

SFONG WINS CITYWIDE RAISE IN ARBITRATION

Award Adds General Increase Of \$2 to \$6 to All Minimums

San Francisco—A general increase ranging from \$2 to \$6, fully added to all minimums, with a top minimum of \$119.50 for the key editorial and display classifications, has been won by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild in a citywide arbitration proceeding involving the Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner and News. The Guild's request for a 35-hour work week was denied.

The increase averages an estimated \$4 per week for the entire unit of 1,361 employees, for an annual payroll increase of about \$283,000.

The award was handed down Aug. 19 by Dr. Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, chairman of the five-man arbitration panel. Harvey Wing, local president, and Charles B. Peterson, vice president, were the Guild representatives on the panel and concurred in the award on wages while dissenting on the denial of the shorter work week. Management concurred on the latter and dissented on wages.

By prior agreement between the Guild and management, the

increases are retroactive to March 27, the contract anniversary date.

The general increase awarded applies as follows on the various salary brackets and minimums:

Under \$50.00	\$2.00
\$50.00 to \$59.99	\$2.50
\$60.00 to \$74.99	\$3.00
\$75.00 to \$89.99	\$3.50
\$90.00 to \$99.99	\$4.00
\$100.00 to \$107.49	\$4.50
\$107.50 and up	\$6.00

New top minimums for the various key classifications are \$119.50 after six years for reporters, photographers, artists, rewrite, copyreaders, deskmen and display advertising solicitors; \$86.85 after two years for stenographers and telephone operators; \$87.30 after three years for classified outside salesmen; \$69.90 after three years for classified telephone solicitors; \$127 after six years for editorial swingmen, and \$46.80 after one year for copy boys.

Hearings were held Aug. 4 and 7 with both sides submitting main and rebuttal briefs. The Guild's case was prepared and presented by Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the IEB Con-

tracts Committee, with Sam B. Eubanks, acting executive secretary of the local, and Al Dipman, ANG regional vice president, serving as associate counsel. Harvey J. Kelly, Hearst general counsel on labor, and Eugene F. Bitler, of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, presented the management case.

At issue were the Guild's original proposal keyed to a \$140 top minimum for the key editorial and advertising classifications, with corresponding increases in other minimums and salaries, and the 35-hour week.

Management's official position was that no wage increases or change in hours were warranted, although at the hearing management advocated an increase of \$1.45 at the top minimum level, scaled down for other classifications. This increase, management contended, would "restore parity" with the mechanical unions which previously had settled for an increase of \$5.55.

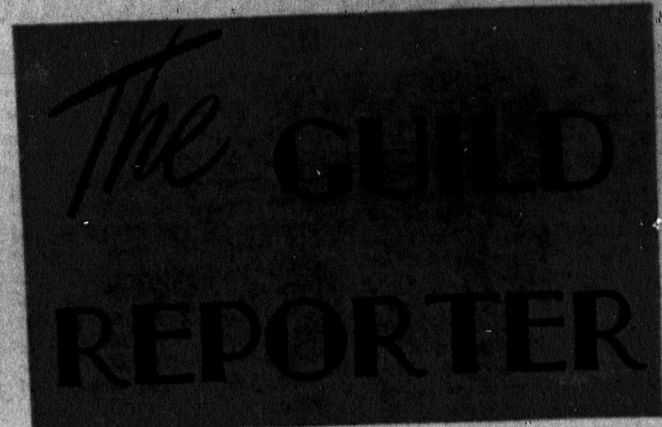
The Guild's case pointed up the need for substantial wage increases for the San Francisco Guildsmen to keep them abreast of increases won during the year by other Guild units throughout the country, to advance their minimum standards, and to compensate them for the deterioration in real earnings due to the rise in living costs. The Guild's brief also pointed to the fact that all other employees in the four plants already had received increases and that Guild members had not even received the full amount available under wage stabilization regulations.

Management's chief contention was that no increase was due Guild members because of a "historical" wage relationship between the Guild and the crafts, and that any increase beyond \$1.45 would create an inequity in relation to the crafts.

To support this argument, management went back to 1941 in an effort to show that increases for all groups had been similar over the 11-year period. In rebuttal the Guild challenged the management position, with Eubanks giving a detailed analysis of past bargaining relations.

Dr. Kerr, in his opinion, largely accepted the Guild position, ruling that while there was some similarity over the years in the pattern of increases management had presented, there was no question of either joint

(Continued on Page Four)



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Nashua Strikers Plan To Gain Wider Support With Weekly Tabloid

Nashua—As the Guild's strike against the Nashua Telegraph moved into its seventh week, preparations were going forward for publication of a weekly tabloid-size paper, to tell the strikers' story to the public and to provide space for advertisers who have stopped advertising in the struck paper but who have complained it is hurting their business.

A spot check of the advertising columns of the Telegraph shows that the paper has lost approximately the equivalent of one full page ad per day since the strike started, or nearly 15 percent of the display advertising revenue. Classified has remained about the same.

Publication of the Telegraph continues, as printers and pressmen daily go to work through the picket lines, but with frequent expressions of regret and weekly contributions of money to the strike fund.

Typos, whose contract with the company expires on Sept. 30, are already in negotiations but report no progress toward a new agreement. They have a long list of demands upon which they are insisting as a condition of settlement, but have indicated that hopes for a settlement before contract expiration are dim as the company appears unwilling to meet all of the conditions.

Federal and state mediators have both worked on the Guild case, with no results. The company has not indicated any willingness to relax its stand against the Guild shop, severance pay, or adequate job security. On the matter of wages, the company's

offer is still a top for reporters (or anybody) of \$80 per week—this to be attained in July of 1953, rather than now.

The state mediator reported to the Guild that he had "persuaded" management to attend a joint conference. International Representative Steve Ripley told him that the strikers had authorized this statement: "We will be glad to meet with the management representatives if they are prepared to meet the basic requirements of a union contract, namely union security, job security, severance pay and wages now, not later." The joint conference was called off.

Morale of the striking Guildsmen and women remains high. They went out prepared for a long strike and are still convinced that it will take a long one to break down management stubbornness. Failure to shut down the paper has had no effect.

There was, for a time, some hope that the shut-down of the paper might occur when the supply of newsprint had given out.

All reputable trucking concerns in the area, mostly employing members of the Teamsters' union, refused to carry the paper through the Guild picket line. Even some small, non-union firms refused the job. But the company finally employed an ex-convict with a small truck, to carry the paper through the lines. The ex-convict, who has served time in the federal penitentiary, was at first stopped by determined pickets, who demanded that police check the

(Continued on Page Five)

WSB Approves Contract Gains at Chester Times

Philadelphia—The Wage Stabilization Board has approved an increase from \$79 to \$100 in the top minimum for key editorial and advertising classifications for the Chester Times unit of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, along with corresponding increases in others minimums, a 15 percent general increase and improvement in four fringe items.

The gains approved were negotiated in a renewal contract settled last February and retroactive to Sept. 1, 1951. David Schick, administrative officer of the Philadelphia-Camden local, was the chief negotiator.

In addition to the wage increases, the regional WSB approved an increase in the mileage rate from 9 cents to 10 cents; time and one-half pay instead of straight time for work on three

holidays and a day off for work on three others; institution of a night differential and improvement in call-back pay.

Improvements in severance pay were referred to the national WSB in Washington for final action. At the same time the regional Board modified a change which would have reduced the service requirement for the third week after five years of vacation from six years to four years, approving three weeks after five years instead. The Guild is appealing the modification.

The increase in minimums represented the most substantial raise so far submitted to the WSB by the Guild and approved. The Guild's case was prepared by Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the Contracts Committee, and M. H. Goldstein, counsel for the Philadelphia-Camden local.

Approval came only one month before the unit was to reopen on wages under an interim reopening clause of the two-year contract.

Twin Cities Guild Gets Renewal At Star-Tribune

Minneapolis—Circulation district managers won a 5-day week with a top minimum of \$79.50 after four years in a renewal agreement between Twin Cities Newspaper Guild and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. Previously these employees had worked a 6-day, 40-hour week.

New top minimum for reporters, photographers, artists and copyreaders is \$111.50 after four years, an increase of \$4. The starting rate goes from \$50 to \$55.

The top minimum for secretaries was upped to \$61 after five years, and stenographers have been raised from \$52.50 to \$55 after five years.

Other contract improvements include a boost in call-back pay from \$1 to \$2.50 and clarification and strengthening of the merit pay clause.

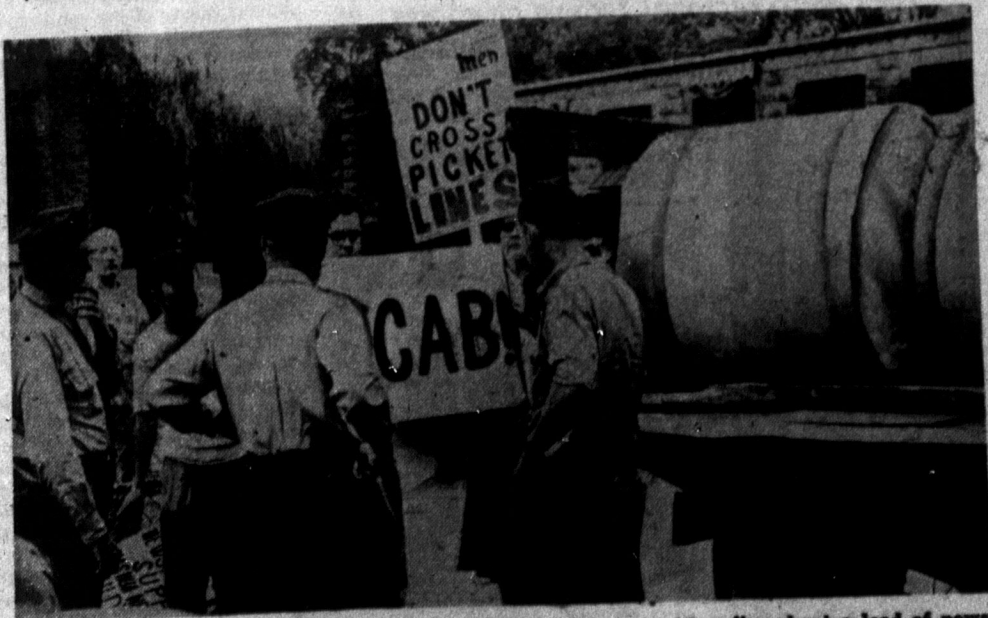
The agreement, effective July 1, will run for two years with a wage reopening after one year.

