The GUILD REPORTER

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Nashua Strike in High Gear With 3rd Edition of Tabloid

Nashua—The third 10,000 copy edition of the weekly Nashua Reporter was scheduled for delivery yesterday to homes here as striking Nashua Guild members continued to exploit every possible means of carrying their story to the public.

A four-page tabloid, the Reporter carries local news missed or poorly covered by the staff of strike-breakers employed by the Nashua Telegraph, which has maintained publication throughout the nine-week-old dispute. Advertisements of Nashua merchants reluctant to advertise in the scab-operated Telegraph also appear. The Guild's views on the strike are told in a running story in the editorial columns.

The Guild's story has also reached the public via sound truck, telephone calls, direct mail and two daily five-minute radio broadcasts over local stations.

The limited manpower of the small Nashua local, cost and production difficulties keep the strike paper down to a modest weekly. It is printed by Labor News Printers in Worcester, Mass., 50 miles distant, and frequent automobile trips between the two cities are necessary. Adequate printing facilities are unavailable in Nashua or closer points.

A distribution agency handles deliveries to 8,000 homes here. An additional 2,000 copies are placed on newsstands and mailed to other locals.

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Volume 1, Number 1 of the Nashua Reporter appeared on the streets the day after the Guild notified the Telegraph management of its rejection of the latest company offer for settlement of the strike, called after more than a year of negotiations for a first contract.

The company's proposal differed from its previous offers only in three points: a union shop clause patterned after the recent steel strike settlement, an increase in the severance pay offer from four to 14 weeks, and the shortening by one month of the "deferred" pay raise schedule.

The Telegraph's wage offer now stands at a top minimum of $60 for reporters upon return to work, $70 on December 1, and $80 on June 1, 1953.

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The Guild's rejection of the offer as being "still too little in too many places" prompted the newspaper's management to state in the Telegraph's news columns that it "saw no alternative other than to hire new, permanent employes in the departments affected by the strike."

Since then, several new faces have appeared on the strike-breaking staff. Some management-minded Nashuans and wives of local industrial executives have taken jobs in the struck plant as clerks, bookkeep-

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$ for Cops and Music ¢ for Wage Increase

Nashua — Management of the struck Nashua Telegraph is paying $18 per night for police guards stationed at its building, during hours when not a single Guild picket marches as a "threat" to security of the property.

This became known when taxpayers raised the question of whether the heavy, and unnecessary, police details were being paid for out of tax monies.

Guildsmen compute that the cost to management for this item alone is equal to a $5 weekly pay increase for every striker.

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And the Telegraph is putting up $300 a week for ten minutes of radio time, following each broadcast period used by the Guild to tell its strike story and give newscasts.

The management program content? Just sweet music.

Cleveland's Hartshorne Named to State Post

Cleveland—Guild administration here fell victim this week to mechanical progress, when a projected ribbon of cross country concrete enmeshed the only treasurer the local has known since 1944.

James D. (Hartsy) Hartshorne, stalwart in CNG and ANG affairs for a decade, last week launched a new career as director for the Ohio Turnpike Commission. He leaves his post as transit and freeways reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer after almost a quarter of a century with that morning daily.

Hartshorne, whose departure, in the words of an admiring rival on another daily, "leaves a hole in the Cleveland Guild you could drive a panzer division through," became president of CNG in his first year of membership and keyed his whole Guild career to that tempo.

After teaming with CNG Executive Secretary Bill Davy and ANG President Mike Lapine to arrange the details of an NLRB election at the PD in 1943 and then as president accompanying the same pair to Chicago to argue for the first PD contract before the WLB, Hartshorne was handed the treasurer's job by CNG members in 1944. In subsequent years it became routine to dispense quickly with the annual treasurer's election by moving unanimous support of Hartshorne for re-election.

The gap in Guild ranks mentioned heretofore is recognized universally as not merely the loss of an officer fulfilling the necessary duties of his post, but the departure of a vital cogwheel that always meshed into gear when any job was to be done. This covered organizing, perpetual membership on CNG negotiating committees, guiding Page One balls and annual Guild Award luncheons to successful conclusion and involvement in ANG affairs via conventions from Boston to Portland, where his leadership and abilities constantly were recognized and used.

It meant helping to spawn and nourish the Cleveland Press Club, and countless hours of work in behalf of the Cleveland Union Leader, CIO weekly, the Cleveland Printcraft Union Council, and the ANG's P-O-I District Council, of which he formerly was treasurer.

Hartshorne won a sheepskin from Ohio State University in 1924 and admittedly "fooled around" with jobs not to his taste until launching a free lance column on aviation for the PD



JAMES D. HARTSHORNE
Cleveland's Loss

in 1928. A year later the PD added him to the full time staff and he became in time one of the country's leading air writers.

Later Hartshorne branched out from aviation writing to cover labor activities, wartime governmental agencies and in later years to reporting on the city's expanding rapid transit and freeway operations. He urged city officials to launch a lakefront airport, and it is even now in use and in process of expansion.

Cleveland Guildsmen and Press Club members have given him a gigantic party before his departure. This no doubt seemed to Hartshorne an unnecessary tribute, since he confided that in all his activities he

(Continued on Page Three)

Two Payroll Data Cases Are Advanced at Boston

Boston—Of the three complaint cases filed with the National Labor Relations Board against Boston publishers for refusal to furnish the Guild with complete payroll data, the Board has determined two, in favor of the Guild's contention.

Intermediate reports by Trial Examiner W. Gerard Ryan, direct the Herald Traveler Corporation and the Record-American division of the Hearst Corporation to supply the Boston Newspaper Guild with names, work classifications, dates of employment and salaries of all workers in the respective bargaining units where Guild contracts are in force.

Herald Traveler management has notified the Boston office of the NLRB that it intends to file exceptions to the report, a step which will have the effect of delaying final determination of the issue by months.

A similar case involving the Boston Post is pending.

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In finding the two newspaper managements guilty of unfair labor practices, the trial examiner commented on the reluctance of the managements to divulge salary figures, in a highly competitive newspaper area like Boston.

Said the report:

"The Respondent's (publisher's) desire to keep its salary information secret must in some respects be subordinated to the public interest in disclosure of relevant information, just as its exclusive control over its business affairs is subordinate to the requirements of the (labor relations) act."

Citing a court decision in a similar case, involving the Aluminum Ore Company, the report quotes:

". . . we do not believe that it was the intent of Congress in this legislation that, in the collective bargaining prescribed, the Union as representative of the employes should be deprived of the pertinent facts constituting the wage history of its members. We can conceive of no justification for the claim that such information is confidential."

Neutral Legion Doesn't Read Struck Paper

Nashua—With unassailable logic, the James E. Coffey Post of the American Legion has cancelled its clubroom subscription to the struck Nashua Telegraph for the duration of the Guild dispute.

Its reason: It desires to be neutral, although some Guildsmen are post members.

Says a bulletin announcement at the Legion's quarters:

"To continue to buy the newspaper during the strike would be to give support to the Telegraph publishing company, to the detriment of the Nashua Newspaper Guild.

"The Post does not urge its members to follow this policy in their own home unless they feel they wish to remain neutral as individuals also."

Democrats Name Ex-Guildsman To US Senate

Reno—A former San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild member won nationwide attention when he captured the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from Nevada, in recent State primaries.

The acclaim was aroused because the victor, Tom Mechling, 31-year-old ex-newspaperman, slapped down a candidate handpicked and supported by Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada fixture at Washington. Unofficial totals showed 15,915 votes for Mechling, and 15,251 for Alan Bible, the McCarran choice. Mechling's margin was a slim, but sufficient, 664 votes.

Bible has said he would back Mechling in the general elections, when the latter faces the incumbent Republican senator, George Malone.

Mechling was a SFONG member when employed by the San Francisco Chronicle in 1946-47.

Give a Buck to PAC





DEADLINE NEARS—Editorial and advertising staffers of the weekly Nashua Reporter wrap up the third edition of the paper being published by the Nashua Newspaper Guild to tell its story of the strike against the Nashua Telegraph, now in its tenth week. Left to right: Gladys Park, Local President John Barry, Richard K. Buxton, Marjorie deLong, John Stylianos and Frank Stawasz.

DANGER AHEAD IN 2-YEAR CIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

The first part of this survey of our national economy dealing with industrial productivity and employment trends, was published in the Guild Reporter of Aug. 22. The survey is concluded here with an analysis of business profits and pricing policies.

In the week of March 2-8, 78.2 percent of the civilian labor force was employed 35 hours or more. But over 15 percent of the civilian labor force was employed part-time—34 hours or less. And 3.6 percent was reported as "with a job but not at work"—due to vacations, illness and layoffs. More than 15 percent of the civilian labor force was under-employed while almost 3 percent was unemployed—in a period of high level activity and defense emergency.

Unemployment and under-employment have been concentrated, to a great degree, in the past year. They have been concentrated in industries and in areas affected by material curtailment orders—autos and electric appliances—and in such non-durable goods industries as textiles, clothing and shoes. Many cities and towns in which non-durable industries predominate—such as New York City and the New England textile and shoe centers—have been hit, in the past year, by unemployment and part-time employment.

Corporate profits shot up as prices skyrocketed after the Korean outbreak. The rise brought corporate profits before taxes to a record height in 1950. In 1951, profits before taxes went even higher—they hit an all-time peak.

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Profits after taxes also moved up after the start of the Korean War. In 1950, they were $22.8 billion—the highest in business history. Increased taxes brought them down in 1951. But they were higher than in any postwar year, except the boom years of 1948 and 1950.

Dividend payments to stockholders also rose sharply after Korea. In 1950, total corporate dividend payments were greater than in any previous year. They rose again, in 1951, to $9.4 billion—the all-time record.

By applying the current excess profits tax exemption of 93 percent of the best three years of 1946-1949, we find "normal" corporate profits before taxes to be $25.6 billion and "normal" corporate profits after taxes to be $15.6 billion. Corporate profits in 1951—$44.9 billion before taxes and $18.8 billion after taxes—were considerably above the Congressional excess profits tax concept of "normal" profits.

Profits and dividends have been at high levels. The post-Korean period has been a good one for corporate enterprise and its stockholders.

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An exhibition of business profitability can be seen by examining the rates of return of net worth (profits as a percent of stockholders' equity in the business). This tells what the return is on the investment.

In 1950, profits before taxes of manufacturing corporations were at a 27.8 percent rate of return on net worth. The rate of return of profits before taxes rose to 29.6 percent in 1951.

Manufacturing corporations' profits after taxes in 1950 were at a 15.4 percent rate of return on net worth. Increased corporate taxes brought down the 1951 rate of return to 12.5 percent. At that rate of return, manufacturing corporations, in 1951, made an average $12.50 in profits after taxes for every $100 in net worth; the corporations' net worth could be doubled in eight years.

