

The GUILD REPORTER

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Guild in Canada Adds Radio Unit

Ottawa—The Canadian Wire Services local of the American Newspaper Guild has been certified as collective bargaining agent for 60 news employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, government-operated radio system.

The certification covers news-men, below the rank of bona fide supervisors, in bureaus at Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., together with the French section and international services at Montreal, the News Roundup at Toronto and a weekly feature service known as the Canadian Chronicle.

The appropriate bargaining unit was determined at a hear-

ing here before the Canada Labor Relations Board, which accepted jurisdiction because the radio system is dominion-wide.

With one exception, all jobs specified by the Guild were included. CBC management sought to have copy clerks excluded, but the board ruled them in. The board excluded the senior editor in the Montreal English section as being in the supervisory class.

The Guild local was represented at the hearing by Lou Chambers, Angus Burns and International Representative Steve Ripley, all of Toronto.

Drafts of proposals for a contract will be prepared, and a date sought for opening negotiations.

Tacoma Lockout Carries Into 3rd Month; Guild Local Gifts Top \$2,000

Tacoma—A negotiating committee representing the News Tribune unit of the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild was tentatively scheduled to meet with management of the Tacoma News Tribune this week in the first negotiation session since striking pressmen closed the plant nine weeks ago.

The tentative scheduling of the meeting followed by a few days the publication in weeklies and radio broadcasts of a joint statement in which the five non-striking unions of the paper pointed out that management had made little effort to reach agreement with the five unions during the first seven weeks of the pressmen's strike.

The Guild had been unable to schedule a single meeting during the period, and none of the five unions has completed negotiations on new contracts.

The statement attracted con-

siderable attention in the Tacoma area. Two weekly newspapers, the South Tacoma Star and the Labor Advocate, and three radio stations, including the Tribune-owned KTNT, were used to get the message over to the public. The statement follows:

It has come to the attention of the five non-striking unions, employed by the Tribune Publishing Company, that they are receiving some blame for the lack of a daily newspaper in Tacoma. In order that the record may be clear those five unions, listed below, desire to make their position known:

On April 12, 1952, the management of the Tribune Publishing Company notified the five unions' membership, as individuals, that they were laid-off "until such time as (Continued on Page Two)

Portland Set for Strike As Maine Publisher Balks Wage Reopening Negotiations Stalled Though Management Admits It Can Pay

Portland, Me.—For the first time in its 14-year history, the Portland Newspaper Guild has been forced to take a strike vote against Guy Gannett Publishing Co. for a wage increase.

Employees of the Press Herald, Express and Sunday Telegram voted by a three-to-one margin to empower the executive committee to call a strike, if necessary, to win "a just and reasonable" settlement.

The Guild represents more than 200 employees in eight departments of the newspapers, which have a monopoly in this urban area of 150,000 population.

Only twice before have employees taken strike votes—once in 1940 when the company attempted to fire a union officer (he's still working) and in 1948, when the company tried to fire nine for "economy" (five were kept on their jobs).

The strike sanction was given after the membership heard a report from negotiators of the sing-song volley of "No-no-no" they received from management on all Guild proposals at four negotiating sessions in the past six weeks.

Only wage sections of the contract are open to negotiations this year. The Guild put the Scranton formula on the table—as it has in the past six years—and asked for additional increases beyond any general increase for several classifications, plus some new classifications and a new differential system.

Key minimum now is \$82.50 for reporters, display salesmen and photographers, one of the lowest in the nation and the region.

The company for the first time brought in an outside negotiator, Frank Phillips of the New England Daily Newspaper Publishers Association.

Negotiators were told the company can afford an increase, but doesn't believe "it would be good business sense to grant an increase at this time."

At the same time, an automatic increase negotiated last year by the typographical union was put into effect.

Pressmen and streotypers were told by management that the regional Wage Stabilization Board was holding up their increases, also negotiated last year, because the Guild has filed unfair labor charges with the National Labor Relations Board against the company.

A check quickly disclosed that the WSB had told the company

no such thing. The Guild put other unions on notice that "vicious rumors" were afoot in the plant, apparently aimed at creating ill feeling among unions.

(The charges filed with the NLRB cite the company's refusal to provide negotiators with payroll data.)

Meanwhile, Local President Victor A. Schlich appealed to Guild locals throughout the country for advance pledges of financial support.

Pledges came quickly from the ANG, New York Guild, the Boston Guild and the New England District Council. From other unions in the Portland area, assistance was promised by the Textile Workers, the AFL teamsters and others.

Armed with the strike authority, the negotiating committee for the Guild scheduled a meeting yesterday with management. John F. Hunt, former president of the local, is chairman, and John C. Cort, Boston executive secretary, is chief spokesman for the committee.

The Guy Gannett Publishing Co. operates a string of newspapers and radio stations in four Maine cities. Its newspapers in Portland, Augusta and Waterville make up half the daily newspapers in the state.

The Portland Guild is the only local in the state. The bargaining unit on the Press Herald-Express-Telegram is comprehensive. It includes not only editorial, advertising, circulation and business office workers, but mailers, proofreaders and maintenance personnel.

The newspapers have a circulation of 32,000 afternoons, 48,000 mornings and 87,000 Sundays.

One indication to local leaders that members are behind them is that the strike-vote meeting drew a solid turnout from all departments.

The company has made several moves in the past two years which are commonly taken throughout the labor movement as possible indications of a desire to wreck unions.

Fairchild Election Lost In Country-Wide Voting

The New York Guild this week was defeated in an NLRB election at the Fairchild Publications, in which editorial and commercial employees voted, 427 to 283, against choice of the Guild as their bargaining agent.

The result came after an intensive anti-union campaign waged by a newly-formed "Fairchild Employees Committee," and after management of the half-dozen weekly and daily publications had scattered \$5 and \$10 wage increases lavishly among the 800 employees affected.

The voting was marked by the challenging of some 80 ballots, mostly by the management and the Guild. Under ordinary NLRB procedure, the unchallenged votes would be counted at once, after the polls closed, and the challenges disregarded unless their number would affect the outcome.

On the insistence of Fairchild management, which wanted to have all challenges disposed of before any counting was done, Field Examiner Milton Shahan, of the NLRB, impounded all the ballots overnight. Next day the matter was thrashed out at the NLRB offices, where the ballot boxes had been taken and where

A women's lounge was opened. A house organ was promoted. Turkeys were given to employees at Christmas time. Field days and company dinners were organized. Service buttons were pinned on old-timers.

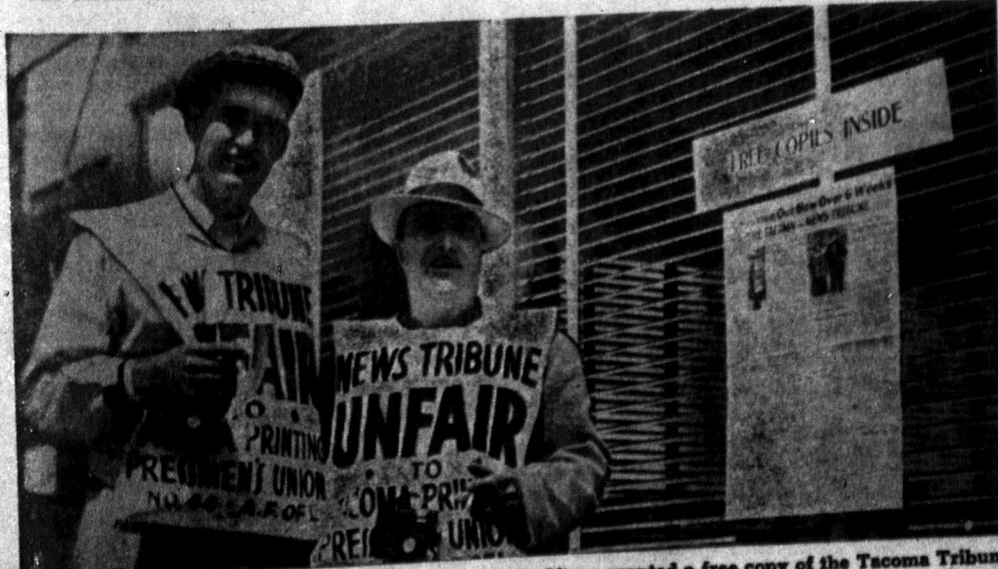
A personnel manager was installed. Guild leaders observe that one of his functions has been to think up new ways of saying "no" at grievance sessions.

