lines.

Teletypesetter installation was made about a year ago at Rockford, and at the end of 1951 was hooked into circuits operated by the Associated Press and United Press.

The typographical union established jurisdiction over the job of handling the teletype tape as it was received at the Rockford plant, but could not come

Rockford's Resolution

"Be it Resolved, That the membership of the Rockford Newspaper Guild hereby expresses its wholehearted and enthusiastic support of the ITU in its dispute with the Rockford papers, and urges other unions having contracts with these papers to meet with it and commit themselves jointly to observe the ITU's picket lines; and

"To this end, at such meeting, the Guild herewith commits itself to vote in favor of the joint observance of the ITU picket lines by itself and these several unions, and will honor the ITU picket lines provided a majority of all other unions having contracts with them do likewise."

to agreement over the wording of contract clauses which would meet the ITU demand for exclusion of feature matter sent by tape.

The last ITU contract at Rockford expired September 30, and negotiations for the new pact are in their ninth month. Only other open issue besides the tape question is the wage rate for proof readers.

Normally, some 70 compositors are employed on the two shifts at the plant.

Negotiation sessions last week produced no accord, and management forced the issue on Monday afternoon by directing a compositor to set a feature tape.

The printer refused, and was discharged. Others on the day shift worked until 3 P. M.; then management was notified that the printers deemed themselves "locked out." Pay checks for

their full-time had been prepared in advance and were issued as the men left the plant at the end of the shift.

The performance was repeated when the night shift men appeared, and they declined to continue work when one of their number was discharged. They too were paid off.

Some 40 scabs then entered the composing room and took over the work of getting out the morning paper.

When Guildsmen reported for work Tuesday morning, they found an ITU picket line thrown about the entrances, and all but a few declined to cross the line, which had formed at 6 A. M.

The Tuesday afternoon paper, and succeeding issues, were edited by half a dozen news executives. According to management, the editorial crew consisted of the executive editor, the managing editor, the city editor, the editorial writer, and the manager of an otherwise unidentified "consolidated news service."

Bloor Schleppey, Indiana trouble-shooter and management representative, put in an appearance with the arrival of the scab printers.

Other mechanical union members, including those in the mailers' union, an ITU subsidiary, continued to work, crossing the AFL union's picket line to do so.

The Rockford Guild local has been in negotiations for a new contract since the first of the year. Its own agreement had an expiration date of January 31. There is no contract reference to handling struck work, or work destined to a struck department, as in the present situation.

In management's revised counter-proposal for a new contract, there was included language which would have meant almost total elimination of effective severance pay provisions. The Guild recently won an arbitration award of severance pay amounting to \$3,200, for a dismissed employee.



NEW YORK'S PRETTIEST—To be queen of the Page One Ball at the Hotel Astor April 18, New York Guild has chosen blonde Patricia Butler, center, of the World-Telegram & Sun. Runners-up will be ladies-in-waiting to Miss Page One. Left to right, they are Dolores Gilliam, Amsterdam News; Margaret Buelken, Daily News; Constance Lerner, Times; and Mazie Salem, Standard & Poor's.

Supreme Court Dictum on Gale Decision Means Trouble Ahead for Canadian Labor

Toronto—The Ontario Supreme Court, in upholding a lower court decision which quashed a labor board certification of the Toronto Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for circulation employees of the Globe & Mail, has confirmed a judgment which wholly upsets the established procedure and status of the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

Since the Ontario board has its counterparts in other Canadian provinces and is based on the dominion labor statutes, the repercussions of the judgment on all organized labor in Canada and on all other provincial labor boards' operations are confident-widely in scope.

The Supreme Court asserted, as did Justice Gale in the original jurisdiction, which the Toronto local carried to appeal, that the labor board was without jurisdiction in issuing the Guild certification, because it had not determined, as of the date of the hearings before it, what the then-existing level of membership in the Guild actually was.

The labor board is not, the Supreme Court ruled, "at liberty to refuse to permit inquiry into such a matter as the alleged resignation of members, or to make such inquiry on its own part. The rulings of the Board amounted to the exclusion of evidence vital to the inquiry the Board had to make."

A WASHINGTON COMMENT—

Resents Winchell's Use Of Space for "Drivel"

By JOSEPH HAYDN
Washington

My fellow newspaperman Walter Winchell has come back to work after a five weeks' illness. And with his return our local staff loses out on another column of precious white news space.

Whether Winchell should have this opportunity to muddy up a column of increasingly valuable space each day is a question. Let me toss out several considerations:

Our publisher prides himself on hiring honest, accurate and fair reporters on his staff. WW, however, was hired because he would bring "a solid chunk" of circulation with him. He had a personal following, we were told, and this added circulation would enable the paper to continue, and perhaps even to prosper.

But what happened? Circulation didn't boom. The paper's normal gain curve continued, but that's all. And when WW went to Florida to recover from his New York Post-inflicted battle scars, the circulation didn't drop, either.

The New York Post series, which really took the bard of Broadway and Miami apart, served to remind many in the trade, that this man claims to be one of us—that his reputation blankets us all.

But this man is not merely a usurper of space from legitimate news and an abuser of the title reporter; he also is a world-famous figure with great power to prosecute his prejudices.

These are not limited to the make-believe lands of Broadway and Miami; but also to the

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bargaining agent for 80 Globe & Mail circulation employees. It held signed applications, on which initiation fees and one month's dues had been paid, for a majority of the total.

When the labor board notified Globe & Mail management of the pending application, immediate pressure was put on many employees to resign from the Guild, and join with an "independent" union which suddenly mushroomed.

Some sent in letters of resignation, which were not valid under the Guild constitution, which sets forth the method of resigning from Guild membership.

The Guild kept the labor board constantly informed of management's activities against the Globe & Mail unit.

The board's hearing on the Guild application was on July 12, 1950. Globe & Mail attorneys held that the appropriate unit was 93 employees, not 80, asked for an election to determine the majority's wishes as to union representation.

The Guild presented 59 application cards, as of the hearing date.

Management's counsel asked leave to examine the cards, saying that there had been reports of resignations among the Guildsmen. The board has always held that an employee's union membership is a confidential matter, as to his employer's right to knowledge of it, because of the obvious abuses which could be made of such information.

The history of the Toronto Globe & Mail relationship with Globe & Mail management indicated that the Guild that it would have stopped at almost nothing to keep the Guild out, or throw it out. Two attempts to organize by its editorial employees had been smashed by personal efforts of the publisher.

The board declined to permit Globe & Mail counsel to examine the cards, or to cross-examine the Guild officials as to reported resignations. The result, I suggest, might well send him off on another "vacation."

Perhaps the "circulation building" reason for Winchell's presence in newspapers has been overrated. Why not check on what happened in your newspaper before, during and after the gossip's convalescence?

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But what happened? Circulation didn't boom. The paper's normal gain curve continued, but that's all. And when WW went to Florida to recover from his New York Post-inflicted battle scars, the circulation didn't drop, either.

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Hammond Local Boosts Its Dues

Hammond—The Hammond Newspaper Guild has approved an increase in local dues. The vote to raise dues passed 26 to 4, one member not voting.

It was the first time in more than 10 years that the members had voted for a blanket increase. Four years ago the top dues classification was raised seventy-five cents.

The new schedule:

Weekly Wages	Monthly Dues	Increase
Less than \$35	\$1.75	25¢
From \$35.01 to \$45	\$2.50	50¢
From \$45.01 to \$60	\$3.00	50¢
From \$60.01 to \$90	\$4.25	50¢
\$90.01 or more	\$5.00	\$1.25

Portland Rail Routes Offer Side-trip Plans

Delegates to the Guild convention at Portland, Oregon, in July, who wish to combine their ANG business with vacation side-trips, will have a wide choice of accommodations. It is indicated in prospectus material furnished the Guild by railroad representatives of lines running north and west from Chicago.

The Milwaukee road, for example, operates "Hiawatha" streamliners from Chicago through Milwaukee, Twin Cities, and Butte, crossing four mountain ranges en route to Portland. That road will arrange a circuit for delegates, arriving at Portland the day before the convention, and taking a return trip via Seattle, a steamer to Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia and back through the Canadian Rockies, with scheduled night-stopping stopovers included, and completing the rail loop by a connection at Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Top accommodations on this trip from Chicago and back are listed at \$218.64 for one and \$196.69 each for two sharing lower berth accommodations. These figures include rail fares, sleeping car space, state room on the steamer, and meals with lodging at Lake Louise and Banff hotels.

R. E. Brandt, New York city passenger agent for the road, has full information and has tentatively reserved two cars for delegates.

The Great Northern Railway operates two streamliners, "The Empire Builder" and "The Western Star." Its route from Chicago goes west and up the Mississippi valley to Minneapolis, across North Dakota and Montana, and past the Glacier National Park, in the Rockies range. It travels the Columbia River valley into Portland.

The Great Northern's passenger office in New York is at 630 Fifth avenue.

KNOXVILLE GUILD IN STRIKE VOTE

Knoxville—After prolonged negotiations for a new contract with the News-Sentinel, the Knoxville Newspaper Guild voted to call a strike on the newspaper if management continues to prove obdurate.

The previous contract was for one year and expired last January.

At the same time a picket committee was set up, the finance committee was ordered to survey financial needs, and an employee who wishes to join a union, but against whom management reprisals can be brought on flimsy but pseudo-legal pretext, is understandably a reluctant prospect.

The deadline in negotiations is due to the publisher's attempt to weaken the severance clause and insistence on adding accrued overtime to vacation credits.

The Guild insists on maintaining the severance clause intact and demands a three-week vacation provision to replace the two weeks called for in the previous contract.

The severance clause in dispute provides for a top of 30 weeks under a schedule of one week for each eight months at the highest regular salary for any two consecutive weeks during the previous six months.

The old vacation clause the Guild is seeking to replace provided for a top of 30 weeks under a schedule of one week for each eight months at the highest regular salary for any two consecutive weeks during the previous six months.

The local has received approval from WSB offices at Kansas City for payment of a 10 percent general increase to employees at Radio Station KMOX, effective last August 12. That part of the increase which was automatically allowable had been paid out, but more than half of the total will now be paid in a lump sum.