The entire post-World War II period has been one of high profits and high rates of return. Despite increased corporate taxes in 1951, profits after taxes were still high.

These high rates of return on investment indicate that business could reduce prices—operate on lower profit margins—and still obtain reasonable profits. Such a price policy—based on lower profits per unit—could increase the buying power of the people and help to sustain high levels of economic activity.

* * *

Although the consumption base of the economy has shown points of weakness, housing has remained a source of strength. Despite inflated prices and difficulties in obtaining building materials, new housing starts have remained high.

In June 1950, a record 144,300 new non-farm housing units were started. The year 1950 saw a peak 1,396,000 new non-farm housing starts.

In 1951, new housing starts were curtailed by high prices, by Federal Reserve Board restrictions on down-payments, and by the reduced availability of building materials. Despite these handicaps, there was a total 1,091,300 non-farm housing starts last year—one of the highest annual totals in our history.

Housing starts have moved up this year from the low levels of the end of 1951. The total for this year will possibly be greater than in 1951.

The demand for housing has been pent up for many years. There is still a great backlog of demand for housing, especially in low and middle income families whose financial conditions make it impossible for them to buy high-cost homes or to pay inflated rents. An effective government low-cost housing program and the construction of housing units to meet the needs of middle-income families—with the goal of an annual rate of two million housing starts—can help to maintain high levels of general production and employment.

* * *

A major source of economic strength in the post-Korean period has been large business expenditures for new plants and equipment. This activity has been encouraged by the government's subsidy to business in the form of accelerated amortization—the rapid writeoff, in five years, of most of the cost of new plants and equipment.

The pre-Korean record for business expenditures for new plants and equipment was in the boom year 1948, when over $20 billion were spent for that purpose. Business spending for new plants and equipment was at an annual rate of $16.7 billion in the second quarter of 1950. After the Korean outbreak, it rose steadily to an annual rate of $26.7 billion in the last three months of 1951.

Last year, business spent $23.3 billion for new plants and equipment. And in the first quarter of this year—despite government curtailment of the use of steel and other materials—business expenditure for new plants and equipment were at an annual rate of $24.2 billion.

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The current high rate of business expenditures cannot be sustained for too much longer. There probably will be a decline in those expenditures in 1953, if not before then. The dip in business spending for new plants and equipment will withdraw a major point of strength from the economy.

In the months since the start of the Korean War, the national economy has once again revealed great strength—its tremendous ability to produce. But there have been signs of weakness, too. The consumption base of the economy has not grown with the expansion in output of civilian goods and services. Weakness in consumer buying power at present is a sign of danger for the future when defense expenditures level off and when business expenditures for new plant and equipment decline.

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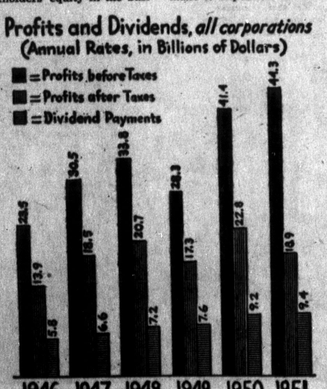
By next year—mid-1953—the government's defense expenditures are scheduled to level off. There will be an increasing amount of goods and services for the civilian economy, if the defense program is not stepped up. Unless the rising volume of output of civilian goods and services is purchased, production and employment will decline.

It is reasonable to expect a dip in one sector of the civilian economy by 1953. The post-Korean high level of business expenditures for new plants and equipment cannot be maintained indefinitely. A decline in this sector of the economy will mean the weakening of a previous source of strength.

Rising levels of consumer spending will be needed to fill the gap created by the probable leveling off of defense expenditures and the decline in business spending for new plants and equipment. But consumer buying power and spending have already showed signs of weakness in the past year. There is no widespread backlog of pent up consumer demand now as there was after World War II. Consumers do not have any substantial liquid savings as they did on V-J Day. And price increases in the coming months—resulting from Congressional scuttling of even a pretense of controlling living costs—can further weaken consumer buying power.

There is no indication that business will change its pricing policies—to reduce prices that produce lower profit margins per unit—as a basic means of bolstering consumer buying power. And Congress has shown a disregard for price control despite the possibility of pressure on prices.

The national economy has repeatedly shown its ability to produce an expanding output—the potential for rising living standards. Yet we may encounter an economic recession next year—if consumer buying power and consumer spending do not rise sufficiently to make up for the leveling off of defense spending and the decline in the construction of new plants and equipment. There are signs of danger ahead for 1953 and 1954.



SOURCE: Department of Commerce.

Newsprint Cost Brings About Salt Lake City Merger Moves

Salt Lake City—This city's three newspapers last week underwent a major operation, largely made necessary by the rising costs of newsprint.

Under the changes, a Sunday edition and one afternoon paper disappeared. A new corporation was set up to handle the advertising, business and circulation departments of two separately-owned editorial enterprises. And of the nearly 100 editorial employes of the Salt Lake Tribune and Telegram, about one-third were discharged, with severance as provided in the Guild contract.

Additionally, 30 circulation employes of the Tribune and Telegram under Guild contract have also been paid severance, and are being employed by the new commercial corporation in similar capacities.

Hereafter, Salt Lake readers wil have the Tribune on mornings and Sundays, and the merged Deseret News-Telegram six evenings a week. The Sunday Deseret News is being dropped.

In a front page announcement by the Deseret News Publishing Company and the Tribune, the publishers say:

"This is not a merger of the two companies. Neither publishing company has bought out the other. Each is still separately owned as before. The new company will act merely as an operating agent to print, sell and distribute the newspapers and to direct the sale of advertising."

The new operating company is called the Newspaper Agency Corporation, and J. F. Fitzpatrick, publisher of the Tribune, is its president, and Mark E. Petersen, general manager of the Deseret News, is vice president.

Two Guild officers are among those dropped by the Tribune. They are Harold Morgan, president, an employe of more than eight years' standing, and Don MacKinnon, vice president, who has six and one-half years of service.

The Deseret News is the oldest newspaper in the intermountain west and is owned by the Mormon Church. It has opposed unionism in its own shop; but ignored this fact when it gave notice to its mechanical department staff. The employes were told that they could choose between the fully-unionized shop of the new corporation, taken over bodily from the Tribune, or employment elsewhere.

Rumblings of the approaching change were heard in mid-August, when 47 employes of the Telegram and Tribune's advertising and commercial departments were let go. The Guild was notified just before Labor Day, when the Tribune publisher said the moves were necessary for economic survival. All Guild contract conditions were fully met, according to International Representative John E. Shanky, who flew in from Portland, Ore., for a management meeting.

The Salt Lake City Guild was launched in 1950, when seven members of the Tribune-Telegram editorial staff signed a round-robin letter notifying management of organization plans. In February, 1951, the Guild won representation rights in an NLRB election, and a Guild charter was issued in April. Because two previous attempts to organize a Guild local had resulted in severe management reprisals, there was considerable reluctance among old-time employes to join the new organization. The contract covering editorial and circulation department employes went into effect August 1, 1951.

Its severance pay provisions accounted for some $30,600 allotted to those discharged, averaging about $500 per employe.

The reorganization moves came at a time when the Guild was in process of negotiating a new contract.

New Radio Series

With Claude Rains cast as the principal, a new series of thirteen radio programs starts next Sunday under the auspices of the National association of educational broadcasters.

The programs will explore the ideas "best summed up in the Declaration of Independence" and best symbolized by Thomas Jefferson as an individual. The series is to be called "The Jefferson Heritage," and is based on writings and research by Prof. Dumas Malone, of Columbia University.

Hammond Honors Local President

Hammond—Thirty-six members and guests of the Hammond Newspaper Guild turned out recently to honor Art Barschdorf who will leave soon for Harvard University to study for the coming year under a Nieman Fellowship.

Barschdorf was president of the Hammond local at the time he was awarded the Fellowship.

After a dinner in a local restaurant, co-workers of Barschdorf's paid him tribute and Guild members presented him with a piece of luggage. Evelyn Schaefer, woman page editor of the Times, was in charge of arrangements.

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Freshman at the Convention

By PAT LYNCH
Chicago Newspaper Guild

This report of a "freshman" convention delegate's impressions is reprinted from "All the News," publication of the Daily News unit of the Chicago Newspaper Guild.

I was a "freshman delegate" to the American Newspaper Guild convention in Portland, but I didn't stay green very long.

Thanks to my fellow Chicago delegates and many others equally helpful, I soon learned what makes the ANG tick—its members.

In the words of Harry Martin, ANG president, "the ANG has always prided itself on the fact that this union belongs to the rank and file, and it is the rank and file who control its affairs and direct its destinies."

As a roving delegate I had an opportunity to see this rank and file hammering out the Guild's program for the coming year at committee sessions which at times lasted well into the night. Such groups devoted themselves to union finances, collective bargaining, constitutional changes and organization. I was able to sit in on at least one session of each of these committees, but I spent most of my time with the organizing committee.

There we discussed methods of organizing and outlined future goals. Since the Daily News commercial organizing drive was one of ANG's two most sucessful in the last year, I was even able to contribute to some of the discussions.

Uppermost on the Guild's organizing program are the free riders, people who enjoy all the Guild's benefits of a Guild contract without supporting the organization that worked to negotiate it. I learned how every free rider hurts me and other Guild members by decreasing the number behind us when we bargain.

I found that most newly organized units have the same problems that we do at the Daily News. We all agreed that the best new unit is one whose members are interested and well informed.

In addition to visiting with commercial department delegates from other cities I also had a chance to discuss common problems with Guildsmen from two other Knight newspapers—the Detroit Free Press and Akron Beacon-Journal.

While the hardest work at the convention was done in the committees, I was most impressed by the general sessions. There, although his views were shared by no one, a delegate was allowed to have his say before the convention voted. It showed me what Harry Martin meant when he said the rank and file ran the Guild.

Reds Boost Circulation The Easy Way

In central Czechoslovakia, the communist daily Rude Pravo, has increased its circulation by 100,000 by a simple device; possible only in a totalitarian economy. Party members are automatically readers—or else; but by means of a "voluntary" check-off of 120 crowns per quarter from wage earnings, non-members have now become subscribers. Some 23,000 new "readers" were enrolled in this way in the Ostrava coal mines alone.

S.F. Member, Long Ill, Dies

San Francisco—John M. Lembeck, 40, picture editor of the San Francisco Examiner for six years, died at home here after a long illness.