The Portland newspapers are three-fourths owned by the Gannett family. President of the corporation is Guy P. Gannett, 71. Gannett's son-in-law is publisher, and various other members of the family hold down posts in the newspapers and radio stations, WGAN in Portland and WGUY in Bangor.

Notice of a dispute to state and Federal mediation services ran out its allotted time this week and the Guild is free to strike at any time it becomes necessary.



HAZEL BURDSAL—She's Phi Beta Kappa, U. of Minn., but that didn't stop Toledo Guildsmen from naming her Miss Page One. Toledo's third annual affair will finance a forum program next fall. The Page One queen is a secretary in the Blade advertising department.



"NO SALE" FOR FREE PAPERS—Fewer than one in fifteen wanted a free copy of the Tacoma Tribune—a non-union edition gotten out to tell "the publisher's side" of the story—badly enough to cross the picket line established by the pressmen's union. Here are George Hupe and Leo Souers, of the striking union, on duty at the suspended plant.

Creative Field Shrinking, Says Elmer Rice

New Trend to 'Conformity' Holds Writers In Grip of 'Mass Production' Technique

Assembly-line technique of writing for mass audiences is replacing independent creative writing, according to Elmer Rice, playwright and novelist.

His article on "The Industrialization of the Writer" in the Saturday Review admits that some progress has been achieved, "at least insofar as it lightens labor and increases production." But he gloomily observes that the shifting status of the writer "is a matter of deep interest to all who value independence of the human mind and free flow of ideas."

A member of the Author's League since 1914, and on its council as a representative of the Screen Writers' Guild, Rice has had opportunity to observe the gradual shifting of self-employed creative writers to the status of salaried employees.

In the past the League dealt almost exclusively with authors' literary rights. Today, its council is occupied with trade-union problems—minimum wages, conditions of employment, shop elections, loyalty oaths, strikes, boycotts, blacklists.

Tracing the drift from independent writing to production on an assigned job under arbitrary rules, Rice believes that "the change in status of the writer is merely a phase of the revolutionary process which has mechanized and standardized nearly every kind of productive work."

True enough, many newspapermen have by-lines, "a few even write pretty much as they please," declares Rice, "but in the main the writer for the daily, weekly or monthly publication is an anonymous employee who is paid to write or edit."

The change has been speeded by development of new channels of communications—motion pictures, radio, television, and, says Rice, "It is not surprising that the industrialization of the writer is almost complete." Organized on an industrial basis from the beginning, the new channels needed skilled writing technicians to carry on the manufacturing process and to mass production the raw material supplied by a few creative writers.

Rice is even pessimistic about the relative independence of the writer of books and the playwright and thinks that both may be doomed. The manufacture of books and production of plays,

he points out, are still in the handicraft stage of industry. They cannot easily compete with "mass-produced" newspapers, motion pictures and radio-TV entertainment.

Young writers find their market shrinking constantly and are forced to "hire themselves out to a newspaper, motion picture or broadcasting factory." Says Rice: "I am not theorizing; I have known many able writers who have had to trade freedom for security."

Nor does he look with favor upon the effect of industrialization on writers as a group. Says he:

"Most of the fine or potentially fine writers who have become industrialized are not happy and are not doing the best work of which they are capable. Whether or not the sacrifice of independence and spontaneity is too high a price to pay for economic security is something the individual writer must decide for himself. But of the loss to literature and to society there is not even a question."

On the editorial side of newspapers, the trend has been obvious since the beginning of the present century. Rice points to

Tacoma Lockout

(Continued from Page One)

normal operations may be resumed. At that time the five crafts were in various stages of negotiations for new contracts with the Tribune Publishing Company. Accord had been reached on some points of dispute, but in no case had complete agreement been reached, despite the fact that the expiration dates had passed on all previous contracts.

Since April 12, in the expectation that The Tribune Publishing Company's dispute with the Pressmen's union would eventually be concluded, each of the five unions has attempted to continue negotiations. We have met with little success. In the case of one group, management has found it "impossible" to arrange time for a single meeting in the past 4½ weeks. In the case of others, management has submitted offers for settlement which cannot be considered other than ridiculous. The Tribune Publishing Company has gone so far as to see fit to withdraw, in its proposals, working conditions which have existed for years—working conditions which existed April 12, the day we were "laid off."

That is our position. As of April 12, we were laid off until normal operations could be resumed. Management has not seen fit to resume normal operations nor, obviously, has management seen fit to move closer to agreement with the memberships of the five other unions it employs.

Tacoma Typographical Union No. 178; Tacoma Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Local 81; Tacoma Mailers Union No. 44; Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild, Local 82; Newspaper and Magazine, Local 783 (Teamsters).

Following issuance of the statement, management speeded up its negotiations with all of the unions. Even the pressmen, who had not met with management since May 9, sat down with News Tribune officials on two successive days last week.

There was still no indication of approaching accord on conditions of employment, but the

almost complete disappearance of the independent newspaper "flavored with the prejudices and enthusiasms of its editor." Instead, he finds a diminishing number of papers, as production methods become more efficient and circulation grows, gobbling up syndicated news reports, columns, editorials, comic strips, book reviews, "all produced for the mass markets by assembly-line techniques."

Rice does not expect newspapers from the present trend of concentration of industrial ownership and control. For behind the constantly growing monopoly chains is the economic power of the large advertisers upon whom newspaper revenues depend.

Conditions are still worse in the radio-television industry, dominated by four or five networks. There, he says, the advertiser's influence is "almost supreme." And the production of motion pictures, he says, is largely controlled by "seven or eight big corporations... linked directly or indirectly to a few chains of exhibitors."

He estimates that a few hundred men in key positions have effective control over 95 percent

of what is read, seen and heard in newspapers, magazines and on the motion picture and television screens. Under the circumstances and without imputing the motives of those in control, it is obvious to Rice that their political and economic opinions "tend to orthodox and uniformity."

The rebel, the iconoclast, the innovator among writers is looked upon as "unsound... a bad business risk." Hence, "conformity becomes the price of continued employment."

Fearful of shrinkage of receipts at the newsstands and box offices, the newspaper publisher, the motion picture producer, the radio-television operator are

daily growing more susceptible to pressure from various groups whose shibboleth is conformity. Conformity rules not only in the codes, ratings and editorial sanctuaries, it is growing "in their personal lives and personal opinions... for there are moral clauses, blacklists, too."

Rice concludes: "You not only have to write right, you have to think right, perhaps even prove that you don't think wrong... The writer is always the first victim. He is like the canary in the trenches of World War I... When he stops singing, when he droops and dies, look out for poison gas."

GUILD LOSES NLRB ELECTION AT DURHAM, N.C., 10 TO 10

Durham, N. C.—By a vote of 10 to 10, the Guild lost a representation election here among editorial employees of the Morning Herald and the Durham Sun, jointly published by the Durham Herald Company.

The insufficient count—a majority of those voting is required to name a bargaining agent—was identical with that registered at Columbia, S. C., six months ago, when the Guild sought bargaining rights at the Columbia State, and lost the election, 10-10.