SFONG Wins Second Raise For Vallejo

San Francisco—A general increase of \$6.15, with a top minimum of \$105.85 after five years for reporters and other key editorial classifications, reduction in the holiday work shift and reduction in the service requirement for the third week of vacation from five years to three years have been negotiated by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild in an interim reopening of the Vallejo Times-Herald and News-Chronicle contract.

The wage settlement, effective June 7, represents the second increase for the 20 employees involved within a six-month period; a \$2.80 increase was won in a prior reopening of the two-year contract last December. The top minimum was increased from \$99.70 to \$105.85, with the starting rate going from \$52.45 to \$55.60.

The holiday shift was reduced from 5 hours and 20 minutes to 4 hours and 50 minutes for which a full day's pay is given. A six-month extension of the contract, to June 7, 1953, also was agreed to. Sam B. Eubanks, acting local executive secretary, was chief negotiator in the final sessions.



NEWSPRINT VIA SCAB ROUTE—Nashua pickets in argument with police about a load of newsprint for the Nashua Telegraph. Not shown but much in evidence was Frank Stawasz, picket captain. Talking to the cops is John Barry, local president, and to his right, Roy Marquis and Gladys Park, both with picket signs. The scab truck driver, perhaps by choice, kept his face away from the camera.

Two Year Economic Forecast Sees Danger Ahead

CIO SURVEY ANALYZES FACTORS, GOOD AND BAD

The national economy has expanded sharply since the outbreak of the Korean War. Our capacity to produce has grown—with the addition of new plants and equipment. Productivity—output per man-hour—has shot upward. There has been an outpouring of goods and services for both defense and civilian needs.

Despite this showing of strength, there are also signs of weakness. Soft spots in the consumer goods industries—textiles, clothing and many electrical appliances—persisted for many months after the spring of 1951. Consumer buying power and consumer spending have not grown as rapidly as our ability to produce civilian goods.

The total output of goods and services rose from an annual rate of \$275 billion in the pre-Korean quarter of 1950 to an annual rate of \$339.7 billion in the first three months of this year—a real increase of about 11 percent if we eliminate the effect of price changes. Government defense expenditures—for military goods, payrolls and upkeep of the armed forces, foreign military and economic aid, and atomic energy—increased in that same period from an annual rate of \$17.1 billion to a rate of \$47 billion.

The amount of goods and services left for the civilian economy—after deducting defense expenditures from total output—rose from an annual rate of \$257.9 billion in the second quarter of 1950 to a \$322.7 billion rate in the first three months of 1952. Our expanding economy had been able to produce enough for defense—and yet allow for a rise in the output available for civilian needs.

Defense expenditures will rise to a peak level, according to present plans, in about a year. It is estimated that they will be at an annual rate of \$55-\$60 billion at that time. From that point on, defense expenditures are expected to level off and, then to decline.

The continued expansion of total output will further increase the volume of goods and services left for the civilian economy. By next year, a greater volume of goods and services will be available for civilian use than at present.

There have been weak spots in the economy despite rising defense expenditures. Will consumer spending be great enough to buy the increasing output of civilian goods next year and in

1954 after government defense spending levels off?

Prices started to jump as soon as the Korean War started. Speculators in raw materials helped to push up the prices of basic goods. Businessmen engaged in scare-buying, hoarded goods and created artificial shortages. Fear of shortages brought on a buying spree. Price gougers took advantage of the situation and added increase upon increase.

Pressures built up—all along the price pipe line. By March 1951, when the peak inflationary pressure was reached, wholesale prices were more than 16 percent higher than they had been in the previous June.

Since March 1951, there has been a lull in inflationary pressures. The government's price control action of January 26, 1951, indicated that it would try to curb further price rises. Inflationary price levels had been pushed down with installment and mortgage debts and other financial obligations. The supply of consumer goods was plentiful; no significant shortages appeared. Consumer spending declined.

Although some wholesale prices have declined in the past year, the wholesale price index, in March 1952, was still 12 percent above June 1950. Despite the year-long lull and weakness in some prices—it appeared that the inflationary general price level had become frozen into the economy.

Retail prices paid by consumers moved upward under the impact of the post-Korean inflationary wave. By February 1951, the consumers' price index was more than 8 percent above the level of the month the Korean War started.

During the rest of 1951, retail prices crept upward. Seasonal factors brought some prices down temporarily and moved other prices up.

February, 1952, marked the first significant downturn in retail prices since Korea. But in March, there was an upturn again and in May, the consumers' price index hit a new high. The upward trend probably will accelerate, following Congressional abandonment of even the pretense of effective price control.

The consumers' price index in March was 17.7 percent higher than in the month of the Korean

outbreak. A Bureau of Labor Statistics' breakdown of the items included in the March Consumers' Price Index reveals the following:

Relation to Post-Korean Peak	Number of Items	Percentage Weight in Consumers' Price Index
At Peak	75	50.9
Less than 1% below	11	14.7
Less than 2% below	19	4.0
Less than 5% below	35	14.2
Less than 10% below	30	5.2
10% or more below	25	9.8

High prices have cut into the buying power of consumer income.

The buying power of average weekly earnings—after taxes—of manufacturing workers with three dependents was only 1 percent greater in the first quarter of 1952 than it had been in the pre-Korean second quarter of 1950. But it was below the level reached in the last three months of 1950.

In constant first quarter 1952 dollars (adjusted for price changes), the average weekly earnings—after taxes—of manufacturing workers with three dependents rose from \$62.22 in the pre-Korean period to \$63.63 in the last three months of 1950. Continued price rises, the decline in the work-week and increased tax rates, effective November 1, kept down the buying power of workers' weekly earnings during 1951. Average weekly earnings—after taxes—of manufacturing workers with three dependents were \$62.66 in the first three months of 1952.

These average figures indicate that some workers—organized workers for the most part—had been able to keep ahead of rising prices, while many workers had seen the buying power of their weekly wages, after taxes, decline in the period since the Korean outbreak. The buying power of workers' earnings, after taxes, had failed to grow with the expansion of the civilian economy.

The impact of rising prices has also been felt by the American people in general. The buying power of most families has remained relatively stationary or has been reduced.

In the second quarter of 1950, per capita personal income (total personal income divided by the population) after taxes was \$1,541, in constant first quarter 1952 dollars. There was an increase in the buying power of per capita personal income, after taxes, through the last three months of 1950. Since then, there have been fluctuations. But the buying power of per capita personal income, after taxes, has remained below the peak level of the last quarter of 1950.

In the first three months of 1952, the buying power of per capita personal income, after taxes, was the same as it had been in the pre-Korean second quarter of 1950. The buying power of per capita personal income, after taxes, had failed to keep pace with the rise in the output of goods and services available for the civilian economy—a sign of danger, if maintained into the future.

The income of some groups in the population—many business, professional and rich farm families—had kept ahead of price rises and increased taxes. Other groups in the population—pensioners and many white collar, service and unorganized industrial workers—lost out in the race to maintain their living standards.

Many new orders to manufacturers were cancelled in mid-1951. Businessmen have been cautious about placing new orders. The dollar value of manufacturers' new orders, in March 1952 was \$2.2 billion greater than in June 1950. But that rise

BUYING POWER

of Average Weekly Earnings, after Taxes, Worker with 3 Dependents. 1st Quarter 1952 Dollars.



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Rises in cash personal incomes have been eaten away by inflationary price rises. The real value of manufacturers' new orders, in March 1952, was about the same as it had been in the month the Korean outbreak.

The index of total industrial production indicates the weak spots in the national economy. The index rose from the pre-Korean quarter up to the spring of 1951. Since then, it declined and, then started to creep upward.

The durable goods production index moved up after Korea and has remained at high levels. This reflects, to a large degree, government defense expenditures. For it is in this area that most defense production lies—planes, tanks, guns and similar military heavy goods. High level durable goods production also reflects the rise in defense-related output—such as machine tools and machinery for the production of military equipment. And it reflects, too, the increase in business expenditures for new plant and equipment—the expansion of the economy's productive capacity.

But it is in the index of non-durable goods production—textiles, apparel, shoes—that weakness is revealed. These are the goods that are bought mostly by consumers. And this index reflects the decline in consumer spending since the spring of 1951. Since then, the index of non-durable goods production has declined.

The defense and defense-related areas of the economy have remained strong. But the civilian consumers' areas of the national economy have indicated signs of weakness.

Employment has been high throughout the post-Korean period. And total unemployment has been at the lowest levels since World War II.

These employment trends indicate the high level of activity of the national economy as a whole. But the figures on total employment and unemployment conceal signs of possible weakness.

(To be continued)

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Per Capita Personal Income after Taxes

U.S., 1950-52. In 1st Quarter 1952 Dollars.



SOURCE: Dept. of Commerce

First Locked Out, Striking Guildsmen

Return to Work After Four Months

Tacoma—After rejecting management proposals three times, striking Tacoma News-Tribune Guildsmen accepted the offer at a unit meeting held Aug. 8.

A picket line placed around the plant July 29 following breakdown of negotiations was removed and publication was resumed Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Guild unit took over the picket line from the pressmen's union which struck the News-Tribune in mid-April and remained on strike until July 19, when a publisher's offer was accepted "subject to approval of the other newspaper unions."