The local has received approval from WSB offices at Kansas City for payment of a 10 percent general increase to employees at Radio Station KMOX, effective last August 12. That part of the increase which was automatically allowable had been paid out, but more than half of the total will now be paid in a lump sum.

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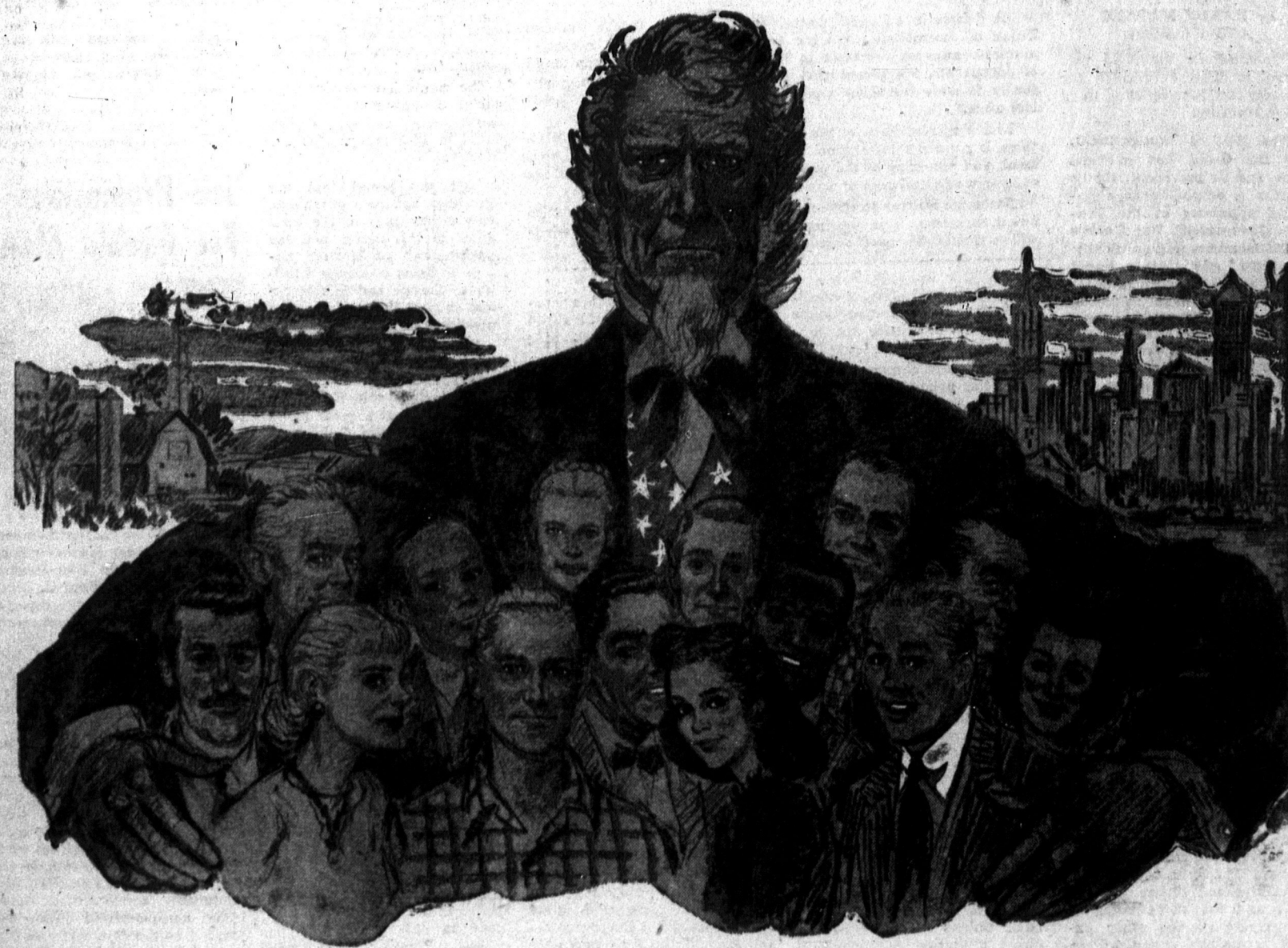
THE GUILD REPORTER
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50 per year. Single copy 15¢
Re-entered as second-class matter May 27, 1949 at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912.
March 28, 1952 - Vol. XIX - No. 7

Health Menace

Tuberculosis was the nation's leading health menace in 1950. Today, the death rate has been reduced by 85 percent, but the disease is still the Number 1 killer among infectious illnesses and strikes approximately 100,000 new victims annually.

To Set the Record Straight—

MARTIN OUTLINES GUILD'S 'POLITICAL AIMS' FOR BRITISH UNION



DON'T BUST UP MY FAMILY!

Although the United States is all one country we are still made up of many different races, creeds and cultures. Sometimes these differences cause friction between groups—Management against Labor—Christian against Jew and White against Negro.

Our peoples have got to learn to get along with each other or our strength is going to ebb away. America's great strength is in unity.

Nobody's asking you to love everybody. Just

don't turn thumbs down on anyone just because you don't happen to like his name, religion or the color of his skin. Judge him as you would like to be judged—on his worth as an individual.

Prejudice can creep into our daily lives without our knowing it. Little words are dangerous when they are not true. Speak out against prejudice whenever you can. Help keep your country united and strong.

DON'T BUST UP OUR FAMILY!

This advertisement, approved by representatives of management, labor and the public, is published in the national interest by

L. W. Baldwin & Company

Jack Daniel Distillery

DeHart Motor Lines

Eastern Engineering Co.

Fulton Marking Equipm't Co.

Lucas Distributing Co.

S. J. Miller Packing Co.

H. J. Mills, Inc.

N. J. Engin'r'g & Supply Co.

Paterson Machine Co., Inc.

Rahway Laundry, Inc.

Royal Baking Co.

John M. Saums

Southport Body Shop

John Thorn

Turner Mfg. Company

Van Ness Lumber

Warren Bros. Road Co.

Pueblo Guild to Award Journalism Scholarship

Pueblo—First of the annual scholarship awards to an outstanding Pueblo high school journalism student will be made this spring by the Pueblo local of the American Newspaper Guild, says Glenn U. Nichols, president.

The Pueblo Guild is composed of employees of news, advertising and circulation departments and business office of The Star-Journal and Chieftain.

The scholarship will be to Pueblo college and will be rotated among the Centennial, Central and Pueblo Catholic high schools' journalism classes. Straws were drawn to determine which school would receive the first and Centennial won. The 1953 scholarship will be to a Central senior and the 1954 award to a senior of Pueblo Catholic high school.

Nichols said that Miss V. Fuller, head of the public schools' research department, was requested by the Guild to draw the rules governing the awarding of the scholarship annually. They were approved by Marvin C. Knudson, president of Pueblo college, and Miss Gladys Herendeen, who teaches journalism at the college.

The award carries in addition to the scholarship, which has a value of \$75, an additional \$25 for books and supplies. The school to which the scholarship

is assigned will also name an alternate for the award. Main requirements are that the students be top-flight scholars who have intentions of studying journalism in college and who hope to make newspaper work their careers.

Slogans Sought For Union Label

The Amalgamated union clothing label, a guarantee of craftsmanship and quality, will be the subject of a contest sponsored by the clothing workers union.

Readers everywhere are eligible for participation. All that is required is a simple slogan giving a good reason for buying clothing bearing the Amalgamated label.

Prizes ranging from suits of clothing to men's ties will be awarded for the best entries. There is no limit to the number of entries by each contestant, but they must be submitted before April 30.

Address entries to Union Label Department, ACWA, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y. Winners will be notified by mail.

WSB Lifts Most Pension Bans

The Wage Stabilization Board, in effect, has decontrolled pension plans.

Under a new regulation (No. 21) pension and deferred payment profit-sharing plans can now be negotiated without restriction on amount of pension or employer contribution, without deduction from general increases, and without advance approval.

In a lengthy preamble to the regulation, the WSB terms pension plans non-inflationary because in general they constitute deferred income and "will not contribute materially to increased consumer purchasing power."

The new regulation provides only that such plans must include the following:

1. Normal retirement age must be at least 65.
2. Retirement benefits for an employee retiring before age 65 must be reduced proportionately.
3. Benefits must be payable at least over the lifetime of the employee.
4. On termination of employment before retirement, employees may not cash in on employer contributions, until the normal retirement date.

Plans which do not meet these requirements must be approved by the WSB before they can be made effective. All other plans can become operative 30 days after notification to the WSB in Washington.

A Priest's Vision Saves Lost Children of Italy

Behind the Iron Curtain, children are the state's chattel, separated from their parents and debased in body and mind for the "glory" of the Soviet "new democracy." To this day, parents often place tattoo marks on the little bodies, hoping some day to find and thus identify their children.

In common with the rest of Europe as an aftermath of the last war, the people of Italy also faced a child problem of vital importance. Orphaned, lost or abandoned children roamed the city streets, foraging for themselves as best they could. Homeless, often starving, they had to be salvaged.

A Catholic priest, working with the people of Rome, saw the vital need, but was only able to do something about it during Italy's liberation after the arrival of the allies when American aid became available.

At first the priest, Magr. John Patrick Carroll - Abbing, was only able to distribute the American aid, gifts of clothing and other necessities to children, going from town to town. But soon it became possible to do more.

He started the first shelter for boys in the cellar of an old school building which the children called the Shoe Shine Hotel. The name soon became famous and when word spread to the United States, many committees were formed to help in the work. The number of shelters kept growing and as they grew so did the stunted bodies and minds of the once abandoned children.

Today, the shelters are miniature cities and are known the world over as the Boys' Towns of Italy, organizations of self-governing boys' communities. And as their fame grew so did

RENO GUILD, ONLY 16 STRONG WINS \$100 TOP, OTHER GAINS

Reno—With only 16 employees in its bargaining unit, the Reno Newspaper Guild has closed contract negotiations on an interim reopening by writing a minimum of \$100 weekly for five-year newsmen, employed by the Reno Gazette and Nevada State Journal.