The Durham vote was marked by refusal of an absentee balloting privilege to a Guild member on vacation in New York City,

and the unexpected appearance, on furlough, of two service-men voters. One had been stationed in Newfoundland, the other in Colorado.

In hearings before the National Labor Relations Board on the appropriate bargaining unit, management of the dailies had sought to have 14 staff members excluded from voting on grounds that they were "professional" employees under the act. The board disagreed.

Of 12 employees as to whom the Guild and management disagreed, the board excluded seven and included five, on determination as to whether their duties were supervisory in character.

The annual meeting of the National Wire Service Council will take place on June 21 and 22 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Heretofore this meeting, like those of other councils, was held on the two days preceding the convention and in the convention city. The change this year was at the request of the UP and INS-INTP national committees due to the fact that employees in those services would be unable to be at Portland because of the Republican national convention.

Issues to be discussed at the meeting will be wire service administration and finances, collective bargaining and organization. Delegates to the council are: from AP, Carl Bell, Little Rock; Frank Fawley, Los Angeles; Ronald Gilbert, Indianapolis; Wilbur Johnson, Oklahoma City; Douglas Lovell, San Francisco; Joe Murphy, New York; and James F. Smith, Boston. Pat Usher will represent the Canadian wire services local.

INS-INTP delegates are Freeman Fulbright of Washington and Robert Seitz of Denver. UP's contingent will consist of Carl Adam, Chicago; Sol Fox, New York news; John A. Goldsmith, Washington; Ray Pitt,

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Wire Services Schedule Pre-Convention Council

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American Newspaper Guild Statement of Condition, General Fund, April 30, 1952

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash in Banks and on Hand	\$24,700.81
Advances Receivable	13,148.51
Exchangeable Receivable	1,621.26
OTHER ASSETS	
Leasehold Improvements, Less Amortization Exp.	3,709.38
Accounting Equipment, Less Deprec. Expense	17,126.19
Deposits	1,176.77
TOTAL ASSETS	\$62,482.94
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
LIABILITIES:	
Payroll Taxes Payable	\$ 209.40
Payroll Taxes Payable	1,081.75
Due Int'l Defense Fund	15,000.00
Accrued Interest	2,638.50
Notes Payable	17,500.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$36,430.65
RESERVES:	
Reserve for Health Negro	\$ 5,807.83
Reserve for Severance Pay	10,200.79
Reserve for Convention	6,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$22,008.62
TOTAL ASSETS	\$62,482.94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$58,439.27
SURPLUS AT APRIL 30 1952	\$2,143.67

Statement of Income and Expense—General Fund, Quarter Ended April 30, 1952

INCOME	
Regular Members	\$85,874.30
For Capital Taxes	1,152.00
Initiation Fees	162.25
Reimbursement Fees	162.25
TOTAL INCOME FROM REGULAR MEMBERS	\$87,348.80
Wire Service Members	\$ 7,218.42
For Capital Taxes	162.00
Initiation Fees	162.00
Reimbursement Fees	162.00
TOTAL INCOME FROM MEMBERS	\$94,895.22
Nonmember Income	\$ 8,007.44
TOTAL INCOME FOR QUARTER	\$102,902.66
EXPENSE	
For Capital Taxes	\$ 5,912.40
Organizing and Servicing	19,624.24
Wire Service Administration	1,750.40
Research and Information	1,750.40
Public Relations	1,750.40
Administrative Expenses	1,750.40
Executive Expenses	1,750.40
Other Expenses	1,750.40
TOTAL EXPENSE FOR QUARTER	\$34,468.72
Surplus from Operations for Quarter	\$2,143.67
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$36,612.39

Analysis of General Fund Budget and Expense, Quarter Ended April 30, 1952

	EXPENDED	BUDGET	(Over or Under Budget)
	Apr. 30, 1952	Apr. 30, 1952	
1. PER CAPITA TAXES	\$ 5,912.40	\$ 6,250.00	\$ 337.60
CIO and Canadian Congress			
2. ORGANIZING AND SERVICING	\$11,960.00	\$15,825.00	\$ 3,865.00
Secretary-Director and Int'l Reps.	307.50	307.50	
Secretary-Treasurer	307.50	307.50	
Expenses—Dir. and Int'l Reps.	765.23	765.23	
Other Organizing Expenses	\$11,649.77	\$14,444.80	\$ 2,795.03
3. WIRE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION	\$ 3,380.00	\$ 3,380.00	
Secretary-International Reps.	307.50	307.50	
Secretary-Stereotypers	307.50	307.50	
Secretary-Photographers	307.50	307.50	
Contracts Committee	6,275.50	6,275.50	
Continuing Committee	307.50	307.50	
Wire Service Payroll	\$ 3,072.50	\$ 3,072.50	
4. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 1,750.00	
Director	2,350.00	2,350.00	
Dept. Assistants	725.00	725.00	
Secretary-Stereotypers	6,473.43	6,473.43	
Expenses—Director	125.11	125.11	
Expenses—Assistants	255.88	255.88	
Books and Periodicals	1,609.46	1,609.46	
Publications and Literature	98.38	25.00	
5. GUILD REPORTER	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 1,750.00	
Salary—Director	2,350.00	2,350.00	
Assistant	725.00	725.00	
Editorial	2,418.47	2,418.47	
Printing	1,478.56	1,478.56	
Shipping and Postage	65.00	65.00	
News Services	265.00	265.00	
Special Special Materials	215.46	215.46	
Engraving	175.47	175.47	
Miscellaneous	\$ 8,478.44	\$10,445.00	\$ 1,966.56
6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	\$ 2,012.14	\$ 2,012.14	
Salary—Sec'y-Stere.	1,423.14	1,423.14	
Bookkeeping, Dept.	1,250.00	1,250.00	
General Clerical	2,070.47	2,070.47	
Best and Maintenance	3,645.46	3,645.46	
Stationery and Supplies	35.71	35.71	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,274.48	1,274.48	
Repairs and Improvements	168.79	168.79	
Postage and Freight	1,079.79	1,079.79	
Auditing	90.16	90.16	
Insurance and Bonding	1,048.98	1,048.98	
Miscellaneous	68.18	250.00	
7. EXECUTIVES	\$18,179.76	\$17,615.00	\$ 564.76
Officers—Selection	\$ 4,615.00	\$ 4,615.00	
Expenses	1,596.06	1,596.06	
8. OTHER EXPENSES	\$ 4,724.01	\$ 4,600.00	\$ 124.01
Legal Fees and Expenses	2,037.37	2,037.37	
Payroll Taxes	149.00	149.00	
Contributions	200.00	200.00	
Brown Award	2,218.34	2,218.34	
Delegates and Committee	2,257.54	2,257.54	
I.R.B. Meetings	1,525.00	1,525.00	
Severance Pay Provision	2,000.00	2,000.00	
1952 Convention Reserves	115.00	625.00	
1951 Convention Expenses above	625.00	625.00	
Reserve	\$18,179.76	\$15,825.00	\$ 2,354.76
Health Negotiations Reserve	\$18,179.76	\$15,825.00	\$ 2,354.76
GRAND TOTALS	\$102,902.66	\$102,902.66	

Statement of Condition—Defense Fund, April 30, 1952

ASSETS	
Cash in Checking Account	\$ 50,062.12
Cash in Savings Banks	80,000.00
Due from General Fund	15,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$145,062.12
LIABILITIES	
None	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$0.00
SURPLUS	\$145,062.12

Statement of Income and Expense—Defense Fund—For the Year Ended April 30, 1952

INCOME	
Assessments	\$ 3,308.25
For Capital Appointments	2,181.55
Contributions	1,036.20
TOTAL INCOME	\$6,525.00
EXPENSE	
Arkansas Gazette Office	\$ 4,211.34
Shelbyville, Wisconsin	101.43
Tacoma News Tribune	1,000.00
Lockport	2,744.44
Pittsburgh Lockport	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$11,707.21
SURPLUS FOR YEAR	\$2,817.79

THE GUILD REPORTER, JUNE 13, 1952

Portland Delegates

Boston
Boston—John H. Thompson, local president and IEB member, will head the Boston Newspaper Guild's delegation to the Portland convention.