Including the Guild, the pressmen's strike was supported by all crafts in the plant throughout the four-month period. At its behest the five non-striking unions have been in various stages of negotiations which broke down almost completely following the lockout instituted by the publisher in a lay-off notice to all "until normal operations could be resumed."

After the Guild and the other locked out unions explained their position to the public through available local publications and over the air, the publisher speeded up all negotiations somewhat, but at no time during that period had the Guild received any kind of a satisfactory offer.

The situation worsened as the weeks rolled by, when the publisher withdrew recognition from the Guild and insisted on an NLRB election to determine anew the Guild's bargaining rights in departments that have been under Guild control for years.

Not counting rejection of the publisher's proposals that led to the strike, two other offers had been voted down by the unit but without considerable opposition from a minority group.

The unit-accepted proposal which ended the strike has not been approved by the ANG Contracts Committee. The Seattle-Tacoma local was instructed to notify the publisher that ANG withheld authority to sign the contract on behalf of the Guild.

The publisher posted the unit-accepted terms on the plant bulletin board as a statement of policy.

Under these terms the top reporter minimum has been increased from \$95 to \$102 after five years, bringing it to parity with Seattle for the first time. Top for display salesmen was

raised from \$97.50 to \$103.50, also after five years. Stenographers and senior ad clerks have been raised from \$52.80 in the third year to \$55. The general increase adds \$5 to the \$65 and over bracket, with a five percent increase for those receiving less than \$65.

The Guild also retained jurisdiction in display and circulation departments which the publisher proposed to contest.

Suing Joe McCarthy

Defends Libel Claim

Syracuse—At a pre-trial defense examination of the Syracuse Post Standard, sued for libel by Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, conformity's rebuttable standard-bearer once again denounced the nation's top publications for "left-wing smears" of his anti-communist tactics.

In turn the senator poured abuse on Time magazine editors for "degenerate lying," compared the P-S editorial criticism to that of the New York Post, one of whose editors he called a former communist, and said that a Washington Post editorial "looks rather familiar—either I read substantially the same in the Daily Worker or in the Washington Post... they paralleled each other quite closely in editorials."

The editors of the Madison Capital Times, his home state old-time foe, the senator declared also "follow the Daily Worker line," and went on to say that one of them had refused to answer questions as to

whether he was "the leading communist in Deane County."

He was cagey, however, about the Christian Science Monitor, another of his former targets. Confronted with an editorial from that paper and asked if he considered the Monitor another "left-wing smear paper," he hedged by replying, "I can't answer yes or no."

The senator also was careful in answering questions regarding financial transactions with his alleged agents Charles E. Davis, a convicted forger, and John E. Farnand, a Paris lawyer, involved in accusations against John Carter Vincent, former American minister to Switzerland.

The hearings also went into claims and counter claims about a booklet on housing which Sen. McCarthy sold to the now-defunct Lustron corporation for \$10,000. The Post-Gazette editorial said that the booklet was written by a government employee, which the senator strenuously denied.

Carol Taylor, Margaret Elliott, Muriel Fischer, City staff, World-Telegram and Sun.

CIO Supports ANG Campaign

For Lower Newsprint Prices

Washington—Repeated ANG warnings of the dangers inherent in the Canadian newsprint monopoly was emphasized by the CIO executive board this week in a resolution condemning the recent increases in the price of newsprint.

The resolution called upon the government and the newspaper industry to "join with the American Newspaper Guild in seeking to win the rescinding of this price increase."

The high price and short supply of newsprint has been of concern to the ANG over a period of years, not only because

of their possible effect on Guild members' jobs and wages but also because a free and competitive press is essential to the proper functioning of our democracy.

In 1948 ANG undertook an exhaustive study of the newsprint industry. In substance the report is summed up by one of its conclusions:

"Price and production behavior in the newsprint industry is characterized by concerted price-fixing and attempts to restrict output in apparently monopolistic fashion."

"The basis of these policies is

Women Reporters

'Take Exception'

New York City. Editors Pursuant to your article on August 8 on women reporters.

We take exception to the quotations of Miss Judith Crist, of the Herald-Tribune, who says "As far as I know, I am the only woman reporter who can and will be sent anywhere to cover any type of news story." Evidently, Miss Crist hasn't been liberated from the woman's page long enough to get acquainted with her fellow female reporters. We wish to point out the names of the following who Miss Crist might brush should she wish at any plane crash, murder, court trial, political convention, etc. she might be assigned to.

NEWS—Josephine DiLorenzo, Maggie Bartel, Grace Robinson, Norma Abrams.
JOURNAL AMERICAN—Marjorie Farnsworth, Aita Baer, MIRROR—Ara Piasiro, Claire Curran, Jean Adams and Natalie Firano.
POST—Fern Maria, Marcy Elias.
WORLD TELEGRAM—Margaret Elliott, Muriel Fischer, Carol Taylor, Sally MacDougall.

UNITED PRESS—Barbara Burdick, Barbara Washburn, ASSOCIATED PRESS—Adrienne Weil.
WORLD TRIBUNE—Frances Poteet, Emma Bugbee.

In the past, as well, gals like Lucy Freeman (now on special assignment), Edith Ashbury, India MacIntosh, Mary Harrington, etc. Jeannie Gifford, Hall for the News and Label Ross of the Herald-Tribune met her husband, Bruce Ruse of the Times, while covering the Hall-Mills murder.

Yours most sincerely,
CAROL TAYLOR
MARGARET ELLIOTT
MURIEL FISCHER
City staff,
World-Telegram and Sun.

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

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

(Miss Anita H. Greiff, who wrote the article reprinted in the Guild Reporter from the News Workshop, an NYU publication, makes the following comments:

"In conducting my survey I restricted my area of investigation to New York City dailies, which explains why I did not include press associations. Furthermore, in conducting my study I relied mainly on interviews with various city editors and a few newspaper men and women. Thus it was not a completely comprehensive survey."

"If the picture is not as bleak as I have painted it, I, a woman seeking a job as general assignment reporter in this city, am certainly the happier."—Ed.)

Greensboro Guild Sponsors Monthly Writing Contests

Greensboro—A monthly contest for top spots in news, feature, headline, photography and society classifications has been initiated by the Greensboro Newspaper Guild.

Began in June, the contest is open to members of the Guild and non-members alike, and carries a cash award of \$5 in each classification. Entries are selected by a Guildsmen chosen each month from the staffs of Greensboro's two newspapers, the Daily News (morning) and the Record (afternoon).

The selected material is further screened by the Guild's executive committee, headed by Guy Munger, president of the local, and passed on to the month's judge of entries, usually a teacher of journalism or a prominent newspaperman.

In addition to newspapermen, the panel of judges thus far includes the dean and journalism professors of the University of North Carolina, faculty members of the Winthrop College and the University of South Carolina, and others from South and Midwestern colleges.



CENSORSHIP—SPREADING MENACE

World Press in Uphill Fight For Informed Public Opinion

Following are a few significant developments in world journalism as newspapers in Europe and elsewhere continue their uphill fight for freedom of the press.

West Germany—After goading the ministry of interior for more than a year for a press law that would prohibit possible government restrictions while encouraging accurate reporting, editors here are up in arms against the official version of their own proposals.

When the first draft of the bill was recently released by the government, a prominent editor said, "The bill appears to guarantee editors a free press which, if exercised in a manner unpleasant to the federal government, would put journalists in jail and keep them there."

By European standards and without specific laws the West German press enjoys considerable freedom, but its leaders are working on fresh proposals despite a strong minority feeling against any kind of formalized statutes. If the sentiment persists the entire idea may yet be abandoned.

Denmark—Berlingske Tidende, the oldest newspaper in Copenhagen, has established a special division for publication of books on journalism as a means of acquainting the general public with the problems of editors and reporters. The books will be circulated by the paper's "special press library." Already published and in circulation, with other subjects to follow, are: The Press Debated, The Press and the Law, Freedom of the Press and Freedom of Work, The Press and Society, and The Press and Censorship.

Austria—The press here is preoccupied with the parliament discussions of a stringent amendment to the libel law which would increase editors' responsibility and extend liability to include reporters.

Serious opposition to the proposed amendment is confined to the two principal press organizations (publishers and working newsmen). The various party organs, which comprise three-fourths of the nation's press, officially support the amendment. Privately their editors also oppose it, although party discipline prevents them from taking an open stand.

The opposition's principal contention is that the law as amended would tend to "strat-

ify" public opinion within the structure of the parties and practically eliminate press investigations and reports of political corruption.

Lebanon—The country has recently become a newsmen's Mecca as a result of government efforts to attract foreign journalists. Since the elimination of censorship of outgoing cables, newsmen from all over the Near East are flocking to Beirut, the capital.

There, the recently expanded ministry of information is carrying out freedom of the press policies to the point of helping foreign correspondents gain access to new sources of information.

Lebanon is generally acknowledged to be one of the few countries in the Near East entirely free of censorship.

Cuba—General Batista's seizure of the government by a military coup early in March was followed by suspension of constitutional guarantees. As applied to the press, the government can confiscate or suspend any publication or arrest any person and hold him in jail without trial.

Thus far Batista's government has placed no restraint on the press or radio, but editors have become considerably more circumspect since the coup. Most newspapers manifest their dis-

approval of the new political conditions in language considered extremely moderate by Cuban standards.

No restrictions have been placed on foreign correspondents. They are at liberty to write whatever they wish and are even receiving cooperation from a specially created bureau in charge of an experienced multi-lingual newspaperman.

Argentina—The Peronista version of freedom of the press as illustrated by the confiscation of the world-famous liberal newspaper La Prensa frightened the non-government press into strict conformity with Peron's regime.

The two remaining liberal papers, La Nacion and Clarin still indulge in occasional criticism of the regime, but the language is sufficiently guarded to avoid serious government reaction.