Lembeck came to the Examiner following employment at the Chicago Herald-American and INS in Los Angeles. A veteran photographer with the Hearst chain, he was also a long-time member of the Guild.

Survivors include his widow, a son, a daughter, and his mother.

Roving Check Reaches Goal

Rochester—If a Guild at one end of the country can't use a check, one at the other end can, the Rochester Guild found out.

A few weeks ago the local Guild sent a check for about $65 to the striking Tacoma Guild. After passage of some time, it was returned with thanks and the explanation the check had been mislaid and in the meantime the strike had ended.

The check was burning a hole in the Rochester Guild's collective pocket until someone remembered that the Nashua Guild was currently on strike. So off went the much-traveled check to New England.

. . . Hartshorne

(Continued from Page One)

"had had a hell of a good time doing something that seemed very worth while, learned many valuable lessons in the doing and enjoyed the friendship of and association with many good guys and gals along the way."

. . . Nashua

(Continued from Page One)

ers and proofreaders. Not so successful are the company's attempts to fill vacancies on the editorial staff, where the work is now being done chiefly by college students—members of management families—who will soon return to school.

Numerous New England newsmen rejected the company's job offers after first querying the Guild.

International Representative Justin McCarthy, Jr., has replaced Steve Ripley as the ANG representative supervising the strike. Director of Organization J. William Blatz was also on the scene this week.

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Contributions from Guildsmen and other unions all over the country continue to keep the defense fund up. The Nashua Typographical Union, ordered to continue work by the ITU because of contract commitments, came forward with its seventh donation this week. The typos are currently negotiating with the Telegraph for a new contract. The present agreement expires September 30.

Latest tabulation of contributions is as follows:

Previously Acknowledged	$2,965.00
Toronto Newspaper Guild	50.00
Nashua Typographical Union (5th, 6th and 7th donation)	45.00
Bartenders and Hotel Restaurant & Club Employees Local 541	25.00
Executive Committee, Boston Newspaper Guild	22.00
Sheboygan Newspaper Guild	25.00
Textile Workers Union of A. Local 729 (Lebanon, N. H.)	50.00
Memphis Newspaper Guild	50.00
Tolve Frilander, Gardner, Mass. (United Furniture Workers Local 154)	2.00
Madison Newspaper Guild	20.00
Leo B. Doyd, Nashua, N. H.	5.00
Chicago Newspaper Guild	100.00
Akron Newspaper Guild	25.00
San Jose Newspaper Guild	25.00
Rockford Newspaper Guild (2nd donation)	25.00
Nashua Gas & Electrical Workers Local 12012	15.00
Buffalo Newspaper Guild (2nd donation)	25.00
Rochester Newspaper Guild	66.75
Total	$3,561.75

Bakersfield Guild Members Take An Earthquake in Their Stride

By ART KAY
President
Bakersfield Newspaper Guild

Like most city rooms after last edition deadline, the nerve center of The Bakersfield Californian was a little on the quiet side at 3:41 on the afternoon of Aug. 22.

Sixty seconds later every phone was in use, photographers were racing to their cars and beat-men were scurrying about to get facts on the death and destruction caused by an earthquake.

For at 3:41 the building began shaking like a pup fresh from his morning swim. When the temblor was spent The Californian found itself without power to operate linotype machines or run the giant presses. An "extra" was out of the question.

When the quake hit heavy light fixtures tumbled to the editorial floor, narrowly missing society writers Barbara Thornton and Beth Henley. Jim Quick, copydesk man, was in the wire room, clipping stories at the time. Had he been at his copy desk he would have been a target for a light fixture.

Before the rocking subsided feet were seen protruding from beneath a heavy desk. They were identified as those of Frank Hubbard, county editor, and Eddie Griffith, assistant city editor. Editorial writer Ralph Kresier slid under his own desk, according to Hubbard, who contends he climbed under the table with Griffith because he thought he heard the clatter of dice.

Keith Rahn, on the accident and fire beat, was changing typewriter ribbons when the shocks struck. As soon as he was able to untangle himself, he made for his supercharged Ford and headed for the emergency ward of the county hospital.

"On the way," Rahn said, "I passed a large farm implement store which had collapsed, trapping three persons inside. Two were pulled from the wreckage with only minor injuries. The third died before rescue crews could reach him."

Rahn phoned in his story, then continued to the hospital where he called in the casualties as the ambulances began to arrive.

The society and women's page editors made coffee for the reporters and deskmen who "held the fort" until the wire services, television and wire-photo services were able to set up equipment.

* * *

On his beat at the 76-year-old city hall was Tony Pezzi. He told of being in the city attorney's office with the city manager when the building started to shake. They ran for convenient door joists and had to hold onto the walls to keep their balance on the bucking floor.

"The three-story building swayed, creaked and groaned under the seismic disturbance. Lights went out and a heavy rain of plaster fell around us. In about 10 seconds it was all over," Pezzi relates.

Reporter Art Kay was covering his beat in the courthouse and was standing on the second floor when the building began to rock. He claims he could hear the grinding of the brick and concrete as the building cracked and splintered. When the temblor passed he made his way out of the building with terrified county employes and walked the two blocks to the Californian.

"Two persons had fainted and were lying on the sidewalk with persons clustered around trying to revive them, as I left the courthouse. Lights were out everywhere, and downtown traffic was snarled because traffic lights were cut off by the power failure," he reported.

Those on the sidewalks ran for the center of the streets when rumblings warned them of tumbling cornices and walls. How thousands of downtown shoppers escaped being hit by the tons of falling bricks and millions of pieces of splintered window glass is a miracle that defies explanation.

Six downtown churches were a total loss, Bakersfield has lost its City Hall, the Courthouse has been condemned and hundreds of class-rooms are needed to replace schools deemed unsafe because of earthquake damage.

Downtown business came to a virtual standstill when police cordoned off 90 blocks in the damaged area. Many will be unable to return to former premises but they plan to rebuild. The largest department store in the city has gone under canvas, opening in a circus tent in a new business subdivision. Others are leasing temporary space in factories and homes until their places of business can be repaired or new buildings erected.

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For the first two hours Bakersfield newspapermen and photographers shouldered the entire burden of preparing the story of the disaster for the press of the world. Phone calls came from as far as Sydney, Australia, asking for details of the quake. Jim Day, managing editor, filed an AP story giving a graphic account of the temblor from his vantage point at the main intertown section of Bakersfield's downtown area where the quake seemed to have hit the hardest.

Editorial employes were swung over to the news side from society, sports and library desks to make a quick check on the damage caused by the quake. Within 17 seconds City Editor Murray Arnold had AP's Los Angeles office on the phone and was giving them a bulletin on the catastrophe.

Kay supplied early news to INS and gave an impromptu tape-recorded summary of quake damage to a Los Angeles radio station.

As switchboards jammed with calls in the Bakersfield exchange it became impossible to get long distance connections from the quake-shaken city.

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Reporters, arriving on chartered planes from San Francisco and Los Angeles, likened the devastation to a precision attack by bombers.

When the dust cleared and rescue crews clawed their way through waist-deep bricks and rubble, the death tally stood at two and an estimated 32 persons had been taken to hospitals for treatment. The Tehachapi earthquake, 31 days before, brought death to 14 persons.

It is because of the forewarning earthquake and subsequent tremors that Bakersfield did not count a much higher number of dead and injured. When the upheaval began most of those inside buildings sought cover under tables or in doorways.

Members of Local 202 of the American Newspaper Guild are back at the routine of typing and editing stories on politics, club meetings and routine crime. They hope further earthquakes will pass up this part of the globe.

Now that the streets are passable again The Californian's staff find solace in a prediction from Cal Tech that chances are against a similar experience here in the near future.

"There are so Few of You"

(An editorial from the second issue of The Nashua Reporter, weekly published by striking Guild members at Nashua, New Hampshire.)

"There are so few of you . . ." was the reason one kindly lady is worried about the Guild strikers. And other friends are worried, too: "What kind of a picket line is that?" they ask as they see our solitary patrols at the Telegraph plant.

Too few? We don't think so.

We are few—only fifteen of us. We may be the smallest local in Guild history to take on a struggle like this. We may not, day in and day out, be able to maintain an imposing picket line. We may not have the strength of numbers to do the thousand jobs that must be done in this situation. But we are not at all worried about being "too few" or about the size of our picket line.

We know—and other Nashuans know—we have strengths and resources that the kindly lady and our other worried friends do not see.

We have, firstly and most important, the good will of the people of Nashua. We knew it all the time. The reception given the first edition of the Reporter only proved it again. Union and non-union people alike are with us, and the more our story is getting told—by radio, by the printed word and by the word of mouth—the more they are with us.

We have the encouragement, the moral and financial support of newspaper men and women around the country. They know that our little Guild unit is the only one today on the battle line, that Nashua's is the only Guild strike in the entire United States and Canada. Twenty-five thousand members of the Guild and added thousands of members of other newspaper unions are getting "The Nashua Guild Story." They get it in our own Reporter, in the nation-wide Guild Reporter and in other union publications. And they get it by word of mouth—and word of mouth travels fast and far in the world of newspapermen.

We have the knowledge that we are a good local union in every sense of the words. We are few—but well-knit. Our decisions are not taken lightly, nor will they be. Our cause is the proper and just cause of any union: To get a union contract with adequate provisions for union security, job security, decent working conditions and a wage approaching the value of the jobs we do. Moreover we know that in our unity of persons behind a common and just cause we have a spiritual force. Which is not to be discounted.

Too few? We don't think so. But thank you, friends!

SFONG Names CIO Delegates

San Francisco—The SFONG representative assembly named four delegates to attend the annual convention of the California CIO Council to be held Sept. 25-28 in Santa Barbara.

They are: Sam Eubanks, executive-secretary; Al Dipman, ANG regional vice president; Harvey Wing, SFONG president, and Joe Rosenthal, chairman of the Chronicle unit.

AEJ Session Hears Barth, Others, on Craft Status

By PAUL GOULD
Brooklyn Eagle Unit, New York Guild

A veteran member of the American Newspaper Guild and the Association for Education in Journalism; Mr. Gould has been teaching journalism at Long Island University since 1947, and is the author of the study, "Crime and Violence in the Press."

At one of the last panel discussions which highlighted the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism, at Columbia University, Ken Stewart pronounced what must have been a bill of rights for all newspapermen turned teacher.

The one-time Nieman Fellow and former New York feature writer who is now professor at the graduate school of the University of Michigan called upon his scholastic colleagues to discard any vestiges of inferiority complex still hobbling them.

"The hoariest gag of them all is 'Those who can, do, and those who cannot, teach'," was his reflection. "It is no longer necessary to cast down our eyes when accosting an old newspaper friend and meekly admit to a flight to the campus. Teaching is a worthy profession, perhaps the worthiest of them all. Upon us is fallen a great responsibility."