Other local delegates include John C. Cort, executive secretary; Robert E. Glynn, local secretary; Charles Leveroni, former IEB member, and John R. Wright, former local vice president.

Salem

F. Earl Robbins, local president, has been named 1952 convention delegate. He served as delegate to the Washington convention in 1950 and was alternate at San Francisco in 1948.

Sheboygan

Local President Vern H. Fox was elected convention delegate by the Sheboygan Newspaper Guild.
Fox is president of the Mid-west district council and was chairman of the Council of Councils at the last two conventions.

Toledo

ANG Local 43 will be represented at the Portland convention by Charles Hostetter, Jim Harriet, Star editorial's Joan Lamb to Ted Stevens, Joan Rushworth to Jim Newsome, Star's graveyard shift, resigned by Smith, also engaged, hasn't set date yet.

Washington

WNG delegates to the Portland convention are: Secretary Abe J. Perlman, Post; IEB Member Philip H. Price, Star; Administrative Officer Max Pyle, and Ralph M. Seebold, Star.

Ottawa Seeks OLRB Consent For New Unit

Ottawa—The Ottawa Newspaper Guild has filed an application for certification as bargaining agent for circulation employees of the Ottawa Journal.
The application, to the Ontario Labor Relations Board, gives the approximate number in the proposed unit as 30. Local 205 claims a sign-up of better than 75 percent.

The local now covers circulation and editorial employees of the Ottawa Citizen, a Southern Ontario daily. The Ottawa Journal is an independent afternoon daily.
Joe Pickard, 205's vice-president, headed the organization drive, with Journal circulation men doing the sign-up work.

State Appeals SFONG Jobless Severance Pay

San Francisco—Henry Robinson, legal counsel for SFONG, said he has been advised that the State of California will appeal the recent superior court decision on severance pay.
The decision held that Guild members are entitled to receive state unemployment benefits regardless of the amount of severance or dismissal pay they received.

The state had held that discharged Guild members must wait until the time covered by severance pay benefits had expired before drawing unemployment checks.

Racing Officials Fight 'Press Ban'

A program opposed to press censorship on horse-race news and discrimination against racing as a national pastime has been adopted by the National association of state racing commissioners.
It was adopted at a meeting in San Francisco last week.

Among Ourselves

Leslie F. Warren named an assistant city editor at Buffalo Evening News, replacing Leonard V. Krenge, shifted to financial department.
Keith Fuller transferred from New Orleans as chief of Jackson, Miss. AP bureau. William W. Wales, an assistant editor of CIO News, on leave of absence to post with Civil Defense in Washington. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Eva Block resigned from Toronto Racing Form due to ill health. Best Block, her husband, is R-F unit representative at TNG executive. John Krawchuk new member of the Racing Form staff.

Pittsburgh Guildsman Wins Acclaim As Champion HS Basketball Coach



SIXTY-FIVE STRAIGHT—Pittsburgh Guildsman Dick Diethorn is coach of St. James High School basketball team, which has racked up an imposing string of undefeated seasons. Here Dick's fellow staffers on the Post-Gazette honor his coaching achievement with a gift. Fred Terkel, classified, makes the presentation, while Fred Winnie, accounting, and Jimmy Jordan, sports writer, beam approval.

Pittsburgh — Extra-curricular activities of ANG members across the nation are legion. To name one, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette currently is claiming top honors for one of its Guild members.

He's Dick Diethorn, a P-G cashier by vocation, and a high school basket coach by avocation. The slight, modest and retiring money-changer and bill-receiver recently closed out the Pittsburgh basketball season by winning his third straight Pennsylvania Class B Catholic championship with his St. James High School quintet.

Hammond Guild Offers Free Aid To Civic Groups

Hammond — The Hammond Newspaper Guild has offered to provide free publicity advice to worthwhile civic fund campaigns.

With Guild approval, Arthur C. Barschdorf, president of the Hammond Guild, said in a letter to civic organizations in Lake County, Ind., "We feel that this is one way in which we, as newspapermen and women, can help in those causes which all too often fall because of poor or insufficient publicity."

The letter offered to help set up and guide the publicity programs of fund-raising campaigns. This would include guiding volunteer workers in gathering material and in writing publicity releases.

Essentially, Guild members will serve as consultants, attend key meetings and provide publicity know-how to keep the public well informed. Barschdorf reports that the Guild's plan has been well received by all civic organizations contacted.

SFONG Member Retires at C-B After 50 Years

San Francisco—SFONG member Elford Eddy will bring more than half a century of newspapering to a close when he retires from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin on June 28.

Under terms of the SFONG "citywide" contract, Eddy, who began his career on the old Los Angeles Herald in 1901, will receive a lump sum retirement benefit equal to 50 weeks' pay.

Before coming to San Francisco in 1913, Eddy also worked on the Los Angeles Tribune. At the Call-Bulletin he had been on the copy desk and rewrite, did features, and was court reporter for the past 23 years.

Major New York Units End City-Wide Confab

Unit representatives of nine major New York dailies this week concluded the fifth and last city-wide session of discussions in preparation for upcoming contract negotiations. A detailed summary of the suggested proposals will go to each of the nine units for further discussion, modification and adoption as a basis for separate negotiations. Subject to such approval the delegates recommended improvement of many contract

clauses, including the Guild shop, wages, hours, overtime, job security, vacations and holidays and severance pay.

In many cases language modifications were recommended to clarify meaning. Also introduced were modified retirement proposals for certain units, as indicated by current developments in on-the-job practices.

The conference included representatives from the Times, Herald Tribune, News, Mirror, Compass, World-Telegram & Sun, Journal-American and Brooklyn Eagle. Observers from other units were also present.

It's Coolish In Portland

Portland — What's it like in Portland in July?

That's a question the committee planning for the 19th annual Guild convention is being asked by many of the delegates who will be here for the week starting July 6.

Well, for one thing, it isn't hot. You may even need a light topcoat at an evening. The weather man's records show an average daily maximum of 78.9 degrees for July, and an average daily minimum of 57.5 degrees. That means comfortable air conditioning by Nature's own method.

Other vital statistics: You can buy a carton of cigarettes in chain stores for \$1.49.

Liquor is a State-owned proposition, and can be bought only in State stores. Blends cost from \$3.70 up, for a fifth. Some typical prices are Waterbury-Fraser, \$4.20 aged, and \$5.55 bonded; Old Crow, \$5.70; Old Forester, \$6.30, and Taylor bonded, \$7.05.

Add Cost-of-living

Inflation? On Broadway, the N. Y. Times reports, two bits is now 25¢. It used to be 25 cents.



TABLE TENNIS CHAMP—Marjory Wilcox, head librarian at the San Antonio Light, is a perennial title holder at table tennis. She has been city singles champ since 1939 and since 1942 has held the State title, defending it last month against a Dallas entry at Houston.

Elizabeth Names Top HS Papers

Elizabeth — Plainfield High School's publication "Entree," has been adjudged the best high school newspaper in Union County for 1951-52 in the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild's sixth annual school press contest. Walter E. Corrie, Guild president, announced today.

"Roselle High Lights," published by Abraham Clark High School, Roselle, was awarded second prize, while "Odds and Ends," of Union High School, received third place.

