

The GUILD REPORTER

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Toronto In 2nd Tely Try At Certification; Owner Says: "All Right With Me"

Toronto, Ont.—Submitting 120 signed cards as evidence of its majority membership in a proposed unit of 148 employees of the editorial department of the Toronto Telegram, the Toronto Newspaper Guild has laid before the Ontario Labor Relations Board its petition for certification as bargaining agent for the group.

After hearing from Guild's counsel and from a group of nine opposing employees who filed an intervention, as well as from management spokesmen, the board followed its custom of reserving decision. Cases of the sort are usually determined within a few weeks.

Principal issue to be decided by the board will be whether copy boys and messengers are to be included in the bargaining unit. They are so included in other board-decided cases, but Telegram management objected that copy boys are temporary employees because they automatically leave the paper's employ when they reach age 19.

Management and the Guild told the board that a few other exclusions which management wanted, and which the Guild does not, could be reconciled between the parties.

The intervenors' objections were to inclusion of copy boys on equal voting status in the Guild with experienced news-men, and to the Guild's bargaining program calling for a Guild shop.

Management's spokesmen stressed that the Telegram is interested chiefly in harmony among its staff, and the paper's future welfare.

"If the Board's decision is to certify the Guild, it will be all

right with me," said John Bassett, Telegram publisher.

It is labor board policy to certify, without the holding of a representation election, when the petitioning union holds a substantial majority of the cards of eligibles.

Three years ago, Guild interest on the Telegram editorial staff led to a similar bid for bargaining status, but at that time intervenors circulated a petition asking that an election be held. It was signed by many who had also signed Guild applications, and led the board to order an election.

On the day before the election, the late George McCullagh, then the new publisher, harangued the staff in a "captive audience" attempt to swing votes from the Guild. When the ballots were counted next day, the Guild was short, by six votes, of the necessary majority of all those eligible to vote; although the count for the Guild was higher, by one, than that cast for "no union."

McCullagh died last summer. To satisfy Canadian succession duties, it was necessary to sell the Telegram enterprise, and during the period of uncertainty as to new ownership, Guild interest sharply revived.

Houston Chronicle Held Guilty Of Unfair Labor Practices

Houston, Texas—The Houston Chronicle, which two years ago fired all its city circulation employees and instituted an "independent contractor" system in its place, has been told by the National Labor Relations Board that it did so in violation of the federal labor laws.

The board, hearing the case on appeal, with exceptions taken by the Chronicle management to the findings of a trial examiner, orders the Chronicle to offer re-employment, without prejudice or loss of interim pay, to the entire group of employees, 59 in all; to shift its operations back to former status within a 60-day period; to "cease and desist" from its unfair labor practices; to bargain collectively with the Guild on request; and to post notices of its intention to comply with the labor law at its plant here.

The board's order sustains the trial examiner's findings in almost complete detail, and is signed by the chairman and all four members in a unanimous finding.

Owner of the Chronicle is Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce under the Roosevelt administration, and later head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Within a two-weeks' period in October, 1950, employees in the Chronicle's circulation department formed a Guild unit, sought recognition for bargaining purposes, and were discharged, en masse. Simultaneously—and the timing was held significant by the labor board—the Chronicle abandoned its "direct employee" system of circulating its papers, and substituted therefor a "contractor" system.

This shift was coupled with various forms of attempted intimidation of employees against Guild membership, and an outright refusal to bargain collectively with the Guild.

The examiner produced evi-

dence that management had questioned circulation employees about the Guild organization attempt, and witnesses quoted management representatives as having intimated that management would "go independent."

It was related how the threat to "institute the independent contractor system" had been circulated by management, with the suggestion that there was no point to unionization.

This type of intimidation had gone back as far as 1948, and while the organization drive of 1950 was in progress a circulation supervisor asked various employees if they intended to attend a union meeting.

There was one instance where a circulation boss had told one of the men that he would "probably be hurt by his activities in the union."

After all this notice of the change over to the "independent contract system" went out to the district managers on mid-October.

Prior to one meeting a circulation executive told employees, according to testimony, that he didn't care whether anyone told him about the meeting since he would know the results anyway. All this management witnesses denied, but the examiner reported he did not believe them on the evidence.

Says the board's decision: "We conclude that the respondent changed the system because its city circulation employees chose to bargain collectively, and in order to avoid its

statutory obligation to deal with them as a group."

Supporting its order to reinstate the 48 district managers and 11 other employees to their former positions, and to reconstitute the former methods of operations, the board dismissed all arguments by the respondent management.

Management had held that because a great majority of those dismissed are still "gainfully employed by arrangement with the Houston Chronicle" the board ought not order their full reinstatement, and that since the independent contractor system is an operational change, it would be a hardship to order it abandoned.

The board noted that this is in effect asking that the Chronicle benefit from its illegal acts, and that the hardship could be no greater than that encountered when the hurried change-over was first made.

The board held further that the Chronicle had not offered proof that its "independent contractor" system was cheaper than the former direct employee plan; and that "continued extinction" of the bargaining unit would assure the success of the Chronicle's refusal to deal with the Guild. An order to bargain under the circumstances would be an empty gesture, said the board.

"The status quo in this case can only be restored by re-establishment of the old system," the order puts it.

Hearst Units Vote On National Memo

Members of Hearst units across the nation voting on acceptance or rejection of the revised draft of the Hearst National Memorandum, as completed at a meeting with Hearst management at San Francisco.

The Guild's negotiating committee, composed of Al Dipman, SFONG, chairman of the Hearst Chain Council; Francis S. Rivett, council's acting secretary; Arthur C. Atwell, president of the Los Angeles Guild; Edwin C. Scott, Detroit's local executive secretary, and Mrs. Helen Minnear, secretary of the Pittsburgh Guild, has recommended that the memorandum be approved.

Reporting for the information of affected members, the committee outlined the changes made during the protracted negotiation period.

Ceiling on severance pay is moved from 50 to 56 weeks, payable after 27½ years. A similar revision was made in the table of alternate benefits, but employees may still collect on resignation after 25 years' service,

San Francisco, Calif.—SFONG's Representative Assembly last week urged rejection of the new Memo provisions by Hearst unit members.

Chief grounds for objecting to the proposals is that as worded it would prevent SFONG from negotiating for pensions in next year's city-wide bargaining sessions.

Al Dipman, chairman of the Hearst committee, quoted management counsel as declaring that acceptance of the alternate benefits clause would mean that the pension subject would be closed for two years, and that local Hearst managements would be instructed not to bargain on the subject.

at age 65 or for incapacitation. Hospital plan benefits have been liberalized. Per diem allowances have been raised from \$8 to \$10, and incidental allowances to a maximum of \$200, instead of \$80.

(Continued on Page Three)

Drop Wage Control, Novak Asks Truman

The American Newspaper Guild has renewed its request, made first in June, 1951, to have the newspaper industry relieved of wage controls.

Over the signature of Executive Vice Presidents Ralph B. Novak, a letter went last week to President Truman, outlining the Guild's case. Copies went to Roger L. Putnam, economic stabilization administrator, who has now been replaced by Michael DiSalle; to Charles C. Kilgworth, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, and to Walter P. Reuther, new CIO president.

The Guild's prime argument for wage decontrol, as stated in an extensive brief filed eighteen months ago, is that inasmuch as the newspaper industry is wholly free from price control, there is inherent inequity in imposing wage control.

The stabilization board then in office referred the Guild's communication to a special panel but the favorable majority report by the panel never was adopted by the full board.

Reasons for decontrol have heightened in the intervening months.

The text of the letter to Truman:

Dear Mr. President: The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) herewith renews its request—first made in February 1951—that wage controls be removed from the newspaper industry inasmuch as the industry is entirely free from price and rate controls.

On June 5, 1951, the Guild presented a formal statement requesting decontrol of wages in our industry to a special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board set up to consider the problems of wage control in the industries exempt from price and rate controls by the Defense Production Act. At that time we pointed out that continuing wage controls in an industry in which prices and profits were entirely free meant a totally unwarranted inequity for the employees in that industry.