The confiscated La Prensa, now ostensibly owned by labor unions and operated as a government mouthpiece, attempts to create the illusion that the old La Prensa is back. Since it resumed publication it has stepped out of line once or twice (on innocuous issues, both times) and has even copied the old format and make-up. But few readers appear to be convinced as shown by its anemic circulation.

ALL HANDS SAVE NEW KENSINGTON NEWSPRINT STOCK

New Kensington—A sudden emergency last month brought management and employees on a job to save precious newsprint from water damage at the Daily News office.

A flash flood hit the Aluminum City and while several reporters were sent on the double to check damage for stories, other newsroom people, pressmen, linotypers, flyboys and others, including top management personnel, rolled up their sleeves and their trouser legs.

The dollar savings for the company has not been computed but the cooperation has been evaluated—it was super.

The next day, several thousand dollars in retroactive checks (to July 1, 1951), were distributed as a result of ANG negotiations which ended in a successful first contract.

No connection between the mop-up and the pay checks.

Hammond P-I Balls To Finance Yearly HS Scholarships

Hammond—The Newspaper Guild here has voted to award a \$150 journalism scholarship to a high school student from the profits of its Page One Ball. The award will be made each year if Page One Ball profits exceed \$400.

According to plans approved by the Guild, principals of 13 high schools within the Hammond Times circulation area will be contacted to choose one student from their schools on the basis of need and scholarship.

After names have been submitted to the Guild, the winner will be chosen by lot, so that all qualifiers have an equal chance. The Guild will vote annually on the amount of money to be donated toward the scholarship fund. Students who plan to enter either the editorial or the advertising side of newspaper work will be eligible for the scholarship.



PARK ROW, the motion picture previewed at the ANG convention in Portland, was written, directed and produced by Samuel Fuller, shown here in a Hollywood night club with Mrs. Fuller, left, and Yetta Riesel of the ANG staff.

SFONG Arbitration

(Continued from Page One)

or "follow-the-leader" negotiations for the various unions involved. Hence, he held, any similarity between past increases could constitute only one factor to be taken into consideration in the proceeding, and it was not the most important one.

Addressing himself to the Guild's argument that San Francisco minimums once were the highest in the country and this position should be restored, the opinion held:

"The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild is proud of the fact that San Francisco rates once led the nation. It would like them to do so again or at least have them match the New York rates (and the New York shorter hours also). But while this award narrows the gap, it does not eliminate it. If there is to be a leader in this field, it seems appropriate that it should be New York. This award, however, places San Francisco not far behind the New York rates."

The new reporter minimum, Kerr pointed out, at this time leaves only the New York, St. Louis and wire service contracts with higher minimums than San Francisco.

The award climaxed negotiations begun last January. At that time, in line with a contract provision and stipulation setting a one-year term in the event a new Hearst National Memorandum was not agreed to and ratified, the local submitted proposals for a complete renewal contract.

Management took the position that, because negotiations on a Memorandum renewal were still in progress, the local contract was actually for a two-year period, with only an interim wage-hour reopening this year.

For three months the parties remained deadlocked on the scope of this year's negotiations. In May, in order to break the deadlock and get negotiations under way, the Guild agreed to extend the contract for a year and negotiate wages and hours only this year, in return getting a guarantee of retroactivity to Mar. 27. A month later management moved for arbitration.

Guildsmen Advance In Utica Shifts

Utica—Three Guildsmen and a former member of the Utica Guild have been promoted in staff changes announced by the Utica Observer-Dispatch and Utica Daily Press.

Guildman Ralph W. Dibble moved from state editor to the post of city editor of The Press. Neal A. Blinz, former assistant to Dibble and treasurer of the Utica Guild, became state editor. His new assistant is Guildman William R. Eckhof.

The third change advanced Jack Kelly, a former charter member and one-time secretary of the Utica local, from Press city editor to Sunday editor of the O-D.

Unions Score In Bargaining

Washington—More than three-fourths of 400,000 eligible employees voted for union representation at NLRB elections, according to board records.

The CIO won 653 representation elections, AFL unions scored in 1,436 and independents in 223. Decertifications involved 43 small units with 3,738 workers eligible to vote. Five were successfully opposed by CIO affiliates, four by AFL unions and three by independents.

During the last six months of 1951, the CIO filed 577 charges of unfair labor practices against employers, AFL made 769 complaints and independent unions totalled 165 charges.

(New York contracts provide for \$120, and St. Louis for \$120.50, while the wire service contracts have a \$125 top minimum for newsmen in principal cities.)

Taking issue with another management contention—challenged by the Guild—that real wages of the San Francisco Guild members were "substantially" ahead of the rise in living costs, Kerr's opinion pointed out that since 1941 real wages have barely kept even with only the increase in prices measured by the BLS Consumers' Price Index. Management had based its "cost-of-living" argument on 1945 figures, although it took its history of wage increases back to 1941.

"It is normal in the United States for real wages to rise over a period of time with increased productivity," the arbitrator pointed out. "Here, however, is a group which over the totality of its collective bargaining history of over a decade has made no appreciable gains in real wages. And this has been a period of unprecedented prosperity."

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US at Crossroads, Randolph Tells ITU Convention

Cincinnati—Progress achieved in the United States during the past hundred years could lead either to a "better life" or a "police state," Woodruff Randolph, president of the International Typographical Union, told ITU centennial convention delegates at the opening session this week.

"Whether we remain free or enter a police state will be determined by the degree of sound thinking done by the common people of our country," Randolph said.

Nashua Strike

(Continued from Page One)

legality of his operation of the truck and the carrying of paper in inter-state commerce. The police, after checking with higher-ups, dispersed the pickets and helped get the truck through, despite the fact that the driver was in at least three violations of the law at the time, which were pointed out to the police.

Support from other Guild locals continues, with Guild members from Boston, Portland, Me., Salem and elsewhere coming in to do their turn at the picket line and contribute to the strike fund. ANG Vice President William Ware of Cleveland, on a vacation trip through New England, stopped off to do a truck on the picket line.

Contributions Pledged

Previously acknowledged	\$2191.00
Int. Fur & Leather Workers—Leather	
Div. Local 212	20.00
Cleveland Newspaper Guild	100.00
Int. Brotherhood of Bookbinders Local 33	10.00
Frank O'Donnell-Boston United Novelty Workers Union No. 66 PJ & N WU CIO	5.00
New York Newspaper Guild	15.00
Chicago Typographical Union No. 16	100.00
Erie Newspaper Guild	50.00
Nashua Typographical Union (3rd donation)	25.00
John C. Cort—Exec. Sec. Boston Guild	15.00
Chattanooga Newspaper Guild	5.00
Edward Allen—Geneva, Switzerland	25.00
Ann White—Boston	20.00
Nashua Stereotypers Union 183	1.00
Manchester Newspaper Guild (2nd donation)	15.00
Ann White—Boston	5.00
Bob Van Wagoner—Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Lynn Newspaper Guild	25.00
Ottawa Newspaper Guild	25.00
Twin Cities Newspaper Guild	100.00
Nashua Typographical Union (4th donation)	15.00
Pawtucket Newspaper Guild (2nd donation)	25.00
Wilkes-Barre Newspaper Guild	25.00

TAKING A TURN on the Nashua Guildsmen's picket line are Bob Wagoner, Buffalo Guild president, and Ann White, fired by Boston's WBZ for Guild activities. Her case will be heard soon.

"Anticipated" Losses Prompt Arbitrator's LANG Decision

Los Angeles—Discharge of two Guild members by the Daily News because "evidence in our possession indicates you were and may still be a member of the Communist party," has been upheld as "just and sufficient" cause for dismissal by Arbitrator Dr. Paul Dodd of the University of California at Los Angeles.

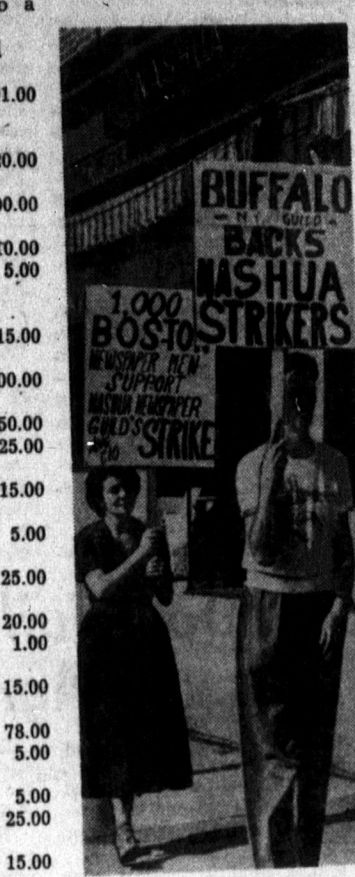
The case involved Vern Partlow, dismissed rewrite man, and Drama Critic Darr Smith, who had been denied rehiring.

The basic question, as Arbitrator Dr. Dodd saw it, was not "whether these two men are or have been members of the Communist party," but, "...whether, when the two editorial writers of the paper have been identified as having been members of the Communist party by sworn witnesses,—the publisher, in self-defense, against anticipated serious financial repercussions brought on by unfavorable public opinion, has the right under the terms of the working agreement to ask and expect those accused to clear themselves of the serious charges made under oath against them, if they are to continue their employment with the publisher."

Dr. Dodd's answer in part was: "The News, as I see the situation, could not afford to sit quietly back and fail to pay at-

Textile Workers Union of A. Local 711 (Rutherford, N. H.)
Lehigh Valley News
per Guild 25.00
TOTAL \$233.00

Vic Schlich, president of the Portland, Me., local, and Roger Snow, also of Portland, drove down to spend most of a day picketing and turning out copy for use in radio scripts. Vic also recorded a radio talk. ANG Vice President John Thompson, of Boston, walked the line frequently while he checked up on operation of the strike as the IEB representative assigned to keep an eye on the situation.