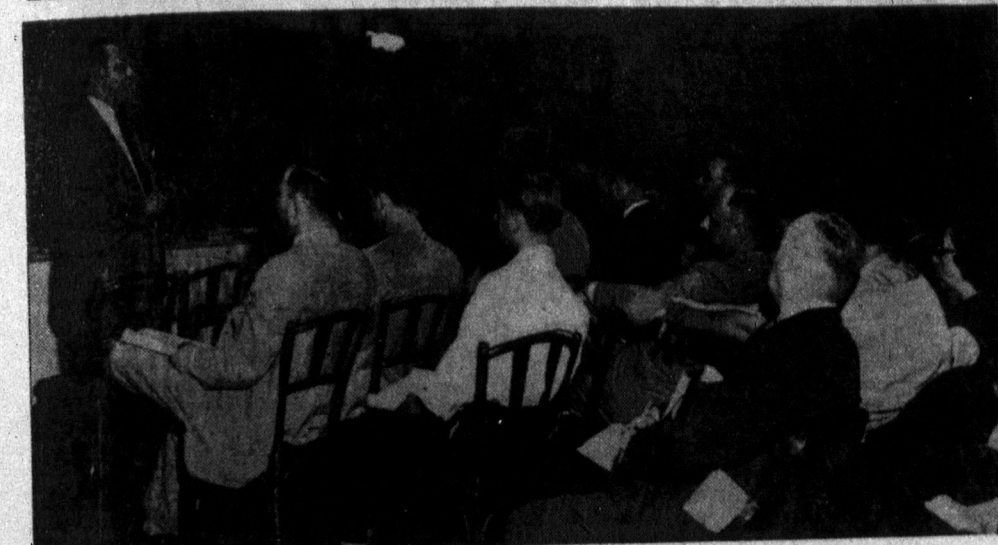
The contest was open to all public, private and parochial high schools in Union County. The victory by "Entree" was the second for Plainfield since the annual event was inaugurated. Douglas Bailey and Daniel A. McLaughlin were co-chairmen of the committee of judges. They not only made the selections but also marked copies of all entries to give the high schools tips on how to improve their publications.

ITU's Randolph Wins 5th Term

Indianapolis — ITU President Woodruff Randolph was reelected for his fifth two-year term by a margin of 9,000 votes. Also elected were 15 other officers on Randolph's Progressive Party slate.

Two Training Programs End Pre-Convention Institutes

DISTRICT AWARDS HIGHLIGHT ASSEMBLIES



LOCAL ADMINISTRATION PITCH—Middle Atlantic delegates give close attention as Ralph B. Novak, ANG executive vice president, discusses tested methods of conducting Guild business. It was part of the regional training institute program at Philadelphia.

Eighty-five delegates from 15 local in half a dozen states attended the fourth and fifth ANG regional weekend training institutes in Boston and Philadelphia.

The institutes, two-day sessions in collective bargaining, organizing and administration, were presented in conjunction with regular quarterly meetings of the New England and Middle Atlantic district councils.

During these meetings, each council presented the winner of its annual achievement award with a check for \$100.

In Boston, the presentation was made to John H. Luttrell, political writer for the Woonsocket Call, by John H. Thompson, ANG international vice president and president of the Boston Guild.

In Philadelphia, at a special awards dinner, the presentation was made to Joseph F. Collis, of the Wilkes-Barre Record, by Edward Easton, Jr., ANG international vice president and head of the New York Guild, who was one of the judges. Collis is

president of the Wilkes-Barre Guild and an IEB vice president. A second award of \$50 was presented to J. Howard Brialin, of the Scranton Times. Douglas Bailey, of the Elizabeth Daily Journal, received a special citation. Robert Leeper, of the York Gazette, who also was awarded a special citation, could not be present to receive it.

The Boston institute was attended by 35 delegates from Boston, Salem, Nashua, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Lynn, Portland, and Manchester; 50 delegates from Philadelphia, Scranton, Lehigh Valley, York, Wilkes-Barre, Elizabeth, Hazleton and Bethlehem attended the Philadelphia meeting.

As usual, the institutes were conducted by Executive vice president Ralph B. Novak, Director of Organization J. William Blatz and Director of Research & Information Ellis T. Baker. In addition, Eva Jollos, secretary of the ANG Contracts Committee, and staff specialist in wage stabilization, participated in the Boston institute, and Yetta Riesel, ANG staff specialist in health, welfare and pension plans, attended the Philadelphia meeting.

These were last regional institutes scheduled before the convention. Some 225 delegates from 35 locals have attended the five institutes held since February. The first three were held in Los Angeles, Seattle and Columbus.

Delegates to the Boston institutes included: George W. Marmont and Cyrus J. Newbegin, Jr., Salem; Raymond N. Marquis, Mabel C. Hereford and Frank Stawass, Nashua; Harris G. Montroy, Jr., Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., and Edward R. Murphy, Pawtucket; Joseph Dumont, John Cort, Rose Driker, John H. Thompson, Ann White, Patricia Lewis, James P. Smith, Jim Connors and George Harris, Boston.

Also Daniel J. Kelleher, George R. Farrar, Sophie Ruscio, Mabel E. Hunter and James Anagnosios, Woonsocket; R. L. Des Ruisseaux, Manchester; Fred Bowler, Don Flynn, Ernest M. Rosenthal, and James T. Hashian, Lynn, and Frances K. La Rose, Dorothy F. Hamlin, W. G. Langzett and Victor A. Schlick, Portland.

Delegates to the Philadelphia institute included: David S. Schlick, Anna Rosholme, William Streckfus, John P. Farson, Aaron Rosenfeld, Robert Bailey, Margaret E. Wells, Robert Santella and Earl Gilbert, Philadelphia; J. Harold Brialin, Gene Brislun and John F. Hart, Scranton; Ralph P. Rosenberger, Philip H. Storch, Wallace C. Stetany, Bertram F. Bartlett, Ray

Knapp and Harold W. Albright, Lehigh Valley.

Also Gene Gilmore, John R. Ashbrook and Gloria A. Nerenberg, York; Anthony Albertson, Thom Merolla, Jack McCullough, Joannette Levy, Ruth Rogers, Nicholas Krull, K. E. Griffiths, Oliver A. Stecher, Earl Pesavento, Dan Delaney, Gerald O'Brien, Joseph F. Collis, James D. Coosa, Israel Wruble, and Stephen Kotch, Wilkes-Barre; J. C. Famulary, Firman Loree, Franklin Williamson, John McGovern, Douglas Bailey and Walter E. Corrie, Ramon Saul, Hazleton, and R. S. Parker and Marie Belgrash, Bethlehem.

Detroit Guild Honors Winners at P-1 Ball

Detroit—In recognition of outstanding newspaper work in 1951, the Detroit Newspaper Guild awarded 13 plaques to local members at the annual Page One ball in the Statler Hotel.

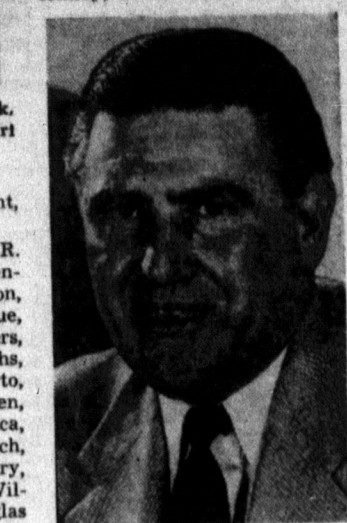
To Fred Tew, former Free Press reporter — now editorial writer — went top honors for the best coverage of a breaking news story in the city's recent bus and streetcar strike.

Other Free Press winners were John Griffith, individual reporting; Norman Kenyon, feature; Lillian Jackson-Brown, special department; Church Thurston, cartoon, and Tony Spina, two awards in photography. A joint award for coverage of the British royal couple's visit was won by Douglas W. McKinley, F. Glenn Engle, Albert

F. Mahan, Jr., Norma Nikrant, Carl Roger and Charles C. Cobb, all of the local AP bureau. Frank Morris, Times, won a special award for story on the hanging of a man in Canada. Times photographers Steve Slaty and Bernard J. Gold received plaques for news and feature photos, respectively.