While a majority of the special panel recommended removing wage controls in our industry, the report (Report to the Chairman of the WSB by the Panel Considering Wage Stabilization Policy for Price-Exempt Industries) (Continued on Page Three)

ANG Membership Keeps Going Up

Active membership in the American Newspaper Guild hit a new peak as of November 1, it is indicated in the headquarters records of Secretary-Treasurer William J. Farson.

The previous all-time high figure was set September 1, when Guild membership stood at 25,237. The November 1 total is reported as 25,285.

The October figure was 25,163. This number of active members does not include 720 Guildsmen who are serving in the armed forces, and whose dues obligations are suspended, though their good standing is unimpaired.

An active member is one who has paid dues during the calendar year of 1952.

1952 BROWN AWARD

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1953.

SEND entries to American Newspaper Guild, 99 University place, New York 3, N. Y.

PRIZE is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation. To be awarded for the most outstanding journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Heywood Brown" for work done or completed between January 1, 1952, and December 31, 1952.

ELIGIBLE are employees of newspapers, news services, news magazines and radio and television stations in the United States, its territories and possessions, and Canada.

ENTRIES should be submitted in scrapbook form, with an accompanying letter telling the circumstances under which the work was done.

JUDGES are Carroll Binder, editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune; Kenneth G. Crawford, senior editor of Newsweek magazine; Jacob Scher, associate professor of journalism, Northwestern University.

WADE FRANKLIN, Award committee chairman.

EXPOSES BILLIONS IN U.S. TAX LOOPHOLES

Sen. Humphrey Says Revenue Laws Still "Relief for Greedy"

By HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
U. S. Senator, Minn.

The fact that the cold war is likely to last a long time makes it imperative that we plan ahead. Our economic system must be based on a strong foundation if we are to succeed in our resolve to stop communism. Part of this foundation must be a strong and equitable tax system which will be adequate to pay the cost of government.

The citizens of this country are willing to pay for their defense so long as the tax burden is distributed fairly and in accordance with ability to pay. The fact is, however, that practically every major tax bill passed during the last decade has raised taxes on many, and at the same time has granted millions of dollars in tax loopholes to the few.

We should approach the problems of taxation on the basis of a simple principle: our tax system should be strong enough to meet our commitments and it should distribute the burden among the people. The revenue act of 1951 does not meet this simple test. It did not raise enough revenue to balance the budget and therefore invites inflation through deficit financing. Moreover, the increases in the tax bill were distributed unfairly.

The history of the 1951 tax bill goes back to February, 1951, when the President asked the Congress, in a special tax message, to enact quickly tax rate increases aggregating \$10 billion. The request came within four months after Congress had raised individual and corporate income taxes by almost \$6 billion (Act of 1950) and one month after it had enacted an excess profits tax of 35% billion. The House ways and means committee came up with a \$7.2 billion tax bill which the House passed in June, 1951.

Labor unions and farm groups testified in favor of the individual income tax increases and the higher corporate tax rates, and urged that more money be raised by closing the big loopholes—percentage depletion, income splitting, estate and gift tax limitations, etc. The Senate Finance Committee turned a deaf ear to these groups. Business representatives said that business was going to be in trouble unless the House bill were revised drastically.

The bill reported out by the Finance Committee raised only

The following is the first of two articles condensed from a tax study by Senator Humphrey and published by Public Affairs Institute. Senator Humphrey checked the facts with Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, and John Shott, senior economist for the Institute. Both Senators are former university economics professors.

\$5.5 billion, a reduction of the House bill. Of the \$1.7 billion reduction \$128 million went to taxpayers with incomes below \$5,000. The remaining \$1,565 million went to corporations and to individuals with high incomes. The few loopholes in the House bill were either retained or expanded.

Illustrative of the favoritism shown by the Senate Finance Committee is the delay in the effective date of the higher tax rate on corporations to April 1, 1951. The House had set January 1.

By delaying the effective date—thus exempting the record high profits of 1951's first quarter from the higher rates, the Finance Committee denied the Federal Treasury, and saved for the corporations \$500 million.

The 1951 bill as finally passed differed only in minor respects from the bill which the Senate Finance Committee drew up.

As far back as 1943, President Roosevelt vetoed a tax bill on the grounds that it contained "relief for the greedy and not the needy." Since then practically every major tax bill has contained provisions which single out for special favored treatment mainly those in the high income brackets.

The story is always the same. HIGHER RATES ARE IMPOSED AND AT THE SAME TIME LOOPHOLES ARE CAREFULLY FRAMED WHICH PERMIT THE WEALTHY TO GET OUT FROM UNDER THE HIGHER TAXES. Now after almost 10 years the loopholes are so many and so large that they are costly. The result is that the average taxpayer is paying taxes that should properly be borne by those who are better able to pay.

The first and most important tax loophole which should be corrected is percentage depletion.

When an operator of an oil well sells oil, or owner of a mine sells coal, he is depleted his capital. When a factory owner uses up his equipment, or a cab driver runs his cab, his capital is being used up. The laws permit the individual to deduct from gross income "depletion," in the case of plant

and equipment, and "depletion" in the case of oil and mining. For factory or cab owner, depreciation is computed by dividing the investment by the number of years it is used. Not so for the owners of oil and coal properties. This deduction is a stated percentage of gross income, not of the amount invested in the property: for oil 27 1/2 percent; sulphur 23, coal 10, other minerals 5 to 15 per cent.

According to a Treasury Department study: (1) In 1947, oil companies deducted 13 times more through percentage depletion than would have been allowed by ordinary depreciation. (2) Twelve millionaires owning wells paid an average income tax of only 22 1/2 per cent of their incomes for 1943-47, just half of one percent LESS than the wartime rate on \$5,000 of taxable income. (3) One oil operator was able to develop properties yielding \$5,000,000 in a single year and he did not pay a cent of income tax that year.

In total, oil and mining interests benefit to the tune of about \$750 million. IF PERCENTAGE DEPLETION HAD BEEN ELIMINATED THE ENTIRE TAX INCREASE ON PEOPLE EARNING LESS THAN \$4,000 A YEAR COULD HAVE BEEN DROPPED FROM THE LAST TAX BILL.

Percentage depletion, once the prerogative of oil and gas, was extended to coal, sulphur and metals, and during the war to many non-metals. If there is any substance found in a natural state which has been omitted from this most recent list, I cannot think of it.

In the meantime, the average wage and salary earner, farmer and business man will be required to pay the taxes which the depletion interests are better able to pay.

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Before the new rates under the 1951 tax bill went into effect, a married man with two children receiving wages of \$4,000 gained absolutely nothing from this provision. If he received \$5,000, he gained \$2. If he received \$10,000, he gained \$160. However, a married taxpayer receiving a salary of \$500,000 gained \$55,000. To put it another way 97 per cent of the tax relief from income-splitting goes to people with incomes of more than \$5,000.

The provision can also be criticized on the ground that it discriminates against all single people. The Revenue Act of 1951 actually raised the taxes of some single people in the upper brackets, above World War II levels.

Income-splitting now costs about \$3.5 billion a year. All of this revenue could be raised by adjusting the rates for married people. If Congress had the courage to adopt this suggestion, it could have eliminated all of the individual income tax rate increases from the 1951 Act and still raise more money.

Moreover, everybody with incomes up to about \$10,000 would have been taxed less and everybody above \$10,000, more. For

example, the 1951 Act raised the taxes on a married man with two children and an income of \$5,000 by \$48; if income splitting had been eliminated, his tax increase would have been \$2. At the \$5,000 level, the Act raised taxes by \$121, while an elimination of income splitting would have meant an increase of only \$90 at this level. By contrast the \$25,000 taxpayer had his tax increased \$636, but the elimination of income splitting would have cost him \$1,988.

Stated differently, elimination of income splitting would have raised more revenue than the increases in individual income rates that were actually adopted, and YET WOULD HAVE REQUIRED PRACTICALLY NO INCREASE ON INCOMES BELOW \$5,000. The choice was clear. Congress preferred to hold on to income splitting and to make low and moderate income families pay for it.

