

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Rockford Battles On ITU Picket-Line Issue Members Who Support Printers Told They Have Quit Job; Are Replaced

Rockford—As an aftermath of a two-day observance of an ITU picket line at the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers, the Rockford Newspaper Guild is fighting complications arising from the fact that seven of its 50 members have, for varying periods, continued to refuse to cross the line of locked-out printers, as a matter of personal principle.

At a membership meeting two weeks ago, the Guild adopted a resolution which called on other organized crafts at the plant to join in support of the printers, engaged in a contract dispute over clauses regulating the use of teletypesetter tape.

The Guild resolution expressed complete accord with the printers' views, and offered jointly

to continue honoring the picket line, if other craft unions also agreed to do so.

The Guild was the only organization that concertedly respected the line, staying out of the newspaper plant for two days as an indication of its support.

Some Guildsmen, seven in all, felt so strongly on the subject of honoring picket lines that they did not come back to work with the others.

When Sports Editor Dick Day did return, he was told that he had been replaced. His work was being assigned to another Guild member, he found.

In the case of another editorial employee, Jack Scholler, he was called back to work by management, reported for duty,

and then was told that he had been replaced in his job. He attempted to learn who was taking over, found that no one had been hired as a replacement, but within a day or so one new editorial staffer was put to work.

Actually, re-assignment of duties has been on a mixed basis, so that it would be difficult to say who actually was replacing whom.

The remaining five Guild members continue to stay away, giving no indication that they will return until the picket line is removed.

A membership meeting this week authorized the Guild's executive officers to exhaust all avenues open, in an effort to protect the employees and restore them to their jobs. Day has told

In the Rockford story in the March 28 issue, the Guild Reporter referred to the Rockford mailers' union, which crossed picket lines to work, as an affiliate of the ITU. This was in error. The Rockford mailers belong to an independent union, not related to an AFL organization.

the Guild that he doesn't want his post back, but will seek severance pay on the grounds that he was discharged.

The members also directed their negotiating committee, bargaining on a contract now open for renewal, to amend the local's proposals to include a stronger job security clause and provision for struck-work language to cover a similar situation, should it recur.

In a brief negotiation session, management said its position re-

garding the absentees is that they have quit. Three have been replaced, or will be, for that reason solely. Management made no commitment on the other four.

Management also asked that negotiations be recessed to the end of April, a matter which the Guild committee is considering.

International Representatives Ray Mann and Justin McCarthy, Jr., have been in consultation with the local officers on the situation.

Guildsman Named To Congress Post From NY District

Albany—Leo W. O'Brien, piling up a record plurality in a special election here last week, will soon go to Washington as representative of the 32nd New York congressional district.

He will become the Guild's first member in the House of Representatives, filling out the term of the late William T. Byrne. His term will expire next January 5.

O'Brien has been a Tri-City Guildsman since 1937, and has served as legislative correspondent for the Albany Times Union and International News Service for a number of years. A Democrat with Liberal Party endorsement, he was entered in a traditionally strong Democratic district, but his vote-getting abilities astonished party leaders. His total was 66,883, to 27,294 for his Republican opponent, John F. Forner, Jr. Of his total, 4,094 were on the Liberal "line."

O'Brien says he plans to continue his Saturday night television programs and his five-night-a-week radio commentary, the latter from Washington. He says he will return home for week-ends.

His campaign was a brief one—a single radio broadcast and an intensification of his ordinary busy schedule of talks before luncheon clubs and communion breakfasts.

"You could say," he commented when the returns were in, "that this is one election that was won at communion breakfasts. I don't think I've missed one in a year."

He got no direct assist from his newspaper work. During the campaign his column on Capitol Hill affairs never once mentioned his candidacy, or the legal fight that cleared the way to getting his name on the ballot.

O'Brien is 51 years old, a graduate of Niagara University, and started newspaper work as a reporter for the Knickerbocker Press in 1922. He joined the Times-Union staff in 1927.

O'Brien's columns this week have reported that as he goes to Washington, he leaves behind, in a state of considerable rancor, "Col. Matt Sloat," self-styled dean of political pundits.



LEO W. O'BRIEN
The Colonel Quits

O'Brien's columnar association with the colonel began one day when the writer was casting about for column material. He wound up by creating, and quoting, the colonel; and the response was such that the character grew to fabulous proportions in recent years. Voluble and cane-carrying, the colonel will be left behind in Albany, where, O'Brien suggested, he could counsel with O'Brien's fellow-members of the legislative correspondents' association.

Col. Sloat reportedly rebelled at this assignment, and forthwith broke off diplomatic relations with the columnist.

O'Brien quotes the colonel's reaction:

"This is my last visit here. Hereafter, when you have something to say, you can't use me for your Charlie McCarthy. You're on your own, bub."

Added O'Brien:

"The colonel is a grand old gentleman and he knows the ins and outs of politics better than anyone, but—he would be sure to be up to his neck in anything congress might decide to investigate."

Some of O'Brien's less imaginative fellow-writers on State street have privately been relieved to see Col. Sloat disappear.



PHILIP H. PRICE
Rated Top Billing

Washington—Page One ball of the Washington Newspaper Guild held in the Presidential Room of Hotel Statler last Friday drew crowds of Guildsmen and their friends.

They came, as they have done in the past five years to enjoy a festive evening, but chiefly to honor six Washington Guildsmen who had been singled out for awards as outstanding newsmen of the year.

Fay Emerson, screen, radio and television star, who was crowned queen of the ball by WNG president Sam Zagoria, presented the awards. She was assisted by six pages selected by the White House photographers association from distaff members of various Washington Guild units.

Top award winner was ANG Vice President Philip H. Price of the Washington Star, who was presented with the Washington Guild's new Dan DeSouza Award, named for the first local president. Chosen as "First Guildsman of the Year, for unselfish and untiring contribution of time, effort and leadership," Price was also presented with a plaque and check for \$250, made possible by Gen. Frank R. Schwengel, New York sportsman-financier.

Alfred E. Lewis and Richard

Morris, a Washington Post team, won the grand prize of \$150 "for excellence in their work," and a \$50 award in the public service category on the basis of their Washington Post series, "The Charmed Life of Emmitt Waring."

Other winners of \$50 awards included J. Edgar Prina, Star, for general news; Gill Gimble, Daily News, human interest writing; Edward F. Ryan, Post, interpretive writing; and Arnold Sachs, International News Photos, for photography.

Prina was cited for "that modern rarity—a beat" on the Mary Stalcup Markward story. Mrs. Markward was a Virginia housewife who infiltrated the D. C.

communist party for the FBI. Gimble won his award for a Daily News story, "I Never Knew Where Bobby Would be Going," a quote from the father of Bobby Polk, an Arlington youngster involved in a rape case.

Ryan was chosen winner for two stories in the Post covering the election campaign of Maryland's senator, John M. Butler.

Sachs' prize-winning entry was based on seven feature and human interest photos ranging from Pres. Truman to the Tidal Basin cherry blossoms.

Honorable mentions in the photography division went to UP photographers Stanley Tret-

(Continued on Page Three)



—Photo by Washington Post

"NICE WORK . . . Etc."—Fascinating emoluments of Guild office are illustrated here, as Sam Zagoria, Washington local president, crowns Fay Emerson, Page One Ball Queen, at last week's WNG affair at the Hotel Statler.

Bennett's Dream of Newsmen's Home Born in 1916, Still in the Future

Some Help Available to Needy

Except for ANG pension plans—still too often in the formative stages—the fate of indigent, aged or infirm newspaper workers has seldom been of any special concern to publishers.

The notable exception, dating back some 33 years, is recalled by Thomas A. Maloney, writing in the News Workshop, publication of New York University's school of journalism.

When James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the former New York Herald and the Telegram, died in 1918, he left a considerable residue of his multi-million-dollar estate for establishment of a home for newsmen. He could hardly have foretold that his "cherished dream" would, to this day, remain only that.

At the time of his death, writes Maloney, Bennett in addition to his newspapers, had large real estate holdings and owned other valuable property. His will provided for \$153,000 in annuities to be paid to his widow and friends from the estate's income. The remainder, which at the time seemed adequate for the purpose, was to be devoted to the proposed home.

Its purpose, in memory of the

elder James Gordon Bennett, his father, was to provide and maintain "a suitable and comfortable home or to provide pecuniary aid for persons who shall have been employed for at least ten years . . . on any daily now or hereafter regularly published in New York City" and unable to shift for themselves "by reason of old age, accident, bodily infirmity or through lack of means."

But, says the author, the James Gordon Bennett Memorial Home for New York Journalists now exists only as a paper corporation, functioning merely in the form of dribbles of aid to a limited number of extreme hardship cases.

Known as the Home Corporation, Bennett's dream is just a filing cabinet in the office of a Wall Street lawyer, one of the corporation's seven directors. Its income is large enough only to fulfill a fraction of Bennett's original desire.

When the Home was incorporated in 1919 and liquidation of the estate took place, it became evident that Bennett's "fortune" could not carry the load. It was revealed that his newspaper properties were losing money, his real estate hold-

ings were heavily mortgaged, large debts had to be settled out of court, and many assets were frozen.

Beyond this, the regular annuities had to be paid first. The trustees soon realized that plans for a physical home "would have to be long deferred," since the principal remains by law in the executor's hands until all annuities had been discharged, that is, until all beneficiaries shall have died. At present, eight of the original 21 are living.

The estate once worth \$6 million is now one-sixth of that value and has an income of \$51,000. Of necessity the Home Corporation is confining itself to limited financial aid. Its board members serve without compensation and pass upon needy newsmen's applications. After the request has been "screened," the board determines the amount and kind of assistance "consistent with available funds."

"Despite the tight budget," says the author, "no qualified applicant is made to feel he is an object of charity, but rather that it is in fact his right, to receive any aid the Home is capable of providing."

As annuity payments lessen, it is expected that the board will be in a position to expand the pecuniary aid policy. The type of applicant may also shift toward the editorial side, as mechanical departments tend to take advantage of their own pension plans in increasing numbers.

Nevertheless, Maloney sees little hope that the future will include the establishment of a physical home for journalists. The need for it, he writes, "has diminished with advances in social legislation and, dollar-and-cents-wise, it is extremely unlikely that income from the final principal will ever support it."



It's a boy for Russell Johnston, St. Paul Dispatch advertising dept. . . .

Charles Van Deventer, former NY Post Washington correspondent, soon to resume political reporting. He resigns as publicity head of the Democratic national committee as of April 15.

Fred E. Beane, Manchester Union farm editor, given meritorious service award for years-long support of 4-H Club.

Harry Smith, Cleveland Plain Dealer's travel editor, relieving

All News Unions Join Blood Drive

San Francisco—Guild members joined with craft unionists on the four daily papers here in giving 168 pints of blood to aid Korean war wounded, on Newspaper Day at the local Red Cross blood bank.

A committee composed of union leaders and newspaper management sponsored the three-day drive, second of its kind.

New York Reporter Dies in Hospital

William T. Zwirner, a former police reporter for the New York Herald Tribune, died in hospital after an illness of two years. He was 48 years old and was a World War II veteran. Survivors include his widow, mother, two sisters and a brother.