To Mary Pirka, Michigan Catholic, went an award for the best work by a person with less than three years experience — a story about cloistered nuns.

The Guild's special community service award was won by a non-member, industrialist John B. Ford, Jr., who, the citation said, "is responsible more than any other person for the fact that the Detroit Symphony Orchestra exists today."



FRANK MORRIS For the fourth time at Detroit's Page One Ball, they were among that city's newspaper men to be honored for outstanding work. Morris is a Times reporter. Spina a cameraman for the Free Press.



TONY SPINA

New Kensington Guild Unit Holds First Page One Ball, All Its Own

New Kensington — City officials, district union leaders and invited guests attended the New Kensington Daily Dispatch unit's first annual Page One banquet ball.

More than 100 guests shared souvenirs contributed by New Kensington-Arnold business houses, saw the Page One Queen and her two attendants crowned, and witnessed presentation of awards to members of the unit.

Dolores Marciniak, a member of the business office staff at the Daily Dispatch, was crowned queen. Regina George and Mrs. Helen Minsar, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild, of which the New Kensington unit is a part, and Dave Schick, of the Philadelphia-Camden local, for "assistance and counsel rendered during organization of the unit and

in negotiating its first contract." Mrs. Minsar, also accepted a gift and framed cartoon, bearing the signatures of unit members, for J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, who was unable to attend.

Other presentations included gold ANG buttons to Anderson, Oravec, McGill, Jessie Trankner, Wanda Hepler and Janet Stachowski, "for services performed while serving as members of the unit's negotiating committee." Treasurer John Trogu made the presentations on behalf of the Pittsburgh Guild.

Frank Anderson, unit chairman, and Bob McGill headed the committee on arrangements. Both served jointly as toastmasters during the dinner program.



TIARA FOR A QUEEN—Miss Dolores Marciniak, queen of the first Page One Ball of the New Kensington unit of the Pittsburgh Guild, is crowned by Frank Anderson, unit chairman. Award winners, left to right, are Tom Shawver, Frank Ramsden, Bob McGill and Joe Oravec. Attending Miss Page One are Mrs. Ruth Hery and Miss Regina George.

German Newsman Appraises U. S. Industrial Setup

FIRST HAND IMPRESSIONS BRING NEW CONCEPTION OF THE AMERICAN SCENE

By RICHARD M. BARING

Munich, Germany

"Quiet in the cheap seats," said our American tour manager.

His sense of humor was an asset, for he had a team of ten German newspaper people to guide through a maze of U. S. industries, on our two months' visit.

"No remarks from the balcony," he repeated when one of us mumbled about an overcrowded elevator.

His words were typical of the friendly reception and informal manner of handling our tour. I hope my own "remarks from the balcony" will be received the same way.

My own impressions of our trip are not yet systematized. That must wait on digests through a foot-high stack of diaries, notes and printed matter now on my desk.

What I say now is a first-hand selection of what I found most striking in America, a brief summary of our survey of labor-management relations, over a short period of time in your country.

Labor relations in the American scene has no counterpart in

Germany, for we do not have the fertile ground for it that you have both in your public life and industrial life.

We met no "tycoons"—some of us would have liked to—but we did interview top management, union leaders, and plant workers themselves. Not all of them were skilled speakers; the better the expert the less likely he is to orate.

But they all agreed that for the most part "definitions" and "theories" were like dancing on a needle tip. They preferred action. And this basic attitude was universal.

We got the strong impression that labor-management relations are lived out in practice, not just thought about, or reflected on as a needle tip. The same is true of plant productivity. It exists.

By comparison, plant managers are not as secretive in your country as in ours, and the frank speech, even of younger workers, amazed us by its fearlessness. There is free communication, as well as cooperation, between labor and management, and your workers are kept on the qui vive by this fact, to a degree not known in Germany.

I saw a TV program, "Youth

Dr. Richard M. Baring is a newspaper editor in Munich, who was a member of the German team of journalist-observers which toured this country's industries in February and March. Here are his impressions of the American scene.

Wants to Know," which emphasizes what I mean. A teen-ager asked your labor secretary, Maurice J. Tobin, about the attitude of Europeans toward America.

"Why don't they like us, Mr. Secretary?" she wanted to know. "I've heard they think of the Soviets as World Enemy No. 1, but that we Americans are World Enemy No. 2. Did you hear that in Europe?"

Said Tobin, "No, not at all my travels. They may not like us, but they are not our enemy. They could be a bit jealous. But they don't hate us. Does that answer your question, young lady?" She nodded, and so did I, sitting before my television screen.

Now, another remark from the balcony, about an expression used by one of your labor leaders, which puzzled me, and which I think could be misunderstood by others.

He spoke of "the usual industrial relations machinery." I think that word "machinery" is bad. He could not have regarded a man who himself had been employed in an old-time "sweat shop," we met a "labor relations expert" who had come from outside the industry altogether. I can see possible trouble in such a situation, to the degree that I would not want to have it occur in my own country.

When a top-management factory man in Bridgeport told us that "We need happy people around us because we want to stay in business," I was doubtful, thinking he was trying to "sell us a bill of goods." But after talking to many of his workers, I found he had told the simple truth.

We found, too, that labor in America is motivated by more than just economic gains, and that management realizes this. We had thought of America as money-minded, a prejudice which our trip helped to remove.

One question I had wasn't fully answered. In Germany there is frequently a conflict between a worker's loyalty to his company and his allegiance to a labor union. That apparently doesn't exist in your country, at least in the plants we visited, where the workers evidently didn't understand what we were driving at in our questions, and management saw no lessening

of workers' efforts because of the union's existence. I admired one attitude we found, among factory workers, in regard to the "suggestion box" idea for improving production methods. The American workers took the view that such suggestions benefited everybody—which to me is practical cooperation, on a day-to-day basis, better than generalities. In that connection, perhaps we Germans have been sending too many "Herr Doktor" and "Herr Professor" to visit your country, and not enough people on the industrial level.

We liked the way your public participates in meetings and panel discussions. In New Haven we attended a rally for Senator Taft, in Louisville a meeting of labor-management-public representatives, and in Gadsden, Ala., we saw an amazing example of community-industrial cooperation, on which the success of the town as well as the industry seems wholly to depend. The Gadsden chamber of commerce has industrial workers on its board! The place has none of the disadvantages of your large cities; they have no wooden nickels to sell. It was an unforgettable contact with what impressed us as real American community living, with labor taking a real part and accepting real responsibilities.

Some of your old-time labor leaders spoke of "a bread-and-butter movement," and perhaps American organized labor was that at one time. Now, it seems to me, it is interested in community betterment, reasonable economic security, and the guarantee of self-respect and human political experience. I am led therefore to find that the record does not support the charge that Leahy was guilty of gross neglect of duty.

The same considerations govern and the same observations are pertinent," he said, "with respect to the company's allegations and proof of Leahy's insolvency, uncooperative attitude and incompetence. . . I am led therefore to find that the record does not support the charge that Leahy was guilty of gross neglect of duty."

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Defends Labor Record

Of Sen. James Murray

WASHINGTON

Editor: My attention has been called to the severe criticism of Senator James E. Murray (D. Mont.) contained in the letter of Dan McLaughlin, in the May 6 Guild Reporter.

Mr. McLaughlin commented sarcastically that a return of Senator Murray as chairman of the labor and welfare committee of the Senate "would be lovely for labor." He went on to claim that Senator Murray has been screaming for President Truman to end the steel strike injunction, and to charge that Senator Murray's "vast experience with Montana's copper interests" is his only equity to steer pro-labor legislation through the committee—and into the grove.