In many areas of tax enforcement, the cost of collecting all the additional taxes from erring taxpayers would be too high. For this reason the treasury department has been recommending for the last two years that a withholding system be adopted on dividends, to assist tax enforcement.

In 1950 the House adopted a dividend withholding provision which was eliminated in the Senate bill. The House measure provided for that too. But the Senate prevailed.

IN TOTAL, THE HOUSE PROVISION WOULD HAVE YIELDED AN ADDITIONAL \$300,000 REVENUE.

(To be concluded)

required corporations to submit to every stockholder a statement.

In 1951 the provision was simplified; it would have required relatively little additional work by the companies. All required was to withhold 50 per cent of each dividend or interest payment and pay quarterly to the Internal Revenue Bureau. No statement would have been required to the stockholder, who would merely credit himself in his tax return, as in the case of wages and salaries.

Opponents argued it was not needed, as the government had the necessary information. The Treasury argued the cost of collection without dividend and interest withholding would be prohibitive. Tears were shed for those who would be eligible for refunds from taxes withheld on dividends, but nothing was said about over-withholding on wages.

Wage earners have considered this necessary, and have not complained. There is no reason why there should be any more complaints from dividend recipients.

The reason for adopting a withholding system on dividends applies also to corporate bond interest. The House measure provided for that too. But the Senate prevailed.

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(To be concluded)

UP Campaign Goes Beyond 1st Goal Of 75 Members

With only the first phase of a special organizing drive completed, the United Press Organizing Committee has already passed its goal of 75 new members.

The effort has included a direct mail campaign of four letters to all non-members, plus a special personal visit to several selected bureaus. Sol Fox of New York UP directed the overall campaign as organizing chairman and made a tour of 11 cities, including Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles. Preliminary visits also were made to Dallas and Atlanta, both of which also will get post-New Year's visits.

UP Guildsmen paid for the trip with contributions to an organizing fund that now stands at close to \$1,500. The first trip took 24 days and produced more

than half of the new membership. The second trip will be brief.

Some bureaus were signed up 100%, others came close to the perfect figure.

Fox reports that untiring cooperation by active UPers, APers and local Guild officials in the various cities made possible the success of the first phase. He says these people did fine work in laying the foundation that made possible the success of the personal visits.

The second stage will include the additional visits, and a follow-up in bureaus where the membership level is under 100 percent.

STRIKE VOTE IN SAN MATEO AUTHORIZED

San Francisco, Calif.—The SPONG executive committee authorized its San Mateo unit members to take a strike vote because contract negotiations have bogged down at the San Mateo Times.

The publisher has offered a \$104.50 top minimum and refuses to grant a Guild Shop for commercial employees although already a modified Guild Shop is in effect for editorial department staffers.

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Salt Lake Rebuilds WS Council

Salt Lake City, Utah—Guild members of the three major news services have reorganized the Salt Lake City Wire Service Council.

Cliff Miller, United Press, was named chairman; Earle L. Jester, Associated Press, vice chairman, and Ted Himelstet, International News Service, secretary-treasurer.

The council boasts 100 per cent membership among wire service workers. Every eligible full-time news employee of AP, UP and INS in Salt Lake City is a member of the Guild.

Chronicle Firing Continues; Guild Wins Concessions

San Francisco, Calif.—The "Black Friday" purge list in the mass firings and forced retirements at the San Francisco Chronicle has been boosted to 45; not counting the "resignation" of Editor Paul Smith.

SPONG and Chronicle unit officials have been holding almost daily meetings with management, gaining concessions for ousted employees. The meetings are continuing.

Seven new economic dismissals and another retirement were announced on December 18. In the original day-after-Thanksgiving purge, 30 were fired for economy and seven more retired.

The situation was worst in the classified department, where three of the five let go had 15 years' service or better each. The Guild has demanded full reinstatement for these workers.

Resignation of Smith, red-headed "boy wonder" in the journalistic field, was triggered by the ruthless economy cuts.

Smith announced he was leaving the Chronicle because of a disagreement over policy. The initial firings were carried out while Smith was away, and without his full knowledge of what was transpiring.

The latest economy dismissals included Robert O'Brien, historical columnist; Esther Hall, food section writer; Melton Ferris, reporter; Jack Wallace, special services; Jack Fluke, sports; Jack Berger, artist, and George de Carvalho, Washington bureau reporter.

Given his 50 weeks retirement benefits was Melvin Bartley, display advertising salesman.

Management informed the Guild that both Wallace and de Carvalho were offered alternatives to dismissal.

Before the last dismissals were announced, management had agreed with SPONG officials that it would consider acceptance of voluntary resignations with severance pay as possible substitutes for discharge.

Since the initial firings, the Guild has gained these concessions:

Management added one week's extra pay to the two weeks' pay in lieu of notice given on "black Friday."

Management agreed to discuss the entire situation, and conferences were held with each department head to learn reasons for the dismissals of those fired.

A business office employee was promised part-time work with the eventual aim of restoring her to a full-time job. She also was given two more weeks' severance pay.

Management agreed to keep the eight persons retired on the payroll until the end of the year to ease the tax burden on the lump-sum "alternate benefits" payment.

Chronicle management agreed to arrange for the right retired to continue to be protected under the company's group life insurance plan at the minimum rate of 50 cents per \$1,000 per month. Until this concession was made, their insurance was subject only to termination or conversion, with conversion rates being so high because of age as to be almost prohibitive.

Management promised to "take care of" hardship cases among those retired. If such hardships became apparent to management, further talks were scheduled on this point.

Guild officials advised the Chronicle it will consider the eight retired as eligible for pension or retirement benefits negotiated in the future and will so argue in 1953 contract talks. The special Guild committee which talked with management reported it was fairly well satisfied with the procedures followed in selecting those fired in the promotion-special services, business office and editorial departments.

In a report to the Chronicle unit, the committee added:

"Hiring had been steady and extensive right up to the week of the dismissals, and the department had a majority of employees with less than two years' experience. Turnover was, and is, rapid, permitting any reduction in force to be made by normal attrition."

"Instead, the department head chose to fire three people of approximately 15 years or more service, each of whom had competently performed his job long enough to have deserved being beyond the wharves of a new and capricious department head."

"A fourth employee had been induced to join the staff by the department head only a year ago, giving up another secure job to do so. A girl with more than six years service in the telephone sales room was dismissed although seven new employees in the same classification had been hired in the last two months."

The dismissals made no sense except as drings for personal reasons under the guise of an economy cut."

Management said that with the latest dismissals and the retirements, its economy move had been completed.

It was felt that Guild pressure had reduced the number of the second "wave," since originally management had indicated a total of 50 would be let go, while it stopped at 45.

Vote on Memo

(Continued from Page One)

Most extensive changes were made in the language of Section 10, on settlement of grievances by arbitration. Not only has the wording been streamlined, but the steps in the arbitration process have been shortened and clarified.

The committee notes, and quotes management views thereon, that it was unable to obtain concessions as to pension plan consideration, and that language relating to job security remains unchanged, and unsatisfactory in some particulars.

Ballots went out from Guild headquarters last weekend and January 12 is set as a deadline for making returns of the unit balloting to the ANG.

If approved, the new agreement will replace one which has been in effect, without change, since 1949.

If rejected, the Guild will consider the Memorandum completely terminated, and individual locals will be free to negotiate full contract language locally. Presently, wages, hours and other conditions are so negotiated.

\$15 Million Strike Fund Is CWA Goal
Washington, D. C.—CWA-CWA is collecting 50 cents a month for strike fund, aimed at \$15 million in about eight years.

Guild officials advised the Chronicle it will consider the eight retired as eligible for pension or retirement benefits negotiated in the future and will so argue in 1953 contract talks.

(Continued from Page One)
Industries—issued August 17, 1951) never has been acted upon.

Our case before the special panel is summarized in the attached copy of our statement. The points we made at that time are even more valid now.