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Consumers Union Lockout Called Off; Management Agrees to Guild Terms

Locked out for five weeks by the Consumers Union, publishers of the nation-wide Consumers Report, 102 employees, members of the CU unit of the Newspaper Guild of New York, won full settlement of their grievances and returned to work shortly after Sidney L. Cahn, labor consultant for management, resigned his post.

Cahn's uncompromising attitude as management's spokesman precipitated the lockout when he told a unit grievance committee that the employees "ought just as well leave now," after they had protested a number of contract violations by the company.

The major issue in dispute involved arbitrary reduction in payment of wage increases covered by the Guild contract—an accumulation of under payments running into several thousand dollars over a period of about 39 weeks.

Under the settlement management agreed to correct all previous violations of the agreement and guaranteed that employees would receive contract-specified wages together with retroactive pay adjustments. The company also agreed to provide employees with an opportunity to make up time lost during the lockout with overtime at time-and-one-half rates.

Included in the settlement was a proviso for the protection of employees' vacation rights. Those who missed their vacations because of the lockout received the option of arranging for a later date or compensation in cash.

During the entire lockout period, CU unit members maintained strong picket lines at the company's plant and offices. From the first the union won widespread support from labor organizations as well as individuals. Publication of the August issue has been delayed because members of the mechanical and other unions refused to handle "hot" copy until the dispute was settled. The company was continually bombarded with letters of protest from readers objecting to Cahn's anti-labor tactics.

All agreed strong labor unions provide a main line of defense against Communism in Europe, but were taken aback by the attitude of one Grand Rapids clergyman in an interview as part of their study of American public relations.

The clergyman told the visitors he could see no good in the CIO, a view widely held in some circles here. The visitors regarded the CIO and the trade union movement as a bulwark against Communism, said so, and suggested that he study the history of the American labor movement before passing judgment. The Catholic group got a better reception at a meeting

with aides to Bishop Francis J. Haas of the Grand Rapids Catholic Diocese, who is a staunch advocate of unionism.

Escorted by a committee of CIO and AFL leaders, the Netherlands visited industrial plants employing many hundreds of trade-union members, and followed the same route taken by Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands who toured Western Michigan last spring.

Union leaders who served as guides to the delegation included John Hormuth, Grand Rapids Guild president, and members Eugene Bilinsky, Mr. & Mrs. Dwight Jarrell, E. W. Murphy and Verne Veit. Former Guildman Eugene Kelly was in charge of the tour for MSA.

Treasury Reports Newspaper Profits

Washington—Daily and weekly newspapers reported a gross income of almost \$2½ billion for 2,918 corporations in 1949, according to recent figures released by the Treasury Department.

Visiting Dutch Journalists are shown around Grand Rapids by a labor committee. Guildsmen guides include E. W. Murphy and Eugene Bilinsky, seated, center. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Jarrell, second and third from left, with Warner Veit at their right, and former Guildman Eugene Kelly, the tour's conductor for MSA, respondent in police-dot how he at center.

Photo by E. W. Murphy, Grand Rapids Guild.



WASHING DOWN THE CLAMS—Tri-City Guildsmen and Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak (in the foreground) join in a beer at Tri-City's annual clamsteak, which drew some 120 gourmands. Tri-City members are (l. to r.) Archie Apple, Walter J. Mordant, 2nd vice president; Henry T. Domery, secretary and clamsteak chairman; Donald Soda, J. Paul Vedana, Times-Union chairman, and Hugh J. Tuckey, first vice president.

Photo by Gates Barnett, Tri-City.

Nation to Hear Philip Murray In Labor Day Radio Broadcast

CIO president Philip Murray will deliver the following prepared address as his annual Labor Day message over the National Broadcasting company's network, at 2 p. m. EDT, Monday, Sept. 1. The 15-minute message to the nation will be carried as a sustained broadcast over the entire NBC network.

On this 1952 Labor Day, American workers can well take pride in their accomplishments—in advancing democracy's cause and in protecting the welfare of the people.

We crave peace in the world—but we can see no firm basis for peace so long as the Soviet totalitarianism threaten the world with plans for aggressive warfare.

We crave the great rise in the standard of living which modern technology makes easily possible—but so long as freedom's cause is under attack, we must support the building of our military defense.

Thus, in a world where peace and freedom and security are within the reach of mankind, we must hold responsible for war and poverty and insecurity those enemies of freedom and democracy who live on exploitation and human suffering.

American labor, on its annual holiday, recognizes both the challenge of the future and the message of the present. We pledge ourselves to build democracy's strength against that menace of military aggression, while constantly waging economic war against poverty.

The members of the CIO know that at home, as well as abroad, it is within man's province to abolish fear and hunger and the dread of a bleak tomorrow.

At home, we have fought with courage the selfish interests

which exploit labor and thrive on the cancer of inflation. We have defied those greedy forces who wish that workers and their families should bear the whole brunt of the common struggle. And we have fought at every step—as we shall always do—the evil provisions of that evil law, The Taft-Hartley Act.

American labor, recognizing its world responsibilities, has lent its support to our Mutual Security Program and to the Point IV Program to help the people of under-developed areas. We agree with President Truman that both these great unselfish programs are essential to the future of world democracy.

Wilmington Group Names Philly Guild Bargaining Agent

Wilmington, Del.—In an NLRB representation election held here this month, district circulation managers of the Morning News and Evening Journal, by a vote of 10 to 3 named the Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild as their bargaining agent with the News-Journal Company, publishers of both papers.

Speedy revival of Guild activities, dormant here since 1937, is indicated by the practically unanimous vote and establishment of the new unit. Both have been brought about with the aid CIO regional field representative Gilbert Lewis who sparkplugged the campaign since its inception.

A unit negotiating committee in cooperation with the local is preparing the initial set of proposals for presentation to management.

WSB Approves Buffalo News Pay Boosts

Buffalo—New minimums set up in the Buffalo News contract signed last February have been approved this month by the Wage Stabilization Board, with the exception of one group (telephone operators and stenographers).

The Guild has already filed an appeal with the board on behalf of the excluded category, and chances for reversal are "very good," according to local president, Bob Van Wagener.

Back pay and raises retroactive to Nov. 18, 1951, will be distributed as soon as office processing details are solved.

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WIDOW BECOMES BENEFICIARY OF SPONG'S LATE BOB BROWN

San Francisco—About \$4,600 in severance and accrued vacation pay was turned over in two checks to the widow and beneficiary of the late Bob Brown, SPONG's executive secretary, who died in a coast sanatorium after an illness of three months.

Entitled to benefits provided under the city-wide contract, Mrs. Brown received from SPONG 20 weeks' severance pay for her husband's 9½-year tenure as the local's administrative officer, plus payment for

three weeks' unused vacation time. Brown's salary at the Guild was \$133.50 a week, \$20 above the city-wide minimum.

Mrs. Brown also received her husband's severance pay from the Examiner where he had been employed as accountant for 22 years. He was on an indefinite leave of absence from the paper while administering SPONG affairs.

Newsweek Pact Sets \$154 Top, Other Gains

A two-year renewal agreement providing an increase of 10 to \$154 for writers, assistant editors and staff photographers was negotiated by the Newspaper Guild of New York with the management of Newsweek Magazine.

Top minimums for non-writing assistant editors was boosted to \$144, as against the old minimum of \$135. Assistant librarians have been raised from \$110 to \$119, and writers-researchers from \$115 to \$124.

Under \$100, minimums have been increased by 8 percent with the lowest rate set at \$4.50. The general increase was pegged at \$3 up to \$50 a week, 6 percent between \$50 and \$100, and 8 percent for all receiving over \$100.

Other contract improvements include an eighth annual holiday and management-paid hospitalization under the Blue Cross plan, plus semi-private surgical-medical insurance.

The contract is retroactive to March 1, 1952, expiration date of the old agreement, with a reopening on wages and vacations.

Survivors include his widow, a daughter, a brother and a sister, nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Knoxville Guild Files Against News-Sentinel

Knoxville—An unfair labor practice charge of refusal to bargain was filed by the Knoxville Newspaper Guild against the News-Sentinel Co., alleging that the local has been denied adequate salary information for negotiation.

The filing of the charge with the National Labor Relations Board followed management's refusal this year, as in previous years, to disclose full data. This has been a controversial issue at the negotiation table for several years.

The company, publishers of the afternoon Scripps-Howard paper, has given out only limited figures, indicating broad salary

and the well-being of people everywhere.

In 1952, as free Americans, we shall go to the polls to determine the future course of our government policies. We shall not, I am sure, turn our backs on two decades of progress. We shall retain our faith in the forward-looking programs of the New Deal and the Fair Deal—programs that have brought immense benefits both to America and the entire world.

Through the CIO Political Action Committee, we shall mobilize our strength to elect men and women to public office who are pledged to carry out the true spirit of the American people.

It behooves every union member to register, to know the issues and to vote. In doing so, we can have faith that reaction will meet another defeat in November at the hands of the American voters.

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Rex Reynolds, newcomer at San Francisco Call-Bulletin, via Examiner and other coast papers... Stan Delaplane's SF Chronicle column, may shortly be syndicated on a national basis.

Allison Gershenack, Dave Cook, Mike Rals, editorial secretary at SF Examiner... Rise Fox, another addition in display department.

Scholar Bangs, Los Angeles Herald-Express, tied for second place award in Aviation Writing Post story, "To the Stratosphere in a Glider"... John Gibson back in L.A. News city room, doing summer relief duty.

Tom James, Citizen night Denver UP, to editing aazine... Lauren's music made the San a top-caliber Citizen's Los night-side aff.

Gray, member left Citizen's representative's job organization... Citizen circ Canadian p.

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Stockton calling for increase of here by the ment of the months of

Before reached the necessary Mediator International Greenock.

The April 1 members, vertising aments. C an impro arbitration the Guild's curity, eight men, co- photogra time co for copy

The city editor's rate of pay is \$136.50; sports editor, copy desk chief and editorial writers receive \$127.75.)