The Reno local is the smallest thus far to achieve the \$100 wage goal set at Scranton.

Other gains bring the straight-time salary increases to slightly more than \$3,000 a year for the group. General increases range from \$2 to \$4, applied to minimums.

Three-week vacations will be granted after 10 years, a new provision; and the ceiling on payment of severance was lifted entirely. Additionally, severance pay, after 12 1/2 years' service, will accrue at the accelerated rate of three weeks' pay for each year of service.

Other improvements: Classification of society editor removed from five-day-week exemption; differential pay for substituting in higher-paid jobs; extra day of vacation for holiday falling in vacation period; mileage rate increased from 7 to 8 cents; and model clause language on merit increases.

Cleveland Guild Seminar Features Tape Recorder

Cleveland—Local newsmen attending part II of the Guild institute, annual CNG training project, feel at home in the "Take a Story" class of a group of 38 members.

Randall Brown, News rewrite man in charge of the group, started the first session with a tape recorder reproducing the sounds of news room and outside source procedure from the time the story breaks until it's passed on to the rewrite desk. Members of the class are expected to catch the facts from the tape gadget and write leads based on them.

Lewis Edwards' copyreading class also got under way. The Plain Dealer copydesk chief unveiled some of the mysteries of copyreading and outlined the story plans for the six-week course. Samples of actual work handled across the Plain Dealer desk and unmarked copy assignments will be part of the course.

The idea for the seminar originated with Julian Krawcheck, Press reporter, to help members, especially beginners, to do a better job in their day-to-day work. Krawcheck heads the Guilds Institute committee.

Ad Rates Are At "Wholesale" For Guilds in Convention Book

Portland, Ore.—"The Front Page," yearbook of the Portland Newspaper Guild now being readied for issuance during the ANG convention week in July,

has drawn up a special advertising rate for Guild locals, according to James H. Ferguson, Oregonian, head of the publication committee.

The rate is substantially lower than the commercial "rate card" previously mailed to locals, in an invitation to take complimentary space in the yearbook-program.

The Guild rate will be \$125 for a full page, \$75 for a half-page, \$50 for a quarter page and \$25 for an eighth-page.

Ferguson reports that the locals which have already paid for space at the higher rates first quoted will be allotted proportionately larger space than they had ordered.

Responses by national and Portland area advertisers to the yearbook have been "rolling in fine," says Ferguson, assuring a successful venture, Portland local's first issuance of such a book.

Texas Council Names Officers

Beaumont—The four Guild locals at Houston, San Antonio, Port Arthur and Beaumont were represented at last week-end's meeting of the Texas district council, which saw election of the following officers:

President, Ed Castillo, San Antonio; vice president, Leonard Duckett, Port Arthur; secretary, Alvin H. Smith, Sabine-Neches; and treasurer, Kenneth Schreiber, Houston. Al Hicken, international representative, is executive secretary.

The council adopted a resolution calling for top level consultation between the Guild and other newspaper workers unions, seeking for effective unity of efforts for both bargaining and grievance procedure.

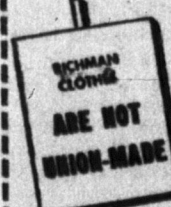
It was reported that the Beaumont papers had put into effect a \$13 monthly increase for departments not under contract with the Guild. The Sabine-Neches local has a contract covering editorial employees, and has sent re-opening proposals to the publishers. No counter-proposal has yet been made.

WIN a new suit FREE!
10 easy-to-win PRIZES in union label contest!

All you have to do is complete this statement: "I look for the Amalgamated Union Label before I buy men's clothing because..." It's that simple! And you can win:

- 1st PRIZE: Man's Suit of Clothes
- 2nd PRIZE: Pair of Fine Quality Slacks
- 3rd PRIZE: 2 Shirts

7 Other Prizes: Fine Silk Neckties (Winners to select prizes at their favorite store)



As a careful buyer, as a loyal trade union member, you know that the Amalgamated label means skilled workmanship, under secure union conditions—better looks, better fit, longer wear—top values in any price range. Well—just say so in your own words and you have the opportunity to win a fine prize... maybe that fine suit!

Here are the simple rules:

1. Complete above statement in 50 words or less.
2. Every reader is eligible. Submit as many entries as you wish.
3. Entries will be judged for sincerity, not fancy writing.
4. Entries must be mailed on or before April 30, 1952.
5. Decisions, by impartial judges, will be final.
6. Winners will be notified by letter, and their names published in this newspaper.
7. Write your completed statement on a sheet of paper, attach it to the coupon below, and mail to:

DEPARTMENT A

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

35 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y.

ACWA, DEPARTMENT A

35 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y.

Attached is my entry in your union label contest.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____



Among Ourselves

Editorial newcomers at Sacramento Bee, Ernest Y. Cox, from Salt Lake City Tribune. . . Max G. Miller, late of the Los Angeles Review Journal. . . Archie Campbell, formerly with Daily Alaska Empire in Juneau.

Gertrude P. Wixson, N. Y. Journal American, won 1951 Journalism award of Women's Press Club of New York. . . Frank Farrell, N.Y. World Telegram & Sun columnist, married to Nina Lunn Rownd. . . Pete McElroy, N.Y. Post reporter, married to Albany Guild member Jane Hanley. . . John Duprey, N.Y. Daily News, promoted from lab assistant to staff photographer.

John Powers, Long Island Press, upped to sports editor at the Jersey Journal. Both are Newhouse papers. . . George Robes back at the New York Mirror after two-year absence. . . Joan Gibson moved from Mirror to Time magazine. . . Sy Peck, N.Y. Compass, shifted to Times, with Fred Bayfield taking over Sy's chore as movie critic.

Frances Hughes finished history of the Terre Haute local, based on research and information committee's work. Other members, Mary Lib Berry, Gene Cavoli and Carl Davis. . . Sarah Best leaving Terre Haute for a month in Europe. . . Wistmended, Frances Hamby back on job at Terre Haute Star Tribune.

Mrs. Nellie Groben, Cleveland Press, matron, feted by co-workers on retirement after 26 years service. . . Also at C-P, editorial's Rita Firestone to be married to chief police reporter Jim Vall. . . Dick Campbell will attend American Press seminar at Columbia U. . . Mrs. Ruth Speth replacing Mrs. Margaret Ball in the Press morgue.

George Hixon now full-time sports photographer at the Cleveland News. . . Joe Manak back on policy beat after a bout with pneumonia. . . CNG executive secretary Bill Davy helping with negotiations at Chicago Daily News. . . Gene Kelly, Cleveland News, editorial, heads CNG constitution and by-laws committee.

Barbara Fagg, new society ten-age editor for San Francisco Examiner, replacing Pat Davis now in training for a US information officer's job. . . John Anderson and Bob Pennell newest additions to SFONG's INS-IMP unit with 100 percent membership.

At S-F News, Bob Sturia taking over penicillin beat from Tom Scrips now doing public relations for Los Angeles Ford's. . . Bob Rosenthal replacing Dick Elwell, gone over to Commercial News as reporter. . . Bill Flatt left News citywide for job with Oakland Tribune minus commuting.

Bobbie Jackson, S.F. Call-Bulletin copygirl, joins San Jose News staff April 1 as a society reporter. . . SFONG members' sympathy to the family of late Herbert Oakley Beins, S.F. Chronicle advertising staff member.

Paternalism

The "Record Book of Extra Values and Services" distributed by the Milwaukee Journal (no Guild it) to all employees includes instructions on how to set up a family budget, complete with tally sheets for routine monthly expenses, medical costs, insurance and stocks.

Jack Doyle, S.F. Chronicle reporter, now heads Sacramento bureau. He formerly was a city hall reporter. . . Chuck Dyas, Chronicle court reporter, joined S.F. telephone company's public relations staff.

Marion P. Short, Elizabeth Journal school page editor, will become Mrs. Jack Sauer, late in June. He is officially Dr. John A. Sauer, head of the engineering mechanics department at Penn State. Miss Short, a charter member at Elizabeth, has given notice of intent to leave her job on marriage. . . George Fallon off for another Navy trick, his spot on the night sports staff going to Cy Simons, Journal dark room aide.

New Journal staffer is William J. Seeland, formerly with Bergen Evening Record and Cranford, N.J. Chronicle. . . Tom Lyons, son of Journal photo, Jack Lyons, becomes dark room assistant. He's just out of the Navy, another field in which he followed his father's footsteps.

Other newcomers in Elizabeth local membership: John W. Sterrett and John J. Taggerty, Journal circulation; Pershing Roberts, Plainfield Courier-News editorial; Walter Kucharski, Journal maintenance; and Joseph Sakach, Journal editorial.

Paul Fitzgerald, Lima News police reporter and Jeannette Stoltenberg, society editor, are out of the hospital after long siege of illness.

At the Lima News Bob Conway, reporter and deskman, joined from Portsmouth Times. . . Police reporter Paul Fitzgerald, out of hospital. . . Society editor Jeannette Stoltenberg, improving at hospital. . . Sue Place, switchboard operator, married to Edgar Hartgraves. . . Betty Kayser, new copy-girl in display advertising.

Ed Reid, Brooklyn Eagle Pulitzer prize-winning reporter, signed up with Random House for book on Mafia. . . Helen Zugelder, San Diego Union and Evening Tribune, editorial, heads for 7 1/2 years, taking over radio and TV for the Union.

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Lima Guildsman Wins Five Honors With Entry of Seven Pictures



PATERNAL ELATION—That's My Baby took top Ohio honors in annual AP picture contest. This photograph was one of seven submitted by Guildsman Robert Waldron, of the Lima News. He scooped up prizes in five categories, to top the show.

Newsman Asked to Apply For "No Strings" Award

Eugene—A "no strings" award of \$1,000, to be applied on a year's university study, awaits the successful candidate for the new Eric Allen memorial fellowship at the school of Journalism, University of Oregon.

Working newspapermen are eligible. In fact, they especially are invited to apply, according to Gordon A. Sabine, dean of the school.

The fellowship, established under the Allen memorial fund, is financed by Oregon newspapers. The initial cash grant to the fellowships fund was made by the Eugene Register-Guard.