On the basis of experience during World War II stabilization, we pointed out that the industry would fully utilize its freedom to raise prices. This prediction has been fully borne out. In the two years since institution of the controls program, more than 400 newspapers have raised their circulation rates, and a spot check by Editor & Publisher, the industry's official publication, indicates that some 42 per cent of the newspapers this year alone have raised advertising rates.

Meanwhile the burden of contributing to stabilization rests entirely, unfairly and unnecessarily on the employees in this industry. We contend that continuing wage stabilization in this field serves absolutely no useful purpose. Ours is a relatively small industry; earnings and fringe benefits cannot in any way affect the overall stabilization picture, since the controlling element—prices—has been and is free of all restraints. Our collective bargaining practices, problems and conditions are totally different from industry in general. In practice we never have either affected or been affected by the general trends of

wages and working conditions of other industries or industry as a whole.

The present controls program obviously is in a transition stage. During a similar period at the end of World War II, our industry was freed from wage controls long before the War Labor Board went out of existence, and we never were subject to the Wage Stabilization Board set up as a successor agency to deal with wage adjustments involving price increases.

During the two years that wage controls have been in effect, these controls have posed a continuing threat to long-established collective bargaining practices in our industry. To date, all of our petitions to the Wage Stabilization Board which have been acted upon finally have been approved. However, because ours is a small and specialized industry, we have encountered in many instances in effecting collective bargaining agreements.

The board's general wage regulations were drawn with the mass industries in mind, and in many respects failed to meet our specialized problems. Because we have a different type of wage structure and a different method of distributing wage increases, for us even adjustments which could be made under the various self-administered regulations in other industries require prior board approval.

Regional Boards have attempted to evaluate our agreements

both on wage and fringe provisions on the narrowest possible local criteria, a practice never followed in collective bargaining in our industry. Fringe provisions common to our contracts but not a practice in general industry have been side-tracked pending development of policy which never has materialized.

For example, the Guild pleads no severance pay provisions periodically. Yet, because the Wage Stabilization Board has been unable to formulate general policy in this field, petitions for approval of routine adjustments in this provision are gathering dust in board files.

No constructive purpose can be served by continuing possible controls in the newspaper industry. Economically, what happens in our industry in the matter of wage and fringe adjustments has no effect on overall industrial stabilization; since prices in the industry are not controlled, this obviously is not considered as having any stabilizing effect, wages in this industry likewise cannot destabilize the economy. And with prices free to rise, and doing so steadily, obviously there cannot be any "equality of sacrifice."

The American Newspaper Guild therefore respectfully requests immediate decontrol of wages in the newspaper industry.

William F. McGrath, both circulation roadman.

The unit membership heard amended proposals for a contract and approved the changes. Bargaining sessions will start with an all-day meeting next Monday.

So about 12 commercial employees, including the advertising director, and two reporters have been fired. It is reported more firings are planned after Jan. 1.

Sunday Editor John Griffin has been named editor-in-chief. Reporter John Mannion has been promoted to city editor.

Fox has brought in McHenry Browne, former assistant general manager of the American Weekly, as general manager and vice president. He had been 31 years with Hearst, serving in Atlanta, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Elizabeth Local Names Officers

Elizabeth, N. J.—Officers for 1953 for Elizabeth local have been chosen without opposition. The slate as submitted in October by the nominating committee drew no opposing nominations, it was reported by the chairman, Robert McLaughlin.

Walter E. Corvis was renominated president, and the other officers will be: Vice presidents, Melville D. Shapiro and Daniel McLaughlin; secretary, Firman R. Loree; assistant secretary, Guy Peck, III; treasurer, Franklin G. Williams. All are incumbents except Peck. He succeeds Joseph Faruquy.

Can Laborers Get Role

Protesters' Home, Tenn.—AFL Printing Pressmen's and Assistant Union announced a contract with Container Corporation of America with 7-cent hourly increase retroactive to Sept. 1, with improved fringe benefits.

Our Daily Bread . . .



Illustration by Bob Gurney, NY Guild.

T-V Can't Satisfy Desire To Read News, Says Martin. Sees Press Not Obsolete

By HARRY MARTIN
President, ANG

As one who has had a lot to say in recent years about the frailties of the American press, I must reply with an emphatic "No!" to any question suggesting that television will make the newspaper obsolete.

TV may put the press on its toes, but never in its tomb.

Despite television, and even after the perfection of Aldous Huxley's "telescreens," people will read newspapers, either to read the news or to read about the news.

So long as people retain the basic human desire to know what is happening to them and to their neighbors, newspapers cannot become obsolete in a literate community.

So far, newspapers aren't even approaching obsolescence. (Obliquity, maybe; oblivion, never!)

Television is no longer an unknown or a curiosity. It has been around long enough, and in enough homes, for its effects to be credibly observed and discussed. Any serious newspaper reader can find faults and shortcomings in the American press. But few of these can be ascribed to the competition of television.

Judged by either the percentage of program time allotted or the number of viewers of informational programs, people watch

Land Exclusive Story Thru Rhee Correspondence

Allentown, Pa.—John T. Cathers, former secretary of the Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild and now serving his third term as local treasurer, broke into top position on his paper's front page this month, with an exclusive story on the views of South Korean President Syngman Rhee as to winning the war.

The Call-Chronicle splashed the story across a page one, with an eight-column streamer, pictures of Dr. Rhee and Cathers, and the lead set in 14-point double-column measure. Wire services picked it up and it got nationwide play.

Cathers is copy editor of the Allentown dailies. Eight years ago he covered a Rotary Club meeting at which Dr. Rhee was guest speaker. Ever since, Cathers has maintained correspondence with the Korean leader.

Last August, Cathers asked Dr. Rhee to give his personal views on the significance of the conflict in his country, and how Americans can best aid in bringing about a conclusion.

Written a few days before President-designate Eisenhower reached Korea, the answering letter declared Dr. Rhee's conviction that driving to the Yalu River, and occupation of both north and south Korea by UN troops, are necessary to insure full independence for Koreans.

Chances for Scholarships
Stanford, Calif.—Two fellowships and a scholarship at Stanford University for the 1953-54 year carry stipends of \$1,200, \$1,600 and \$2,000. To apply, address Director, Institute for Journalism Studies, Stanford, Calif.

This article was written by the President of the American Guild for Academy magazine, official publication of the television industry, and published in its November issue, with a companion piece by Dave Garrover, well known TV producer, formerly of Chicago, now of New York.

television primarily for entertainment. Few, if any, sets are sold to people who want only the news.

On the other hand, comparatively few newspapers are sold only for the news. Until these figures change drastically, newspapers are safe.

Nevertheless, hurried by their own apprehensions and the wild claims of advertising men, publishers and newspapermen have developed a new set of fears to meet the Television Age. News-papersmen worried about readership, circulation, and the like, are not alone.

They need not have. A survey by Professor C. Wright Mills of Columbia found that 86% of adults who do not have television in their homes read the daily press regularly. Of those who do own a TV, 85% read (and buy) newspapers regularly. Many other surveys concur generally.

In a less scientific, perhaps more realistic survey, Editor Publisher, the newspaper trade journal, queried 25 papers across the country on the effects of the TV coverage given the GOP convention. It must be remembered that this convention was the most widely publicized, most intensive, most colorful, most interest-capturing piece of spot news coverage ever attempted by the new medium up to that time.

The results: One city (Salt Lake) reported a drop in newspaper sales in the afternoon. The other 24 cities reported little or no change in newspaper sales (Milwaukee, Atlanta, Buffalo, Miami); some increase (Cleveland, Houston, New York, Oklahoma City); or a very large sales increase (Washington, Seattle, Portland).

Television, therefore, seems to increase the viewers' appetite for the written word, rather than the contrary. It arouses a new interest in some subjects and accentuates interest in others.

Several observers have remarked at the increased reading of box news in newspapers since TV gave men an opportunity to view fights regularly. Viewers are not satisfied with knowing who won. They want to know why.

A Stanford University study of the depth of newspaper reading, as measured by general news, local news, editorials, commentaries, sports, ads, found that TV-owners rated 45% higher than non-owners. Among women, with women's page substituted for sports, the TV-owners rated 25% higher.