OCd Oath Lifted

New York newsmen are no longer required to sign loyalty oaths to obtain press credentials from the Office of Civilian Defense. Credentials and armbands will be issued to reporters on their employers' individual applications, the Newspaper Guild of New York was informed.

vacationing radio editor George Condon. . . .

John Dupka, former executive secretary of Cleveland's junior chamber of commerce, newsmen on News police beat. . . .

Julian Krawcheck, Cleveland Press reporter, writing a breezy new column on fashions, "Mainly for Men."

Cincinnati Newspaper Guild members Mel Brisk, Post, and George Wartsberg, Sun, attended CIO editors' March conference in New York. . . .

Planning to attend P-O-I spring meeting are CNG president George Rose; Guild secretary Mildred Moncrief; James Burnett, Times-Star; Robert Debo and Irwin Bauer, Post.

The former Mary Ellen Kennedy, now Mrs. Tom Kegg of Houston, Texas, is visiting friends in SFONG. . . . She is a past unit chairman at the Oakland Post Enquirer. . . . San Francisco Chronicle reporter, George Velt has resigned to accept a job with Time magazine in New York. . . . June 14 is the wedding date for Dan McLaughlin, S.F. Call-Bulletin reporter, and Marian Brunner. . . . Bob Steele has resigned as unit chairman at the S.F. Examiner and a new unit leader will be elected.

Mrs. Elizabeth King, mother of Mrs. Dorothy O'Toole, society editor of the San Diego Evening Tribune, died March 21.

Ronald Roy, Nashua Telegraph photographer, at Fort Devens, Mass., awaiting assignment for basic training at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Art McConnell, Los Angeles Herald-Express reporter-revrite, goes to public relations job with Chrysler. . . . Dick O'Connor, Her-Ex reporter, is doing a new book, his third, for Bobbe-Merill. A big of Gen. Phil Sheridan. . . . A girl for Norm Fitch, LA Daily News sportswriter. . . . Larry Buske, Her-Ex circulation district manager, due back after a year's leave of absence.

SFONG Starts Drive For Oakland Members

Oakland—An all-out organizing attempt to enroll editorial employees of the Oakland Tribune into Guild membership is under way, according to officers of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

A door-to-door canvass of some 100 editorial department employees was preceded by a five months' long campaign planned and put into operation by a special committee headed by Lehnhoff Furgeson, S. F. Examiner unit.

Tribune publisher Joseph R. Knowland, father of U.S. Senator William Knowland, a staunch Republican, has waged a stubborn campaign down through the years to keep the Guild from getting a foothold.

The Tribune is a bulky afternoon paper with a weekday circulation of 191,597, and slightly more on Sundays. It enjoys a monopoly since the Hearst-owned Post-Enquirer folded in 1950.

Assisting Furgeson's special committee in preliminary planning were Bob Brown, executive secretary of SFONG; Bob Greenock, ANG International representative; Ed O'Connor, the local's organizing committee chairman, and many other SFONG members.

Forty-six SFONG members took part in the door-to-door canvass, which required three evenings of work. Tribune employees in the editorial department belong to their own association. They usually

Madison Ex-Guildsman In Gubernatorial Bid

Madison—E. William "Bill" Proxmire, former Capital Times reporter and local Guild organizer, has won the nomination for governor of Wisconsin on the Democratic ticket.

Proxmire, 36, joined the Capital Times staff in 1948. During 1949, he was active in attempting to organize employees of Madison Newspapers, Inc., made up of former Capital Times and Wisconsin State Journal business office, advertising, and circulation employees.

He was elected as an assemblyman from Dane county in 1950 and served during the 1951 session of the state legislature. After leaving the Capital Times, Proxmire worked for the Madison Union Labor News, monthly labor paper, and conducted a weekly 15-minute radio program called "Labor Sounds off."

Proxmire will oppose Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr., a Republican, in the November general election.

Management wants more external workers on the paper are members of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, recognized as bargaining agent for

San Diego Guild Leader Files in Congress Race

San Diego—Lionel L. Van Deerlin, 37, former SDNG president, has filed nomination papers as Democratic candidate in the new 26th congressional district here. He subsequently resigned his position as publicity director for the local office of price stabilization. Van Deerlin was selected by the district as the first Democrat to enter the race. He filed on both Republican and Democratic tickets.

On the labor front, Dick Bergholz, San Diego Guildsman and political writer for the Evening Tribune, has been named to the labor-management defense man-

power committee for this area by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. The committee has seven labor and seven management members. Bergholz fills a vacancy created by the recent resignation of Bill Chance, former SDNG member who transferred to SFONG.

Stockton Picks Two Delegates

Stockton—Two Stockton, Calif., delegates who will represent Guild Local 100 at the June 30 national convention in Portland, Ore., are Norm Marquis and Irv Sprague.

Marquis, record circulation department, has been a member of the negotiating committee the last two years since his department joined the Guild. He also is an executive committee member.

Sprague, editorial, is a past local president. He also has served as a delegate to the San Francisco convention, negotiation chairman, research chairman and executive committee member.

CIO Press Unit Names Officers

Al Herrington, editor of the Communications Workers' publication, has been named chairman of the CIO press and public relations conference, which met last week in New York. Harry Krantz, New Jersey CIO, was named vice president, and Henry C. Fleisher, National CIO, was returned as secretary. Additional board members are Roy Davidson, Oil Workers, and Harry LaBelle, Transport Workers.

C. W. Wendell, 60, Dies in San Diego

San Diego—Collins W. Wendell, 60, San Diego Guildsman and for 17 years a display advertising salesman for the Union and Evening Tribune, died in a rest home.

Wendell had specialized in food advertising for the last several years. He was born in Coldwater, Mich., and was an advertising man for the Phoenix Republic before moving to San Diego. He was a member of Masonic bodies. Survivors are his wife, a son and a sister.

Wages and Conditions Make Steady Progress

Recent contract negotiations by Guild locals carry on a steady pattern of wage increases and clause improvements established earlier in the year.

Sheboygan local has negotiated increases at about a 5 percent level, ranging from \$1.88 to \$4.40, with application of the amounts to minimum wage structure. Commission rates were slightly improved, and expense guarantees for the use of cars went from \$10.50 to \$12 a week. A double-time guarantee as to pay on worked holidays was added, and severance pay maximum is up from 24 to 30 weeks' pay. A Blue Cross plan, shared equally as to cost between publishers and employees, is substituted for a previous non-contributory plan of health insurance.

In New York, The Nation agreed to a top editor minimum of \$140, along with a general increase of 6.5 percent, effective retroactive to January 1. Model contract language was incorporated in the Guild security clause, and improvements were

made in the clause on preferential hiring.

The Lansing State Journal has granted wage increases in minimums from \$2 to \$4, in six-month steps if approved by wage stabilization authorities. A third week of vacation, after five years of service, was added, and mileage rates boosted from \$4 to \$6.

Detroit News maintenance workers covered by a new agreement will benefit by minimum increases of from \$2.50 to \$3.50, and by revision of language in the Guild Shop clause.

New York's contract with the Bell Syndicate has been improved by general wage increases of from \$3.50 to \$5.50, addition of a fourth week of vacation after 18 years' service, and a lift of the ceiling on severance from 30 to 36 weeks. At the end of 1952, overtime will be paid after seven hours of work, and a four-hour minimum guarantee for day-off work is added. An eleven holiday—Armistice Day—was included, and model contract language written into several clauses.

Winning entries were judged by the standing committee of correspondents of the Capitol press galleries, headed by Ray M. Lahr, United Press. Other members included Clayton Knowell, New York Times; Vance Johnson, San Francisco Chronicle; Alan L. Otten, Wall Street Journal; and Fletcher Knobel, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

The Front Page Ball committee was headed by Alexander MacKnight, Herald Tribune. Other members were Charles W. Gonnell, Jr., Star; Cody Pfanzstiel, WTOP; Abe J. Perlman, Post; Ralph M. Seebold, Star; Knobel, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Warren Small, 49, Dies at Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh—C. Warren Small, cartoonist for the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, died at his home in suburban Oakland after a brief illness.

He was editor of the Sun-Telegraph, was unit vice chairman at the time of his death, and served on this year's contract negotiating committee.

Small was 49 years old, a native of Missouri, and a graduate of the University of Oregon. He had been a Pittsburgh resident since 1925. Surviving are his widow and two sisters.

French Unions Underestimated, Officers Say

Paris—Membership in two of the French newsmen's unions cited in a Guild Reporter story in the November 9, 1951, issue, is larger than the figures quoted, the union officers say.

The National Union of Journalists, largest and oldest of the French newsmen's unions, has an active membership of more than 2,500, and several hundred others who are unemployed or retired, the secretary-general of that union writes. The Guild Reporter story had indicated its membership at 1,000.

And the Catholic French Journalists' Union membership total, says its president, M. Roger Chiffolle-Luson, is not 250, as stated in the Guild Reporter story, but 800.

CHILD LABOR GROWS

Eight states relaxed child labor standards during 1951, while only five raised them, reports the Labor Department.

Budget Study Reveals Working Girl Needs \$45

"To keep the wolf (financial) away from the door," the average working girl's budget must provide for "a standard of minimum adequacy," according to a recent New York state survey. Translated into dollars and cents, the rock-bottom weekly minimum for 1951 was \$45, an increase of \$3.54 a week over the 1950 figures. The figures apply to a girl living with her family, or in a family unit.

The survey indicates that the cost of goods and services has since then, increased another 5 percent, but the quoted figure remains the minimum amount which will support a working woman and keep her healthy.

The survey covers large and small communities, in arriving at a state average.

The "minimum adequacy" budget includes such items as shelter, food, other household expenses, clothing and clothing upkeep, personal and medical care, leisure activities, other living essentials, federal and state income tax, savings and insurance.

The N. Y. state labor department, responsible for the survey, does not recommend the budget as ideal for a working woman. On the contrary, it is the rock-bottom figure "below which a decent living standard cannot be maintained," the report says and concludes:

"After all, the \$45 minimum salary figure was based on prices current in September, 1951. Since then the consumers' price index has marched steadily up on a one-way street."

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MISS T-V IN PERSON—Faye Emerson, Washington Guild's Front Page Ball Queen, looks towards on left to right, Alfred E. Lewis, Edward F. Ryan and Richard Morris, all of the Washington Post staff. Lewis and Morris won \$150 as grand prize and \$50 in the category of public service. Ryan took first place and \$50 for interpretive writing.

WNG Ball

(Continued from Page One)

ick and Charles Corte for photos of Senator Kefauver and T. Lamar Caudle, respectively.

Miss Emerson was assisted in the awards ceremonies by pages Estelle Gaines, Times-Herald; Ellen Powell, Star; Jane Cross, Times-Herald; Berulah Gibbs, Post; Patty Cavin, Times-Herald, and Alice Maphis, Associated Press.

Winning entries were judged by the standing committee of correspondents of the Capitol press galleries, headed by Ray M. Lahr, United Press. Other members included Clayton Knowell, New York Times; Vance Johnson, San Francisco Chronicle; Alan L. Otten, Wall Street Journal; and Fletcher Knobel, Des Moines Register and Tribune.