None of the usual restrictions as to eligibility apply in the case of the Allen fellowship. There are no requirements as to age, residence, sex, or academic status. Work can be done on either the graduate or undergraduate level, and credits earned may be applied toward a degree or not, as the Allen Fellow wishes.

Applicants will be considered entirely on the basis of professional qualifications, including potential, and the merits of their proposed course of study. Value both to the individual and to the profession will be a determining factor.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Dean Sabine.

Chicago Guild Plans Ball In 'Political' Setting

Chicago—Utilizing the interest value of the political conventions to be held here next summer, the Chicago Newspaper Guild is planning to dress up the May 10 Page One ball in the traditional trappings of politics.

The ballroom of the Sheraton hotel will be made to resemble the International Amphitheatre convention hall with Guildsmen and their guests attempting to enact the behavior of convention delegates.

General chairmen are Lorraine Kowals, Sun-Times, and Roy Fisher, News, Emmet Dedmon, Sun-Times, Al Malek and Nick Shuman, of the Daily News, are editing the Page One book.

Nominations for Miss Page One will be held on the 3 1/2-hour sampler, which is being staged under the direction of Frank Funge, Examiner unit, Frolic committee chairman.

The annual laugh show has netted the Guild \$33,000 profit in the past decade. Proceeds go into a SFONG welfare fund and to defray costs of local delegates attending ANG conventions.

Lima—Five pictures entered by Robert K. Waldron, Lima News staffer here, won honors in the annual news picture contest of the Associated Press Society of Ohio.

Waldron's entries won first place in the feature picture division, second in the sports and spot news categories, and honorable mentions in the sports and feature classes.

They were entered in the smaller-city division of the show—those of less than 75,000 population. No other photos, in either the small or large city division, shared so many honors.

Waldron, a member of Local 168, entered seven pictures in the contest.

Top prize-winning entrant was "That's My Baby," feature pic which showed a Lima man peering through the window of a maternity ward in a local hospital at his son, then only eight days old.

Second place in spot news went to his "The Big Breakup," which caught a Lima junk man smashing a pile of slot machines with a sledge hammer after the gambling devices had been sold by the owners to avoid conflict with a new state law prohibiting possession of such equipment.

"Over the Top," a sports photo, won second place in that division. It depicted a local basketball player hurdling over an opposing player.

Entries were judged by Dr. James Pollard, of the Ohio State university school of Journalism.



BOB WALDRON Five-time winner

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Rockford Ball Set for May 4

Rockford—Rockford Guild, Local No. 5, has set its first Page One ball in four years for Sunday night, May 4, in the Shrine Temple here.

Fred James, chief photographer for the Rockford Consolidated newspapers, is chairman of the ball. Professional entertainment will be brought from Chicago for the dance.

Plainfield Unit Honors Its Retiring Chairman

Plainfield—When Jane Brower Wyckoff left her post as chairman of Elizabeth local's Courier-News unit, her fellow members not only elected her as unit treasurer, but decided to give a dinner in her honor.

What began as a plan for a get-together of perhaps 25 people snowballed into a full-scale testimonial dinner, with 67 present, including an all-department turnout of Courier-News executives, and a delegation from the Elizabeth Journal unit, as well.

The affair was held at suburban Bremble's Inn at Scotch Plains, with Val E. Vallery, unit vice-chairman, as toastmaster. Gifts for the ex-chairman included a handsome leather shoulder bag, as well as some boxes strictly for entertainment purposes.

Stewart Smith, incoming chairman, greeted the crowd, and Walter E. Corris of Elizabeth, local president, officially introduced the new unit officers. Besides those listed, the new unit staff includes Ruth Naul as secretary and Ernst J. Mueller as delegate to the local executive board.

Management's representatives were headed by A. Wallace Zimmerman, assistant publisher, and Paul E. Smith, managing editor.

Chicago Sun-Times Minimums Go to \$110; Pay Range \$3-\$6

Chicago—A new top minimum of \$110 for reporters, artists and photographers with other editorial classifications reaching \$121 has been established by the Chicago Guild in negotiations with the Sun-Times management.

Under the new schedule salaries in the reporter category begin at \$80 for less than one year experience, reaching \$110 after five years.

For stenographers and clerks starting minimums begin at \$43 going up to \$56 after 3 years. Copy boys and girls will receive \$36 after one year.

Make-up men have been upgraded from the reporter category to that of rewriters and copywriters. Library workers have been upped to a new classification with a boost in their top minimums from \$52.50 to \$75.

Also won was a general increase, added to minimums, of \$3 to \$6 a week under the following formula:

Under \$40.01	\$3.00
" 60.01	2.75
" 80.01	4.50
" 100.01	5.25
Over 100.00	6.00

Other gains include one week's vacation for employees with 3 to 6 months service. Those with 6 to 12 months service are entitled to two weeks. All accrued credits are payable when a leave of absence for more than 60 days is taken.

Severance pay maximum is raised from 30 to 35 weeks, and car expenses have been upped from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. Extra compensation has been increased from 5 to 9 cents a mile for more than 50 miles a day or 250 miles a week.

The increases will go into effect retroactively to March 1 after the one-year contract has been signed. The old agreement expired Feb. 29.

Chicago Names Unit Chairmen

Chicago—Newly elected unit chairmen of the Chicago Newspaper Guild include Dan Karasik, Daily News; Jack Ryan, Wall Street Journal; Larry Eldred, Associated Press; and Bob Boland, General Press.

Re-elected to the executive committee were Daniel J. Keller, and Miss Sophie Russey.

Robert T. Gray was retained in his capacity as chairman of the Page One Ball Committee to plan the Columbus Birthday eve annual affair.

Tri-City Anniversary Party Hears Congress-Bound Guildsman O'Brien

Albany—Leo W. O'Brien, Tri-City Guild member who soon will be a Congressman, has developed a fine philosophy for all political candidates.

Said Candidate O'Brien at the 18th anniversary celebration of Tri-City: "It might be good for the nation if more of its lawmakers had reporter's training."

"I am going to try to bring the objectivity of 30 years of reporting to a house which leans heavily to subjectivity. "I feel like a pitcher who, in the middle of the game, has to go behind the plate and catch some curves. And some of those curves take weird turns."

O'Brien has been a legislative correspondent for the Albany Times-Union and the International News Service for most of his 30 years in the newspaper business. In the last few years he also has had radio and television programs of news analysis.

In a wry reference to a taxpayer's suit to stop the special election on the grounds there is no provision for servicemen to vote, O'Brien said: "Right now the most important votes in the future of O'Brien are the votes of three federal court judges."

He's right. As a Democratic candidate in a heavily Democratic district, he's a shoo-in once the election is held. It is scheduled for April 1, unless the judges delay or cancel it.

Ralph B. Novak, ANG executive vice president, was guest speaker. After reviewing current events in the Guild at large, he noted that our union is a unique position.

"We are in the newspaper industry as well as in a union of organized labor," he said. "When totalitarians take over a country, they attack first the newspapers and then the unions. They control the press, for concealment and propaganda purposes; they infiltrate the labor movement, to make it impotent for any genuine trade union purposes."

"This imposes on Guild members a double obligation, because of the double danger. We must keep our press free, in the best sense in which we understand that term, and we must keep the control of our union based on the soundest principles of democracy."

Francis S. Rivett, Tri-City president, was toastmaster. Hugh Tuohy, first vice president, was general chairman.



A SWITCH IN JOBS—Jane Wyckoff has stepped down as chairman of the Plainfield Courier-News unit of the Elizabeth local, and becomes unit treasurer instead. Her fellow-workers honored her at a dinner. Presenting one of the several gifts she received is Ernst Mueller, executive board delegate. Seated are Walter Corris, local president, Mrs. Stewart W. Smith and Stewart Smith, who succeeds as unit chairman.

Here Are More Local Election Choices

Woonsocket—Arthur E. Monahan was elected to succeed Henry S. Poinson as president of the Woonsocket Newspaper Guild in elections recently conducted.

Named to serve with Monahan were Miss Della I. Deakochers, vice president, and James Anagnostos, secretary. Edward Bertram was re-elected Guild treasurer.

Re-elected to the executive committee were Daniel J. Keller, and Miss Sophie Russey.

Robert T. Gray was retained in his capacity as chairman of the Page One Ball Committee to plan the Columbus Birthday eve annual affair.

Memphis—Dick Lane, Commercial Appeal, is the new president of the Memphis Newspaper Guild. Three vice presidents named with him are John Spence, Clark Porteous and Carl Marsh, all of the Press-Scimitar.

Ellis Prophet was named recording secretary. Jack Everett is the new treasurer. Both are in the Memphis Publishing Company's business office.

At the unit, the Commercial Appeal elected Ellis Moore as chairman and George Sisler as treasurer. The executive committee includes Sisler and Eugene D. Rutland. Moore and Rutland are also on the grievance committee.

Rockford—Under completely rewritten local by-laws, William E. White, Rockford Guildsman who was recalled into the Army during his previous term as president, again has been elected top officer of the Rockford local.

White, city hall reporter for the Morning Star, was elected president for 1950, but was recalled to active duty in September of that year. Doug Adams, Register-Republic police reporter, was named to take his place and was elected president in his own right for 1951.

The reorganization plan adopted by the Rockford local splits duties of the former four officers into nine offices.

Other new officers elected for 1952 are Jim Quinn, R-R picture deskman, vice president; Eddie Caplan, Morning Star copyreader, research and information director; Don Shiras, R-R deskman, secretary; Chad Brooks, Morning Star copyreader, treasurer; Nick Powers, R-R wire editor, intra-shop council delegate; Jay Reed, R-R sports writer, city C.I.O. council delegate; Clint Kreuscher, Morning Star deskman, and Adams, unit stewards.

Pittsburgh—The newly organized New Kensington Dispatch unit named Frank Anderson as chairman. Other unit officers include Jessie Traenkner, vice chairman; Bob McGill, secretary; Regina George, treasurer; and Joseph Orave, delegate-at-large.