I don't know where Mr. McLaughlin picks up this so-called information, but it bears no resemblance to the facts known to mankind.

Both the CIO and the AFL with there were more Senator Murphys on Capitol Hill. Since 1946, Senator Murray has had only one "wrong" listing on the scores of votes recorded in the CIO News Voting Record—and that was in 1947 on the seating of Senator Bilbo—a somewhat technical problem in the view of many Senators.

On every major issue of interest to labor—ranging from repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act to appropriations for the Marshall Plan—Senator Murray has voted resolutely and with consistency in line with labor-liberal thinking.

Senator Murray never once called for ending the steel strike through a Taft-Hartley injunction or for any other use of Taft-Hartley—where Mr. McLaughlin got any ideas to the contrary cannot be easily determined.

And to hint that Senator Murray is the tool of the Montana copper interests is nothing more than plain insult to a great liberal whose speeches and voting record have consistently shown him to be a true servant of the people.

Dan McLaughlin has the right to be against the Democratic Party if, as his letter indicates, he wants to be, but he does have a responsibility for being right on the facts—and he was all wrong on Senator Murray.

Henry C. Frazar

Editor, CIO News

Seeks Better Writing

To Conserve Newsprint

LOS ANGELES

Editor: This is inspired by the recent concern over Harry Tuttle's "Shocking Newsprint Waste" in the May 23 issue.

There may be a measure of validity in the alarm over the supply of newsprint, although I do not feel that reduction of US consumption would send more being squeezed out of existence by price. If anything, newsprint cuts probably would throw numbers of production industry employees out of work, would hardly stem basic inflation.

If a shortage of newsprint can be foreseen, and production is getting ahead of reforestation, the problem might well be met with Guild assistance in conferences with newspaper owners through ANPA.

Limitation of advertising and necessary bumping of rates might be a partial approach. But, might not a "restraint of trade" be created? And, would it not tend to swing advertising dollars into radio and television accounts?

Reduction of editorial "trivia" might reduce print consumption somewhat. But, I feel this could be gained only through unanimity within ANPA. This, I suspect, is hopeless. It would serve only to curb business competition and efforts of individual publishers to increase circulation, or hold it, by providing editorial content attractive to readers.

Whether we agree with the columnist or not, the fact is that they mass-produce at low cost expertly written, often sparkling and frequently analytical copy of a quality that sells newspapers. If they present a "freezing light," I think it calls for considerable soul-searching within our Guild. Despite our economic gains we, as working reporters, have done little to improve the quality of what we produce. The rising cost of what we produce is an open invitation to substitution by columnists.

The "blitzers" can be eliminated only by staff production of copy of such brilliance that publishers will be unable to afford "cheap" columns which become terribly costly in lost readers, in lost circulation.

I believe generally the US

Secretary-Treasurer, N.Y. Guild.

Editor, CIO News

Editor, CIO News

Editor, CIO News

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WSB Broadens Health Plan Regulations

A greatly liberalized policy for instituting new health and welfare plans or improving existing ones has been announced by the Wage Stabilization Board in a complete revision of General Wage Regulation No. 19.

The revised regulation drops all specific limitations on such plans, leaving as the only restriction that a specific plan shall not be "unstable" or the WSB's judgment.

For the Guild, this should mean in general that any new plan, or improvements in existing ones may be put in effect automatically 30 days after the WSB has acknowledged a report on the plan. Under the original regulation such automatic institution could be made only with plans which did not include any of a long list of features (called "review criteria") nor exceed specified benefits. All other plans required WSB approval.

The revised regulation merely lists benefits covered by the regulation. This includes paid sick leave for the first time, that provision having been removed from the scope of the revised fringe regulation. Other benefits listed as part of health and welfare plans are temporary disability payments; hospital, surgical and medical expense; group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment benefits.

Details of new or revised plans still must be filed with the WSB in Washington. If a plan contains benefits not on the list or appears on review to be "unstable," the reports will be treated as petitions for approval to be acted upon by the special tripartite health and welfare committee set up under the original regulation.

The new regulation eliminates all distinctions between contributory and non-contributory plans, but continues silent on the question of whether a change from a contributory to non-contributory method of payment where the plan itself remains unchanged requires approval.

Petitions involving severance pay once again are snarled in red tape. Changes in the fringe regulation in April were expected to facilitate action on severance pay petitions which had been pigeonholed by various regional boards up to that time. Recently, however, the national board again has issued instructions to the regions not to act on such cases, as a result some 14 petitions involving an increase in severance pay are Washington-bound.

As its name suggests, the Consumers Price Index measures neither actual dollar costs nor comparative costs of living between cities. In its city workers' two cities, the BLS tries to do both, on a limited scale.

These are minimum estimates, based on the living characteristics of urban areas in the pre-World War II period.

The list of items in the

budget," the bureau explains, "was developed for a family of four composed of a father, a housewife not gainfully employed, and two children under 15 years of age."

"The budget does not show how an average family actually spends its money. Neither does it show how families should spend their money."

"Rather, it is the total cost of a representative list of goods and services considered necessary by urban families to provide for health, efficiency, the nurture of children and participation in social and community activities."

It includes, for example, \$85 for life insurance, \$22 for occupational expenses, Federal and local taxes and allowance for "18 meals away from home and alcoholic beverages, snacks, etc."

Rent controls and local sales taxes, the budget reveals, are the principal sources of variation in the cost-of-living between cities.

Most of the variation between cities is attributable to difference in housing costs, which ranged from \$51 for a 5-room dwelling in New Orleans to \$1,044 in Washington and generally reflected the presence (or absence) of rent controls.

"While cities with warmer climates require less fuel generally, housing costs in Houston, one of the warmest cities, were exceeded only in Washington and Richmond, in the BLS reports, noting that controls were removed in Houston in October, 1949; in Milwaukee in May 1950; and in the Virginia suburbs of Washington in June 1950.

The greatest increase in housing costs from October 1950 to October 1951 were in Milwaukee

PROFITS VS. SAFETY

Last year's record of 15,000 deaths and almost a million injuries on the job is considered "non-vital" spending by the National association of manufacturers, which is campaigning against Federal industrial safety programs to help prevent accidents to workers.

The publishers' attack on severance pay.

Management rights.

The right to, and use of, payroll data.

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Local Copy

Survey Shows Rent as Variable Factor in C-of-L Comparisons

'Modest Budget' in 34 Major Cities

In its claim, the cost-of-living is no respecter of persons—or places.

The South, for example, it costs more to live there than you might expect (certainly more than publishers would have us believe).

And less in New York.

This, at least, is the evidence of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated annual budgets required for a "modest but adequate" family standard of living in 34 cities in all parts of the country.

Although less than one-third (11) of the 34 cities are in the South, four of the top six cities, five of the top ten cities and seven of the top seventeen cities are in the South.

The budget required in New York, on the other hand, ranks 28th, or ninth from the bottom (see table).

Based on October 1951 prices, it cost most to maintain a family of four at a "modest but adequate"—which is to say, minimum—standard of living in Washington, least in New Orleans.

Average cost for the 34 cities: \$4,106.11 per year, or \$80.12 per week.

And since last October, according to the BLS, consumers price index for these cities, prices have continued to rise.

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THE GUILD REPORTER

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CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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June 13, 1952

119

Vol. XIX—No. 12

Canada 'Justifies' Boost in Newsprint

Resolutions adopted by the International Executive Board at its May meeting, protesting the \$10 increase in the export price of Canadian newsprint, have been acknowledged by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) and Ellis Arnall, director of price stabilization. Rep. Celler is chairman of the house judiciary subcommittee on anti-trust matters.

Both officials assure the Guild that they are aware of the serious problems involved, but neither offers suggestions for a solution.