Clive Gaston, Widely Known CincyNewsmen

Cincinnati—Clive D. Gaston, 71, an early member of the Cincinnati Guild, died here in hospital of a heart attack. He would have completed 50 years on the advertising staff of the Times-Star in October, but failing health forced him to leave the paper last July.

Gaston helped to organize the T-S unit in 1942 and was active in the Guild, seldom missing a meeting. He had been a member of the advertising and other clubs, was active in the Masonic Fraternity and the Boy Scout movement.

Survivors include his widow, a stepson, a brother and a sister.

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Even Ad Execs OK Strike No Dailies—No Business

If you are wondering what single cog keeps the intricate machinery for the free enterprise system, rolling—it's the daily newspaper advertising. This conclusion was drawn from the Editor and Publisher story on business beefs in Tacoma during the News-Tribune strike.

Full-page ads placed in all Pacific Northwest newspapers by the Pacific Northwest Advertising Executives Association take an unseemly delight in the strike—but only because it provides newspaper ad pulling power. "It was proven in Pittsburgh—and now it is proven in Tacoma," the ad says: "The newspaper and only the newspaper, makes possible the economic pace that determines our high American standard of living."

The strike, which halted Tacoma's only daily, was blamed for: • Drop in real estate sales of 50%.

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Local Copy

GOP LABOR PLANK

Republicans Say Taft-Hartley Guarantees Freedom—Let's See

Credit the 1952 Republican platform with at least one forthright, two-flat-foot-on-the-ground stand—its labor plank. The GOP is unequivocally in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act. By coincidence, the guarantees and benefits listed in the labor section of the platform are paraphrases of an old (1947) NAM pamphlet called "That New Labor Law."

Here's what the GOP labor plank offers—and some comment occasioned by ANG and other union experience.

We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act, which guarantees:

TO THE WORKING MAN: The right to quit his job at any time.

Meaning that a union cannot police itself, cannot effectively discipline its members for scabbing or slugging for the employer or even stealing the union treasury. In effect, the employer selects the union members. It's like saying that the United States cannot punish a man for treason so long as he pays his income tax.

Civil law protects union members from injurious actions by their unions, including deprivation of democratic rights. (U.S. Senate subcommittee report held that the infrequent denial of democratic rights to union members was not half so serious as the employers' use of spies, violence and bribery to defeat the democratic will of the workers.)

Except: that a union must wait its turn for NLRB aid while an employer's petition gets priority; that, implicit in T-H, is an invitation to legal wrangling which ties up workers' charges for years and costs thousands of dollars.

Again T-H takes credit for a constitutional guarantee. There's really talking about the T-H prescription against political contributions. However, the Act does not bar employers' wives, children and agents from each contributing up to \$5,000. (Wasn't it a Dupont infant who contributed \$5,000 to Taft?)

Meaning that T-H outlawed the closed shop. ANG and most American unions do not use the closed shop form of union security. However, it has been important to the printing trades, building trades, maritime unions and other industries where workers move from job to job. The NLRB found this clause impossible to enforce in the building trades and sailors' hiring halls.

The reference (we think) is to the secret ballot on an employer's last offer in a strike enjoined because of a national emergency. This is almost never used. The other secret ballot was in a union shop election—amended out of the law. Any other secret ballot provision was in the Wagner Act.

In effect, T-H says to the employer: you are not liable for active union-busting help so long as you do not specifically authorize it.

To the union it says: you are liable for money damages for acts of your individual members, although you cannot discipline these members unless they refuse to pay dues.

The original T-H provision for union shop elections cost unions and government millions of dollars. Unions won about 99% of the elections. So Congress wiped out that clause. Now the GOP halves this guarantee. However, T-H specifically permits state laws barring union security provisions to supersede federal law.

Except for: strikes against an employer signing with another union; strikes over refusal to handle sweatshop and scab products; injunctions against strikes causing a "national" emergency; and many other exclusions.

Recent court and Board decisions interpret T-H so that as long as an employer is physically present at a bargaining session he cannot be charged with failure to bargain. One company stalled negotiations for three months because all its officers were "sick." NLRB said T-H okayed this dodge.

Except that the door is open for craft unions to carve industrial units to bits. The Wagner Act yardstick of previous practice is out. A craft unit cannot be barred from asking for separate bargaining rights.

And... during a strike scabs have voting rights while striking workers are denied the ballot. That's what licked the Guild in Little Rock.

"Certified" means signing an anti-communist affidavit, filing financial reports and winning an election.

American unions have done more to defeat communism at home and abroad than the entire business world, yet we alone of the industrial community are required to prove our purity.

The same principle applies to financial reports. Most unions published their financial statement long before Taft heard of Hartley. We'll go along with this provision if publishers are required by law to publicize their finances.

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

CORRECTION

The preceding document has been re-photographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

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BETWEEN UNITS

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The Republican labor plank didn't mention all the "guarantees" granted us working men in the Taft-Hartley Act. As objective reporters we will add a few:

T-H allows any employer or union member to go behind the contract grievance procedure and handle his own negotiations with the employer.

The NLRB is permitted to establish a tight ceiling on the union fees and dues. That's more than can be done on the price of newspapers or bread.

A union cannot strike, and an employer cannot lock out, without giving the other party 60 days' notice. However, if the union violates this section of the law, the workers can be fired. If the employer violates it, T-H demands that he discontinue the lockout and restore the previous conditions.

Nation to Hear Philip Murray In Labor Day Radio Broadcast

CIO president Philip Murray will deliver the following prepared address as his annual Labor Day message over the National Broadcasting Company's network, at 2 p. m. EDT, Monday, Sept. 1.

The 15-minute message to the nation will be carried as a sustained broadcast over the entire NBC network.

On this 1952 Labor Day, Americans workers can well take pride in their accomplishments—in advancing democracy's cause and in protecting the welfare of the people.

We have peace in the world—but we can see no firm basis for peace so long as the Soviet totalitarianism threaten the world with plans for aggressive warfare.

We crave the great rise in our standard of living which modern technology makes easily possible—but so long as freedom's cause is under attack, we must support the building of our military defense.

Thus, in a world where peace and freedom and security are within the reach of mankind, we must hold responsible for war and poverty and insecurity those enemies of freedom and democracy who live on exploitation and human suffering.

American labor, on its annual holiday, recognizes both the challenge of the future and the menace of the present. We pledge ourselves to build democracy's strength against that menace of military aggression, while constantly waging economic war against poverty.

The members of the CIO know that at home, as well as abroad, it is within man's province to abolish fear and hunger and the dread of a bleak tomorrow.

At home, we have fought with courage the selfish interests

which exploit labor and thrive on the cancer of inflation. We have defied those greedy forces who wish that workers and their families should bear the whole brunt of the common struggle. And we have fought at every step—as we shall always do—the evil provisions of that evil law, The Taft-Hartley Act.

American labor, recognizing its world responsibilities, has lent its support to our Mutual Security Program and to the Point IV Program to help the people of under-developed areas. We agree with President Truman that both these great unselfish programs are essential to the future of world democracy.

WIDOW BECOMES BENEFICIARY OF SPONG'S LATE BOB BROWN

San Francisco—About \$4,600 in severance and accrued vacation pay was turned over in two checks to the widow and beneficiary of the late Bob Brown, SPONG's executive secretary, who died in a coast sanatorium after an illness of three months.

Entitled to benefits provided under the city-wide contract, Mrs. Brown received from SPONG 20 weeks' severance pay for her husband's 8½-year tenure as the local's administrative officer, plus payment for

three weeks' unused vacation time. Brown's salary at the Guild was \$133.50 a week, \$20 above the city-wide minimum.

Mrs. Brown also received her husband's severance pay from the Examiner where he had been employed as accountant for 22 years. He was on an indefinite leave of absence from the paper while administering SPONG affairs.

GEORGE W. DALEY, EARLY GUILDSMAN

Rensselaer, N. Y.—George W. Daley, 76, a copy editor in the sports department of the New York Times, died here at the home of his sister, after a long illness.

Daley began newspaper work in the late nineties on the N.Y. Sun. During the days of James Gordon Bennett and Joseph Pulitzer he worked on both the Herald and the World, and gained a wide reputation as reporter and editor.

In 1912, Daley switched to sports at the World, becoming a recognized authority on baseball in the twenties under the pen name of Monitor. He joined the Times sports staff in 1931, soon after the World was disbanded.

Daley was one of the earliest Guild members in New York and for a number of years had been chairman of the N.Y. chapter of the Baseball Writers Association.

Survivors include his widow, a daughter, a brother and a sister, nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Knoxville Guild Files Against News-Sentinel

Knoxville—An unfair labor practice charge of refusal to bargain was filed by the Knoxville Newspaper Guild against the News-Sentinel Co., alleging that the local has been denied adequate salary information for negotiations.

The filing of the charge with the National Labor Relations Board followed management's refusal this year, as in previous years, to disclose full data. This has been a controversial issue at the negotiation table for several years.

The company, publishers of the afternoon Scripps-Howard paper, has given out only limited figures, indicating broad salary

Back pay and raises retroactive to Nov. 19, 1951, will be distributed as soon as office processing details are solved.

and the well-being of people everywhere.

In 1952, as free Americans, we shall go to the polls to determine the future course of our government policies. We shall not, I am sure, turn our backs on two decades of progress. We shall retain our faith in the forward-looking programs of the New Deal and the Fair Deal—programs that have brought immense benefits both to America and the entire world.

Through the CIO Political Action Committee, we shall mobilize our strength to elect men and women to public office who are pledged to carry out the true spirit of the American people.

It behooves every union member to register, to know the issues and to vote. In doing so, we can have faith that reaction will meet another defeat in November at the hands of the American voters.