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Kneeland was editor of the Front Page Book and William C. Daffron was business manager. Ticket sales were in charge of Seebold and James C. Hague. Post, Pfanzstiel handled publicity.

In addition to Miss Emerson, the entertainment starred Victor Borge, piano satirist, and Lanny Ross, NBC headliner. Charlie Cliff's NBC orchestra furnished dance music.

Perlik Heads Buffalo Guild

Buffalo—Charles Perlik was re-elected president of the Buffalo Newspaper Guild without opposition. Also re-elected were Robert Van Wagoner, vice president, and William Thomas, treasurer. All are members of the Evening News unit.

Marion Ford Perlik, Union Leader, was renamed secretary in a referendum vote, running in opposition to James Higby of the Tonawanda Evening News.

John Pischewski was named chairman of the Union Leader unit. Other officers will be elected shortly. Also scheduled are unit elections at Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, and among wire service members.

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WALTER DEAR, LAST OF LINE, LEAVES JERSEY JOURNAL JOB

Jersey City—Walter M. Dear, who came out of retirement last October to serve as publisher of the Jersey Journal for the Newhouse chain, has retired for the second time, "having completed the task he had set out to do."

The Journal was founded 84 years ago by Mr. Dear's family and remained solely in their hands until a few years ago, when he sold his half-interest to Samuel I. Newhouse, head of the Newhouse chain.

Following several years of litigation, Mr. Newhouse purchased the remaining stock from W. Albert Dear, nephew of Walter, for the reported price of \$2,310,000. The Journal is the only daily in Jersey City.

Other Newhouse properties include the Staten Island Ad-

vance, Newark Star-Ledger, Long Island Star Journal, Syracuse Post Standard and Herald-Journal, Harrisburg News, Patriot and Patriot-News, and Portland Oregonian.

Last November Newhouse purchased Hoboken's 59-year-old Jersey Observer, which suspended publication. Newhouse bought only its circulation and good will. At the time more than 200 Observer employees were left jobless on less than 48 hours notice.

Guild Contract Good for \$4,100 To Non-Member

Jersey City—Severance pay and accrued vacation credits totalling more than \$4,100 have been paid to the former sports editor of the Jersey Journal, who resigned this month. He was not a Guild member, but was covered by the Guild contract provisions.

When first told of his replacement in the editor's job, the employee was offered a continuing job as a reporter, but at a lesser pay rate.

He consulted Guild officers as to contract provisions, and the Guild notified management that it expected full compliance, in the event the editor declined the reporting job, and was dismissed.

That issue did not develop, for management agreed to pay severance on resignation, instead, a situation not covered by contract. The sports editor had been employed for more than 20 years, hence he rated four weeks' vacation credit, and maximum severance pay, equal to thirty weeks' salary.

AP Man Wins 'Big Story' Radio Award

St. Paul—Jack Mackey, of the St. Paul AP bureau, has won a \$500 Pull Mail award for his work in freeing Leonard Hankins, jailed for life for a crime he didn't commit.

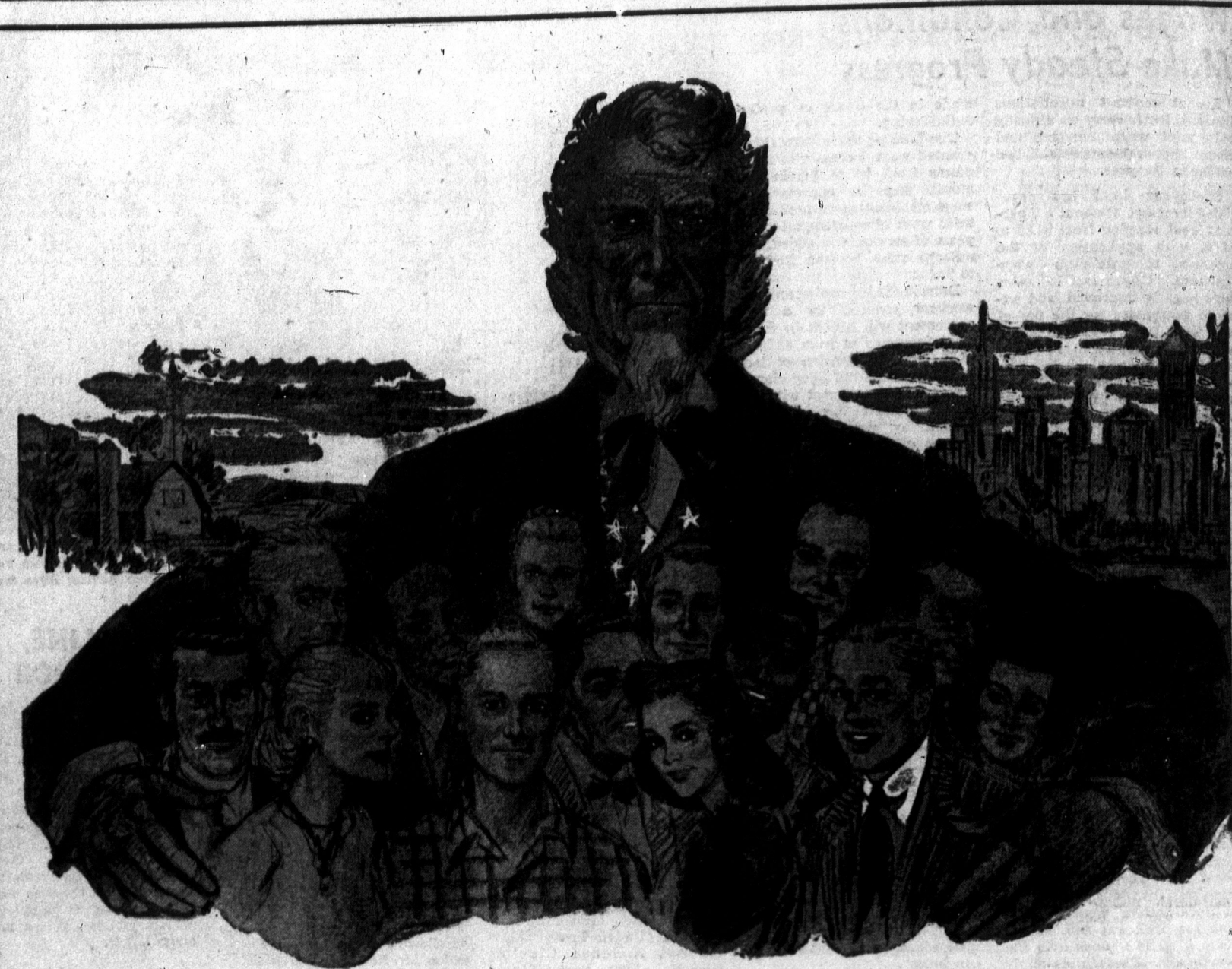
The award includes the use of Mackey's series of stories on a radio dramatization, to be broadcast over the NBC network May 14, on "The Big Story" program. Television version of the broadcast will be at a later date.

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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

David Small
Fort Harrison Products Corp.
De Hart Motor Lines
A. Papish, Inc.
Taranto Paper Boxes
Edgewood Dairy

New Jersey Pattern Works
O. E. Linck Co., Inc.
Wittman Machinery Co.
John M. Saums
N. J. Engineering & Supply Co.
Messe, Inc.

Small Business Committee Reports on Newsprint

Senate Body Seeks Publisher-Owned Mills to Boost Output

Washington—Greater production of newsprint, a problem which has bedeviled publishers and has commanded the active interest of the American Newspaper Guild because of social or economic factors involving its membership, can be secured by formation of publisher-cooperatives for manufacture and distribution, by federal subsidies to finance the establishment of newsprint mills, and by priority grants for mill construction.

This is the view of the Senate small business committee, headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), which has completed a task assigned to it late in 1950. The committee report, titled "Newsprint for Tomorrow," is contained in a 239-page document issued this week by the government printing office. It is signed by Senators Guy M. Gillette (D., Iowa), Lester C.

Hunt (D., Wyoming), Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.), and James H. Duff (R., Pa.). As a part of the report, the individual views of Sen. Edward J. Thye (R., Minn.), a member of the full committee, are included.

Sen. Humphrey wrote to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the latter's opinion as to the strategic importance of a newsprint supply in Europe. He quotes the general as replying:

"... Nothing is more important to the collective security efforts in which we are engaged than an enlightened public, alert to the dangers we face and fully understanding the issues as involved in the cold war. . . . Your letter speaks of newsprint as a bullet of the cold war. I would go even further and label it as one of our most potent weapons."

The Guild's Bookshelf

THE JUDGES AND THE JUDGED. Merle Miller. Doubleday, New York. 220 pp. \$2.50.

This slim but factually-packed volume belongs on the shelf directly next to Alan Barth's "The Loyalty of Free Men." It's a case-history job, illustrative of what Barth wrote.

It tells the appalling story, completely documented, of how "Red Channels" came to be compiled and published, what the effect of that "listing" has been on the individuals named, and how the radio-TV industry reacted to it.

Too, there are candid biogs of the half-dozen zealots responsible, who "want to ban everybody who was ever left of center."

The author was commissioned by the American Civil Liberties Union to investigate the question of radio-TV blacklisting, after the Jean Muir firing hit front pages across country. This book is his report, dispassionately and carefully achieved in months of work. Originally planned as a pamphlet under ACLA auspices, it went between board covers when Doubleday glimpsed its contents.

It's must-reading for anybody interested in the right to think, and in what has been happening to that right in recent years.

SEE MADE THE BIG TOWN. Frank Brookhouser. University of Kansas City Press-Tribune, New York. 251 pp. \$2.50.

Guildsman Frank Brookhouser, besides being conductor of the column "It's Happening Here," for the Philadelphia Inquirer, has been writing short story fiction for a dozen years.

This volume is a collection of twenty of his stories, one of which gives the book its title, and some of which have previously appeared in such anthologies as the O. Henry Memorial Awards. In all, Brookhouser has had some 200 stories published in a wide variety of magazines.

The current volume is exemplary of his style and treatment, finding dramatic, tragic or beautiful episodes in the lives of ordinary folk, and developing them through unusual but always apt narrative techniques.

SIDNEY HILLMAN. Jean Gould. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 343 pp. \$3.50.

It is impossible to tell the story of Sidney Hillman without also telling the story of the CIO union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to which he literally gave his life.

Jean Gould has done the dual job accurately and sympathetically. The roots of the narrative go back to Hillman's birth in Poland, near the Russian border, his well-founded hatred for that regime, and his dreams of revolution there.

Those dreams also envisioned an America to which he was to come, in the belief that here he would find economic justice. In

One section of the committee report, called "Labor's Viewpoints," contains a statement by former ANG Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks, and a statement and series of exhibits submitted by the International Typographical Union.

Eubanks wrote:

"The American Newspaper Guild made an extensive study of the newsprint problem, which was published early in 1948. At that time we concluded that there was no prospect of an adjustment between supply and demand in the foreseeable future, since there was no evidence that newsprint mill capacity would be expanded sufficiently to take care of predicted requirements."