Why this is so is anyone's guess—you can take your choice along with the experts.

My own guesses include the following: The TV picture, coupled with the sparse and casual comments of the announcer, may be supposed to answer the Who-What-Why-How questions raised in the viewer's mind, but it doesn't. It cannot. More questions are raised than can be answered. So the aroused viewer rushes out to buy a newspaper in search of the answers. TV whets the appetite for more information than can be obtained therefrom. It is possible that programming changes can meet this problem, perhaps by some method similar to that used by the BBC radio system—first, second and third programs getting heavier as they go up, or vice versa. But that's not likely to happen in a commercially-sup-

ported system such as the American.

One advantage of the newspaper over TV can never be overcome—the rigid time schedule of the telecast. The viewer is at the mercy of the network and the sponsor who decide when he can get his information and entertainment. A newspaper is self-scheduling. Read it all at once—at your option—or read it in five-minute takes throughout the day. And if the third paragraph doesn't make sense, go back and reread the first two. With TV, if the viewer is momentarily distracted by Junior, the sense of the program C. Wright Mills of Columbia found that 86% of adults who do not have television in their homes read the daily press regularly. Of those who do own a TV, 85% read (and buy) newspapers regularly. Many other surveys concur generally.

Freedom of comment is not absolute in either medium, but it is greater in the press. Regardless of many wild tales, few individual advertisers, if any, can actually dictate the personnel who will report, write, or editorialize about the news in the daily press.

On the air, each individual sponsor does decide who will speak on his program and so determines what will be said. Both viewer and reader are very much aware of this.

The recent fracas on "Meet the Editors" is a case in point. Jimmy Wechsler is the able and respected editor of a daily of more than 400,000 circulation. But a food company sponsor kicked him off the program. Enough fuss was raised to force him back—but not until the sponsor had withdrawn its sponsorship. This sort of thing scarcely qualifies TV as a medium of free expression. Viewers will not give up their newspapers for such fare.

No honest newspaperman will deny that television is already having a decided effect on the press. Newspapers will have to change to adapt to the new conditions. But most of the changes are for the better.

The old Who-What-When-Where-Why-How of the newspaper, story, traditionally of equal importance, will have to be changed as to degree. The TV camera, if allowed, can do a good job on the Who, When, Where, But the What, Why and How, perhaps the most important of the six, are the newspaper's job.

Background material, analysis, interpretations, will assume greater importance. And this kind of change is all to the good. It is possible for any medium of communication to become obsolete, even the press. But if this does happen, it will be because of a conscious effort on the part of the owners of this communication medium—conscious effort to resist change, progress, development. This is unlikely, but still possible.

As an example of the newspaper's ability to change with TV's new conditions, there's the daily newspaper serial story. It's disappearing. (Television does have its uses.)

TV is a better medium for fiction than the press; maybe that is why the press is still regarded as the better medium for fact.

Three New York Guildsmen, Murray Kempson, of the Post, A. H. Raskin, of the Times and Victor Biesel, Mirror columnist, discussed "The Challenge to Labor in the Months Ahead" at the December meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy. The session was at the New York Guild clubhouse.

Robert L. Rose, former UP man in St. Paul, has left to become executive secretary of Minnesota Employers Assn. . . . Helen Tavis, Minneapolis Star circulation supervisor, elected president of Star Tribune Girls Club, a service organization.

Seymour Brandwein, ex-president of Washington Guild, gets new assignment with National Wage Stabilization Board as executive assistant to AFL labor members. Had been assistant to chief of case analysis division.

Sam H. Day Jr., just out of the Army after service in Europe, has joined the AP bureau staff in San Francisco. . . . AP Staffer Forrest C. Edwards has been transferred from San Francisco to Tokyo. . . . Two S.F. Call-Bulletin rewriters in literary limelight: Hugh Bernhard sold a science-fiction piece to "Rocket Stories." Bob Hall's help in tracing down a San Jose, Calif., murderer in 1946 got him on Fall Mall's "Big Story" write-up. . . . Handling out cigars in SPONG were Francis Flaherty, Vallejo Times-Herald reporter ("was a boy"), and Marvin Elsenberg, San Francisco Call-Bulletin sports writer (a girl).

Kelth Rahn, veep of Bakersfield Newspaper Guild, and Judy Wilson were married in Las Vegas. . . . New Bakersfield Guildman is John Berry, reporter, a Cal graduate, B.A. journalism, M.A. political science.



Wedding bells for Michèle Miller, San Diego Tribune club editor, and Donald Regal. . . . Also for Ted Law, SD Union & Tribune photographer, and Beverly Martin, of Louisville. . . . Dick Gottschall back as feature art editor of the SD Union, after 18 months as Army cap- tain. . . . Gene Fuson, Union re- porter, hospitalized after serious injuries incurred in traffic accident.

Newest members of Richmond Guild are Al Wagner, Al Zimmerman, Edna Dunford and H. B. Perrott of Times-Dispatch staff. . . . Mary Widener, News Leader woman's page writer and Guild member, is now serving as executive secretary to GOP Virginia Congressman William C. Wampler of Bristol. . . . The Richmond Guild holds its annual dance at Hotel Raleigh this weekend. . . . The Larry Kings are "expecting" No. 4 in the very near future. He's president of the Richmond Guild. . . . Larry Mason, NL deskman, has joined ranks of home-owners. . . . Recently moved into a new house in Montrose Heights, Richmond.

James F. Southard named treasurer of Greensboro, N. C. Guild, replacing Frank Jeter, leaving the local's jurisdiction.

Same Old Merry Xmas At Chrysler Plants
Detroit, Mich.—Last year UAW members received Chrysler Corporation's Christmas greeting letters and suggested that Friday off with pay after Christmas and New Year's would be more tangible. This year it will be just "Merry Christmas" again, and that hope will merely work the Fridays.

"Other sections—on the model wage clause and presenting a wage case—are in the works and will be distributed shortly."

The books cost several dollars each to prepare and distribute, and the supply is limited. Single copies are being distributed without charge to all locals in care of the local president. Locals having administrative officers receive a second copy. Limited numbers of additional copies may be obtained upon

payment of a \$10 deposit for each.

All books remain the property of the ANG and, since the number of replacements is limited, Baker urged local officers to take special care to keep them up to date and pass them along in good order to their successors.

However, individual sections are available separately and in quantity upon request to the Department of Research and Information.

The book contains a good deal of early Guild history, especially concerning the development of ANG collective bargaining goals and procedures and the publishers' resistance to both; and is illustrated with sample materials, original charts and reproductions of leaflets actually used by Guild locals.

The section on the right to proper use of payroll data, for example, runs 16 pages, contains a draft letter to management requesting payroll data, a sample payroll data worksheet and a reproduction of an AP leaflet illustrating the use of payroll data in negotiations.

The book contains more than twenty sections of text, plus tabs and divider pages for a permanent, continuing file of statistical materials regularly issued by the Department of Research and Information and the Collective Bargaining Department: minimum tables, mechanical union rate tables, contract settlement bulletins, etc.

Additional tabs are provided for data—such as image and circulation statistics—compiled locally, and miscellaneous information.

The book is divided into three general sections by color. The first section (white pages and tabs) covers theory, law, ANG constitutional requirements, bargaining program, etc.; the second section (green pages and tabs) covers wages; the third section (yellow pages and tabs) covers wage stabilization. And each sheet is dated.

This arrangement is designed to make it as easy as possible to insert new material and replacement sections or sheets in their proper place.

In the preparation of the book, the department of research and information was assisted by ANG officers and staff, including Eva Jolles, executive secretary of the Contracts Committee; J. William Blatz, director of organization, and Ralph B. Novak, executive vice president.

Collective Bargaining Manuals Going Out to Local Officers

The first volume of the new ANG Collective Bargaining Manual, excerpts from which have appeared in recent issues of the Guild Reporter, is being distributed to locals.

Designed to provide locals with tools to assist them in their bargaining, the Collective Bargaining Manual is being prepared in two, 2-inch looseleaf binders so arranged that both text and tables can be replaced and updated as required.