Newsweek Pact Sets \$154 Top, Other Gains

A two-year renewal agreement providing an increase of \$9 to \$154 for writers, assistant editors and staff photographers was negotiated by the Newspaper Guild of New York with the management of Newsweek Magazine.

Top minimums for non-writing assistant editors was boosted to \$144, as against the old minimum of \$135. Assistant librarians have been raised from \$110 to \$119, and writers-researchers from \$115 to \$123.

Under the \$100, minimums have been increased by 9 percent with the lowest raise set at \$4.50. The general increase was pegged at \$3 up to \$50 a week, 6 percent between \$50 and \$100, and 8 percent for all receiving over \$100.

Other contract improvements include an eighth annual holiday and management-paid hospitalization under the Blue Cross plan, plus semi-private surgical-medical insurance.

The contract is retroactive to March 1, 1952, expiration date of the old agreement, with a reopening on wages and vacations.

The raise is retroactive to April 1 and affects about 80 members in the editorial, advertising and circulation departments. Other benefits include an improved holiday clause, an arbitration clause requested by the Guild, tightening up of security, job classifications for eight members previously unlisted and the promise of a non-contributory pension plan in the near future.

Top pay rates now in effect range from \$111 for rewrite men, copyreaders, reporters, photographers, artists and full-time correspondents to \$150 for copy boys.

(The city editor's rate of pay is \$136.50; sports editor, copy desk chief and editorial writers receive \$127.75.)

Clive Gaston, Widely Known CincyNewsman

Cincinnati—Clive D. Gaston, 71, an early member of the Cincinnati Guild, died here in hospital of a heart attack. He would have completed 50 years on the advertising staff of the Times-Star in October, but failing health forced him to leave the paper last July.

Gaston helped to organize the T-S unit in 1942 and was active in the Guild, seldom missing a meeting. He had been a member of the advertising and other clubs, was active in the Masonic fraternity and the Boy Scout movement.

Survivors include his widow, a stepson, a brother and a sister.



Among Ourselves

Rex Reynolds, newcomer at San Francisco Call-Bulletin, via Examiner and other coast papers... Stan Delaplane's SF Chronicle column, may shortly be syndicated on a national basis... Allen Gershenow's Dave Cook, Mike Rula, editorial assistant at SF Examiner... Rita Fox, another addition in display department.

Scholar Bangs, Los Angeles Herald-Express, tied for second place award in Aviation Writers contest for Saturday Evening Post story, "To the Stratosphere in a Glider"... John Gibson back in L.A. News city room, doing summer relief.

Tom James, former Ottawa Citizen night rider, moved to Denver UP, and since switched to editing a Denver trade magazine... Lauretta Thistle, Citizen's music and drama editor, made the Saturday Review with a top-caliber story... Pat Best, Citizen's Lou Linnier, back on night ride after day stint... Reg Gray, member of ONG executive, left Citizen for district representative's job with financial organization... Larry Laborsiere, Citizen circulation, now with Canadian government.

Harry Mullaney, Buffalo Evening News, weds Patricia Harrington next month... Joe Scholnick, who edits Buffalo Guild Reporter on the side, father of a girl, Tina.

Lewis Funk's ghost-written piece for "Life" magazine, "I Learned to Live Through Heartbreak," in July McCall's, will appear shortly as a book... Herman Styles, formerly with New York dailies, named editor of the new magazine, Better Health... Dan Cala, N. Y. Journal American, father of first child, Marcia.

Virginia Seywars, formerly of Times magazine, now a Santa Fe New Mexican staffer... Elvon L. Howe, Sunday editor of the Denver Post, has resigned... George E. Jones, former UP war correspondent in the Far East, now information officer for UN Korean agency with headquarters in Tokyo... Horace B. Ward, formerly with AP in Louisville, named representative of Infantile Paralysis Foundation.

Duane Patterson, S. F. Examiner editorial copy staff, to wed Thelma Burkfield of Oakland in October... Janet Rudolph, S. F. News classified sec'y, on maternity leave.

Stockton Guild Wins Improved Agreement

Stockton—A one-year contract calling for an across-the-board increase of \$4 a week was signed here by the Guild and management of the Record after four months of negotiations.

Before final agreement was reached the Guild found it necessary to call in Federal Mediator Wayne Kenaston and International Representative Bob Greenock.

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S-H COUNCIL PLANS MORE COOPERATION BETWEEN UNITS

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Even Ad Execs OK Strike No Dailies—No Business

If you are wondering what single cog keeps the intricate machinery for the free enterprise system rolling—it's the daily newspaper advertising. This conclusion was drawn from the Editor and Publisher story on business beefs in Tacoma during the News-Tribune strike.

Full-page ads placed in all Pacific Northwest newspapers by the Pacific Northwest Advertising Executives Association take an unseemly delight in the strike—but only because it provides newspaper ad pulling power.

"It was proven in Pittsburgh—and now it is proven in Tacoma," the ad says: "The newspaper and only the newspaper, makes possible the economic pace that determines our high American standard of living."

The strike, which halted Tacoma's only daily, was blamed for:

- Drop in real estate sales of 60%.
- Cancellation of a "United Tacoma Sales Day".
- Theater business drop of 33%.
- Material drop in downtown bus traffic.
- Department and apparel stores sales decline.

A \$2,000 business loss was blamed on the strike and lack of advertising space by a sewing machine store operator.

A downtown drug store set its loss at \$6,000 for one week in one department.

The strike also was a serious blow to people who like to go to funerals. Attendance dropped considerably and funeral directors suffered a loss in immediate family members of the deceased.

One electrical appliance dealer wailed that he had used both.

Amunition

Why FEC

Income of Urban Families and Individuals:

	White	Non-White
1944	\$2975	\$1350
1946	2850	1254
1948	3225	1601

(Source—U.S. Dept. of Commerce.)

Who Said It's Cheap In Dixie?

One of the oldest clichés of economic misinformation is the one about how it is cheaper to live in the South.

A close look at the BLS index of consumer prices for June (GR, Aug. 8) explores this chestnut once again. While the national index stood at 199.8, city indices showed a wide variation—with most listed southern cities above the national average. For example:

National Average	199.8
Baltimore	194.2
Birmingham	194.5
Houston	194.8
Jacksonville	195.2
Memphis	191.2

Also.....

The Republican labor plank didn't mention all the "guarantees" granted to working men in the Taft-Hartley Act.

As objective reporters we will add a few: T-H allows any employer or union member to go behind the contract grievance procedure and handle his own negotiations with the employer.

The NLRB is permitted to establish a right ceiling on union fees and dues. That's more than can be done on the price of newspapers or bread.

A union cannot strike, and an employer cannot lock out, without giving the other party 60 days' notice. However, if the union violates this section of the law, the workers can be fired. If the employer violates it, T-H demands that he discontinue the lockout and restore the previous conditions.

Local Copy

GOP LABOR PLANK

Republicans Say Taft-Hartley Guarantees Freedom—Let's See

Credit the 1952 Republican platform with at least one forthright, two-fat-foot-on-the-ground stand—its labor plank. The GOP is unequivocally in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act. By coincidence, the guarantees and benefits listed in the labor section of the platform are paraphrases of an old (1947) NAM pamphlet called "That New Labor Law."

Here's what the GOP labor plank offers—and some comment occasioned by ANG and other union experience.

We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act, which guarantees:

TO THE WORKING MAN:
The right to quit his job at any time.

Meaning that a union cannot police itself, cannot effectively discipline its members for scabbing or stooping for the employer or even stealing the union treasury. In effect, the employer selects the union members. It's like saying that the United States cannot punish a man for treason so long as he pays his income tax.

Civil law protects union members from injurious actions by their unions, including deprivation of democratic rights. (U.S. Senate subcommittee report held that the infrequent denial of democratic rights to union members was not half so serious as the employers' use of spies, violence and bribery to defeat the democratic will of the workers.)

Except that a union must wait its turn for NLRB aid while an employer's petition gets priority; that, implicit in T-H, is an invitation to legal wrangling which ties up workers' wages for years and costs thousands of dollars.

Again T-H takes credit for a constitutional guarantee. That's really talking about the T-H prescription against political contributions. However, the Act does not bar employers' wives, children and agents from each contributing up to \$5,000. (Wasn't it a Dupont infant who contributed \$5,000 to Taft?)

Meaning that T-H outlawed the closed shop. ANG and most American unions do not use the closed shop form of union security. However, it has been important to the printing trades, building trades, maritime unions and other industries where workers move from job to job. The NLRB found this clause impossible to enforce in the building trades and sailors' hiring halls.

The reference (we think) is to the secret ballot on an employer's last offer in a strike enjoined because of a national emergency. This is almost never used. The other secret ballot was in a union shop election—amended out of the law. Any other secret ballot provision was in the Wagner Act.

In effect, T-H says to the employer: you are not liable for active union-busting help so long as you do not specifically authorize it. To the union it says: you are liable for money damages for acts of your individual members, although you cannot discipline these members unless they refuse to pay dues.

The original T-H provision for union shop elections cost unions and government millions of dollars. Unions won about 90% of the elections. So Congress wiped out that clause. Now the GOP has this guarantee. However, T-H specifically permits state laws barring union security provisions to supersede federal law.

Except for: strikes against an employer signing with another union; strikes over refusal to handle sweatshop and scab products; injunctions against strikes causing a "national" emergency; and many other exclusions.

Recent court and Board decisions interpret T-H so that as long as an employer is physically present at a bargaining session he cannot be charged with failure to bargain. One company stalled negotiations for three months because all its officers were "sick." NLRB said T-H okayed this dodge.

Except that the door is open for craft unions to carve industrial units to bits. The Wagner Act yardstick of previous practice is out. A craft unit cannot be barred from asking for separate bargaining rights.

And... during a strike scabs have voting rights while striking workers are denied the ballot. That's what kicked the Guild in Little Rock.