Twin Cities Forms New Unit At St. Cloud

Minnesota—A petition for certification has been filed by the Twin Cities Guild on behalf of employees of the St. Cloud Times in the editorial, advertising, business office and circulation departments. The Times is a daily paper of 15,000 circulation in a community 70 miles north of here.

Approximately 28 employees are in the bargaining unit, and a solid majority has signed Guild applications.

At the same time the Twin Cities Guild filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB. It charged that the business manager interviewed employees and threatened loss of some working conditions if the Guild entered the scene.

The new group will be a unit of Twin Cities Guild.

ON HAPPY BIRTHDAY—It's Tri-City's eighteenth birthday, occasion enough for those big smiles. By left to right: Christopher J. Cunningham, Jr., local secretary; Francis S. Rivett, local president; Hugh J. Tuohy, local first vice president, and Ralph B. Novak, ANG executive vice president. Tri-City holds ANG charter No. 34.

Russia - From Revolution to Reaction

- By Frits Sternberg -

The Government Runs

"The Company State"
The technical mobilization of agriculture in Russia certainly increases agricultural yields but at the expense of growing dependence on the use of machinery which the collectives cannot manufacture themselves. The tendency is toward more and more dependence on industry's ability to manufacture farm machinery in growing quantities, on the production of electricity and fuel oil, on the manufacture of artificial fertilizers. All this they can only obtain from the state—at a price.

There has never been in modern times such a dependence of agriculture on the state as exists in communist Russia.

European and American large-scale agricultural production also depends on tractors, other machinery, fuel oil, electricity, etc. But all this is bought from individual manufacturers and suppliers, or private associations. And farmers in the free countries have means of protecting themselves against monopolistic tendencies of their suppliers.

In Russia, however, not only does the Russian state control all the mechanical requirements of the collectives, it is in a particularly powerful position because of its centralized control. The collectives, on the other hand, are 242,000 individual units at the state's mercy.

That is why the Bolshevik regime has the same tremendous power over the collectives as large monopolistic organizations would have over workers not permitted to organize themselves in trade unions.

There is no parallel in modern history for the direct and complete dependence of Russia's agriculture on the state, but the situation may be likened somewhat to the absolute subjection of ancient peasants in the Orient to state control of irrigation.

Ancient regimes had the power to deprive peasants of water for irrigation and bring about a catastrophic decline in production and consequent starvation.

In present-day Russia it is not a question of irrigation but of tractors and other agricultural machinery playing a constantly growing part in production. There are no independent agricultural collectives, and the state naturally refuses to allow them to band together to improve the conditions under which they use farm machinery or sell the product of their labor.

Stalin's Methods Spread To Satellite Farm Areas

Holding all the trumps in the game, the Russian regime is using the collectives to further strengthen its hand, so much so that the chance of possible opposition has declined almost to the vanishing point. This experience has encouraged the Bolshevik state to begin collectivization of farm lands in Eastern Europe in the areas behind the Iron Curtain.

Leading up to the more recent Bolshevik attempts to institute collective farming in the satellite countries are the regime's grandiose hopes for future industrial expansion embracing three or four more five-year plans. The targets include production within the next 15 or 20 years of some 60 million tons of steel, 50 million tons of pig-iron and 800 million tons of coal.

Assuming that such hopes are fulfilled by 1965 or 1970, Russia will still be behind the United States because the production Russia hopes for has already been exceeded by the US during the second World War. Today American production of

Here is the final installment of Sternberg's Russian treatise, translated from a pamphlet written for German trade union readers.

steel is above 100 million tons, and in the middle fifties the figure will rise to 120 million tons.

The continued growth of American industrial production blocks Russian hopes for catching up with the United States. The gap may perhaps grow smaller, but will certainly remain very large. The situation, however, would be very different if the Russians were to succeed in making their conquests in Europe and, above all, if they were to capture all of Germany. A Russianized Europe extending to the Atlantic might well hope one day to become master of the world.

Here lies the reason for Russian expansionist moves on her European frontiers. Collectivization of farms in the satellite countries is an important adjunct to Stalin's over-all plans. Already all the countries between Germany and Russia are under Bolshevik Russia's domination.

"Russian Empire" Includes Six East Europe Nations

Pressing forward into the heart of industrial Europe and incorporating it into her empire, Stalinist Russia already has under her zone of influence the 68 million people of Eastern Europe divided approximately as follows:

	Millions
Albania	1
Bulgaria	7
Czechoslovakia	12
Hungary	9
Poland	23
Rumania	16

This empire has been created in a comparatively short time in the years immediately following the second World War. But the rapid expansion of Russia's sphere of influence also developed for her difficulties unique in modern history.

Living Standards Higher Than in Russia Herself

When the British and French built up their colonial empires, living standards in the mother countries were much higher than in the territories. Russia on the contrary found herself with colonial territories where the prevailing standards of living were invariably much higher than in the "mother country"—a paradox of subjugated countries living better and with higher industrial and cultural standards than the usurper.

Stalin's regime has made no attempt to raise the living standards of Russia's workers and peasants, say in Moscow or Leningrad, to the level of those in Leipzig, Dresden, Prague or even Warsaw. Instead, they have progressively lowered the standards of their new empire in Eastern Germany and the satellite countries to the approximate level of living conditions in Russia.

By pursuing this policy Russia is integrating her vassals into her own production to their immense disadvantage. Trade with countries outside the Russian empire is reduced. Freedom of choice is gradually disappearing, while Russia controls commodity prices going and coming.

Still more complete is the process whereby Stalinist Russia is forcing her satellites to organize their production according to Russian needs. For example, the production of consumer goods in Russia is kept

at a strict minimum, with satellite production following the pattern.

In this way the Russians are forcing their satellites to do what they have been doing at home for years—increasing exploitation of workers and peasants by raising productivity of labor, without a corresponding raise in real wages. Thus the social significance of Russia's policy in the satellite states is becoming crystal clear as her political and economic tendencies are imposed in all Eastern Europe.

The method has become obvious by repetition. With the backing of the Red Army, the Russian terrorist police apparatus first secures the formation of coalition governments. The subsequent developments are always the same. The non-communist members are gradually deprived of what influence they possess until, finally, a completely communist government is formed.

The last stage of this process is the "purging" of these communist governments. Old communist officials are deposed, arrested on flimsy pretexts, brought to trial and executed in a typically Bolshevik manner.

Those Who Dare Protest Are Quickly Liquidated

"Liquidation" of the old communist leaders of the satellite countries follows the pattern established by the dictatorship in Russia—and for the same reason.

Many of the old communists in the satellite states have grown up in the belief that they represented the interests of the working people generally. Compelled to pass laws which meant greater exploitation of the masses, they would naturally rebel. Refusal to follow orders has invariably led to "trials," "confessions," and swift liquidation.

Thus the political development of Eastern European satellite states has gone from coalition to wholly communist governments, to slaughter of those leaders and officials who showed the least sign of independence. The process is described by the Russian puppeteers as "Bolshevization of the communist parties."

The weakening resistance to Russian domination is preparing the ground for further farm collectivization in the satellite states. The method, however, differs from Russia's in two respects.

One is the timing. Collectivization in Russia proper did not begin until 12 years after the November revolution. In the satellite countries it started within two or three years after the war, and is still going on.

The second difference is the satellite countries' complete dependence on Russia for tractors and other farm machinery which virtually extends her technical and economic domination to the remotest satellite villages.

While farm collectives have already swallowed the overwhelming majority of Russian peasants, the satellites are still holding out to a considerable extent. To date not one of them shows even half of its peasants forced into farm collectives, although resistance is being crushed by degrees.

Love of Freedom Not Wholly Lost

If war should break out in the foreseeable future, the Russians would have to reckon with the antagonism of a large majority of the population and with the presence of hostile groups behind the Russian lines.

The Russians are not yet masters of the situation. There is a lot of opposition based, above all, on the fact that the satellites' living standards are much higher than Russia's. The masses are resisting efforts to depress their living conditions to the Russian level.

Again, in some countries, as in Czechoslovakia, the people have been used to personal and political freedom, and are unwilling to live under the tyranny of a terrorist police state.

Russian expansion in Europe is not made too easy by these two factors. The situation would be further aggravated should Russia attempt new aggressive action against free Europe.

Russia Also Drives For Asiatic Domination

Today, however, Russia's attempts at expansion are not limited to Europe. She has a common frontier with Western Germany, but she also has a 3,000-mile border with China. This makes her an Asiatic power of tremendous importance which in turn not only affects her relations with China and the United States, but directly reflects on the free nations' current rearmament drive and concerns every European, whether he lives in Great Britain, France, Germany or Italy.

Russia's drive for influence in Asia can operate under more favorable conditions than her expansion in Europe. By comparison with the free countries of Europe and the United States, Bolshevik Russia is a backward country. But compared to Asiatic countries, she is advanced in all important spheres. And we must not forget that a good half of the world's population lives in Asia.

Her industrial and technical superiority over the two most populous Asiatic countries, China and India, may be demonstrated by much statistical data. The comparison we use is from a study issued by the US State Department in the 1950 "Point Four" program.

According to this study the average per capita income in Russia, while barely one-fourth of the average American income, is more than four or five times above the living standards of China and India.

Where industry proper is concerned Russia's superiority over Asiatic countries is even more strongly marked. Here again, the United States is six times as strong as Russia, with Great Britain a close second. The Russian position, however, looks very different when seen from the Asiatic angle. Calculated in horse-power energy per capita the Russians are more than 13 times as strong as the peoples of Asia.

Asiatics Fare Worse Than Russian People

The extremely low Asiatic living standards are indicated in life expectancy tables. Whereas a child born in the United States in 1900, then had a life expectancy of 50 years (increased to 67 in recent years) the average child born in India can only expect to live 27 years. Russians have recently reached the position occupied by the United States in 1900.

A literacy comparison shows that 91 out of every 100 persons in India can neither read nor write. In China the percentage is 88; in Russia 19, and in the United States, Great Britain and Germany well below 5 percent. All of which goes to prove that Bolshevik Russia's drive toward Asia cannot be expected to meet the enlightened resistance it meets, and will continue to meet, in Western Europe. All

that the hundreds of millions of Asiatic people want is not to be so desperately poor, no longer to face the constant threat of starvation, no longer to be forever and always hungry.