The first book concerns itself chiefly with the theory and mechanics of bargaining, the law, ANG constitutional requirements and procedures and the ANG bargaining program, wages and wage stabilization.

Volume II, now in preparation, will analyze each article of the ANG Model Contract and present arguments and justification for each.

The Collective Bargaining Manual is being prepared under the direction of Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information. Organizing and administrative manuals also are in preparation.

The first volume of the Collective Bargaining Manual went into the mails immediately after Christmas, although some sections had not been completed by that time, and will be distributed separately.

"We thought it better to get the bulk of the book out, so that locals could begin using it, rather than wait for these few sections, some of which depend upon factors beyond our control," Baker explained.

"For example, we thought it only sensible to wait and see what the new Congress does to the Taft-Hartley Act and the Department of Labor before completing the legal sections and the section on labor agencies."

"Similarly, the section of cost-of-living has been held up pending detailed information on the new BLS consumers price index which goes into effect next month."

"Other sections—on the model wage clause and presenting a wage case—are in the works and will be distributed shortly."

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"ONE LEG ON THE CUP"—William T. Peacock, center, is winner of the Washington Guild's AP unit first golf tourney. Unit Chairman Charles Barrett holds the permanent trophy for the planned series, and Wilbur De Perini, left, runner-up offers congratulations.

First Contract Consolidation For Canadians

Ottawa, Ont.—The first Guild agreement in Canada firmly consolidating present and future contract coverage with a management was signed here between the Ottawa Newspaper Guild and The Ottawa Citizen.

At the same time, a new editorial contract was signed—providing salary increases, extending vacations and severance pay provisions.

The consolidation agreement blazed new trails in Canadian labor relations. It provides for coverage under one contract, beginning next December 1, of editorial and circulation Guild members, now covered by two separate contracts.

It also calls for consolidation of all new departments of The Citizen which may come under Guild jurisdiction in the future.

The new contract gives increases in the minimum scales effective back to Dec. 1, 1952, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.25; and for further increases ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 next June 1.

It gives three weeks vacation to employees with 20 years service and extends the severance pay limit from 20 to 26 weeks.

Guild negotiators were ONG Secretary Bob Buchanan, chairman; Bob Abra, Bob Martin and Greg Connolly.

San Diego Local Plans Breakfast For New Officers

San Diego, Calif.—New officers of the San Diego Guild, to be chosen by election this month, will be installed at the local's annual breakfast meeting in mid-January, Helen Zugelder, chairman, announced. More than 300 persons are expected to attend.

Candidates are: For president—Glenn Dodd, Tribune editorial (incumbent); first vice president—Tom Crowmover and Omer Sumpter, circulation; John Paul James and Edna Mae Wallace, Union editorial, second vice president—Al Gorney, classified; Carl Welti, Tribune editorial, and Glenn Moon, circulation; secretary-treasurer Evelyn Lee and Elizabeth McDonald, circulation, and Eddie Boyd and Helen Warren, accounting.

1952 DIVIDENDS UP 1951
Dividends for first 11 months of 1952 were 3 per cent above 1951 period, Commerce Department reports. Report predicted this would be the picture for the year.

INTER-UNION GREETINGS—Robert K. Waldron, right, receives congratulations on being installed as president of the Lima, Ohio, Newspaper Guild. The good wishes are from Olla T. Zuzulish, local ITU president.

LA Newsman Honored by Alma Mater
Los Angeles, Calif.—Wallace X. Rawles, a rewrite man for the Herald-Express since 1947, has been awarded high honors by his alma mater, the University of Colorado.

A member of the class of 1923 Rawles attended a home coming day at Boulder last month to receive the coveted Alumni Recognition Medal, awarded him for organizing and heading the southern California alumni association.

Rawles has done newspaper work for the Denver Post, and the INS bureau at San Francisco, later becoming west coast manager for INS. He put in six years in a public relations job before coming to the Her-Ex five years ago.

Guildsman New Stockton M. E.

Stockton, Calif.—Guildsman N. S. (Buss) DeMotte has been named managing editor of the Stockton Record.

The 39-year-old city hall reporter for the Record since April, 1951, succeeds Phil Boston, managing editor for 19 years.

DeMotte first joined the Guild in February, 1946, at San Francisco-Oakland. Stockton Local officials expressed regret at losing DeMotte but congratulated him on his new post.

DeMotte's newspaper career dates to his boyhood when both his father and grandfather pub-

lished California weekly newspapers. His father, Loren W. DeMotte, now publishes the Blue Lake Advocate, Humboldt County weekly.

The new executive formerly served as managing editor of the Humboldt Times and the Humboldt Standard in Eureka, Calif. He has also been night manager of the Los Angeles UP Bureau; make-up editor and copy desk chief of the late Oakland Post-Enquirer, and telegraph editor of the Idaho Statesman, Boise.

DeMotte attended Humboldt State College in Arcata, received his B.Sc. in history and economics at Oklahoma A. and M. College, and did graduate work in journalism at the University of Missouri and at Oklahoma A. and M. He is married and has three children.

Guildsman Herb Stoy, who has served both on the Record's copy and rewrite desks, is covering the city hall beat. Newest addition to the staff is Stan Progar, a transfer member from the Pittsburgh, Penn. local.

Factory Pay, \$70.80
Average weekly earnings for U.S. factory production workers during October was \$70.80.

Photo by D. C. Dornberg, Twin Cities Guild.

Photo by Donald D. Eddie, Lima Guild.

Photo by Robert K. Waldron, right, receives congratulations on being installed as president of the Lima, Ohio, Newspaper Guild. The good wishes are from Olla T. Zuzulish, local ITU president.

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Commercial Telegraphers Union Passes First Half Century of Steady Growth

The Commercial Telegraphers Union, AFL, whose press members recently gained jurisdiction over teletyping operations in the wire services, has a colorful history of tenacious organizing efforts for more than fifty years.

Guid members in all parts of the country have worked side by side with CTU telegraphers, teletype operators and mechanics employed by the wire services and others. In the early days of Guild organizing in AP, UP and INS, CTU members provided invaluable assistance in spreading the Guild word among newsmen, photographers and other personnel.

Many CTU members, in fact, are former Guildsmen, and some

Guidsmen are ex-cardholders in the CTU.

In June 1902, a small group of commercial and press telegraphers finally succeeded in establishing the union at a meeting in Chicago after intermittent organizing attempts dating back to the mid-1800s. The following December they were granted an AFL charter.

At first, the members were grouped in locals without regard to the companies employing them. As the union grew, the locals have been regrouped into national and international divisions by companies or type of employment.

In the early years the fledgling CTU kept its members more or less secret to avoid the then customary company reprisals in

one form or another merely to discourage prospective members.

In 1903, however, the CTU repudiated the notion of the numerical strength of the then existing locals "would stagger our opponents if they were aware of the figures."

Growing, slowly but surely CTU survived a number of near-disastrous strikes. In 1907, for instance, striking telegraph operators closed down practically every Western Union and Postal telegraph office for almost three months.

The union's survival was at stake during that strike, facing as it did the two companies' determined opposition to organized labor, backed by millions in resources which they did not hesitate to use.

During the long, uphill struggle to recover from the effects of the 1907 strike, CTU, relying mainly on the press and Canadian operators, saw daylight once more, and in 1918-1919 reorganized again.

Telegraph operators in the United Press and the Hearst News (later, INS) services have been organized by CTU since 1905. The Canadian Press operators and those employed by the Canadian railroads have been in the union practically since its inception. The Associated Press union charter, too, in the 1907 strike, was renewed in 1937 after opposition was overcome under new management.

Further growth was speeded up when the CTU chartered the Radio Officers Union, also in 1937. The status of ship's radio officers had been revolutionized to the point where the law now recognizes them as full-fledged merchant marine officers working under conditions and with pay commensurate with their newly won status.

CTU members employed by wire services are taking an increasingly important part in the new TTS field, whereby operator-prepared perforated tape is transmitted by wire to newspaper offices and fed automatically into linotype machines.