"Certified" means signing an anti-communist affidavit, filing financial reports and winning an election. American unions have done more to defeat communism at home and abroad than the entire business world, yet we alone of the industrial community are required to prove our purity. Most unions published their financial statement long before Taft heard of Hartley. We'll go along with this provision if publishers are required by law to publicize their finances.

The right to remain in his union so long as he pays his dues.

The right to take part in legal union activities.

The right to protection against unfair practices by either employer or union official.

The right to political activity of his own choice and freedom to contribute thereto.

The right to a job without first joining a union.

The right to a secret ballot in any election concerned with his livelihood.

The right to protection from personal financial responsibility in damage cases against his union.

The right to establish "union shop" contracts by agreement with management.

The right to strike.

The right to free collective bargaining.

The right to protection from rival unions during the life of union contracts.

The right to assurance from employers that they will bargain only with certified unions as a protection against unfair labor practices.

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISKEY, Editor

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: Ralph B. Novak
SECRETARY-TREASURER: William J. Faron

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Philip Price, 12 W. Custis St., Alexandria, Va. 3—Adolph J. Rahn, 1336 Midland Drive, University City 14, Mo. 4—Al Dipman, 414 Milton Ave., San Bruno, Calif. 5—Victor Leo, 3004 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6—C. Joseph Beauchamp, 150 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto, Canada.

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DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz
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August 22, 1952

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Vol. XIX—No. 17

O'Brien Takes Up Fight For Labor in US Plant

Albany—Leo W. O'Brien, the only Guild member in Congress, has taken the U.S. government to task for its "anti-labor attitude" in a plant it runs in nearby Rensselaer.

Congressman O'Brien, who ran up a record majority in a special election last spring, took up the cudgels for his new constituents—boundaries for the district were recently realigned—only a few hours after they went on strike at the General Aniline plant, a dyestuff factory.

The plant, formerly German-owned, has been operated by the Allen property custodian since outbreak of World War II.

O'Brien who campaigned on the basis of all-out backing of the Truman program, included the President among those to whom he protested. He also sent telegrams to Atty. Gen. James McGranery and Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

He said in the telegrams:

"500 employees... struck last night over the refusal by the government operators of the plant to negotiate in good faith a cost-of-living wage adjustment. This formula has been in effect since 1946. In 1949, it resulted in a pay decrease which the workers accepted.

"The present attitude of government management is reputation of a long-standing formula and is regarded in the area as an anti-labor attitude on the part of government itself.

"I urgently request that you use your good offices to bring... a reasonable view point..."

He added to newsmen:

"In other labor disputes the government has been telling management what it ought to do. This time it's up to the government to live up to what it has been saying."

The union—a local of the AFL Chemical Workers—seeks a 5½¢ per hour increase and an escalator clause tying wages to the BLS consumer price index.

O'Brien, a reporter for 30 years, said he was sincerely behind the aniline workers.

"They're up against a management that's trying to compare



LEO O'BRIEN

Labor's Watchdog in Congress

the work with jobs at some place like Montgomery Ward's. It isn't like that at all," he said. "I was just up to the hospital to visit one of the fellows who was burned in the plant a few days ago. It's a hazardous job and those people are entitled to the little bit they're asking."

O'Brien is the Democratic candidate for election to a full term this fall. Redistricting has added Rensselaer and an adjacent town—both usually Republican—to the normally heavily Democratic district.

Guildsman Badly Injured, Fiancée Dies in Accident

New Kensington—Tragedy struck at Thomas L. Shawver, Guildsman and reporter-photographer for the New Kensington Dispatch, when Joan Anderson, his bride-to-be, was fatally injured in a three-car collision on the road to Pittsburgh.

Miss Anderson died of internal injuries in hospital a few hours after the accident occurred. Shawver, who was with her in the car, suffered internal injuries and bruises, but is in fair condition.

William W. Ahlstrom, who drove the car, is managing editor of the Dispatch and a former member of the Philadelphia-Camden local. He is in serious condition in a Pittsburgh

hospital, suffering from a compound fracture and dislocation of the left leg, complicated with internal injuries. Charged with reckless driving by the police, he will face a coroner's inquest into Miss Anderson's death.

Occupants of the other two cars escaped with minor injuries, but Ahlstrom's and one other car were demolished.

Shawver is a member of the recently organized New Kensington unit of the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild. He and Miss Anderson became engaged last June, planning to be married in September. Less than two weeks ago both had been happily shopping for furniture and inspecting apartments.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

IN a few days now the 1952 presidential campaign will really get under way. Once more it will be a campaign in which individual votes have distorted values because of the curious electoral college system. The boys in the saucers hovering overhead certainly are justified in deciding not to touch down this fall in the U.S.A.

As of this writing most of the Solid South is back in line, the payoff for the loyalty fight at the Democratic convention. The Dixiecrats haven't got the nerve to try and put over a big steal, such as placing Ike's name under the Democratic symbol. Without that convention publicity, it was apparent some would try it. The Dixiecrats did come crawling back, albeit some growling.

Perhaps Eisenhower and Nixon will carry some southern states. Their conservative point of view represents a large proportion of the voters, at least in quite a few Dixie states. But the coal like mines in Dixie, it seem to me, is going to cost silver in the north and west.

BECAUSE of the electoral system of counting, the Democrats inevitably begin by toting up the southern votes, now reasonably safe again, adding in the border states and come up with the conclusion that all they need now is a couple of the big states—New York, Ohio, Illinois, California. Of course, they assume Massachusetts and Rhode Island, too, not to mention some in the southwest.

The result is that New York, Illinois and California chiefly are overemphasized. And because these states usually are fairly evenly divided, the emphasis is on getting out the crucial vote of the Negro, the union member, the independent. Bulk of the voters continue to vote as they always have, for one party or the other.

Under the electoral vote system a few thousand, even a few hundred votes, can be the margin of national victory. In 1884 Cleveland won the Presidency by carrying New York with only a 1,049 plurality. If 525 of these votes had been for Blaine instead, the "plumed knight" would have been President instead of somebody now almost forgotten. And there was the Hughes fumble in California which made Wilson a two-term President.

THE point of this is that we ought to get away from the winner-take-all electoral counting system—the winner or top man in a state now gets all that state's electoral votes. The proposal to split the electoral votes, as the popular vote of a state is split, won Senate but not House approval as a Constitutional amendment a couple years ago, as has been noted before in this space. It is not a perfect answer but the best I've seen so far. I'd be willing to have a non-partisan electoral college commission set up after this election to find a better way.

Change for the sake of change I don't buy. But there is reason for a change and it's not impossible to accomplish. After all, the current system of secret balloting is less than a hundred years old, in many states much less. In fact, not until 1950 did South Carolina agree to put both party tickets on the same ballot and let the voter make his choice in the privacy of a voting booth.

There is about to be launched a high-powered get-out-the-vote campaign, backed by the Advertising Council, and aimed at bringing 63 million Americans to the polls in November. The top vote so far was the 49,815,312 of the Roose-

velt-Willkie third term contest back in 1940. In 1948 there were 14½ million more Americans in the over-21 voting age bracket, yet the total cast was a million and a quarter fewer than in 1940.

IT appears certain that more than 50 million will vote this year, likely that 55 million will vote, possible that 60 million might vote.

When any such unknown factor as 5, 10 or 15 million new voters turn up on election day, the forecasters are in for trouble. The biggest trouble will be in those key states—New York, Illinois, California, perhaps Pennsylvania, Ohio and some others, too. A lot of these "new" voters, of course, will have to be people who have voted before but who sat it out four years ago when faced with a Truman-Dewey choice. Millions of them have taken the trouble in the past to register but not to vote.

But millions more have registered for the first time this year or will register in the next month or so while there is still a chance, as is the case in most of the states. And a lot of them must be young people turned 21 who never voted—or maybe who turned 21 four or even eight years ago and haven't voted. One trouble is that there are no reliable statistics on this sort of thing.

Both parties have formally, of course, come out for more voters, and each candidate can stake a claim this year that new voters are likely to vote for him—Ike or Adlai. I suspect a lot won't make up their minds until close to election day and that the campaign will really influence the uncommitted voter who will decide it, due to the electoral college business.

TV's part will be tremendous. The conventions were something new to most Americans who had only the vaguest sort of idea of what they were like despite all the valiant reporting newspapermen have been doing for generations. The same will be true of the campaign. It behooves the press to do more than just report what the candidates say because so many voters will have heard them say it. The press has a job of telling why they said what they said and who put them up to it. With so many papers committed to Ike this is doubly tough, although I would hazard a guess that most of the working press will be in the Stevenson corner.

As one veteran Washington reporter put it, Adlai thrills the working newspaperman because he knows how to handle words.

A key to the Democratic campaign you may find worth watching in your area is what happens to the Stevenson-Sparkman Club (or maybe it's called Volunteers for Stevenson or some other variation). The boys in Springfield want such groups all over the country as a rallying point for the independents, the fed-up-with-Truman Democrats, maybe even a stray Republican who can't stomach Nixon or the Ike-McCarthy connections.

In some communities the regulars are unhappy about this sort of rival organization springing up and they are trying to control the clubs. Where they do, the Stevenson campaign is bound to suffer. Where the Democratic amateurs whoop it up (and the same goes for the GOP's "I Like Ike Clubs," of course) more heat will be generated and more people will come out and vote.

It's healthy for these non-regulars to have a hand in politics and I hope you'll drive your wife out at least to ring doorbells for somebody this fall.

Syracuse Stereos 'Win' Arbitration

Syracuse—Stereotypers at the Post-Standard have "won" an arbitration award of \$2 a week, under an interim opening of a contract due to expire February, 1953.

Earlier, the stereotypers had rejected a management offer of \$4, contingent on a contract extension to February, 1954. Although a similar proposal was accepted by pressmen and ITU members, stereotypers insisted on \$6.75, the full amount allowable under WSB regulations, and would not agree to the extension.

In arbitration, management argued for an increase under \$4.

The Guild Reporter

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