Stewart was not delivering a keynote speech, but what he said sharply underscored the tenor of this significant convention of the body, founded in 1912 as the American Association of Teachers in Journalism.

* * *

In deliberations and in formulations, the organization—which embraces 525 members in 95 different schools and departments of journalism throughout the nation—revealed a grasp of the problems facing the industry—both in terms of labor and management—and in different areas embracing such practical topics as newswriting and teletypesetting, and such nebulous subjects as ethics and economics.

Taking up, at the beginning, a discussion of three major themes the convention focused its attention on:

- The defense of the right of the American people to freedom of information, at home and abroad;
- The responsibility and opportunities for the press to provide leadership at this critical moment of history; and
- The recent technological changes in the graphic arts and oral mass media.

* * *

Out of four days of discussion, jointly spearheaded by educators, working newspapermen and editors, emerged the following developments:

- A critical appraisal of the new technique of "Punishment by Publicity";
- A warning trend toward more and more violations of freedom of information;
- The membership's abstention from approving a resolution previously adopted by the association's executive committee, which called upon the UN subcommittee to pull out of further discussions on a code of ethics;
- A call to the press to maintain vigilance in race bias stories;
- Mounting interest in internship programs whereby teachers are returning to newspapers and radio stations for Summer "refresher courses"; and
- An awareness that the teletypesetter operation is resulting in "dimming the spirit of editing" and destroying the individuality of newspapers.

* * *

Perhaps the most meaningful address was that of Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post and former Guild Reporter columnist who delivered the Kappa Tau Alpha lecture, "Punishment by Publicity." Elaborating on the subject treated in his recent book, "The Loyalty of Free Men," Barth lashed out at the universal practice of the press in airing sensational charges—often bordering on character destruction—which might well have no basis whatever in fact.

"There is taking place," he further charged, "in the Government of the United States a deeper and more dangerous kind of corruption which the newspapers have not thoroughly exposed . . . a corruption . . . of the idea that an American citizen, by the very fact of his citizenship, is entitled to certain privileges and immunities and may not be punished by his government save in accordance with due process of law."

He cited three such instances—one individual in the government proscribing voluntary associations of citizens as subversive, another denying to law-abiding citizens the right to travel abroad, and Federal police ignoring the law by engaging in wiretapping.

"What is of even graver concern, however, is the degree to which the American press is being used to punish by publicity men and women who are not subject to punishment by law. Newspapers are being made the executioners of sentences imposed by congressional committees or, often, by mere individuals speaking under the immunity from suits for slander afforded by Congress. They are being made the executioners of sentences imposed without trial, without observance of even the elements of due process—and commonly for conduct which the Constitution forbids the Congress to declare criminal. . . .

"Most newspapermen, I think, are profoundly uncomfortable about this. . . . They feel that the high tradition of repertorial objectivity involves something more than the mere deadpan repetition of what some public man has said. . . . The objectivity on which American newsmen pride themselves has been subverted—so to speak—cynically and deliberately by a number of congressional investigating committees. They have been playing the press for suckers. . . .

"Genuine objectivity demands nothing less than the effort to present not only the truth but the whole truth."

Specifically, Barth mentioned "McCarthy's scattergun charges."

* * *

Speaker after speaker likewise warned of encroachments on freedom of information and called for improvement in the handling of news, among them Erwin Canham of the Christian Science Monitor, Lester Markel, Sunday editor of the New York Times, Robert W. Cooper of the London Times, Harold L. Cross, legal counsel to the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the Herald Tribune, and Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Civil Liberties Union. At panels and round tables, their words were echoed by educators alarmed at increasing restrictions by both government and private agencies, and seeing in the broadening of world news the need to train students in ever-widening "interpretive" aspects of writing and "perceptive editing."

Their fears were shared by Markel who confessed he was not overwhelmingly happy about the condition of journalism today. He saw American papers suffering of three diseases of the T-zone: Tabloidemia, Triviallergies and Tensionitis.

He described them as 1) a plague which causes a paper to break out into yellow rashes and play up sensational news to the detriment of important national and international news; 2) non-news features which are "pseudo-journalism," evidenced in columnar trivia and tattle, and 3) a tremendous effort to print the news first without too much regard for accuracy.

In executive session, the membership found two issues of transcendent importance. The resolutions committee asked for affirmation of the executive committee's act in calling on the UN sub-committee to cease talks on an international level aimed at formulating a code of ethics. The resolution scored the totalitarian methods of the communists, deplored the "wrangling" that had been going on, pointed out that the United States had been voted down, 8 to 3, by a combination of Reds and their satellites, and declared that further talks were a waste of time, money and energy.

Confronted with a *fait accompli*—as the resolution had already been voted and sent to the UN representative, Carroll Binder—the membership, traditionally conservative, blinked in amazement. Such stalwarts as Ralph Casey of the University of Minnesota, Wesley Maurer of Michigan and Ralph Nafziger of Wisconsin, took exception. They cited the difficulty encountered back in the 1920's at the League of Nations on the very same subject of a code, objected to a prediction, in the resolution, of future failure and were alarmed at the bristling feeling that talks were of no use.

The tide ran so strong that President J. Edward Gerald of the University of Minnesota felt called upon to take the floor in self-defense. When it was apparent that the executive committee would not be supported, the resolution was returned to its originating committee, which then asked for no action at all. It was so moved.

Undercurrent was strong, too, in voting on a resolution concerning the play of race-bias news. The resolution, as offered by A. S. Pride of Lincoln University, flatly called upon the nation's press to improve its standards and asserted that "some racial and religious elements receive uneven and sometimes biased treatment."

* * *

This registered almost as squarely as the discussion concerning the Montevideo conference, but some of the midwestern, provincial educators—admittedly distant from this particular sore spot—felt that the entire press was being lumped unfairly. Accordingly, a watered-down resolution was voted, as follows:

"Whereas the press has made commendable progress in handling news so as to improve the relations between different racial and religious groups in this conutry, therefore the AEJ commends these practices and recommends them to other newspapers."

A keener understanding of the role of the Guild was afforded by the summer "refresher" training program in which educators return to papers. Among hosts this year were such Guild-contract papers as New York World-Telegram, Denver Post, Chicago Daily News, Buffalo Evening News, Toledo Blade, Rochester (N.Y.) Times-Union and Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News.

Ripley Is Named Wire Service Administrator

The post of wire service administrator, a new designation resulting from action of the Portland Convention, is being filled temporarily by Stephen Ripley, an international representative since 1943, it was announced this week by Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak.

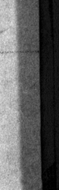
Ripley succeeds Joseph G. Colangelo, who held the position of director of wire services since 1943, and who has been assigned to the staff of J. William Blatz, director of organization.

International Representative William A. Corley continues to work with Associated Press units, and he and Ripley will represent ANG in the forthcoming negotiations with the Associated Press. Notice of desire to open bargaining for the new AP contract has gone to management.

Under Portland convention decisions, rank-and-file members in the wire services will name a new eight-man national wire service council. When named, it will review the set-up, Novak said, and make recommendations.

Guildsman Heads National Hellenic Youth Fraternity

Hammond—A Hammond Times sports writer and member of the Hammond Newspaper Guild has been elected president of the Sons of Pericles, national Hellenic youth fraternity.



Skufakias

He is Jim Skufakiss, 23-year-old navy veteran.

Skufakiss received the honor at the annual convention of the Junior Order of Ahepa in the Hotel Statler, Washington.

He is now beginning his fifth year on the supreme lodge of the organization. During that time he has served as supreme governor for two terms and one term as secretary-treasurer and as vice president.

He has been a member of the Sons of Pericles since 1942 and a member of the senior fraternity, the Hammond Ahepa Chapter No. 123, since 1949. At present he also is Indiana athletic director of the senior organization.

Rivett Named To ANG Staff

Francis S. Rivett, president of Tri-City Newspaper Guild, will become contracts analyst for the American Newspaper Guild September 22. The position is a new one, created by action of the Portland convention when it approved an IEB recommendation for expansion of ANG contract service by designating a new department of contracts.

Rivett, is a sports writer for the Albany Times-Union, has served in several offices in the local Guild, and for the past year has been president of the Empire State District Council. He also has served as secretary for the Hearst Chain Council. He was a delegate to the Portland convention and has attended other previous annual gatherings of the Guild.



SHOPTALK AT ERIE—Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana district council session at Erie last week-end had Ralph B. Novak, executive vice president, as guest speaker. Left to right are William M. Ware, Cleveland, POI council head and an IEB vice president; Novak, Elwyn Hildum, president of the host local, and Evelyn Ulrich, Indianapolis, council secretary.

Hearst Lawyer Named to WSB

Washington—Robert C. Bassett, labor counsel for the Hearst chain of newspapers, has been appointed by Pres. Truman as industry member of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The board includes 18 members, six each for labor, industry and the public. Appointment of all labor members has been announced earlier.

P-O-I Council Hears Novak at Erie Session

Erie—Sixty members of the Erie Newspaper Guild attended the two-day sessions of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council here last weekend, as hosts to some forty delegates from other locals in the three-State area, including Buffalo.

Ralph B. Novak, executive vice president of the Guild, gave the keynote address at the opening Saturday meeting, held at the Erie Press Club. George Banister, president of the Erie Typographical Union local, also was a guest speaker.

* * *

Besides the business sessions of the council, at which William M. Ware, IEB member, presided, there was a panel discussion on Guild social events such as Page One balls. Elwyn Hildum, Erie president, was moderator, and participants included Murray Light, Buffalo; Hoyt King, Cleveland; Norman Dresser, Toledo, and Leon Roettger, Columbus.

Non-Guildsmen Benefit By SFONG Arbitration

Oakland—Editorial staffers at the Oakland Tribune here received a $2 to $6 arbitration award, following by only one day an arbiter's decision giving an identical raise to 1,250 Guild members in San Francisco.

The setup pattern was exactly the same as in the decision affecting SFONG members on the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner and News.

The Tribune award was unanimous, winning approval also of the two panel members representing the Oakland Tribune Employes Association.

As in the SFONG award, the Tribune arbiter rejected a proposal for a 35-hour work week.

Last year, the Tribune management, following SFONG negotiations that ended in a $6 top raise for city-wide Guildsmen, gave Tribune editorial workers the same raise.

A campaign, meanwhile, was being continued by SFONG to interest Tribune staffers in joining the ranks of the Guild. The drive has been underway since last winter.

In San Francisco, Guild members working under the city-wide contract began receiving the new raise with paychecks received Sept. 2.