"It was evident, therefore, that small business would suffer and that the proper functioning of democracy would be impaired both in the United States and abroad, for a lack of newspapers. The nearly three years which have elapsed since our study was issued have substantiated its conclusions.

"Now the condition is aggravated by the national emergency, and most certainly it will get worse as it becomes necessary to divert increasing amounts of wood pulp, chemicals and power to the production of more essential war materials."

"I am submitting a copy of the report to which I refer, and some other data which may be pertinent to your inquiry. Among

these items is the statement which I submitted to the House committee on study of monopoly power on July 30, 1950. I call attention particularly to pages 7 and 8 of this statement, which contains our recommendations for protection of newsprint supply for the small user."

The Senate committee sent out a questionnaire to 14,000 daily and weekly newspapers asking for opinions on the newsprint situation.

Although newsprint is the most important single "raw material" to every publisher, large and small, seven out of eight ignored the committee request for information.

The publishers of some 500 dailies and 1,000 weeklies did return the questionnaires. Almost all of them—90 percent—thought the present newsprint situation unsatisfactory or worse, and that an increase in supply is necessary. Two-thirds of the replies indicated that the publishers could use more than they could get, and that the lack of newsprint was a serious problem.

Said the committee, "Although publishers, big and small, are concerned, this is essentially a small-business problem. If we do not secure an adequate supply, there will be almost no small publishers left."

The chairman noted that a commerce department report

shows 1,772 dailies and 9,591 weeklies in this country now, compared with 2,000 dailies and 18,315 weeklies in 1910.

Newsprint affects "freedom of the press," too, the committee concludes. Press freedom entails more than the absence of government censorship, the committee says. It includes the ability to publish according to one's judgment, subject to the limitations of public acceptance. That is not the situation at present, it says. Lack of newsprint forces curtailment of space for news, and makes difficult the establishment of new newspapers.

Sen. Thye's personal addendum to the report noted that it was silent on an important subject, the limited and dwindling supply of sheeted newsprint, in demand by smaller publications with flat-bed presses. Their existence is precarious because of the lack, said Thye.

The report further recommended that publishers explore the advisability of raising advertising space rates, to reduce allotments of large space buyers, and make available more columns of news matter. Wood pulp substitutes also got a brief mention.

Two-thirds of the publishers sending in replies favored publisher-cooperatives, and half of them said they would be willing to participate in such a plan.

Reflects on Romanticizing Crime

THE SUTTON CASE PROVIDES A MORAL

By S. S. BERNARD
New York Guild

"We're in a cockpit of shame and fear," remarked a young divinity student, one of a crowd who had gathered outside the home of twenty-four-year-old Arnold Shuster. Young Shuster was lying dead in Kings County morgue, lying there barely twenty-four hours. He was the "good citizen" whose alertness and simple, decent courage had led to the arrest of one of the most-wanted criminals in recent years, Willie "The Actor" Sutton.

Now he was dead, cut down by four bullets fired from a .38 caliber revolver the night before, as he was returning home from his father's clothing store. Shuster was ambushed from an alleyway, within yards of his home, after persistent threats had been mailed to his home or left at the store ever since the day he "put the finger" on Sutton, last February 15.

It was a pleasant Sunday afternoon, with a piquant touch of spring in the air. The people standing about, most of them neighbors, were watching the steady flow of police entering and leaving the Shuster residence, one half of a modest two-family home in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn. It was difficult to determine who showed a greater grimace, the neighbors or the police.

But the shame and fear spoken of by the student seemed to be shared by many.

The horror and shock of the crime hit you bodily. You didn't have to study faces to feel its revulsive impact. But there are wider ramifications to the killing; ramifications which should engender a good deal more than negative emotions of shame and fear.

What do these ramifications touch on?

They touch on, first of all, the callousness and inertia of law-abiding citizens in the face of the whole infestation of big and

petty gangland (locally and throughout the nation). They touch on the collusive and corrupt officer-holder, politician, Joe Ryan type "union leader"—all of them genteel counterparts of this b-and-p gangland. They touch on the police, the bungling of New York police before and after the "coup" which brought Sutton in. And they touch on the hoked-up sentimentality of the local press in romanticizing Sutton's career.

Let's explore mainly that last point.

Sutton, it will be remembered, was sought by local police and the FBI for several years, particularly since March 9, 1950, when the Sunnyside (Queens) branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company was held up by three men, who got more than \$49,000. This job was pulled with the "professionalism," as the press put it, which was allegedly the Sutton signature.

Following the robbery, a remorseless search was supposedly being waged for the bandit. Sutton, with all the elusiveness of a homing pigeon, was in the meantime roosting in a rooming house, in the vicinity of Dean Street and Fourth Avenue, less than a quarter of a mile from Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

For almost two years, with little more than a pencil-thin mustache for a disguise, the bank robber led a sequestered life as a Brooklyn citizen—reading a good deal on philosophy and religion, of all things.

And the New York press all this time kept the coals burning in the hot-stove league of Sutton's "fabulous" career. The emphasis of the copy being written on him was invariably pegged on his shrewdness, his aplomb, his supposed daring. The man was a specialist, and therefore admirable.

With this kind of buildup, a good many sections of the public and not merely unthinking sec-

tions—found in Sutton's activities a success pattern which could only be envied.

Admiration and envy: the gangster had his share of both lavished on him.

Sutton fan clubs sprang up among adolescent groups all over Brooklyn, and elsewhere. The copy bandits and erstwhile jail-breaker, with a free press campaign going for him which at times rivaled Hollywood, became something of a hero. Head to many of these youths. And how cleverly Sutton himself exploited, or perhaps reinforced, the press in his petulant references to Judith Coplon, Hiss and communism!

At Sutton's arraignment after his capture, hundreds of students from a nearby high school packed the court corridors and cheered him without shame.

The fan mail followed him into jail in volume. One young student at a Brooklyn parochial high school wrote Sutton saying that her class wanted to know: "What should be the right role for American youth to play?"

Finally, there was precious little mention in the press of Sutton as a potential killer; Sutton, the three-time loser, who never made a move without having on him a concealed, fully-loaded .38 caliber revolver.

The killer or killers of young Arnold Shuster operated in this kind of "moral" climate.

As a postscript: The marathon of new rewards is on for anyone giving information which leads to the arrest and conviction, etc. Leading the parade among the rewarders are the following: New York Journal-American, \$10,000; Brooklyn Eagle, \$1,000; Station WPIX, \$1,000. The J-A has hammered home its outrage and its sense of public responsibility by reminding potential tipsters: Be sure to send along a tear sheet of the announcement with each tip sent.

Another bottle-top contest?



GLAMOUR ON THE AIR—Blond Patricia Butler, chosen by the New York Guild as Miss Page One of 1952, tells the world about the Page One Ball next Friday night, on Bill Slater's Mutual network program, "Luncheon at Sardi's." Center is Bernard Seaman, ILGWU cartoonist, who will receive an award at the affair.

Professional Touch is Used In Promoting New York Ball

New York Guild local has been making wide use of expert promotional means at its disposal to beat the drums for its annual Page One ball, set for next Friday at the Hotel Astor, it was said this week by Ed Easton, local president and general chairman for the event.

Because of the availability of stage, opera, radio and television celebrities, the world of Broadway will contribute heavily to making the affair outstanding. Heading the list of those who will appear are Martha Wright, singing star of the perennial "South Pacific" musical; Marguerite Piazza, Metropolitan opera soprano; Sid Caesar, T.V. comedian, and Abe Burrows, whose hit performance at the 1950 ball is warmly recalled.

At least a dozen others whose names will be drawing cards and acceptances are expected if prior bookings allow.

This year's Page One queen is Wilhelmina Patricia Butler, of the World-Telegram & Sun staff, chosen March 24 by contest. Her attendants will be Marie Salem, Standard & Poor's Margaret Buelken, of the Daily News; Dolores Gilliam, of the Amsterdam News; and Constance Lerner, of the Times.

Miss Page One has been kept busy for the past two weeks in personal appearances designed to publicize the ball.

With Bernie Seaman, of the ILGWU, she had "Luncheon at Sardi's" and was interviewed by Bill Slater, m.c. of the Mutual's program. She starred with Frank Sinatra on Nick Kenny's T.V. program, and was official starter for CBS-TV's current roller skating derby.

Next week she will be at the Yankee Stadium for opening day ceremonies, and will invite

Twin Cities Photographers Take Awards

Minneapolis—Guildmen Arthur Hager and Larry Schreiber, of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune staff, have won honors in the ninth annual News Pictures of the Year contest conducted by the school of Journalism at the University of Missouri. Hager's entry won two "best of show" awards. Seven categories were open to contestants.

Hager also took fourth place in the AP Managing Editors' picture competition, with a shot of drilling guardsmen, titled "Men of the Hour."

Pitcher Allie Reynolds to come to the affair to accept a Guild award. There is a possibility, too, of having her participate in the Tex and Jinx program on the night of the ball itself.

Both Mrs. Harold L. Ickes and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson have agreed to be present to receive posthumous awards to their husbands.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson cannot attend, but his award will be accepted by Joseph B. Phillips, deputy assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Radio-TV Blacklisting Charges Made by Civil Liberties Union

With the publication this week of Merle Miller's "The Judges and the Judges," (See Guild's Bookshelf, page 9) the American Civil Liberties Union has filed complaints of alleged blacklisting against four major radio networks and two individual broadcasting stations.

The complaints were lodged with the Federal Communications Commission, and charge that blacklisting of writers, artists and performers is against the public interest, and that radio-TV executives who exercise or condone the practice lack proper character qualifications to hold licenses. The ACLU demanded an investigation and the issuance of regulations to end the situation.

Named as defendants were the National Broadcasting Company, the American Broadcasting Company, the DuMont Television Network, the Columbia Broadcasting Company and Stations WPIX, NY Daily News television outlet, and KOWI, radio station at Santa Monica, Calif.

In the case of ABC, the charge was possibly barring two outspoken anti-communists from a radio show; the other defendants were charged with refusal to permit performances by allegedly pro-communist persons.

None of the persons involved as "barred" is a party to the action. The ACLU stressed, it is acting because "irrelevant considerations" have denied the public the right to see and hear certain artists or their work products.

WPIX is charged with having canceled a showing of Chaplin silent film series, because a Catholic War Veterans post com-

Other award winners who will be present include Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the CIO; Jose Ferrer, actor, director and producer; Seaman, cartoonist, for his work in "Justice," ILGWU publication, and Oliver Pilat and William V. Shannon, for their NY Post series on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

In further promotion activity, Easton and Pilat have been guests of Norton Mockridge's speed jockey program on Station WJZ Friday nights.

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INS-INP Talks Are Stalled Awaiting Members' Action

Negotiations with INS-INP came to a standstill this week following a management counter-proposal which Guild negotiators termed "entirely unsatisfactory and inadequate."

Management was informed that the impasse would be referred to the membership for further instructions.