Arnall had wired C. D. Howe, Canadian minister of defense production, calling the proposed increase "shocking and alarming" as well as "unwarranted and improper."

Arnall received a reply from the Canadian minister which

"justified" the increase by industry records.

They show, Howe said, that newsprint manufacturers' returns decreased by \$20 per ton during the past year. Ten dollars loss was attributed to monetary exchange rates and increased freight rates authorized by the US government, the other ten dollars resulted from higher costs of labor, raw material and supplies, Howe said, noting further that the manufacturers' proposal shares equally with their customers in the amount of the loss.

Arnall's letter to Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson concludes:

"It does not appear that any further helpful action on this subject can be taken by the OPS at this time."

FAMOUS PLAY NETS CLEVELAND GLORY GALORE—LITTLE CASH

Cleveland—Something new was added to the local theatrical scene when the Newspaper Guild and the Press Club joined hands last month in producing the Hecht-MacArthur "Front Page."

The cast for the classic newspaper melodrama was largely made up of Guildsmen, members of the American Federation of Radio Artists (who can join the Press Club) and wives from both the CNG and the Press Club.

Odd twist was that Al Henderson, publicity peddler for WTAM-WNBK, held the famed Hildy Johnson role. And Bill Barrett, Press transit reporter, polished off the Walter Burns (managing editor) part in great shape.

Director for the play was Carl E. Stahley, Press Clubber and Chamber of Commerce executive secretary, who is a former newspaperman. Stahley found

plenty of headaches in trying to keep a rehearsal schedule with newsmen and radio staffers who worked irregular hours.

Reviews of the show were written by those who usually are the targets of newspaper critics. Janis Carter, making a personal appearance in her hometown, did the chore for the News. Frederic McConnell, director of the 27-year-old Cleveland Play House, covered for the Press, and Barclay S. Leatham, Western Reserve University drama department head, was the Plain Dealer pro-tem reviewer.

The hams turned in surprisingly good performances throughout, and some spectators recommended a repeat next year. It was more a social than a financial success. At this writing, it looks as though the production may have netted about \$10.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

NOW THE INFIGHTING BEGINS. The primaries—except for a sort of curiosity among Democrats here in the District of Columbia—are over. Candidates, managers, fixers, all are busy building the egos of those quadrennial oddities, the delegates to the two national conventions.

The net of it all is certainly that we ought to have a national primary law of some sort. The details are pretty tough and unless some digger like Paul Douglas keeps at it the whole business will be forgotten until the 1956 election is about to descend on us and it will be too late once more. Besides, there's no time like this time with such wide open races in both parties.

THAT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA curiosity—

there's no law governing the primary so it amounts to only a straw vote but the winner gets six national convention delegates—is a race between Kefauver and Harriman. Russell and the other announced candidates ducked it. Harriman has been touring the town plumping 100 percent for civil rights, saying he would ask Congress to end the District's segregated schools if home rule (which we don't have) didn't end them. Harriman thus has gone even further than Truman on civil rights and should he, by any chance, be nominated it certainly would split off the south into a third party.

Honest Ave the Hair Splitter, as they call him when they don't like him, blew his top at a reporter the other day for asking what he thought of that possibility, incidentally. The hurly-burly of politics is hard to take, apparently, and Harriman's angry blast at a surprised newsmen who thought he was only doing his job has his campaign managers worried. It's the second time it's happened.

Of course, if Harriman could lick Kefauver in a primary, even this odd one, he could say that the first time he ever faced the voters he licked the gent who has rolled up over 4 million votes so far around the country.

Kefauver, however, is certainly top runner and his boys are confidently jabbering about having 400 votes on the first ballot at Chicago and they want to argue if you express disbelief. Harriman's civil rights emphasis here may help him in some quarters but it also may force some of those who like to talk sneeringly about Cow-Fever to take the Tennesseean in preference at Chicago.

NOW LET'S TURN to the Republicans.

Ike looks good when he's doing what comes naturally, which is a good part of the time. But he's looking mighty conservative to me, conservative enough that he's not unbeatable in November should he get the nomination. The Taft crowd, after the Texas steal, looks like it is ready to repeat at Chicago the steamroller tactics of Taft's father long ago. This town is plenty puzzled, I'd say, over the Taft-like contest and

Horowitz Wins Jersey Awards; Bauman Repeats

Elizabeth—The first of Elizabeth's three plane crashes brought a newswriting award to Irvin M. Horowitz, Elizabeth Daily Journal Guildsman.

His account of the December 16 disaster was named the top spot news story of 1951 by the Working Press of New Jersey, an organization of men—only

men—in the newswriting and editing field.

Horowitz will receive a wrist watch and a scroll at the organization's third annual convention at Asbury Park this weekend.

Another Elizabeth Guildsman, Louis M. "Bud" Bauman, won first place in the sports news division. He copped the top award last year in sports features.

Judging of entries, limited to New Jersey, was by Samuel G.

Blackman, chief of the New York-New Jersey Associated Press Bureaus; Richard Burritt, assistant to the managing editor of the New York Times, and Robert Kehoe, photo assignment editor of the New York Journal-American.

NUMBER, PLEASE?

California phone rates are increased \$14.5 millions, "due to \$3 weekly boosts in pay," says management.

it takes whistling on either side to be sure you're with the winner.

ONE REPUBLICAN you'd better put high in your book is Senator Knowland of California. It's Knowland, and not the liberal Warren, who really represents the GOP of that state, it appears from here. Did you note that in winning the senatorial nomination in both parties the other day he carried all 58 counties in the GOP column and 57 of the 58 in the Democratic column?

Now California will have 32 electoral votes this year, a jump of seven from four years ago, and that means a California vote-getter is worth having on your ticket. Warren was licked in his own state when he ran with Dewey in '48. But this Knowland could slip easily into second place on either a Taft or an Ike ticket. He's on the Taft side usually but not always, works harder than most of his colleagues, has an occasional flash of humor but is terribly intent, has a fight with the Administration on China that Taft likes and Ike can take since he wasn't involved in that part of the world.

Of course, to run for veep Knowland would have to toss away that sure Senate seat—unless he does a Jack Garner and runs for two jobs at once. In 1932, Cactus Jack ran for veep with FDR and also ran for—and was elected to—his regular House seat, the only such case I know of.

THESE LAST WEEKS before the GOP gathers at Chicago will be full of back-room, smoke-filled-room stuff. Like Carroll Reece putting his arm around a certain governor's shoulder and whispering that "I'm going to talk to Taft about you for vice-president!" So far, that particular little act hasn't worked. Then at Chicago the TV lights will go on for the greatest show on earth. Thank God TV will—at least everybody says it will—cut down on the windy statesmen of old. It will, indeed, be something to see. I hope my kids get as big a bang out of it as I did listening through earphones back in 1924 to "Alabama casts 24 votes for Underwood" umteen times at Madison Square Garden.

A WORD about two Supreme Court matters: the steel seizure decision and the agreement to consider school segregation next fall.

Some of the journals have been giving the opinion that the court really restricted the President, and future Presidents, in the steel ruling. I don't read it that way. If you'll cull the concurring opinions you'll see that the intent was to give future Presidents wide latitude to act in uncharted fields (compared to the charted field at issue). Vinson's crack about reducing the job to a messenger boy's was nonsense.

It was a good decision and labor and liberals should be thankful for its reiteration of the separation of powers, and for the limitation of its scope.

On segregation, the court wisely dragged its feet to avoid an election year ruling. By next spring, and a new Administration, things will be less political. Times change and this may be the biggest change of all.



ALL-PROFESSIONAL CAST OF AMATEURS—Cleveland newspapermen turned thespians for a night when the Guild and Press Club merged acting talents to stage the classic "Front Page" by Hecht and MacArthur.

The Guild Reporter

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