Retroactive checks were to be distributed Sept. 15. The arbiter's award was retroactive to March 27.

Separate NLRB Elections Set At Long Beach

Long Beach, Calif.—NLRB elections will be sought in two bargaining units at the Long Beach independent and Press Telegram, as the first result of the purchase of the two dailies by the Ridder interests and the merging of the staffs.

The Guild contract which covered editorial and circulation department employes of the Independent expired September 1, shortly after the announcement of the change in ownership.

Management immediately notified the Los Angeles Guild, which had opened negotiations for a new agreement, that its majority in the combined group of employes is in question, and that further recognition of the Guild as bargaining agent would await the outcome of NLRB elections.

By agreement with management, the Guild has consented to two separate elections, for editorial and circulation department employes. If the Guild is designated in both elections, the units will be combined and a single contract will be negotiated.

Excluded from voting in the editorial elections are five executives, library staffers, copyboys and part-timers who work less than 18 hours a week. Voting in the circulation department will be area and district managers, and the office clerical staff, with all others excluded.



DAMP ASSIGNMENT—Boating enthusiast Phyllis Twachtman, photographer for the New York World-Telegram & Sun, took part in the recent Harwood Around-Manhattan-Island speedboat races. Her boat, Pancho, was owned and driven by Les Cloak (right).

New Syndicate Assumes Control of L. A. Paper

Los Angeles—Control of the Los Angeles Daily News has been transferred from Manchester Boddy to a syndicate headed by Robert L. Smith, its president and associate publisher, in an operation described as "comprehensive long range refinancing."

The Daily News was founded as a morning paper in 1923 by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Boddy purchased the property in 1928, later merged it with the Los Angeles Record and began operation on a 24-hour basis. It is now published as a 6-column afternoon semi-tabloid.

In addition to Mr. Smith who remains president and also becomes publisher, Charles Arn of the advertising department was named executive vice president, and William Powell, with the paper for 25 years, has become general manager.

Smith said that there "will be no fundamental changes in the policies of the Daily News or in its format or character. Transfer of control, however, it was said, may culminate in a "succesion of editorial and operational innovations."

Reagan Leaves Screen Actors' Leadership

Hollywood—Ronald Reagan, who has held the post of president of the Screen Actors Guild 5 years, longer than any other person in the 19-year history of the organization, will be succeeded by Walter Pidgeon, first vice president, next November.

He was guest speaker at the Guild's Portland convention this year.



—Photo by Eddie Murphy, SFONG.

BY WAY OF THANKS—Bob Greenock, international representative who last April suffered a cerebral hemorrhage which paralysed his left side, sends this picture of his room at 2418 Ortega street, San Francisco, where the television set given him by ANG staffers, officers and friends after the Portland convention, is shown in operation. Left to right are Greenock, Mrs. Annabelle Greenock, and Mrs. Evelyn McGee, a friend who lives with the Greenocks. The traction-type bed was rented when Greenock's physician admitted that with the two women giving 24-hour attention to the patient, his home was better than the hospital. Greenock's comment on the gift: 'The thoughtfulness and generosity shown aren't too surprising, since 'most of the best newspaper men and women are Guild members.'"

NEWSPAPERS FLOCK TO IKE SAYS EDITOR & PUBLISHER

As in former years since the advent of FDR in 1932, a heavy majority of daily newspapers is again backing the Republican presidential candidate.

Recent tabulations by Editor & Publisher indicate that Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican nominee, is the newspapers' choice over Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic standard bearer, by a majority of 5 to 1.

The findings represent results of a new quadrennial poll of all US newspapers conducted by E & P since 1932. Of 1,773 newspapers canvassed, replies were received from 918 with a total daily circulation of 33,584,420, or 62.17 percent of the country-wide circulation of 54 million.

The figures indicate that 690 newspapers, or 75.16 percent of those who returned the questionnaire, have announced their editorial support of Eisenhower. These papers have a total circulation of 27,289,268 or 81.25 percent of the total.

Stevenson won the editorial backing of 142 newspapers, or 15.47 percent, representing a total circulation of 3,090,247 scattered across the country, with undisputed numerical superiority coming only from seven Southern states.

The 1948 E&P poll gave Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate, the support of 65.15 of the dailies representing 78.55 percent of newspaper circulation, while President Truman was backed by slightly more than 15 percent of the press representing about 10 percent of the total daily circulation.

Other quadrennial E&P polls, taken ahead of presidential elections, follow:

	Republican	Democratic
1932	55.5%	30.7%
1936	50.4	34.2
1940	44.3	20.1
1948	65.1	22.9

Southern Training Institute Upcoming at Charlotte, N. C.

A collective bargaining institute for southern locals, the first in the South, will be held in Charlotte (N.C.) the weekend of September 20-21.

More than a dozen locals in eight states and the District of Columbia have been invited to the institute, which will be held in the Barringer Hotel beginning at 1:30 P.M. Saturday, September 20.

In conjunction with the institute, ANG Regional Vice-president Philip Price will meet with the delegates in an effort to organize a Southern District Council.

The Charlotte institute is the first regional weekend training institute of the fall season. Three other collective bargaining institutes are scheduled:

- Oct. 4-5, Hotel DeWitt Clinton, Albany, N.Y., with the Empire State District Council.
- Oct. 18-19, Hotel La Salle, Chicago, with the Mid-West District Council.
- Oct. 25-26, Toronto, Ont., with the Canadian District Council.

Principal sessions on the theory of collective bargaining, negotiations and ANG and local administration will be led by Executive Vice-President Ralph B. Novak and J. William Blatz, Director of Organization. The institutes are under the direction of Ellis T. Baker, Director of Research and Information.

A second southern institute, for the Deep South, had been planned for the weekend of September 13-14 in New Orleans. Because of limited response this institute was cancelled and consolidated with the Charlotte meeting, to which all southern locals within striking distance are invited.

Already this year, weekend collective bargaining institutes have been held in Los Angeles, Seattle, Columbus, Boston and Philadelphia. They were attended by more than 225 delegates from 35 locals.

College Honors First Martyr To Press Freedom

Waterville, Me.—The memory of America's first martyr to freedom of the press will be honored with a national annual award to a newspaperman who has made a "significant contribution to American journalism."

According to the president of Colby College of this city, the award will honor Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a graduate of the college, whose editorial against slavery led to his murder by an angered mob in Alton, Ill., more than 100 years ago.

It Seems To Us . . .

Expresses Appreciation For Guild Contacts

CLEVELAND.

Editor: I could not leave the newspaper business (to work for the Ohio Turnpike Commission) without expressing my very great appreciation of the many fine friendships and associations, the material benefits and the invaluable experiences that the American Newspaper Guild has meant to me.

JIM HARTSHORNE
Former Treasurer
Cleveland Newspaper Guild.

More Corrections For the Record

NEW YORK.

Editor: I am glad to see that Carol Taylor named some of the women covering general assignments around town. Since 1943 as a reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle I have covered police headquarters, courts and ship news, respectively.

We also have on the Eagle a new reporter, Dorothy O'Keefe, who has been assigned to Brooklyn police headquarters several times. Another distaff side police reporter is Edie Jackson, now busy with formulas (she is Mrs. Jim Cahill), who worked for Standard News Association for many years.

Alice Cogan, formerly of the Eagle, now retired from the business, was another fine woman an general assignment reporter who covered many a grisly crime. There was also Margery Dorman, formerly with the Eagle, who hired a hearse to cover a gangster's funeral.

Ann Viviani of the Daily News who has since left the business, covered Manhattan police headquarters with me for a long time. I used to cover Bergen Street headquarters in Brooklyn week days and Manhattan headquarters Saturday nights. Ann was at Manhattan headquarters all through the week, and there was a girl named Shirley (?) from PM who worked there for a while, too.

JEANNE TOOMEY
Ship News Editor
Brooklyn Eagle.

American Newspaper Guild Statement of Condition, General Fund, July 31, 1952

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in banks and on hand		$28,065.22
Advances receivable		18,705.96
Exchanges receivable		590.52
OTHER ASSETS		
Leasehold improvements less amortization		3,236.35
Accounting equipment less depreciation		16,408.34
Deposits		1,176.77
TOTAL ASSETS		$68,181.16

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

LIABILITIES:		
Exchanges payable	$ 447.00	
Norwood Broun Memorial Fund	100.00	
Payroll taxes payable	2,425.41	
Due International	21,413.49	
Defense Fund	2,207.29	
Accrued interest	17,500.00	
Notes payable		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$44,093.15	
RESERVES:		
Reserve for severance pay	$13,190.75	
Reserve for Hearst negotiations	5,079.27	
Reserve for 1953 convention	2,000.00	
TOTAL RESERVES	$20,270.02	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	$64,363.17	