During a week of negotiations, the Guild's contract proposals were trimmed down to 12 items which management was told it must meet if agreement is to be reached. They are:

1—The same general increase and minima embodied in the new United Press-Acme contract.

2—Improved night and overnight differentials.

3—Changes in the definitions of night and overnight shifts.

4—Arbitration of all unsettled disputes arising out of the contract.

5—Uniform five-day, forty-hour week, with a new Guild-proposed clause redefining exemptions from this provision.

6—Increased commission rates and sick leave for INP salesmen.

7—Elimination of catch-all classifications in INP and reclassification of employees involved.

8—Full retroactivity, with the new contract taking effect on April 21, 1952, the day the old one expires.

9—Regulation of economy firing, providing that (a) management must consult with the Guild prior to such firings; (b) observance of seniority principle; and (c) commensurate reductions of work loads to preclude further intensifications of the speedup.

10—Higher differentials for the managers of INS bureaus which have four or less employees, including the manager.

11—Improvement of clause on work done in higher classifications.

12—A rise in the severance pay ceiling, with severance payable on resignation after a certain number of years of service and by agreement among employer, employee and Guild.

Management's counter-proposal included only minor concessions and disregarded most of the Guild proposals, which had been based on membership demands. There was, however, a hint that management would like to arbitrate the contract when Louis Allwell asked:

"What's the next step, do we call in a third party?"

The latest session was attended by a member of the Commercial Telegraphers Union. Management withdrew its objection to an "outsider." The Guild had filed charges of unfair labor practices, as to management's stand.

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Censorship Poses Growing Problem for Press — Taxpayers, Too

OFFICIALS TOO OFTEN ADOPT PUBLIC-BE-DAMNED POLICY

A drift toward the dangers of censorship on all governmental levels becomes increasingly apparent as, one after another, Federal authorities, various states and even local communities attempt to introduce "thought control" in one guise or another.

With mounting frequency the flow of news from official sources is blocked by orders, restrictions and interpretations. Whether consciously or not, more and more officials take it upon themselves to decide what the public should hear and know.

The trend to restriction of official news is highlighted by the New York World-Telegram & Sun in a recent series of six articles. Written by Allan Keller, they illustrate how "a conspiracy of hush creeps up on freedom" to draw "a silken curtain of censorship between the people and their government."

Some of the methods used to withhold information from the newspapers and through them the public, include holding closed committee sessions; keeping back important announcements until the news becomes stale; outright lying when the lies are difficult to expose; passing out slanted press releases, and invoking "national security" restrictions with or without reason.

While some restrictions are imposed from genuinely patriotic motives or for legitimate reasons, the series indicates that officials are often motivated by other reasons. Too many do so because:

1. Officials don't want to answer for what they do if they can avoid it.
2. Silence and secrecy can hide graft, scandal, political intrigue, corruption and incompetence from the eyes of honest men.
3. Some officials have little to do to justify big salaries, and prefer not to have their few activities known.
4. Many officials think everything they do is important and want to cloak it with an aura of mystery and silence.

President Truman's executive order of last year permitted all government agencies to withhold information that might endanger national security functions, but has been administered under conflicting interpretations. The WTS series cites many examples of information restricted for no good reason, for every single item that legitimately justified restriction. The President has denied intent to

National Reporter Issues Promotional News Letter

Washington — The National Reporter this week issued a second newsletter, eight pages of three columns of letter press material, devoted for the most part to coverage of the Cleveland educational conference of the CIO auto workers union.

The promotional issue was distributed to all 2,500 delegates to the meeting, with the comment:

"This was one of the most important trade union gatherings to be held in 1952. It is the sort of 'good citizenship' event that only a great union organization could undertake. It was significant to everyone who has an interest in good government and a better world."

"But your daily newspaper probably printed little or nothing about it."

"If Labor had its own daily newspaper such big, newsworthy stories would be fully reported. Then union members and the public generally would have a

"gag" the press and thus keep information from the public, but censorship continues. The varying concepts of what is confidential information often lead to a ridiculous display of judgment. Information on the amount of peanut butter was once restricted because an official thought the figures might indicate to a possible enemy "the size of our military establishment."

Again, the commander of an Army post refused to disclose information concerning a private fight between several Wacs on the grounds that it might be a threat to national "security."

The telephone book published at the Yalta conference early in 1945, one senator was told, is still "classified" information.

Censorship of news, it appears from the WTS articles, is not the exclusive prerogative of the national administration. New York State, under Republican control, employs a large staff of press agents at a cost of \$3 millions whose principal duties are "to present the activities of the Governor and the State in the best possible light," to quote the head of the state's "propaganda corps."

Efficient methods of thought control have been developed at the state Capitol in Albany. When Governor Dewey or his press agents get wind of an unwanted story that might break in the papers, the practice is to call an off-the-record press conference and thus effectively tie the reporters' hands.

New York state's public information council is headed by the governor's press secretary and includes "45 top-drawer press agents from the different departments and agencies." They meet once a month and "out of this meeting come the handouts of what the Dewey men think the public should know of their government. Most of it is routine. Some of it is pure drum-beating."

Both New York state's legislative bodies are also well protected from "mooping" reporters who may spread the information for taxpayers to read.

Comments the writer of the series:

"The chances for thought control in such a situation are obvious and un-American."

And describing the run-around given reporters on various state levels, he adds:

"The first decertification move was dismissed by the labor board in a written decision last October, in which the board pointed out that the same weight of evidence as to the actual wishes of a majority should be present in a decertification application, as the board demands before it issues an original certification to an applicant union."

In the present brief, signed by Ed Simon, president of the Canadian Wire Service local, and

Stockton — Stockton Guild Local 100 has authorized its negotiating committee to call for a strike vote as the result of deadlocked contract talks with Stockton Record management.

The authorized action, approved 61-5 by secret ballot, came when management and Guild representatives reached an impasse after a month of negotiations.

Contract disputes center around management's refusal to bargain in good faith on matters involving security, speed-up, five-day

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In California the Border Patrol arrested two Mexican reporters checking up on some of their countrymen's complaints of mistreatment by local farmers. The newsmen had US entry permits, but it required the local newspaper's efforts and influence to get them released. The paper's editor saw the menace of unlicensed censorship.

In Maryland the city fathers of Elkton closed the council chambers to reporters of the town's two weekly papers. The combined efforts of the American society of newspaper editors and the Baltimore Sun was needed to remove the local "politburo's" ban and open council meetings to the public.

After years of conducting their meetings in the open, the Cleveland public library board suddenly eliminated public sessions, but at one of the closed meetings an unprecedented book-binding contract was approved. It might have been a coincidence and there may have been nothing wrong, but the public "was denied the right to know what was going on with its money."

The Providence Journal and Bulletin fought the city council of Pawtucket, R. I., four years in the courts to win access to the town's records. "The growing cancer of suppression," points out the WTS writer, "flourishes wherever people are slow to strike in their own defense . . . you cannot wait to

Guild Submits Answering Brief In Canadian Press Ouster Move

Ottawa — The American Newspaper Guild, bargaining agent for editorial staff members of the Canadian Press, has filed a brief with the Canada Labour Relations Board in reply to a decertification move by certain employees of the dominion-wide wire service.

It is the second such anti-Guild move within a year, during which time the Canadian Press management has stalled negotiations to a point where the Guild has charged refusal to bargain. That charge is set for a hearing in court later this month.

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knowledge of, or interest in, the decertification move. Guildsmen employed by the wire service knew, however, of management pressure exerted to have the anti-Guild document circulated and signed.

The new application differs from the other in that it is "supported" by sworn affidavits as to the views of each signer.

San Diego Guildsmen Win Honors

San Diego — Five members of the local, all on the staff of the Union, won honors from the California newspaper publishers association last month.

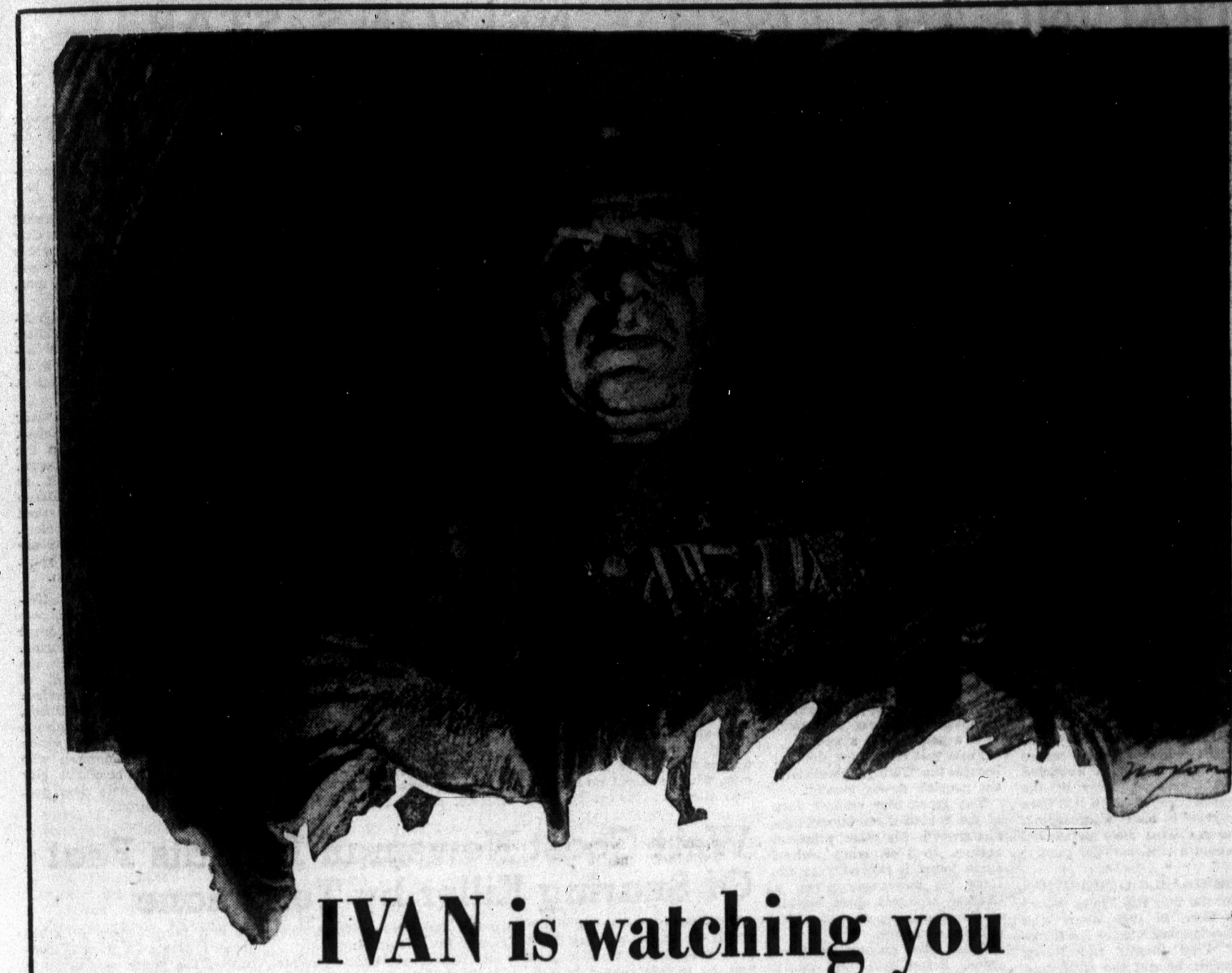
Roger Wrenn and Leslie Dodds, Union staff photographers, tied for first place in the best spot news picture category.