Small wonder then that unlike the peoples of Western Europe they are not very much interested in the fact that it is a terrorist police state which offers them promises of help.

Beyond military defense against communist Russian expansion in Asia, everything possible must be done to raise the unutterably low living standards of its hundreds of millions of people. Asia today is in a process of social transformation, her people are no longer willing to submit to almost sub-human living standards, and the time to help them is now.

Certain steps in this direction have already been taken, and other plans are being drawn. But we are only at the beginning. If the struggle against Russian dictatorship's expansion in Asia is to succeed, we shall have to speed up our efforts considerably.

All-out Struggle Needed Against Russian Terror

The struggle against the Russian police state which is today the most powerful factor in Europe and Asia, must be fought out in all spheres—none must be neglected.

The Russians have been allowed to hold the initiative on the intellectual and ideological levels too long. They have been allowed to pose as the representatives of labor too long. And they have been allowed to play the part of defenders of workers' rights, by use of more radical means.

It is time that all this was ended. We must take the offensive ourselves and tear the hypocritical mask from the faces of the Russian communists and their stooges.

It must be made clear to the working people all over the world that the fight against the Russian police state and its communist toadies must be carried on as a struggle against brutal exploitation of workers by a police state masquerading as a friend of labor.

The working people of Western Europe know that their personal freedom and political liberty, their higher standards of living, are all at stake in the struggle. But they also know that today Russia is very strong in a military sense.

They must be shown that Western Europe and the United States are re-arming to make it impossible for the Russian Red Army to lay hands on free European territories. They must be shown that the aim of our rearmament is to ward off the military danger of Russia, to create a situation in which the threat of Russian military aggression can no longer exist.

Once a certain balance of military forces is attained, European countries need no longer fear that they could at any moment be overrun by Russian armies. When this is achieved, then, in all probability, there will be no further expansionist drives by Russia on any scale.

On our side are not only material, economic and industrial resources much greater than the Russian police state and its satellites can muster, but also the immemorial struggle for human freedom, the struggle for all those cultural and human values which make life worth living at all.

The battlefield is large and the struggle is difficult.

But our chances of victory are good.

"Why not a PARENT-training program?"

My father wants me to be President
Maybe he isn't serious but I'm sure he wants
me to grow up to be a good citizen. Pop is
certainly not setting me a very good example.

The other day I heard him tell Mom that
he had turned a man down for a job
in his office because he was of a different
religion. Mom's just as bad. I heard
her tell my sister not to play with the little
girl next door because she isn't as good as
we are. What's this business all about?
Where I came from they told me everybody
was free and equal.

I think if Pop and Mom want me to grow up to
be a happy, decent human being they had
better sharpen up. Everybody talks
about child training... I really think we
need a Parent Training program too!

Don't get me wrong. I love my Mom and Pop,
but I'm afraid they just don't think.
Prejudice can hurt everybody—even the
people who spread it!

Say, do you think I'd have a chance at
the Presidency?

* Seriously, there are hundreds of adult courses in inter-group relations being held all over the country. Write to the Advertising Council, 25 West 45th Street, New York City, for your copy of the booklet on Group Prejudice. This booklet was especially prepared by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.



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The Guild's Bookshelf

HOLD BACK THE NIGHT. Pat Frank. Lippincott. New York City. 210 pp. \$2.

Korean war stories have been both few and spotty as to merit. But Frank's novel of the incredible hardships of the retreat to the coast of a company of Marines, at the time Chinese communists struck in force, goes far toward meeting that situation.

It's remarkable for several things. Frank didn't get to Korea, so he has "imagined" his story, although the narrative thread which traces a prized bottle of Scotch he insists is true. And while Frank obviously knows his military vocabularies, he refers to foul language instead of endlessly quoting it, and accomplishes this without a hint of awkwardness.

Further, he establishes the basic rightness of the Korean intervention by UN forces, and shows how the GI's realize that rightness, without setting up propaganda traps or resorting to preaching.

Here's a war novel, of top-draw quality, written for the Korean conflict that the stuff turned out for World Wars I and II.

HOW TO WRITE COLUMNS. Olin Hinkle and John Henry. Iowa State College Press. Ames, Ia. 288 pp. \$4.85.

In putting together a volume of aids to the would-be columnist, Messrs. Hinkle and Henry have been frank in admitting that much about conducting a column is difficult to teach, and easier to catch from example than from precept.



John Groth Backs Kramer On Brown Biography Point

New York City Editor: I am writing this letter to set the record straight on Ed Hunter's quotation of a conversation we had in Hong Kong which is re-quoted in Oliver Platt's letter in "It Seems to Us," Guild Reporter, December 28, 1951.

Hunter quoted me incorrectly. I said nothing to him about anyone in Brown's sickroom being in a "Stalinist" mood. To the best of my knowledge, Brown was not a communist and I said nothing to him that could be interpreted even as an implication that he was.

Dale Kramer's account of what transpired in the Chatham Hotel checks absolutely with my memories of that day. Mrs. Brown's version also checks with my own.

JOHN GROTH

Says NY Acheson Award Was Not "Engineered"

New York City Editor:—It is, of course, the right of Lou Fehr to criticize the selection of Dean Acheson for the New York Guild's Page One Award, but when he intimates that Acheson "engineered" the deal and that the selection of Acheson will "mislead the public that newspapermen are dupes," he is so far off base that he makes Babe Herman look like Ty Cobb.

As one of several who (independently) nominated Acheson for the honor, I can assure Brother Fehr, I was not under any pressure from the secretary of state whom I never met and have seen only once in my life. Furthermore, when the ballots were counted, Acheson far outdistanced everybody else in the field. Or are we to assume, the whole committee was part of the "engineered" deal?

Calling Acheson a "Wall St. edition of Anthony Eden" makes about as much sense as blandly asserting "Lisbon was a failure," an amazing observation in view of the short time that has passed. I do not believe in the guilt-by-association theory, but if Fehr

And the book itself bears out the thought. Besides a dozen reprints of selected columns that form an appendix, there are scattered all through the book some excellent representative quotes.

Although the book has a "how-to" label, it might more accurately be titled, "How Columns Are Written." For, as everyone knows, the way to learn how to write is to write. And most columns, the authors admit, were born very casually and grew up the same way.

Typographically, the book is a handsome job. Sharply drawn sketches, and the use of judicious color in tint blocks, point up the text, with overtones of humor that will fit the subject matter.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL JOURNALISM. Red Fox. Prentice-Hall, Inc. New York. 228 pp. \$4.85.

This book is directed not to the working newspaperman in agricultural or technical fields, but to the county agent or science technician who recognizes the need of getting his story to the public through newspapers, magazines and radio-TV outlets.

It is therefore a treatise in public relations, rather than a textbook in journalism. And as such, it outlines in authoritative fashion the essentials of newsworthiness, and details the use of news men and editors, and hence for the enlightenment of the reading, and listening, public.

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Matters subject to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but submissions 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.

choices to run with the McCarthy-McCarran-Chambers which is bent on destroying democracy and has nothing but contempt for basic American precepts, I wish him well of them.

Frankly, I don't know, and certainly can't tell from his letter, whether Fehr follows the line of the Daily Worker or the Daily News. In any event, the variance between them is too small to make any difference, anyhow.

Newspapermen aren't "dupes," Brother Fehr, but they're often dupes.

BEST GUNTERBY
NY Post Unit.

AP MAN Rises In Defense Of Whitaker Chambers

HAMDEN, CONN. Editor:—I resent the passing swipe taken at Whitaker Chambers by Murray Kempton in the second part of his piece about "U.S.A. Confidential" on page 2 of the March 14 issue of The Guild Reporter.

In my opinion Whitaker Chambers has rendered, and is continuing to render, the United States and indeed the whole western world a service of incalculable value.

Possibly it is true, as Kempton says, that Chambers is immodest. If so, I find it a fault relatively easy to excuse in view of the man's remarkably outstanding ability as a writer.

GROVER A. MACKIE
AP Member-at-large.

NAGORSKI SPEAKS FOR IFFJ—

Newsman-in-Exile Granted Hearing At UN Committee on Press Freedom

United Nations — The International Federation of free journalists, composed of more than 1,000 exiled newspapermen from countries which have fallen under Soviet domination, has offered to make a factual survey of the status of "press freedom" in the twelve countries where they once lived and worked.

The proposal was made by Zygmunt Nagorski, for the IFFJ, before the recent meeting of the UN sub-committee on freedom of information and of the press. Nagorski will be remembered as a guest speaker at both Washington and Pittsburgh Guild conventions.

Nagorski's appearance marked the second, and first successful, attempt to gain a hearing at the UN. The organization has a consultative relationship with the UN's Social and Economic Council, and it was on this basis that Nagorski was permitted to speak.

In addition to offering the direct reports from its own members, the IFFJ speaker suggested to the sub-committee that it undertake a world-wide inquiry into press freedom conditions.

"Such an inquiry," said Nagorski, "would open up many channels for the free flow of information between peoples, channels often blocked not by ill will but simply by ignorance, laziness or lack of imagination. It would give editors new incentive, and would raise the prestige of the UN in the eyes of the people to almost the same degree as did the Korean decision."

"It would be a bold action," he continued, "and would command respect. It would expose evils from which modern journalism suffers. In some countries such evils might be race prejudices, in others the unhealthy influence of large advertisers, in still other countries, censorship, dictatorship, and the totalitarian approach, which means total subservience of the press to the party in power."

"It would enable people to judge their daily press intelligently. It would at the same time inform nationals of countries where freedom does not exist, of conditions in other countries."

"It might start a bloodless revolution among underprivileged readers, demanding equal status with more privileged ones. The former are those who can read only what their governments want them to read. The latter are those who can read 'All the news that's fit to print.'"

"Should a meeting of minds be possible, the work of the United Nations would be much more fruitful."

"But we have to recognize the fact that certain elements are doing their utmost to prevent such meeting of minds, by writing their own version of textbooks for schools and colleges, adapting history according to their current needs, and keeping people in total ignorance regarding other countries. They build an iron curtain around their possessions and are breeding hatred based on ignorance."