Analysis of General Fund Budget and Expense for Quarter Ended July 31, 1952

	EXPENDED Qrtr. Ending July 31, 1952	BUDGET Qrtr. Ending July 31, 1952	BUDGET Qrtr. Ending Oct. 31, 1952
	$ 6,555.80	$ 6,250.00	$ 6,250.00
1. PER CAPITA TAXES			
ORGANIZING AND SERVICING			
Salary—Director and Repts.	$13,141.00	$16,255.00	$17,010.00
Contracts Committee	377.15	422.50	451.00
Secretary-Stenographer	5,142.52	6,875.00	7,100.00
Expense—Director and Repts.		1,250.00	1,250.00
Misc. Organizing Expenses			
	$18,680.67	$24,802.50	$25,811.00
3. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING			
Salary—Exec. Sec'y-I.E.B.	$ 1,876.06	$ 1,430.00	$ 1,540.00
Contracts Committee		910.00	1,540.00
Contracts Analyst	402.00	422.50	451.00
Secretary-Stenographer	193.11	125.00	125.00
Expense—Personnel	16.46	22.50	22.50
Miscellaneous			
	$ 2,443.59	$ 2,910.00	$ 3,678.50
4. WIRE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION			
Salary—Administrator	$ 2,210.00	$ 1,690.00	$ 1,820.00
Field Representative	1,950.00	1,690.00	1,820.00
Secretary-Stenographer	402.00	422.50	451.00
Expense—Representatives	80.94	250.00	1,000.00
Contracts Committee	1,277.39	2,500.00	
Continuing Committee	47.47	125.00	
Wire Service Paper and/or Regional Conferences	980.54	250.00	3,000.00
Negotiations			375.00
Wire Service Council			750.00
National Committee			563.00
Regional Conference			250.00
Wire Service Paper			
	$ 6,948.43	$ 6,927.50	$10,029.00
5. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION			
Salary—Director	$ 2,100.00	$ 1,820.00	$ 1,960.00
Assistants	2,540.00	2,990.00	3,360.00
Sec.-Steno.	415.16	422.50	451.00
Expense—Director	367.14	375.00	375.00
Assistants	439.02	125.00	125.00
Books and Periodicals	115.42	125.00	125.00
Publications and Literature	158.37	1,125.00	1,125.00
Miscellaneous	35.44	125.00	125.00
	$ 5,970.55	$ 7,107.50	$ 7,646.00
6. GUILD REPORTER			
Salary—Editor	$ 1,950.00	$ 1,950.00	$ 2,100.00
Assistant	1,170.00	1,252.50	1,260.00
Secretarial	862.50	747.50	805.00
Printing Less Income	2,467.25	3,750.00	3,750.00
Mailing and Postage	1,279.83	1,625.00	1,625.00
News Services	45.00	75.00	100.00
Pictures and Special Material	206.00	250.00	250.00
Engraving	240.15	250.00	250.00
Miscellaneous	144.24	125.00	125.00
	$ 8,454.95	$10,025.00	$10,265.00
7. ADMINISTRATION			
Salary—Exec. Sec'y.	$ 2,229.45	$ 1,875.00	$ 2,025.00
Bookkeeping Dept.	3,485.00	3,055.00	3,360.00
General Clerical	765.86	1,000.00	1,085.00
Rent and Maintenance	2,040.01	2,125.00	2,125.00
Stationery and Supplies	1,277.42	1,500.00	1,500.00
Equipment	789.71	300.00	
Bookkeeping Machine Expense	1,053.86	1,062.50	1,062.50
Repairs and Improvements	708.43	500.00	500.00
Telephone and Telegraph	694.75	1,000.00	1,000.00
Postage	792.97	875.00	875.00
Auditing	500.00	500.00	500.00
Insurance and Bonding	353.64	487.50	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	169.70	250.00	250.00
	$14,878.74	$14,430.00	$15,222.50
8. EXECUTIVES			
Officers—Salaries	$ 4,415.00	$ 4,435.00	$ 4,970.00
Expenses	721.76	1,000.00	1,000.00
	$ 4,836.76	$ 5,435.00	$ 5,970.00
9. OTHER EXPENSES			
Legal Fees	$ 1,947.87	$ 3,125.00	$ 3,125.00
Payroll Taxes	1,790.23	1,300.00	1,300.00
Contributions	230.00	250.00	250.00
Bronx Award		500.00	
Delegates and Committees	915.69	1,250.00	1,250.00
I.E.B. Meetings	2,838.87	2,500.00	2,500.00
Severance Pay Provisions	2,531.96	1,575.00	2,000.00
1953 Convention Reserve	2,000.00	2,000.00	
1952 Convention Expense above Reserve	3,478.46	4,000.00	3,000.00
	$15,713.08	$16,500.00	$15,787.50
TOTALS	$84,482.37	$94,747.50	$100,459.50

A 'Word of Thanks' For the TTS Report

DETROIT.

Editor: It seems proper to express a public word of thanks to the Guild Reporter and the wire services people who have contributed to the general enlightenment of us all on TTS.

As a service filling a pressing need, it has been of tremendous value to us in Detroit, and I assume the same has been true everywhere else. Many thanks.

FELIX B. WOLD
Detroit Guild.

Says Ex-cons Can Be Good Guys

NEW YORK.

Editor: In the August 22, 1952, issue of the Guild Reporter you ran a Page One story on the Nashua strike. Down in the ninth paragraph the story belabors the fact an ex-convict drove a load of paper through picket lines. The fact that he was an ex-con doesn't make him a better or worse scab. Some of our best citizens, are, have been, and will be scabs.

I point this out on behalf of a lot of "ex-cons" who are trying to be good guys and are good Guildsmen.

WILLIAM PAIN
Delegate, New York RA
Time, Inc. Unit.

Another Brooklyn Voice Is Heard

BROOKLYN.

Editor: That was a nice letter — in the interest of truth and non-discrimination against women reporters—in Aug. 22 issue entitled, "Women Reporters Take Exception." It gave an apparently exhaustive list of girl reporters who, like Miss Judith Crist of the New York Herald Tribune, are assigned to cover anything, like any good boy reporter.

Well, sir, might I say that the three ladies of the World-Telegram & Sun who were signers of the letter — with whom I agree—were unwittingly guilty of another kind of discrimination: the anti-Brooklyn kind.

Therefore, and to keep the record straight, let the following be added to their list of N. Y. dailies with names of all-round feminine reporters;

BROOKLYN EAGLE—Peggy O'Reilly, Jeanne Toomey, Dorothy O'Keefe.

So all-round are these three young ladies that all have covered police headquarters, Miss Toomey for a year or more in the past—and let any others try to match that!

Sister Toomey was and is the girl reporter who covers the waterfront, not merely arrivals of big passenger liners, and again, I don't think that can be matched in the harbor of New York. All that in these girls' cases mixed in with whatever general reporting comes along.

Touche?

I. KAUFMAN, *chairman*
Brooklyn Eagle Unit.

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.

Misquoted and Humiliated, Says Writer Judith Crist

Mrs. Judith Crist, New York Herald Tribune reporter, has sent a communication to the Guild Reporter, herewith printed in full.

Because the original cause of her complaint was a feature story in this publication, Mrs. Crist's letter is reproduced outside the "letters" column, where wordage limits are set; and in emphasis of the editor's regret at having caused her embarrassment.

The editor shares with many other Herald Tribune readers the opinion that Mrs. Crist's able reporting, as exemplified in frequent by-line stories, places her safely beyond reach of "attack" for attributed mis-statements.

Her letter:

"I share with the Misses Taylor, Elliott and Fischer their objections to the ridiculous statement attributed to me in your August 8 article on women reporters by Anita H. Greiff. As the party most offended, however, I take even stronger exception to the irresponsibility of the Guild Reporter in printing an undergraduate term paper with no question of the accuracy of its quotations, let alone its validity as a survey. In my particular case the quotation attributed to me was made up out of whole cloth and, as it reflects on me, borders on the libelous.

"My first instinct was to ignore the nonsensical manufacture of a teenager. The fact that the Guild Reporter, presumably a professional publication for professional readers, should waste valuable newsprint on it is deplorable. But the more important fact is that the Reporter made no effort to check its authenticity or even to indicate clearly to its readers that it was the work of an inexperienced amateur. Some of my colleagues have apparently accepted it at face value and it has therefore become a source of personal and professional embarrassment to me.

"Miss Greiff was referred to me by an N.Y.U. instructor whom I know. I did her the courtesy of taking her to lunch on April 21 to talk informally about journalism. She took no notes during our conversation. Not only from the quotation attributed to me, but from her other misstatements of fact (that there are two other women on the Herald Tribune staff when there are, your letters writers to the contrary, six; that there is such a creature as a 'by-line reporter,' etc.), it is more than apparent that she had to resort to her imagination to fulfill the requirements of her term paper.

"The only basic inspiration I can suggest for her fantastic quotation is my remark—which I am prone to make frequently and still stand by—that I believe the Herald Tribune takes a fairer and more emancipated attitude towards its women reporters than any other paper and that I myself could ask for no better treatment. Incidentally, I specifically referred Miss Greiff to Barbara Washburn, who covers City Hall for UP; Fern Marja of the Post, and Marjorie Farnsworth of the Journal as women reporters she should include in her 'survey.' Fortunately Miss Greiff's lack of initiative spared them the humiliation to which I am currently subjected.

"The irresponsibility of the Guild Reporter is inexcusable. As a Guildsman, I question completely the judgment of the editor in printing the original article, particularly without authenticating it. Further, the publication of the letter about me in the August 22 issue was illegal, since it was a personal attack to which I was given no opportunity, as specified in the rules of the letter column itself, to reply in the same issue.

"It is a matter of deep regret to me that anyone, let alone the ladies on the World-Telegram, should think me capable not only of the most blatant display of ego I have recently seen in print, but also of a downright misstatement of fact."

San Diego AF of L Backs Guildsman In Congress Race

San Diego—Lionel Van Deerlin, former president of the San Diego Newspaper Guild, who is a candidate for Congress from the new 28th district of California, won AFL support here when Labor's League for Political Education and the AFL Central Council both reaffirmed their support of his nomination.

Van Deerlin was the first Democrat selected by the new district to enter the race. Last April he filed under the cross-filing system on both Republican and Democratic tickets.

Lima Guild-Backed Insurance Program Covers News Plant

Lima—A plant-wide hospitalization plan, first proposed by the Lima Newspaper Guild, went into effect at the Lima News Sept. 1.

The plan, drawn up with a private insurance company, provides employes with hospitalization and surgical benefits and is believed to be as broad a group plan as there is in existence.

It is, in effect, a $7.30 per month policy for which employes with dependents pay $2.50.

The plan was made possible by a clause in the Guild contract, the only one in the plant with such a clause.

In line with the nation-wide feeling that organized labor should cooperate, the Guild readily agreed to plant-wide application of its clause.

As a result, the plan was adopted by a committee composed of representatives of all departments in the plant and management.

Extensive research and studies of group plans and groundwork for the plant-wide committee was done by a Guild committee headed by Charles Beard and Clair E. Miller.

Novak Runs For NY Senate

Ralph B. Novak, executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, is a candidate in the November elections for the New York State Senate.

He has been nominated by both the Democratic and Liberal parties to represent the heavily-Republican 31st senatorial district in Westchester County. Novak lives in suburban Ossining, some 30 miles north of New York City.

Woonsocket Guild Sets P-1 Program

Woonsocket—The third annual Page One ball of the Woonsocket Newspaper Guild will be held here Oct. 11 in the Earle Hotel ballroom.

Committee members named to launch plans for the event include Robert T. Gray, general chairman; Edward Berman, treasurer; James Anagnostos and Louise J. Lind, secretaries.

The ticket committee is headed by Arthur E. Monahan, local president, and includes Henry S. Pointon, John H. Luttrell, Bernard J. Riley, Edgar J. Allaire, Gregory C. Green, George R. Farrar, Daniel J. Kelleher, Harvey S. Van Brocklyn and K. Eileen Doyle.

Program arrangements will be handled by Della I. DesRochers, local vice president, and Mrs. Lorraine Fontaine, Sophie Russoy, and Mona Fisher, with Mabel E. Hunter in charge of decorations, and Allaire handling the entertainment program.

Canadian Labor Gains

Labor union membership in Canada now totals 1,146,121, an all-time high figure, says the Dominion labor department.

Local Copy A page especially for local officers, executives and committeemen conducted by the Department of Research and Information.