Wrenn's shot, "Brownie's Dead," pictured a tearful youngster holding his dead dog after an auto accident. The photo was distributed by AP Wirephoto and also received a divisional second in the AP state contest.

Dodds' entry, "Racing Mishap," was a dramatic shot of a foreign racing car as it turned over at high speed.

Reporters Phil McCracken and Dale Brix won their awards for a joint series of stories on the way San Diego treats naval personnel. Brix is now serving in the Navy. The series received third place in the community service category.

Edith Cushing, Union society editor, won first prize for the best women's page submitted for her paper.



IVAN is watching you

Ivan is a dyed-in-the-wool Communist. There are only 6 million party members like him in all Russia, yet these Communist brass-hats enforce the iron dictatorship of the Kremlin over 200 million Russians.

Ivan is out to get you. He believes that it's either you or him . . . the world is too small for both.

The one thing he fears is your ability to out-produce him. But he doesn't think you value your free system enough to make willingly the sacrifices he has squeezed out of the Russians.

So he has a plan, and it's fiendishly clever. He sets himself up as the champion of peace. He exploits the deep yearning of peoples everywhere to avoid war. Meanwhile, he fights the cold war with propaganda, and watches for the chance to put more pressure on the free world.

Surely this is no time to relax! Let's keep right on doing what Ivan hopes we won't. Build more and better weapons—do it

faster all the time.

We must use every bit of know-how and inventive skill we have to improve our machines and methods—to turn out more and more for every hour we work. Only in this way can we become militarily strong.

But we've got to supply essential civilian needs as well. We can't allow needless

shortages to take prices skyrocketing and lower the value of our dollar.

Sure, that means sacrifices for everybody. But doing this double job well is the only sure way to stop Ivan in his tracks—and to save the freedoms which are the breath of life to you and which he has never known.

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



MAIL THE COUPON—
The Advertising
Council, Inc., 25 West
45th St., Dept. N
New York 19, N. Y.

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

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

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____

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

Bobbink & Atkins
Verney Mills
Admiral Furniture Co.
Kapler's Pharmacy
Ivers-Lee Co.

Packard Bamberger & Co.
Ferdinand Funke Sons Co.
Johnson's Spring Co.
Alexian Brothers Hospital
J. F. G. Coffee Co.



THE BETTER WE PRODUCE
THE STRONGER WE GROW

TRACING THE RISE OF NELSON'S STAR

Kansas City's March to Civic Beauty Is Publisher's Memorial

By HERBERT H. WAECKERLE
St. Louis Guild

"YOU'VE GOT the worst mud-hole of a town in creation," complained a newly arrived dry goods merchant to his neighbor in the Kansas City of 1880.

"It's not my town, brother," snapped his competitor, "I live in Philadelphia!"

Contrast this conversation with the words of William Rockhill Nelson. "When I came to Kansas City, it was incredibly commonplace and ugly. I decided if I were to live here the town must be made over."

This terse statement embodied the Nelson spirit concisely. Where others came only to scoff, Nelson remained to build. His constant watchwords were progress and improvement. In 1889, the year Nelson moved from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to found the Star, Kansas City was a sprawling cow town of 35,000 people with starchy farmers and cattlemen, get-rich-quick drifters and some permanent citizens.

Amid rampant and daring fraud in municipal and county politics, Nelson wrote in 1890: "City government is business and nobody is interested in continuing the pretense that it is politics, except those who intend to make money out of it."

He sent reporters into towns in Missouri and Kansas where invitations had been extended for speakers in favor of the commission system. In less than two years of editorial crusading, Kansas Citizens were persuaded to adopt a city manager plan.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION for the Star and Times roared into town in 1909 when "the Katzenjammer Kids of the Rockies," Fred Bonville and Harry Tamm, brought the struggling young Kansas City Post. Bureaucratic new acquisition with the stigma of yellow journalism which had been introduced earlier on the Denver Post, the partners in 1922 sold out to industrialist Walter S. Dickey, owner of the city's Journal.

Though Bonville and Tamm had boosted the circulation to 190,000, their three-ring editorial circus failed to attract the big advertisers. The Journal and Post, though first operated separately as morning and evening papers—finally merged in 1928, but failed to survive, expiring early in the spring of 1942.

In the great editor of the Star, one cannot fail to discern a split personality. To his friends he was "the Colonel," a sincere seeker of beauty and order. To his opponents, who dubbed him "the Baron," he was an arrogant and opinionated tyrant who lacked human affection. Despite a dominating disposition, Nelson inspired the confidence and loyalty of his employees.

William Allen White, a former Star reporter, described him as "... monumental, with a general Himalayan effect as he appeared behind his desk."

The editor from Indiana towered over his contemporaries in an era of personalized journalism. He wrote little himself, but continually suggested leads to his staff. His favorite saying was, "The Star never loses."

Whatever the immediate failure, he had supreme confidence in ultimate victory.

His first civic drive was for better streets and boulevards. A series of campaigns followed. A transportation monopoly, corrupt municipal rule, and election fraud—all fell under sustained blasts from the Star's editorial guns.

Nelson advocated a gospel of beauty. Through the columns

of his newspaper he preached to obtain shaded boulevards, sturdy model homes, and picturesque parks and bridges. Some Nelson readers complained of a steady diet of parks every evening for supper.

His creative genius found outlet in three major channels, publishing, art, and architecture. Nelson felt keenly the defeat of his proposed city charter by the liquor interests in 1905. One day as he stood at a window in the Star's editorial room, he watched two beer trucks harass the progress of a WCTU parade.

From that moment he decided that no more liquor advertising would be accepted by the Star. The business office and advertising departments suggested that the beer ads, a large source of revenue, be continued. "I guess we're making enough money without them," was the Colonel's only reply.

COL NELSON'S Star had risen steadily since that first edition of September 18, 1890. Eugene Field, at that time rival managing editor of the well established Times, gave Nelson's baby its official editorial baptism when he wrote:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little Star—Bright and gossip you are; We can daily hear you speak For a paltry dime a week."

From that day hence, the Star became the "Twilight Twinkler," the people's newsy mentor.

The great Star editor's love of the beautiful sometimes conflicted with his more practical nature. In 1909, when Nelson again found it necessary to enlarge his newspaper plant, a Chicago architect chose marble as the dominant stone for the palatial structure.

When asked his opinion of the plans, Baron Bill was ready with trenchant comment. "Oh, it's a beautiful building, of course, but it wouldn't do for a print shop. You couldn't imagine a printer's devil all covered with ink coming out of a marble palace."

As the family fortune grew, William Rockhill Nelson took great pride in giving his daughter Laura a fashionable Eastern-school education and providing her with every luxury. After additional study abroad, Laura Nelson met and married—against her father's wishes—Irwin R. Kirkwood in New York. Her father sent only a brief note with his wedding present: "Here I am again with a miserable draft. My only explanation is I can't help it. ... I love you so. You'll forgive me, I know. Your real dad."

WHEN A SCANDAL broke involving a prominent clergyman, Nelson was away from the office, but the city editor decided the news warranted an extra. Omitting none of the salacious details, the editor rushed to Nelson's desk the next morning for crumbs of praise.

"How did you like the extra, Mr. Nelson?" he asked sagely. "No decent newspaper would have printed it, and only a damned ass would have put it out!" thundered Baron Bill.

"Well, well," muttered the astonished editor. "Does this mean I'm not wanted around here?"

"By gad, could I make it any plainer?" Nelson snapped.

When a Star staff member of long standing died, Nelson sent an employee to the man's home to see how his family was situated financially. Finding that the house was not yet paid for, he ordered that the man's salary be continued for two years. "By that time the kids will be through school," he explained.

With Emerson, Nelson agreed that a "foolish consistency is the

hobgoblin of little minds." Perhaps this accounted for the fact that the Star under Nelson had no "fixed policies" and felt free to change its views from day to day in the light of new events.

If the day's news proved to be poor or a short story might be played prominently on the front page. The advent of yellow journalism never touched the Star. Nelson said he would rather quit than put out a shoddy paper. In his estimation nothing was too good or too big for his readers.

"The Star," Nelson was fond of saying, "is published for the people who pay it ten cents a week. ... It must be their champion in everything."

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON belonged to no church. He was a practical religion of right. He believed in a religion of achievement unfettered by dogma or creed. Out of a hearty respect for his subscribers, he once told a staid Bostonian, "The people who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor are not here in Boston. They live out in Kansas."

Irwin R. Kirkwood, Nelson's son-in-law, organized a stock company composed of some 90 Star and Times employees and raised two-and-a-half million dollars to buy the Star's property, which was put up for auction after Mr. Nelson's death in

1915. Only after the sale had been demanded in the Missouri Supreme Court was staff ownership consummated. Despite the gloomy predictions of outside business people, the mortgage was paid off two years ahead of schedule.

Nelson's greatest endowment to the people of his adopted city was the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, a project which began in 1896. While abroad in Italy, he sent copies of great paintings back to Kansas City for his personal collection. From this germ grew the idea of a great art gallery which would give all people the benefit of the culture which he was enjoying.

The plan was formulated to reproduce Old World masterpieces in their original size. Only the finest artists were employed. By 1933 four million dollars had been spent for works of art under the Nelson will. The Nelson family home, Oak Hall, provided a beautiful 20-acre site for the gallery. The simple, classical-modern structure is of Indiana limestone and was built at a cost of \$2,750,000.

ON THE DAY of his death, the great editor said his only regret was that he had not accomplished more. This from a man whose tireless energy constantly had been directed to the improvement of his city. Flags were flown half-staff on public buildings, schools were dismissed, all post offices closed,

and every Kansas newspaper press was silent during the funeral.

From coast to coast newspapers commented on the passing of Nelson. Wrote the New York Sun: "William Rockhill Nelson, who died in Kansas City yesterday, was its most notable and useful citizen. ... Kansas City has lost more than a man. It has lost an institution."

From the West came significant editorial comment. "Editor Nelson's paper prospered because the masses believed in its sincerity," declared Utah's Salt Lake Telegram.

In the new era of post-war journalism, the name of Nelson appears less frequently in the conversation of newspapermen, but his presence is felt as strongly today as when Baron Bill of Brush Creek barked orders to his cub reporters. Wherever great newspapers are edited, there will be the spirit of William Rockhill Nelson.

School-free urchins at the Nelson gallery of art stand in awe before the canvas by Veronese called Christ and the Centurion. Sunday tennis players in Swope Park are the embodiment of Nelson's bright dream. Carefree anglers in Lake of the Woods, summer bathers in a multitude of pools—all reflect the vision of a great newspaperman who lived to see a beautiful city emerge from a crude river port of pioneer America.