The right of CTU members employed by press services to operate TTS has been recognized by the International Typographical Union which is now training its own members to handle the new method in newspaper plants.

A strong, responsible and progressive union, CTU has not been able to avoid strike situations even in recent years. Perhaps the most important strike won by CTU recently involved the entire membership of 31,000. It was another cross-country show-down with Western Union, the same company CTU fought in 1907 almost to go under. This time there was a difference. After seven weeks' management gave in it became convinced that the 50-year-old CTU was strong enough not to retreat from its demand for the 40-hour week and wage increases.

Loveless was elevated from the first vice presidency post he now holds. He will succeed Harvey Wing, News unit.

Three vice presidents were chosen: Virgil Elliot, Call-Bulletin unit; Dorothy Coogan, News unit; and Ed O'Connor, Examiner unit.

Joe Rosenblatt, Chronicle unit and Pulitzer prize winning photographer, was elected recording secretary.

Re-elected without opposition was Sam B. Rubenstein, executive secretary, and Vera Chandler, Treasurer.

The new officers will be installed at the annual membership meeting January 18.

For better legislation keep an eye on your congressmen.

Privacy of News Source Under Alabama Law Held Valid by Federal Court

Birmingham, Ala.—Alabama's law protecting newspaper reporters from disclosing confidential news sources is, in effect, upheld by Federal District Judge Seymour H. Lynne.

He refused to rule that the law violated the Federal Constitution.

He acted on a petition by attorneys for former Gov. James E. Folsom and three aides in his state administration, who have filed a total of \$4,000,000 in libel suits against the Dell Publishing Company, New York, publishers of True Detective Magazine, and against Reader's Digest.

The suits arose from an article titled "Devil's Island, U.S.A." and reprinted in Reader's Digest. The refusal by Judge Lynne to rule the Alabama law unconstitutional upheld, in effect, the right of Hugh Sparrow, Birmingham news writer, to refuse to divulge the sources of his information. Pre-trial testimony showed that Mr. Sparrow had furnished to W. W. Ward, of

New York, author of the Detective Magazine article, details used in the article.

The article gave an account of alleged prison and parole board irregularities, while Mr. Folsom was Governor.

Sparrow's attorney told the court his client would answer questions about anything appearing in the article that had not been published previously in the newspapers. He contended, however, that the reporter could not be compelled to divulge the sources of anything which had already appeared in the newspapers.

One of the attorneys for Mr. Folsom and the other plaintiffs raised the point of constitutionality on the ground that the Alabama law was in conflict with due process. Judge Lynne promptly served notice that he would not upset the constitutionality of the law.

The state law was enacted in 1935 to apply to news gatherers for newspapers. It has been amended to apply also to persons gathering news for radio and television stations.

Guild Freshman Get Food and Briefing At San Jose Dinner

San Jose, Calif.—Eleven new members of San Jose Guild Local 98 were initiated into the local in royal fashion here recently when the second annual "Freshman Dinner" was held.

After stowing away hooping helpings of barbecued chicken and spare ribs, and drinking California burgundy, the group heard short talks on the history and aims and purposes of the Guild from President Gene LaMont and veteran Guildsmen Stanley Waldorf and Frank Saulnier.

Freshmen attending the dinner were Velma Marshall, Bob Crabbe, Donna Jenkins, Jim Arro, Bobbie Collins, Marcia Mitchell, Carrie Pupilla, Dorothy

Wilson, Dale Cockerill, Mai Alquist and Gertrude Co.

Bob Barton was chairman for the event for the second year in succession. In addition to those already mentioned, Guildsmen who attended the dinner included Carol Lord, Peggy Blanchard and Charles Goodman.

Other new members initiated since the first of the year are: Rosaline Benzo, Francis Errico, Elsie Fisher, Harry J. Harrison, Anne Laroja, R. A. Miller, Jerry Mullin, John Nankivell, Rosalyn Taylor, Jeanne Thomas, Barbara Webster, Fred Westphal. In all, 24 new members have been initiated into the San Jose Guild since December, 1951.

Toronto Newsmen Raise \$1,300 As Reporter's Child Loses Limb

Toronto, Ont.—When last month 14-year-old Loraine Turner, lost her left leg in a bus accident, it ran into heavy costs for her father, who is Al Turner, financial page reporter for the Toronto Telegram.

His fellow staffers decided to help, and did so in an unusual form. A committee headed by Harvey M. Turford had some stock certificates printed, and they sold widely at \$5 each, to staffers and others.

The "stock" is in "Loraine Unlimited, incorporated under the laws of social conduct" and with no "par value" but "plenty of good will," according to the inscription.

The certificates are refundable on written application of the holders, "if and when money becomes available from other sources." That reference is to the fact that claims have been filed against the bus company, and will eventually be paid.

In a few weeks more than \$1,300 had been realized for the Turners, from the stock sale; and in January, the committee plans to hold a "Monte Carlo Night" program, for further fund raising purposes.

No Wage Control, Says CIO Board

Washington, D. C.—CIO's 48-man Executive Board followed up convention action calling upon the Government to end wage controls, because it is liquidating price controls.

For better legislation keep an eye on your congressmen.

Local Copy

The Reporter and the Publisher

Are They Speaking Of the Same Guild?

Two sharply contrasting views of the place of the Guild in journalism were voiced within a few days of each other. One view, Alan Barth's, named the Guild as contributing strength and vitality to the American press. The second view, a publisher's, didn't name the Guild, but the implication was plain. He thought it was the ruin of the profession.

Mr. Barth spoke at the University of Minnesota as the sixth annual memorial lecturer, in a series sponsored jointly by the university's school of journalism and the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities.

The publisher, Dolph Simons of the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal World, spoke at a dinner given by the Denver Post at the 33rd national convention of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity. He addressed himself to the undergraduates present.

Alan Barth: "There are, I think, two outstanding influences which have contributed fresh strength and vitality to the American press during the past quarter of a century. One of these influences—perhaps the most important in raising the standards of American journalism—has been the growth of the American Newspaper Guild. The Guild may have been less eloquent than some of the associations of publishers and editors in adopting resolutions and formulating canons of conduct for newspapers. But in its own mundane, bread-and-butter way, it has managed to lift the wages and working conditions of newspapermen, so that newspapering has become a respectable, if not yet a highly remunerative, livelihood."

"In the good old days before Heywood Brown propounded his radical notion of a decent wage scale, the newspaper game (as we all loved to call it then) employed a distressingly high proportion of beaten down hacks and juvenile romantics. The movement of the industry to a not altogether unwarranted caricature of the American journalist as a happy-go-lucky, carefree devil, boozily indifferent to the deficiencies of his weekly paycheck."

"Well, the American Newspaper Guild, by virtue of some pretty stern and stubborn effort, has managed to improve that weekly pay-check to a point at which men could begin to think of newspaper work as a career rather than as an escape from reality. Hollywood's loss was, I think, journalism's gain. By making journalism a calling in which men of competence and conscience could hope to support themselves and even to raise families—could hope indeed to take a responsible place in the life of their communities—the Guild made it possible for men of first-rate capacities to enter the calling and to stay in it beyond their salad days. I can think of nothing that has done so much to improve the caliber of the American press as this improvement in the caliber of the men serving it."

The monetary increases, according to the ANPA chart, were as follows: typists, from \$1.229 to \$2.021 per hour; pressmen, from \$1.133 to \$2.566; stenographers, from \$1.482 to \$2.506; mailers, from \$1.507 to \$2.202.

The engravers, highest paid in 1941, got the smallest percentage increase, 9.1. The publishers' association hastened to add that even this increase bettered the engravers' real money income, since the cost of living index rose only 6.9 percent during the same period.

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Both Sides of the Question? At Once?

Contract between New York Newspaper Guild and News Syndicate Company (Daily News), Article 15—

"The parties to this agreement recognize that the Publisher has a constitutional right to speak, write and publish whatever it may deem fit. This right, it is agreed, includes the right of the Publisher to espouse or support, exclusively or partially, one or more sides or one or more views on any matter for discussion of any subject of controversy, political, sociological, scientific, religious, or any other nature whatsoever."