Television vs. Newspapers

Anything TV Can Do— Dailies Can Do Better

There's something wrong with American newspapers—but it isn't television. This is indicated by a survey of surveys, comments, exhortations and breast-beating published in Editor and Publisher, Fortune and a mess of advertising journals.

Newspapers are suffering from a variety of ills: economic, monopoly, shrinkage, loss of bright young things to better payers. But, say the slide rule boys and Ph.D.'s, we can't blame this mess on TV.

Newspapers are still getting their normal—and largest—bite out of the advertising dollar. And the total of advertising dollars is increasing.

This is how ad money was spent last year:

Media	Millions of $	Percent of Total
Dailies	2,326	34%
Direct Mail	920	14
Radio	690	10.5
Magazines	562	8.6
Television	484	7.4
Miscellaneous	1,650	25.5

Sears, Roebuck, the U.S.'s largest retail advertiser has increased its newspaper ad budget every year for the past six years. This year Sears will spend $31.5 million on this item.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association surveyed 92 of its member stores which had used TV and found that retail ads on that medium were not productive. Only 33 of the 92 were still using TV at the time of the survey.

Major objection to the use of television for advertising specific products was its fleeting nature. The impact of TV advertising was light, liable to be lost if the viewer blinked an eye or looked out the window at Junior for a moment. Depth of coverage just wasn't there, the retailers said.

On the editorial side, oddly enough, newspaper brass called TV to task for its lack of freedom of comment. TV commentators were tied too closely to rigid taboos promulgated by the advertisers. If this comment seems pot-vs.-kettle to working newspapermen, reflection will bear out the publishers' complaint.

Viewers come to their TV sets primarily for entertainment while readers pick up their newspapers primarily for information, according to the experts. This difference in basic approach will keep newspapers alive and healthy even after the country is saturated with receivers.

However, newspapers will have to change to meet the partial competition of the telecasters. Spot news coverage, already changed by radio, will assume lesser importance, while interpretive and background material will increase in importance.

Odd sidelight in the newspaper readers' reaction to TV is the great increase in sports page reading by men. Although a baseball fan can see 50 or 60 games a season on his TV set, as opposed to 10 or 12 visits to the ball park in pre-TV days, he still reads the sportswriters' descriptions and interpretations in his daily. Fight fans, who can now see at least one card of fights a week on most TV screens, haven't lost their zest for reading all about it the next day. One survey of readership found that fight news reading increased almost 100% among TV owners.

Professor C. Wright Mills, Columbia University, in a survey for Hearst, found that while 86% of non-TV owners read newspapers regularly, 91% of set owners were regular readers. Set ownership in this section of the survey was limited to those who owned TV for at least two years.

In another survey of the same data (Hometown Readership Studies, Institute of Journalistic Studies, Stanford U.) total readership, as measured by general news, local, editorial, commentators, sports, ads, was 4.5% higher among TV families than non-TV homes. Among women, with woman's page substituted for sports, the TV group was 2.5% higher.

TV owners do not give up their newspapers because, among many other reasons, papers are self-scheduling. Readers can refer to them at will; and not at the sponsor's whim or budget. The reader can say, "how's that again," and reread his paper. He finds it hard to get the TV commentator or newscaster to repeat an item he missed.

The national political conventions and the current presidential race are considered naturals for TV news coverage, but newsmen have serious doubts about the uses and usages of TV in this field. Newspapermen's gripes generally fall into the following categories:

★ The interviewee has taken over control of the interview from the interviewer. The subject can be taken off the hook by an innocuous question whenever he's cornered by a tough one.

★ Showoff interviewers tend to dominate the TV news conference while the thoughtful, reflective reporter sits back and doesn't ask questions. In any case, the reporters in the back rows might just as well not be there.

★ TV men, using amplifiers, can dominate the questioning while newsmen, using their natural voices, are at a disadvantage.

★ Newspaper reporters are being turned into actors in another medium—for free.

★ The seven-day-a-week pick and shovel work is done by the daily reporter. Comparatively untrained and inexperienced TV men move in and capitalize on the big stories. TVers should meet the daily responsibility of original news coverage.

★ A normal news conference could switch from on-the-record to off-the-record with important gains in background understanding for the newspaperman. A political figure being interviewed before the TV camera cannot turn the switch on and off.

Scientific studies of the change in newspaper circulation since the beginning of the TV era prove many things—depending on who pays for the study. However, a comparatively unscientific but impressive survey of circulation during the avidly-watched GOP convention was made by Editor and Publisher. It showed that people still want it confirmed in print.

Telegrams to the publishers of 25 papers from coast to coast on the effect on circulation of TV coverage of the convention brought fairly uniform response. They said that circulation hadn't suffered. The opposite was true in most cases.

Responses ranged from: little or no change—Milwaukee, Atlanta, Buffalo, Miami, Kansas City; some increase—Cleveland, Houston, Indianapolis, Oklahoma City, New York; big increase — Washington, Seattle, Portland. Only one city reported a slight decrease in afternoon sales—Salt Lake City.

Ammunition

Big-Shot Businessmen Can't Stand Sound of Own Voice

Day Book

MLRB

Representation election scheduled—Sept. 25. Circulation Dept., San Diego, Calif., Union and Evening Tribune.

WSB APPROVALS

IMS wage increase—$3.50 to $4.50. IMS-INP vacations—four weeks after 15 years.
Newsweek pension plan improvements.
Battle Creek, Mich., Enquirer and News—Holiday pay improvements; mileage allowance, 9¢; Saturday night differential.
Chicago Scottsdale Newspapers—Minimum increased $5—Constellbord, N. Y.—Four weeks vacation after 15 years.

GUILD ACTIVITIES

Southern Training Institute—Hotel Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.; Sept. 20-21.
New York Training Institute—Empire State District Council; Hotel De Witt Clinton, Albany, N. Y.; Oct. 4-5.
Mid-West Training Institute—Mid-West District Council; La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 10-11.
Canadian Training Institute—Canadian District Council; Toronto, Ont.; Oct. 25-26.

This is what leaders of commerce, industry, finance think of the other leaders of commerce, industry, etc. in the NAM.

These comments were gathered by William Whyte, Jr. and the editors of Fortune magazine and originally appeared in Fortune. ("Is Anybody Listening?" Simon and Schuster, Inc., $3.)

★ President of an aircraft company—"Every time I see the big shots of the NAM in white tie and tails having dinner at the Waldorf and posing for newspaper photographers, I retch."

★ Vice president of steel company—"They are always talking to their own kind. . . . The people who read the Wall Street Journal don't have to be told about business' 'goodness.' . . . Before they try to sell the public they'd better be right themselves first. Anything associated with the NAM will be discounted by thinking people."

★ Vice president of a manufacturing company—"They are so discredited in the public eye that they hurt anything they sponsor . . . kiss of death. . . . A lot of nickel tippers who have done more to hurt business with the public than anything else. . . ."

★ President of power and light company—"The average Free Enterprise ad is a lot of junk . . . the NAM is a lousy spokesman."

★ Vice president of farm machinery company—"Unions accomplish more with no goddam advertising. . . . This is the greatest country in the world for free enterprisers to tell each other about Free Enterprise."

★ President of engineering company—"If what they say is what businessmen think, then I'm ashamed of businessmen."

★ President of department store—"Up on the platform 200 important businessmen looking like penguins, complete to boiled shirt . . . seems a picture of intrenched greed. It takes a terrific guy to say what the American Way is—I think we'd be presumptuous advertising anything but the goods we sell."

★ Vice president of steel company—"The NAM puts the businessman in a special category rather than assume he's part of a big country which may have something to say about things too."

Guild Wage Hikes Affect J-School Hiring Standards

Guild efforts—and successes—in increasing newspaper wages have wide repercussions. Now we're being blamed for a decrease in the caliber of journalism teaching.

A. L. Higginbotham, University of Nevada director of journalism and president of the American Society of Journalism School Administrators, writing in the ASJSA Bulletin, says that finding instructors is becoming a real problem since many editorial room employes are receiving more money than professors, even more than mechanical department workers.

Standards for journalism teachers have already been affected by the higher wage rates for editorial workers. At one time seven years' newspaper experience was demanded of the instructors. This was lowered to five years. New jobs are being filled with teachers having only two to three years' actual experience.

"In a number of cities," Higginbotham says, "a journalism graduate is paid a minimum at the end of five years which is as high as nearby universities pay their beginning full professors."

PEGLITICAL ACTION

Ike's A ZcX.8!0?4—But Let's Vote for Him: WP

Neither the Guild Reporter, nor the Local Copy page, tries to set itself up as judge or standard of our fellow toilers' efforts in the vineyard. However, some quotes from Brother Westbrook Pegler ought to be reprinted. We do so without comment. (Some of the quotes from New York Post.)

Feb. 1—"Ike may be friendly with fellow travelers. Anyway, the world has never seen such a ragtag and bobtail of cheap opportunists, reds and kingmakers, or any bandwagon since Willkie's. . . ."

May 21—"Now that Truman is out of it, what excuse have such people for insisting that, second-rater though he is, they still like Ike. . . ."

June 11—"I simply cannot believe that Chinaboy Luce and the New York Times, and all the mock-Republican Roosevelt idolators, socialists, pro-communists and fellow-travelers in New York would support Ike unless they had some hidden reason to believe that he was their man. . . ."

June 13—"Gen. Eisenhower seems to have had no voice in the decisions which created the present menace, but he could have had a voice and might have changed them to the benefit of the Western World if he had the wisdom and the courage. Why did he surrender our victory?"

June 18—". . . Ike degraded himself by uttering dishonest statements for political purposes."

June 27—"I wish Ike could know, as well as I and many others know, the treacherous, selfish, vain character of the Roosevelt opportunists who are so numerous and noisy in his adherency."

July 9—"It is my conviction that Eisenhower is a relatively ignorant man and guilty of a failure through lack of moral courage which he can never live down. . . . He is guilty as charged."

And then. . . .

Aug. 17—"Some thoughts occurred to me since the conventions which modify my early reactions. . . . I think I might vote for him [Eisenhower]. . . ."

It's Not News—But BLS Indices Still Going Up

Another all-time high was set by the BLS Consumers Price Index in July in both the old and revised series.

The old index rose 0.7 percent over June, to 192.4, while the revised series went up 0.6 percent to 190.8. Thus the Guild's $100 wage program now requires $144.30 under the old index and $142.90 under the new in terms of current dollars.

Increases now available under the WSB "cost-of-living" formula; 5.9 percent under the old and more favorable series, and 5.1 percent under the new series. The formula is based on the percentage increase in each index over January 1951.