West Coast Newsman Repeats Feat Of Snaring Killer by Telephone

SAN FRANCISCO—Solving of the brutal murder here March 24 of a 16-year-old high school girl was no novelty for Bob Hall, reporter on the Hearst afternoon Call-Bulletin.

It was only 12 years ago that Hall tracked down another killer—the slayer of a teen-age San Jose girl.

In both cases, insofar as Hall was involved, it was done by telephone.

The recent murder story broke early on a Monday morning. The battered, nude body of Hilda Roza Pagan had been discovered in Mission Park.

Reporters Bill Walsh and John Keyes were dispatched to the scene. Hall was at his typewriter in the city room, piecing together the story from telephone accounts from the two "legmen."

Walsh and Keyes interviewed schoolmates, relatives, teachers—anyone who could provide clues. They gave Hall the names of two of the girl's reputed boy friends.

The first edition already had gone to press when Hall reached one of the boy friends at work in a hotel tailor shop. Nineteen-year-old Roman Rodriguez, the

youngster Hall was seeking, answered the telephone.

As Rodriguez began to relate his story of the tryst in the park, and of beating the girl, Hall signaled City Editor Jack McDowell, who got Walsh and Keyes on another phone and told them to rush to the tailor shop.

The two reporters reached the hotel while Rodriguez was still on the phone talking to Hall. They took the curly-haired youth to the Call-Bulletin office, where he made a full confession.

Afterwards, Hall wrote his first person story—a reporter's dream—a murder confession, the youth was taken to the city prison to await criminal prosecution.

In the San Jose case, Hall located the slain girl's youthful boy friend and got his confession. The boy later was found guilty and sentenced to a life term in prison.

Call-Bulletin editors showed their appreciation of the breaking of the Rodriguez case by giving Hall a bonus of \$100. Walsh and Keyes each were rewarded with \$25.

Employees Plan to Block Taft Enquirer Purchase

CINCINNATI—The Taft family may be blocked from monopolizing the newspaper field here if employees of the Cincinnati Enquirer are able to take over the newspaper, representatives of the group announced.

An employees' committee spearheading the drive to purchase the Enquirer expects at least 700 of the 845 workers to participate in the enterprise. Almost \$800,000 has already been pledged by the group toward a down payment of \$1,200,000, needed to match the Taft offer.

The two McLean heirs of the Enquirer property have been asked to join the employees' group. Both have filed a petition in the Federal courts protesting the trustees' acceptance of the offer made by the Taft family, owners of the Times-Star.

The petition, filed last week, opposes the sale to the Times-Star company because the trustees "lack authority" under terms of the will and also because the heirs claim, it is a poor business deal.

While trustees for the Enquirer have signed a contract with the Times-Star to sell the property for \$7,500,000, court approval is necessary. The em-

ployees' committee hopes to win preference because they wish to continue the Enquirer's "independent identity."

Should the employees prevail and be able to top the Taft offer, an arrangement may be made, the committee says, for payment of the balance out of the paper's future earnings.

Records To Go On Microfilm

Bookkeeping records at the Guild's headquarters will soon be safely recorded on microfilm, ANG Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson said this week.

Prior to the installation of bookkeeping machines, thousands of membership record cards were posted by hand. Of substantial stock because of repeated handlings, they bulked large in the files. They still require much-needed space.

By having these past records filmed, the entire membership files prior to the "machine age" can be reduced in size to a single cabinet space. The original cards will be sent to dead storage, permitting a general rearrangement of both work space and filing areas at headquarters.

THE LAW

Court Rules Pensioning Is Dismissal

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

The conflict between pension plans containing compulsory retirement clauses unilaterally instituted by employers and union agreements regulating discharge long has occasioned the Guild, and other unions, considerable difficulty.

Now, in a significant decision, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago has ruled that compulsory retirement under a company-instituted plan is dismissal without just cause.

Reversing a lower court, the court says:

"The contract expressly provides that an employee may be discharged only for cause. 'Compulsory retirement of an employee by his employer accomplishes the same result—the employment is terminated. Certainly the employer may not terminate an employee's employment without cause by the simple expedient of saying that the employee has been retired, and in that manner avoid the consequences of breaching a contract which prohibits discharge except for cause."

"A consideration of the contract as a whole convinces us that Ford's contention, that an employee reaching the age of 65 is just cause for discharge within the meaning of the contract, is not tenable." (United Protective Workers of America vs. Ford Motor Company, 29 LRRM 2596.)

In the Guild's jurisdiction, conflict arises not only between unilateral retirement and contract provisions preventing discharge except for cause, but also between the benefits of such plans and severance pay contractually provided on discharge, a factor which did not figure in the Ford case.

Many arbitrators and courts have held that union toleration of a unilaterally-instituted plan, indicated by union agreement to a new contract at a time when such plan was already in existence and without in any way limiting the plan by contract, constitutes union agreement that the unilateral plan supersedes the contract on any point in conflict.

One or two arbitrators have indicated that they do not consider a retirement a discharge at all, or if a discharge, then one for just cause.

The Guild, in various analyses of this issue submitted to the collective bargaining conferences and collective bargaining committees at conventions, has severely criticized these rulings and found them palpably wrong in both law and fact, a position supported by the Ford decision.

Day Book

MLR PROCEEDINGS
Description hearing, Baltimore Afro-American (ed.), May 5.
GUILD ACTIVITIES
New York Page One Ball, April 18.
Buffalo Page One Ball, April 19.
ANG Training Institute, F.O.I. District Council meeting, Columbus, April 19-20.
Twins Cities Gridiron Dinner, April 19.
Chicago Page One Ball, May 18.
Tulsa Page One Ball, May 19.
Detroit Page One Ball, May 17.
I.E.B. quarterly meeting, New York, May 18, 19, 20, 21.

MICELLA ARGOSIS
Deadline Numan fellowship, Rutkin College (Oxford) play scholarship, Sidney Hillman Memorial Award, May 15.
CIO National Training School (Florida, Alabama, Georgia), Tallahassee, Fla., May 15-24.

ELECTION DATA
Primaries and/or Presidential preference, New Jersey, April 23; Iowa, April 23; New Hampshire, April 27; Maryland, May 5; Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Ohio, New Mexico, May 6; West Virginia, May 13; Oregon, May 14; North Carolina, May 21.

Local Copy

A GAGE especially for the use of stewards and committees men conducted by the Department of Research and Information



Gurnsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Bloated With "Personal Savings"? CIO Doubts It—Even as You and I

During 1951, Government statistics show, "banks bulged with personal savings."

Did you?

No?

Well, the explanation—according to the CIO Economic Outlook for March—is that the statistics are misleading.

They don't really mean what they seem to say.

For much of the money listed by the statisticians as "personal savings" is money already spent, like installment payments, or money which can't be spent, like pension contributions.

"But why should this question concern us?" asks Economic Outlook.

"Already the steel companies have gazed on the personal savings figures released by government agencies to 'prove' that workers are earning more than they are able to spend, and, therefore, savings are piling up."

"There is no shortage of consumer purchasing power," they cried at the recent Wage Stabilization Board hearings, so certainly workers do not need a raise. In fact, workers' savings are mounting so high, the steel companies insist, that another "inflationary" buying rush may be precipitated at any time."

The statistics also give rise to the rosy expectation that another consumer spending boom is inevitable after the defense program levels off. Economic Outlook continues: "Having saved so much since the Korean invasion began, a buying wave based on the bulging savings of the people will assure prosperity later on; just look at the government figures on how much money is currently being put away, many people are saying."

Because these and similar arguments can be expected from management in collective bargaining and whenever higher minimum wages, social security benefits and unemployment compensation are at issue, Economic Outlook emphasizes that "the exaggerated government figures on savings are vitally important—and dangerous."

Well, what are the statistics? According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the people of the United States saved \$17 billion in 1951.

In arriving at this total, the Department of Commerce took into account:

1. Private insurance and pension reserves (\$4 billions)

2. Liquidation of consumer debts (\$0.5 billion)

3. Investment in non-business real property (\$2 billions)

4. Investment in unincorporated enterprises, including farms (\$1 billion)

5. Cash and securities (\$11.5 billions) (Less errors and omissions of \$2 billions)

Thus, Economic Outlook points out:

"If you are meeting the installment payments on the radio and vacuum cleaner you bought a year ago, you are 'saving' according to the government economists."

"The same is true when you fulfill your monthly obligation to the bank that owns your mortgage, pay a premium on your life insurance policy or contribute to a pension plan."

"Do you carry a couple of extra dollars in your pocket to meet the higher costs of carfare, cigarettes and lunch? Even though you have spent them by the end of the week, they are 'saved' while the money is in your pocket."

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, Economic Outlook notes, defines savings as money which is "kept unexpended."

But none of the first four categories of savings listed meets this definition.

"They either represent frozen savings that can't be drawn out until the owners die or retire, or money that has been saved or borrowed, but now is spent."

These four categories—what Economic Outlook calls "spent or unspendable" savings—account for \$7.5 billion of the total 1951 personal savings of \$17 billions.

The remaining \$11.5 billion represents what Economic Outlook calls real savings, or liquid assets: that is to say, actual cash or securities which can be converted into cash at will.

But, although assets of corporations are not included in this total, assets of unincorporated businesses are, and, Economic Outlook says, this \$11.5 billion is owned "almost entirely" by them or by wealthy individuals.

The latest available statistics on consumer finances, for the first three months of 1951, show that:

• The top 10 percent of consumer units owned 65 percent of the total liquid personal savings.

BARGAINING

Picket Lines? A Proper Contract Helps

By J. WILLIAM BLATT
Director of Organization

Refusal to cross a picket line is among the soundest principles in the union movement.

Rightly so, I think you'll agree. It's an extension of the concept of the Guild and all other unions—individuals thinking, planning and exercising their strength collectively.

So long as there is more than one union in the newspaper business it is inevitable that some Guild local will have this principle tested, just as other unions in this industry will be faced with the decision when the Guild establishes picket lines.

Since it is inevitable, it makes good sense to eliminate, as far as possible, the risks involved. Primary risk is loss of a job. While employees are on a strike of this nature they may be replaced with permanent employees by management. Elimination of that risk by contract then is like buying insurance. And a corpse can't buy it.

One sentence in your contract will guarantee you that your job will be protected. It is Article 21, Section 4, of the Model Contract which says:

"Employees shall not be required to handle struck work or work destined for struck departments or shops, nor shall they be required to cross picket lines at their place of employment."

Tie that together with a grievance machinery which winds up with final and binding arbitration and should management fire you for refusal to handle struck work, or refusal to cross a picket line, an arbitrator will restore you to your job.

Any union which is willing to refuse to cross another's picket line certainly should be more than willing to strike to win such a clause in its contract.

Also, it seems to me, local Guilds must make this the first objective as they bring together other unions in the newspaper business.

Contracts which contain a no-strike clause and contracts which have only a narrow struck-work clause must be changed before all of us in the newspaper industry will be able to obtain the benefits which we seek.

This Week, Take Your Boss to the Movies

There may be a lesson for the press in the new movie, Deadline—U.S.A., of all places.