"The communist party is the master-mind in such machinations wherever it can get hold of the people by hook or by crook."

"An international inquiry should see how the free flow of information affects the formation of the minds of the youth. It should see to it that journalism contributes to a better knowledge of modern history. The inquiry should also be a factor in eliminating any notion in the minds of readers that writers in their newspapers are propagandists."

As an example of propaganda Nagorski cited a copy of the Budapest Nepszava, of whose 30 news columns eighteen and one-half were devoted to "indotriational" material, glorifying Soviet achievements. The same issue revealed no objective items, devoid of party-line slant.

Nagorski observed that such an inquiry could be completely successful only if all governments agree on a hands-off policy, and if all editors can feel free to give cooperation, without reprisals.

"There are countries," he said, "where the mere physical appearance of the delegation from your sub-committee would mean the resumption of contacts with the outside world. These are the countries, like my own Poland, where very little light trickles through the dark curtain around it."

The inquiry could well go into the field of newspaper, Nagorski noted, to determine how "biased" its distribution may be, and on what price-basis the commodity is available to "opposition" publishers, as compared with newspapers which are in favor with the existing government.

He commented wryly that such an inquiry would be brief enough in the present Iron Curtain nations, for there opposition papers long since ceased to exist.

A still further field of inquiry should be the conditions under which newspapermen are free to work, and to make a living.

The Soviet Spokesman-Objects

"Proper channels" for gaining a hearing before the UN sub-committee on press freedom proved somewhat difficult to navigate, it was found by Zygmunt Nagorski, of the IFFJ.

Let him tell what happened: "I asked to be heard for the exiled press of our captive nations. My motion was taken up by the chairman and discussed at length, as to procedure. The chairman himself spoke for ten minutes, pro and con, but making it clear that he favored hearing me."

"Chinese, Chilean, and American spokesmen spoke in favor. The news expert from the Soviet was, naturally, opposed."

"He said we were a fascist organization, representing nobody, and composed of people kicked out of their native land by their fellow citizens."

"The American spokesman said that the term 'fascist' had been cheapened by the Russian habit of applying it to all who disagree with the Soviet point of view. And the Philippine delegate said that it would be difficult to justify the word 'freedom' in the sub-committee's title should the IFFJ request be denied."

"And the Yugoslav man present was in a most difficult position. In the IFFJ we have Yugoslav members. After all, Tito's press is as 'free' as that of Franco, Stalin or Peron. The Yugoslav representative met the situation by registering as wishing to speak—and then left the room!"

"So my presentation at the UN broke precedent. I was a man without a passport, without a country, without a back me up; a newspaperman speaking to others in my occupation, my only right to be there being a recognition by them of the cause for which the IFFJ stands—a free,

unensured and uncontrolled press."

"I felt it was a sympathetic audience, for the most part, although there was no formal indication of that impression."

"The chairman did, at the risk of his own political future, break another rule when he offered congratulations after I spoke, a breach which obviously angered the Soviet member. Purges have occurred in Russia for much lesser offenses than the chairman committed—that of making a friendly gesture to a political refugee from one of the Soviet 'people's republics.'"

Lang Members Win Back Pay
Los Angeles — Grievance machinery invoked against the Daily News management has resulted in payment of \$310 to three circulation employees who had resigned when the News reorganized its circulation set-up last fall, and reduced its staff. The cash represented retroactive pay. The circulation department change came during contract negotiations, and was strongly resisted by the Guild.

The resultant compromise provided that any circulation employee who wished to resign would be considered, for severance pay purposes, to have been dismissed. The three men involved chose to terminate their employment in this way.

Others who were dismissed, or whose resignations were requested by management, received not only severance, but retroactive pay to the date of the former contract, when the new agreement was finally negotiated.

Management failed to include retroactive pay for the trio, and the Guild carried the matter into grievance. Two of the men received \$120 each, the third \$70.

GUEST COLUMN—

Old Guard At Work? Be Glad Someone Is

Cleveland — At the last general membership meeting, in the midst of a hubbub which made the meeting one of the year's most interesting, a piece of phraseology was rather carelessly used that, I think, calls for a little kicking around.

Reference was made to "the old guard" in what could only be considered a derogatory manner. This, in itself, would never have upset me too much, except for the fact that all too frequently of late, I have heard this same reference. Sometimes to "the clique," "the old guard," "the same old gang," but always meaning the same thing. I think it behooves us to take a close look at both the figures of speech and the individuals indicated by them.

The next time you hear some character say: "What can we do... the old guard wants it this way," or words to that effect, stop for a moment and give it some thought.

Just who are "the old guard?" They are the same group of people who year after year give the Guild something more than lip service. They serve as officers, members of committees, they negotiate contracts and, in general, work their damn fool heads off while the rest of us, the great majority, sit back on our big fat benefits and belly-ache that "the old guard" runs things "their way."

Any individual or group in the Guild has it within their power to make changes or at least contribute toward a change at any time he, she, or they choose to exercise their vote.

Attend a general membership meeting some time and take a good look at the pitifully small group that shows up.

The average Guild member seems to expect his officers and delegates to sense by some weird and wonderful means of psychic communication just what he or she expects of him. It never seems to enter the member's mind that he should be expected to do anything but reap rewards. . . . Heaven forbid, that he (or she) be under any obligations.

Now don't get me wrong. Not everyone is as thoughtless as all this. But too large a majority are. Not everyone can be an officer, delegate or member of a committee. But everyone can be an active member.

Everyone cannot be a member of "the old guard" . . . but everyone can exercise their power to install "a new guard" if they think the change is needed.

Until the time when you and I are willing and able to shoulder a little responsibility, let's not worry too much as to whether the guard is old or new, but just thank God that there is a guard on duty looking out for our interests.

BRAD VAUGHN
in "Guild Business."

Ammunition

"Unions that can't strike are weak unions; and no outside force on earth can save them. The truth of the matter is that no public agency or private employer gives a damn about longshoremen, cotton spinners or bus drivers except when they threaten a strike. For every employer who was content with spiritual grace on the road to Damascus, there are 10,000 who found it only on the road to Waterloo."

—Murray Kempton
in the N. Y. Post

Local Copy

A PAGE especially for local officers, stewards and committeemen, conducted by the Department of Research and Information.



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WORKSHOP—

Laughter Is a Weapon, Too

One way to arouse people by leaflets is to make them mad. Everyone knows that. Another way is to make them laugh.

Not just for the fun of it, of course, but to make a point. One of the most effective ways to do this is through cartoons.

The cartoon above, for example, reproduced from the New Yorker, might do more to raise a local from its apathy than all the well-chosen words in the world.

With such things in mind, Paul Harding, a member of the Greensboro (N. C.) Guild who does organizational publicity for the CIO Organizing Committee, recently sent a flyer to organizers and locals in the South.

"Let's get serious about a laugh," he wrote. "Humor is our sharpest tool. But you don't have to beat people over the head with 'em."

"Like doctors' pills, facts are just as effective, and much more welcome, when they're easy to take. Try to include some humor or get your point over with a laugh."

Wages. One employee to another, as they open their pay envelopes: "If you're looking for the 'little something extra' the boss promised this week, it just rolled across the floor." (Saturday Evening Post.)

Cost-of-living. Pupil, to teacher: "But my old man says the shortest day in the year nowadays is payday."

Absenteeism. Chairman of the board of directors, to other members of the board: "If they don't go back to work at these wages, we'll fire them and run the plant ourselves. Does anyone know just where it is?" (Saturday Evening Post.)

Paternalism. Employees, watching a floor show in the plant during their lunch hour: "The company is sure trying hard to get our minds off our wages."

Boas, to new employee: "We're pleased with the way you've taken hold here, Nesbit, and you'll be glad to know that as of the first of the month we're going to give you a desk nearer the windows." (New Yorker.)

Organizing. Girl, to personnel manager: "I left my last job be-

cause of illness. It was non-union, and I got sick of it."

Typical. Girl, to man begging her to be his Valentine: "First, what is your present wage, seniority status, health and insurance benefit and pension, and how are the safety conditions in your plant?"

Sometimes, too, it doesn't hurt to laugh at ourselves, as in this cartoon from Collier's. The union negotiators are saying, "there should be an escalator clause to meet any cost-of-living increase that may result from your granting our wage demands."

On second thought, that's not funny. . . .

UNION SHOPS SPREADING
Of 2,651 contracts studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics last year, 61% provided for a union shop.

Index Dips; Your \$ Worth 53.2c
The BLS Consumers' Price Index, after nearly two years of uninterrupted monthly increases, dropped in February. The old series dropped 1 percent, from the January all-time peak to 190.2 to 188.3, while the revised index slipped six-tenths of 1 percent, from 189.1 to 187.9.

The February figure for the old series was 3.7 percent higher than January 1951, the base date for computing increases under the WSB "cost-of-living" formula, while the new series was 3.5 percent higher. Under WSB regulations, however, the January 4.7 percent figure can be applied toward contracts effective prior to March 15.

In terms of purchasing power, the drop in the index adds three-tenths of one cent or half a cent to the value of the dollar, depending on what index is used. On the basis of the old series, the February dollar was worth 53.1 cents in relation to the 1939 dollar; under the new index, it was worth 53.2 cents.

Minimum Required by ANG Wage Program

Date	Index	Old	New	% Increase	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
Jan. 1951	181.6	181.5	36.2	36.0	136.50	136.00
Mar. 1951	194.5	194.5	38.4	38.2	138.40	138.20
Apr. 1951	194.5	194.6	38.4	38.3	138.40	138.30
May 1951	185.4	185.4	39.1	38.9	139.10	138.90
June 1951	185.5	185.2	39.2	38.7	139.20	138.70
July 1951	185.6	185.3	39.4	38.8	139.40	138.80
Aug. 1951	185.6	185.5	39.2	38.9	139.20	138.90
Sept. 1951	186.5	186.6	39.9	39.8	139.90	139.80
Oct. 1951	187.8	187.4	40.9	40.4	140.90	140.40
Nov. 1951	188.3	188.6	42.9	41.3	142.90	141.30
Dec. 1951	189.0	189.1	43.5	41.6	143.50	141.60
Jan. 1952	189.2	189.1	42.7	41.6	142.70	141.60
Feb. 1952	188.3	187.9	41.3	40.8	141.30	140.80

(1939-37 is the index base of 100. June, 1946, is the date of the adoption of the ANG's 51st wage program and also the last month before World War II price controls were abandoned. January, 1950, is the base date for computing increases under the WSB "100 percent" formula, and January, 1951, is the base date for computing increases under the WSB "cost-of-living" formula.)