Date	Index Number Old	Index Number New	% Over Old	Increase June 1946 New	Minimum Wage Program Required by ANG Old	Minimum Wage Program Required by ANG New
June 1946	133.3	133.5	———	———	$100.00	$100.00
Jan. 1950	166.9	168.2	25.2%	26.0%	125.20	126.00
Jan. 1951	181.6	181.5	36.2	36.0	136.20	136.00
Aug. 1951	185.6	185.5	39.2	39.0	139.20	139.00
Sept. 1951	186.5	186.6	39.9	39.8	139.90	139.80
Oct. 1951	187.3	187.4	40.9	40.4	140.90	140.40
Nov. 1951	189.3	188.6	42.0	41.3	142.00	141.30
Dec. 1951	190.0	189.1	42.5	41.6	142.50	141.60
Jan. 1952	190.2	189.1	42.7	41.6	142.70	141.60
Feb. 1952	188.3	187.9	41.3	40.8	141.30	140.80
Mar. 1952	188.4	188.0	41.3	40.8	141.30	141.40
Apr. 1952	189.6	188.7	42.2	41.4	142.20	141.40
May 1952	190.4	189.0	42.8	41.6	142.80	141.60
June 1952	191.1	189.6	43.4	42.0	143.40	142.00
July 1952	192.4	190.8	44.3	42.9	144.30	142.90

(1955-59 is the index base of 100. June, 1946, is the date of the adoption of the ANG's $100 wage program and also the last month before World War II of the ANG's $100 wage program and also the last month before World War II price controls were abandoned; January, 1950 is the base date for computing increases under the WSB "10 percent" formula, and January, 1951, is the base date for computing increases under the WSB "cost-of-living" formula. To determine what the dollar is worth in relation to the 1955-59 dollar, divide 100 by the latest index numbers.)

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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ON ITS POLL showing that Eisenhower has greater editorial backing than any previous presidential candidate, Editor & Publisher comments, with a note of sadness:

"If Eisenhower doesn't win in November, newspapers again will be charged with 'lost influence.' If he does win, will it prove that they have regained that 'influence'?"

It is the notion here that editorial page political influence waned proportionately as newspaper ownership took on the character — and prejudices — of big business and lost touch with the cracker barrel and barbershop set, or, if you please, with the farmer and the labor union member.

And it could just be possible that Governor Stevenson had it right when he told the Democratic convention that Americans are much smarter than the Republicans, and, we add, the publishers, seem to think.

In this same connection, there's a bit of irony that in the same issue of E&P, there appears a news item telling how the Albany Times-Union is sending a reporter into the byways to find people willing to talk about their political preferences.

Don't they trust Gallup and Roper any more?

●

FORTUNE magazine editorializes on the Republican platform with unexpected candor, in connection with the GOP attempt to whip up sentiment for a "change" at Washington.

Under the category of "hard facts" which Republican campaigners must face, Fortune says:

"There is no propaganda in the world so dangerous as the propaganda that the listener can verify for himself. It is no good telling the voters, in the absurd language of the Republican platform, that the Democratic administration 'has praised free enterprise while actually wrecking it.' U.S. enterprise takes a lot of wrecking, as anyone can see by looking around. It is no good telling the American people, as so many of the convention speakers tried to, that they are worse off, economically, than they were at some unspecified but apparently Republican point in the past. Most people are better off than they ever were—and they know it."

●

LABOR UNIONS, as well, may be "better off" than they ever were, but if any union member feels complacent about that fact, let him read a new booklet issued by the Committee for Constitutional Government, called "Labor Monopolies —or Freedom."

This little work is in the best tradition of its sponsor—a reactionary outfit founded by Rochester Publisher Frank Gannett which devotes its apparently limitless treasury to beating back any liberal principle, law or candidate for office.

Here are some excerpts, which make Taft-Hartley, for all its anti-labor slanting and discrimination, read like an organizing pamphlet by Allan Haywood:

"Picket lines should be illegal. . . ."

"Workmen's compensation laws are probably desirable. Unemployment compensation laws should be repealed. . . ."

"There should be no minimum wage laws. Persons whose labor is not worth much, should nevertheless be free to earn what they can."

"What we should do is repeal all federal labor laws on wages, hours of labor, collective bargaining, minimum wages, etc., and abolish all boards, bureaus and commissions that result from these laws. . . ."

"An employer who signs a collective bargaining agreement . . . should be considered equally guilty with the officers of the labor union who sign the agreement. The fact that the agreement is desired by the employer as well as by the employes should have no weight, for the offense is against society."

Eubanks Elected To Fill Brown's Unexpired Term

San Francisco — Sam B. Eubanks, former executive vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild, has been declared elected executive secretary of SFONG.

When nominations were opened at the representative assembly meeting of Aug. 19, Eubanks' name was proposed by Al Dipman. No other names were offered, so nominations were closed and Eubanks declared elected.

He will serve the unexpired term of Robert D. Brown, who had filled the post for 9½ years. Brown died July 20. His term expires the middle of next January.

Eubanks has filled the position since late in July when the SFONG executive committee selected him on a temporary basis until nominations could be held.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

REGARDLESS of the outcome of the election this Nov. 4, I think we are going to see a new struggle in the new congress for some sort of legislation to cut down on discrimination in employment.

Because both Eisenhower and Stevenson have indicated they think there's merit in the so-called Humphrey-Ives bill, reported out of senate committee but only that, last July, I'd like to take a squint at it now. You probably will be hearing more about it the next seven weeks.

Approving of the bill were both Democrats and Republicans — except for Taft and Nixon who gave no reasons. Keep that "except" in mind.

As the sponsors say, "this bill affects conduct and not mental states. It has long been recognized that changes in conduct, which we know can be achieved, can modify attitudes."

The bill is based on the experience of 11 states, numerous cities and all the pro and con of congressional argument these past post-war years. Of the 11 states, nine are rated as having "effective" anti-discrimination laws: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. There are statutes of sorts on the books in Indiana and Wisconsin and state-ordered studies have been made in Kansas, Nebraska and Utah in addition.

• • •

THE SUM of all these state experiences is that an anti-job-discrimination law can work when men of good will set out to make it work. I am not going to argue whether racial and religious discrimination in hiring Americans for jobs is un-American. It is.

Now the approach of the Humphrey-Ives bill is this: make use of the state and local experiences, make concessions to regional (i.e., Southern) problems, make the maximum use of informal methods (education, persuasion, conciliation, mediation), confine the effort to the approximately 70,000 businesses (out of 3½ million) which have 50 or more employes, permit maximum due process and procedural safeguards — but have teeth in your law to be used as a last resort.

• • •

LET'S LOOK at the Humphrey-Ives proposal more closely.

The bill proposed that a seven-member commission, appointed by the President subject to senate confirmation, administer the "Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act" — the FEOFE. Hearings on complaints of discrimination (which must be filed within one year of the alleged discrimination) would be conducted either by the commissioners or by their agents — BUT any such hearing officer would have to be a resident of the judicial circuit in which the unlawful practice supposedly took place. This means, in essence, that Southerners and not Yankees would hear complaints in the South against Southern employers.

Further, there would be set up local, state and regional non-paid councils to make studies, formulate educational and other programs, assist in conciliation and make recommendations to the commission. The idea here is to have eminent local citizens—essentially Southerners of stature and moderation—act as levers of public opinion.

WHAT WOULD BE unlawful? For an individual firm or an employment agency to discriminate in hiring, firing or terms of employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. For a labor union to discriminate against an employer or individual because of race, religion and so on or from trying to get an employer to discriminate in violation of FEOFE. Fitness for the job should be the only consideration.

One provision would allow the new FEOFE commission to cede jurisdiction to a state or local agency over cases or classes of cases if the commission were satisfied that the agency had effective power to handle the problem. This is, of course, to encourage more state and local laws in the field and doubtless would have a large response.

Suppose all efforts to settle a case by conciliation or mediation failed—the employer was too stubborn, the union too determined to keep out Negroes? A cease-and-desist order could be issued and back pay lost, if any; ordered paid—but such orders could only be enforced by the Court of Appeals of the area in which the cases occurred, another home rule concession to the South. The Government can work only through the local court (two circuits cover most of the South) but the defendant could go to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia if he thought he would get a better break there—not the government, though.

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BUT IN THE END, suppose the court upholds the commission. What then? A "willful violation" would be punishable by a fine of $100 to $500 per offense—no jail sentence. BUT if the employer, or other violator, failed to obey the court decree he would be subject to the regular penalties of contempt of court, including jail.

The burden of proof would be on the person bringing a complaint and the Court of Appeals would have to be satisfied that the Government had sustained this burden of proof by "substantial evidence on the record as a whole."

There would, of course, be no "quota" of Negroes or Jews or anybody else to be hired—such a quota system would in itself be a law violation as a discrimination against whites or Gentiles, for example.

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WHEN YOU CONSIDER that the southern district Courts of Appeals are in conservative hands, that the measure lays great emphasis on Southern leadership and state legislation, it seems to me that this proposal is about the most sensible glimmer of light in a dark area of human activity.

It would seem a reasonable question to put to a candidate for the Presidency, the Vice Presidency, the Senate or the House of Representatives — how do you feel about this proposal? Would you vote for it as a member of congress or sign it as the Chief Executive if passed?

America has made tremendous progress in the past few generations in solving the problems of its minorities. We have learned how important is the right to earn a decent living, how vital to the nation's economic health it is to wipe out substandard pockets of discrimination. The campaign trumpets are blaring loudly now. The time for action will begin when the 83rd congress meets for the first time in January.

It is time for a change, in this field of job discrimination at least. The Humphrey-Ives measure is something reasonable men can agree on and fight for.

SAMUEL MELLOR, 51 N.Y. POST FOTOG

Samuel Mellor, 51, a photographer for the New York Post, died of a heart attack Aug. 26 while taking pictures of the American Legion parade, a feature of the Legion's national convention held here last month.

Mellor began his newspaper career in 1923 as a reporter on the old Brooklyn Daily Times. Several years later he switched to photography on the New York American, joining the Post in 1937.

In addition to news and feature assignments, he conducted for the Post an inquiring photographer column, called "Sidewalks of New York."

Mellor has been a member of the Guild since 1937, was a board member and former treasurer of the Press Photographers Assn. of N. Y., and former treasurer of the National Press Photographers Assn.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Philomena Mellor.

SFONG Veteran Becomes Rancher

San Francisco—Roy Kirk, 68, who began his newspaper career in San Francisco prior to World War I, has retired from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin copy desk to run a ranch near here.

He received 50 weeks' retirement pay, the maximum amount provided for under terms of the city-wide contract.

After a tour of duty in World War I, Kirk worked four years on the New York Sun and a like period on the New York Herald-Tribune, returning to the Call-Bulletin in 1929.

The Guild Reporter

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