Reports Front Page, organ of the New York Newspaper Guild:

"In the role of a crusading managing editor of a paper on the brink of sale and extinction, Humphrey Bogart gave out with some inspiring words during the courtroom scene where he is trying to prevent the sale. They certainly should be heard by publishers. In his monologue on what a newspaper consists of, here's what Bogart said:

"The Day consists of a big building; I don't own that. It consists of typewriters and telephones and presses and newspaper ink and desks and I don't own those, either. But this newspaper is more than that ... It's people. It's 1,500 men and women whose skill, hearts, brains and experience make a great newspaper possible. We don't own one stick of furniture in this company. But we—together with 200,000 people who read

this paper—have a vital interest in whether it lives or dies. ... The death of a newspaper sometimes has far-reaching effects. In this case it would encourage the Russians. There's always a Russian waiting. In the alley, the plush back rooms, the undergrounds of the world. They grow fat on a press that's afraid. The spotlight on an honest, fearless press is an antidote to gangsterism, local and international. ...

"A newspaper is a highly personal matter. Ask the people who let us in their homes. ... I don't care if Mr. White wants to buy and run two papers, or 20, or 100 papers. Some of the greatest newspapers in America are part of a chain. But I do care if he buys a paper to put it out of business because without competition there can be no freedom of the press. I'm talking about free enterprise—the right of the public to a market place of ideas and news and information. ONE MAN'S OR ONE LEADER'S or even ONE GOVERNMENT."

THE GUILD REPORTER

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CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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ANALOGOUS, dissension, harassed, siege, canoeist, ecstasy, restaurateur, vilification, dietitian, guerrilla, supersedes, misspell.

The foregoing collection of neat little tripper-uppers for reporters and deskmen alike is culled from a spelling test which members of the current senior class in journalism at Columbia were asked to try.

Seventy-eight words in all constituted the test, taken from a compilation of 100 words most frequently abused in newspaper offices, as reported to Prof. Roscoe B. Ellard by editors.

The resulting grades were ear-rending to American-born members of the class, all of whom had college degrees, some with English as a major subject.

A student from Australia got the whole list right. Next in line of excellence were natives of Germany, British Africa, France, Scotland and Poland.

Of the total, 25 words were misspelled by more than half of the class. One student fizzled on 45.

CLIFF WESSELMAN, former Los Angeles Daily News fotog, kept his record clean this year by attending, and photographing, the 24th annual Academy Awards affair.

Wesselman has covered every one of the Oscar ceremonies in filmland from the day when Douglas Fairbanks (That's Doug senior, bub) handed the first statuette to Janet Gaynor. Wesselman was there, recalls it with clarity, can rattle off the list of all later recipients.

He left the Daily News last year for free-lancing and almost missed this year's doings. His former city editor, Chuck Chapell, fished out credentials for Cliff at the last moment, and Wesselman duly loomed up in the balcony of the Pantages Theater, armed with his telephoto equipment.

Good pictures, too.

C. R. (Larry) Dore Dies in Chicago

Chicago—Clarence R. (Larry) Dore, an old-time Guild member and Federal Courts reporter for the Chicago Daily News, died this week in the Maywood Veterans Hospital at 52.

Dore joined the Daily News more than 25 years ago. He was a graduate of Notre Dame and Illinois universities and had been a lieutenant in the Navy during World War I. Survivors include his widow, two children, two sisters and his mother.

Attend meetings regularly—the Guild is what you make it.

ELSEWHERE in this issue there appears a story on the Toronto Star, Canada's largest (and first Guild-organized) newspaper. The quoted author, Pierre Berton, handled the controversial Star without kid gloves, and his articles have surely launched countless reminiscences throughout the long and distinguished list of Star staff alumni.

Two of that number achieved near-immortality by composing a lilting and irreverent bit of doggerel, still quoted wherever ex-Star people congregate.

The daily had gone in for lavish play of gruesome war pictures, Dicken's Life of Christ, and the tragic story of Edith Cavell, World War I spy. Circulation soared. So did the inspiration of the rhymesters. Their opus:—

To Hindmarsh and Knowles Mr. Atkinson spoke,
If we don't sell more papers the Star will go broke;
I've three super-salesmen who say they can sell.
They're Jesus and Dickens and Edith Cavell.

Chorus:

Come fill up our columns with sob-stuff and sex.
Shed tears by the gallons and slush by the pecks.
Let the presses revolve like the mill-tails of Hell.
For Jesus and Dickens and Edith Cavell.

This Jesus is gentle; surround him with tots;
The mayor and his kiddies should make some good shots.
Get statements from Cody and Joey Flavelle.
On Jesus and Dickens and Edith Cavell.

As a lover this Dickens is really the bunk.
His letters are long and his technique is punk.
But he looks kind of sexy, his whiskers are swell;
And besides, we've got Jesus and Edith Cavell.

Edith Cavell is the best of the lot.
It's always hot news when a woman is shot.
Get plenty of pictures for those who can't spell.
Of Jesus and Dickens and Edith Cavell.

Chorus:

Then hey for the paper that strives for the best.
(If Jesus makes good we'll put over Mae West)
With cuties and comics and and corpses and smell.
And Jesus and Dickens and Edith Cavell.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

THE REPORTING BUSINESS is full of frustrations but I haven't seen them piled up higher than they have been stacked in front of me in recent weeks. The Washington news—politics, strikes, scandal and an occasional hopeful item or two—is strictly for the dailies.

Since I wrote the last column in this space the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries have come and gone, Harry Truman has bowed out for President and Howard McGrath has fired Morris and Truman has fired McGrath, Bolch has been a reluctant tax scandal witness, Charlie Wilson has been canned and a steel strike set in motion. I wonder what a visitor like Queen Juliana must think from reading our morning papers! Anyway, the tulips are blooming on the White House lawn.

And by the time you read this, the steel strike will be settled or on, or postponed again or the mills seized by the Government. And the Illinois primary will be long over and we'll be arguing what it proves about Taft—and looking forward to New Jersey. And maybe Ike will have handed in his NATO resignation. And who knows how many other Cabinet members will have been fired and how many new Congressional investigations started. The only sure thing in my life seems to be that if I don't cut the grass every, but every, Saturday the whole place will get out of hand. In this kind of slap-happy world it's easy to see how the nature nuts get that way; nature's so reliable.

EVERY NOW AND THEN I've been taking leave of the capital and delving into Maryland politics. I don't know the score in your home section, but I'd guess some generalizations from Maryland would apply all too well around the other 47 states.

1. Elections laws are complicated, especially those having to do with choosing national presidential convention delegates. They've usually been made that way so the politicians can keep things in hand.

2. Unless there's a straight fight like Taft vs. Ike on the ballot or a red hot local issue, only the party faithful tend to turn out on primary day. This, of course, favors the boys with the organization. In Maryland, for example, two veteran congressmen are running for the senate seat Herbert O'Connor is giving up without a struggle. Both congressmen, after long years in the house, have a following of people for whom they have done favors, courtesies, given jobs or otherwise added to their "organization." This is normal stuff and the fellow who doesn't do it won't be in congress long. But it gives the incumbent politicians a big head start and the result in Maryland is likely to be that the two house members will win their respective party nominations.

3. The primary candidates are loudly in favor of Mother, God, Home, Country and the Flag, to which has lately been added Against-Communism rather than Sin. Herewith is Candidate McNood who says he's in favor of: An end to deficit spending, a balanced budget, a reduction in the national debt and getting politics out of the Korean War. And here's would-be Senator Snort who, according to a neighbors committee, is "a blending of a true patriot and an able, honest Christian person, offering his total self to his country." Oh yes, he's also "unhampered by personal dogma and free of political ties with self-seeking politicians."

THE MARYLAND POLITICOS have been having the shivers lately because a Baltimore judge ruled that write-in votes would be legal at the May 5 primary. Now the idea was to get Ike before the voters, but the boys running for senate and house seats figure it would bring out

a lot of those unpredictable ballot-casting types and the good Lord only knows what THEY would do. Why, it would wipe out the whole benefit of having an organization!

Try to pin down a primary candidate among the Republicans on whether he's for Ike or Taft and you find a squirming salamander. All the Republicans tell you frankly that if only they can get that nomination it will be a breeze in November. How to get the nomination? Take a stand on foreign policy, align yourself with the Taft or the Ike wing of the party? Hell no! Just give the voters that old pap about how America must be a world leader but not spend much money doing it, be against communism and say the administration has bungled things all over.

By the time this is in print we may know the final court ruling on that Maryland write-in and whether the organization boys can breathe easier—or have to get out and work, and maybe say something.

OCCASIONALLY a tough candidate comes along and puts the other fellows on the spot and they have to say what they're for—or own up to a past record. The Leagues of Women Voters try hard to make the candidates 'fess up and that sometimes works, too. The newspapers don't do enough of it, are too content to report the mouthing of generalities, don't dig enough to find out who's behind what stooge, for example.

I have a feeling that this November is going to see one huge vote cast in contrast to the poor showing in the past two national elections (more votes were cast in the 1940 Roosevelt-Willkie election than in either the 1944 or 1948 elections). One reason is the extra interest due to the fact that this is the first time since 1928, when Hoover and Al Smith were nominated, that both major parties have been uncertain, up to convention time, as to who would get the nominations. The current travail in both GOP and Democratic ranks may be tough on the candidates but it's healthy for the parties and fine for the voters.

THE BUSINESS of the right to vote is a curious one, I find. This is what I mean: I voted in both Pennsylvania and Ohio in pre-war days, but for more than a decade now I've been a tax-paying but non-voting resident of the District of Columbia. Last fall I moved into Maryland—it's only a mile from the District line but what a difference one mile can make! I found Maryland now has a liberal voting law. I went down to the fire house not long ago to register so I can vote in the May primary and the November general election.

It was an odd feeling, standing there in line with my wife (a District native who has never voted for anything or anybody) waiting to answer a few questions and sign your name—and re-establish your right in America. The only other time I can remember an odd personal sensation like it was the first time I stepped into a ricksha in Peking and a Chinese coolie trotted me down the street by the strength of his back. That gave me a sort of un-Christian sensation in the pit of my stomach.

Standing in line to register, after being classed with felons and imbeciles for so long, gave me one of those turns the proverbial hard-bitten reporter often feels but won't ever let on feeling, at a dramatic moment in history which he is lucky enough to witness.

There's room for debate on just how far reporters and editors can go in taking part in public affairs without jeopardizing their standing as purveyors of facts to the public. (I see one of our own ANG boys just got himself elected to Congress.) But there's no doubt that we all are a bunch of hypocrites to pound out the daily details of democracy on our typewriters if we don't even take the trouble to register.

Have you?

WMCA Guild Unit The Guild Reporter Free to Strike

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

New York local's Representative Assembly has sanctioned strike action by the WMCA unit following stymied contract negotiations with Nathan Straus, president and owner of the radio station.

Guild negotiators have been demanding the same city-wide standards for the unit that exist at other radio stations, magazines and newspapers under contract to the Guild. The last general increase obtained by the unit was for \$3 in January, 1950.