THE GUILD REPORTER

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CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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March 28, 1952 119 Vol. XIX—No. 7



CONGRESS IS ABOUT to act on three measures that should be of particular interest to Guildsmen; you can help assure their passage, or defeat, as the case may be, by writing your Congressman.

They are:
1. The Heller bill, introduced by Representative Louis B. Heller, of Brooklyn, which would provide that courts may not require newspapermen to reveal their sources "unless in the opinion of the court such disclosure is necessary in the interests of national security or to avoid the concealment of a crime."

Less than one third of the States have laws affording newspapermen this protection. The Heller bill has been referred to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, of which Representative Celler is chairman, and letters should be addressed to him at the House Office Building.

2. The Defense Production Act, from which the government derives its authority to stabilize wages and control prices, rent and credit. Congress must renew this law by June 30, or it will expire and prices will be decontrolled.

3. The Allen resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board.

"The resolution purportedly seeks to determine whether the board has made recommendations consistent with the intention of congress with respect to wage stabilization," CIO legislative representative Nathan E. Cowan reports. "Actually it is an attempt to swing the weight of congress behind steel in the present steel dispute."

"Congressman Madden (D., Ind.), in vigorously opposing the

resolution in committee, aptly described it as 'just a hatchet to use against labor.'"

THE PHRASE familiar in copyright circles, "including the Scandinavian," has acquired a personal connotation to Dan McLaughlin, of the Elizabeth Guild, vice president of the Mid Atlantic district council.

A few issues back, the Guild Reporter printed a piece by McLaughlin, a Journal copyreader, on the horrors facing a desk man obliged to use the full name of Eisenhower in writing headlines.

A copy of that issue landed on the desk of Brooks McClure, press attache at the US embassy at Copenhagen, a member of the Washington Guild. He chuckled over the McLaughlin yarn, and then, realizing that Danish copyreaders also must make headlines fit, passed the copy on to Flemming Madsen, editor of Journalisten, organ of the Danish newspapermen's union.

Latest Journalisten issue contains a full translation into Danish of the McLaughlin opus, for the edification of his type-count-harassed fellow craftsmen in that country. Properly credited as to authorship and source, the translation does complete justice to both idiom and whimsy of the original.

DETERIORATION of post office service in the wake of cut congressional appropriations and increase in postal rates has inspired a number of current "expose" stories in the metropolitan dailies. So much of the criticism is justified that it's a pleasure to report that in San Bruno, Calif., it just ain't so.

San Bruno is a suburb just south of San Francisco. Among its 12,000 or more inhabitants is Al Dipman, an IEB vice president, and member of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

His copy of the Guild Reporter for February 22 arrived in the post office there, minus the gummed label which carried Dipman's name and address. Obviously, the sticker had been shed in transit after being routed to a San Bruno-bound mail sack.

The San Bruno mail clerks hesitated not at all. A rubber stamp was used on one margin: "Received in Damaged Condition at San Bruno, Calif. . . .", with a pencilled notation of the date. Over in the mail label corner was written in ink, "416 Milton."

That would be Al's address, to which the copy was forthwith sent.

How does that postal motto go? "Neither rain nor snow nor lack of mucilage. . . ."

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

BROTHER! I'VE SEEN 'EM on their ears before in the houses of Congress but not in a long year have I seen the politicians reel the way they did on that Minnesota write-in for Ike. Senators and representatives were hanging over the news tickers in the lobbies like a copyreader impatiently waiting to see how he'd done in the third race.

The Taft backers struggled to think up an alibi and the Ike backers called in their secretaries to dictate victory statements for the press galleries. On the Democratic side there were queries of "how'd coonskin do?" with a touch of trepidation that Kefauver was still making too much hay.

And so the great race's zig-zag course appears to be straightening out a bit. The Taft pull-out in New Jersey, on top of Minnesota, takes on the character of a sponge-tossing operation. Though Taft would never admit it, MacArthur senses it. I hope the public didn't miss the difference between Taft's angry, snarling statement and Ike's good humored reference the same day to people who were dismayed over spelling his name and simply wrote the happy three-lettered variation.

LOOK FOR SOME GOOD FUN in the Wisconsin, Nebraska and Illinois primaries over that spelling business, too.

This is what I mean: A Wisconsin write-in invalidates a ballot and the Ike backers, including those running for delegate to the GOP convention, are trying, as of this writing, to sell the idea that a vote for Warren is the nearest thing to a vote for Ike—and against Taft who's on the ballot while Ike isn't. But the bubbling enthusiasm of the rank-and-file Americans is hard to channel. I'd guess there will be plenty of invalid ballots of people who just want to write-in Ike regardless. There ought to be a good fuss over counting them, too.

Incidentally, but not too incidentally, don't forget that Kefauver has been going up and down Joe McCarthy's state campaigning against McCarthyism. Time's cover piece on Mr. Coonskin, for my money, was very unfair to his intellectual honesty. I guess they just don't like the fact that he has been a staunch Administration supporter on matters both foreign and domestic.

There will be rumpuses over write-ins for Ike in Nebraska and Illinois, too, I suspect. The Illinois law is a neat politician's booby-trap for those who dare to buck the party slates and try to vote for somebody not listed. The law says you've got to write in the name in full and spell it reasonably correctly. And to boot you have to draw a box in front of the name and then put an X in it.

I just hope a few hundred thousand Illinois citizens of Republican faith are fed up enough with the Chicago Tribune-Taft brand of Republicanism to write-in Ike's name—and I hope they spell it about a hundred different ways, as they did in Minnesota. And then I hope the old guard election officials try to throw out the ballots. Nothing would do more than to kill off Taft, who's on the Illinois ballot, and to show up the terrible inadequacies of our state presidential primary laws. Since the preferential vote isn't binding anyway, such a move would be a further

shove for the Ike bandwagon and another psychological nail in the Taft coffin.

IT CERTAINLY LOOKS from here today as though the Ike bandwagon will have steamroller proportions by the time the New Jersey vote is all in on April 16. Taft may have lots of "pledged" delegates, including the captive Southerners, but as Senator Lodge said the other day the real decision is made by a convention full of gents and ladies subject to mass psychology and emotion such as come from big Ike popular votes and a few Ike personal appearances, even mouth-opening generalities. Would you choose Taft's rasp over Ike's grin?

The Minnesota write-in has had a funny effect on the big Ike wheels here in Washington. They've been rubbing their eyes in disbelief so much they can't really bring themselves to agree that the 100,000 votes is just the top of the iceberg of Ike sentiment. That's why they're playing down the write-in in other states. One number one Ikester here told me in that strictly off-the-record whisper that they couldn't afford to take a chance of getting licked on a write-in. How scared can you be of your own man's popularity?

NOW ABOUT THAT POPULARITY. I think the general view around Washington is that the showings of both Eisenhower and Kefauver are not so much measures of their own strength per se as of a sort of plague-on-both-your-houses attitude around the country. My own guess is that the voters are fed up with all the old faces and Truman and Taft are the oldest faces in their respective parties. The crime-corruption-communism line, overlaid with McCarthyism, I'm sure has contributed to this fed up feeling. But the public won't take just anything for an alternative—at least they wouldn't in 1948 when there was a lot of fed up feeling, too, though hardly like today's.

Ike is obviously a man of integrity. And Kefauver has a lot of the same sort of simple honesty appeal. Curiously, as I've said here before, the GOP crime-corruption line plays into Kefauver's hands, too. With this base of integrity, Eisenhower and Kefauver have a big start. But above all, I think, they are new faces, clean faces, and positive and not negative men. Ike's chances of nomination today look about 10 times better than Kefauver's but don't sell the Tennessee short, regardless of what Truman does.

What makes me shudder now is not the thought that Taft has a real chance of becoming our next President but the kind of Congress Eisenhower could sweep in. Taft would be the embittered boss of the party in the Senate with little Joe Martin speaker of the House. Bridges would be president pro tem of the Senate, making Martin and Bridges numbers three and four in the Presidential line of succession. That's such a shattering thought that I think I'll quit right here.

APOLOGIES: last issue contained two boners. The Civil War (formally, at least) ended 87 years ago not 93. And I meant to refer to the conflict of "labor vs. management" not "vs. government." Crissey, give that copy reader hell for not riding herd on Roberts! You know the guy can't do figures, and his mind wanders, too.

Columbus Institute Set For April 19-20

The third of the ANG's new weekend regional training institutes will be held Saturday and Sunday, April 19-20, in Columbus in conjunction with the regular quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council.

The institute will be held at the Seneca Hotel.

The several aspects of collective bargaining — preparing for negotiations, negotiating the contract and enforcing the contract once it has been won — will be the theme of the institute, which will be conducted by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, Director of Organization J. William Blatz and Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker.

When You Say It, Smile

Russians also practice the fine art of insult. Most crushing current epithet is "Titoist," replacing "Trotskyist," longtime favorite communist cuss word.

Similar institutes already have been held in Los Angeles and Seattle, and additional conferences are scheduled for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and New England.

The regular business meeting of the P.-O.-I. council will be held at the Seneca Hotel at 10 p.m. Friday, April 18, the night preceding the training institute.

The Guild Reporter

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

Talks Start On INS-INP

Negotiations were started this week between the Guild and International News Service and International News Photos, divisions of the Hearst Corporation.

The Guild committee comprises Harry Bergman, San Francisco; H. J. Geiger, Chicago; Max Fine, of New York, and Frank Allen, of Washington, all of the INS; and Thomas Carolan, of New York for the INP. Wire Service Director Joseph G. Colangelo is an ex-officio member.

For convenience, negotiations for both contracts are combined.