"With few exceptions, the average newspaper is so busy trying to take existing business away from its local competitor that it has little time to spend in putting over the newspaper story."

"I believe it is newspaper management that is to be taken to task."

She Quit! She Didn't! She Did! She Didn't!

Constance Case History No. 18

The knotty question of whether a particular job out of interest and because it would give her a chance to do some writing. He told her that since she had to be in early the next day her working so late made no sense. She said, again according to the ME's testimony, that she would be all right and that she was going to ask the chief editorial writer for some relief from her stand-in job.

Miss Smith's account of the conversation was a bit different. As she left, that evening she spoke to one of the editorial writers whom she had previously asked for help. She said: "I am not coming to work on Monday."

He testified that he felt definitely that she had resigned. She testified that it "definitely was not a resignation. If I wanted to resign the ME was sitting right there in his office, 15 or 20 feet away."

Miss Smith stated that she looked on the editorial writer with whom she was speaking as a fellow-worker and hence deemed the conversation confidential. Management contended that Miss Smith should have known that that particular editorial writer recently had been put in charge of Miss Smith and some others and so her statements were, in effect, statements to management.

Miss Smith called in on Saturday and offered to come in on Monday and handle the secretary's job since she knew how tough it would be to find a replacement on a moment's notice. The ME told her that it was too late for second thoughts; that she had resigned, and that her resignation had been accepted.

The Guild resorted to grievance procedure, and the case went to arbitration. Regarding the decision to the Guild and Miss Smith the arbitrator said: "The statement, 'I am not coming to work on Monday' is capable of several interpretations. One of these may be, 'I am resigning.' But in a matter as serious as resignation, it is reasonable to expect, from sophisticated people at any rate, something more in the way of question and answer before a decision is reached."

On May 10, the chief editorial writer's secretary was taken to the hospital. During the week of May 15-16, Miss Smith again covered the secretary's job and her own. In addition to the 10 hours overtime authorized by the ME she worked 14 hours overtime during the week of May 15-16.

At 1:30 a. m. on May 16 the ME saw her at her desk and asked why she was working so late. He testified that she said she was working on her own because she was tired.

With the use of teletypewriter tape the principal issue, about 120 members of the tri-city local of the International Typographical Union went on strike Dec. 15 against the afternoon Moline Dispatch, Rock Island Argus and Davenport (Ia.) Times and the morning Davenport Democrat. The printers' contract expired Oct. 31.

Harold Clark, second vice president of the ITU, said the union brass contracted assurance that only its members will process the tape through linotype machines after it is received from press associations, he disclosed, seek to use tape obtained also from other sources than the news service.

Electro-Typecaster the tape may be anywhere since only the electrical impulses, rather than the tape, are fed into the machine by an ordinary wire conductor. Therefore, by the pulling of a few plugs it can be removed and replaced, or affixed to other machines. The tape can be transmitted for long distances over the usual telegraphic communication facilities."

According to Mr. Ackell a single Electro-Typecaster could set the entire news and editorial content of the Wall Street Journal in 26 hours, more than double the efficiency of manual operation. It is said to be particularly valuable where a substantial volume of identical matter is reproduced in several cities.

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

Slight Upward Shift In BLS Index Figures

Both versions of the BLS Consumers' Price Index inched up again in November, the adjusted version rising one-tenth of 1 percent to match its all-time peak of 191.1 set last August, and the old version going up one-tenth of a point, to 191.6.

Under the WSB "cost-of-living" formula increases available under the more favorable old version remain 5.5 percent, and go to 5.3 percent under the adjusted version. For contracts settling under the old index still can be utilized.

The amount needed to maintain the \$100 wage program remains \$143.70 under the old version and goes up 10 cents to \$143.80 under the new.

Minimum Required by ANPA Wage Program

1910-21 is the index base of 100. June, 1940, is the date of the adoption of the ANPA wage program and also the last month before the war price controls were eliminated. January, 1946, is the base date for computing increases under the WSB "10 percent" formula, and January, 1947, is the base date for computing increases under the Wall Street Journal formula. To determine what the dollar is worth in relation to the 1910-21 dollar, divide 100 by the latest index number.

Index Number

Old New

June 1940 125.3 131.5

Jan. 1946 166.9 166.2

Jan. 1951 161.6 161.3

Dec. 1951 160.6 160.1

Jan. 1952 160.2 160.1

Feb. 1952 160.3 160.0

Mar. 1952 160.4 160.0

Apr. 1952 160.6 160.7

May 1952 160.4 160.9

June 1952 161.1 160.6

July 1952 161.1 160.6

Aug. 1952 161.1 161.1

Sept. 1952 161.4 160.8

Oct. 1952 161.5 160.9

Nov. 1952 161.6 161.1

Dec. 1952 161.6 161.1

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December 26, 1952

Vol. XX—No. 1



THIS WEEK'S pony express from Denver, Col., brings the startling intelligence that the Rocky Mountain News has appointed—hold on, everybody—a male society reporter!

This might ordinarily lead to sad reflections on the decline of the once-rugged west, place of wide open spaces, he-men and not enough women.

But the clippings from the saddle bags indicate that the new arbiter of *haut monde* in the mile-high city is Jack Mohler, Guildsman, ex-service man, and for five years a circulation-pulling feature writer for the News, on the city side. Further, he inherits his fatal addiction to printers' ink from a newspaperman sire.

Beyond that, it appears that Mohler, far from being affronted by the thought of devoting his talents to the oft-despised society columns, conceived of the job as a challenge and adventure. His bosses thought so, too. They ran a two-column front page box announcing the innovation, and invited readers to turn to the society page hereafter, to sharpen up their morning toast and coffee.

Effete Gotham, here on the eastern seaboard, is used to men society editors. Two major New York dailies have for years conducted their society columns under male auspices, and have done right well. Cassini and Ventura no longer raise questioning eyebrows in Manhattan.

It occurs to us, however, that Mohler, on reporter's pay, gets a chance to demonstrate anew the Guild dictum that there should be no discrimination in pay because of, among other things, sex. That the demonstration is in somewhat reverse English in no way lessens its force.

IN THIS ISSUE begins a series of stories on tax loopholes, which will show Guild members that our "millionaires club," the United States Senate, is saddling on us and others of our economic status \$4.65 billion of taxes which large corporations and wealthier citizens should pay.

This fact should not be bypassed as just "labor paper propaganda." These articles are a careful condensation of a study of the subject by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, published by Public Affairs Institute. It is no "rewrite" job. Ninety-five percent of the content is verbatim quotes from Sen. Humphrey, who presented the facts on the floor of the Senate.

Nobody disputes these facts.

Equality of sacrifice is the sine qua non of a high morale behind our administration as it undertakes to oppose the world counter-revolution of communism. Our international objectives must be financed. The masses of American citizens are willing to dig deep for hard cash.

But our democratic elan is put to a pretty severe strain when the millions of citizens earning \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year or less know that they are being victimized by a system of tax discrimination on the part of the United States Senate, specifically the Senate finance committee.

The new Congress will soon be in session—budget and taxation will be the big issue.

Organized labor should start right now to give the American people complete information about taxes. Every move in Congress on tax policy should be covered and publicized. The political heat should be applied where it belongs, particularly on those disingenuous upper class-conscious gentlemen on the Senate finance committee.

The slogan should be: No more general income tax increases, no more consumer excises, until Congress eliminates those loopholes in the law and recovers for our war effort that \$4.65 billion!



CONVENTION AFTERMATH—Ronald Reagan, retiring president of the Screen Actors' Guild, receives the American Newspaper Guild's Stick o' Type award for outstanding and meritorious service, at the hands of Art Atwell, president of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild. Reagan was a guest speaker at the Portland Guild convention last summer.

Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

WHILE WE'RE ALL in a mire of yule-time egg-nog and year-end editions, it might not be amiss to revert to sanity for a moment or two. I'd like to talk out loud about two types of investigations and their courtroom aftermaths.

One is the perjury rap, the 1950's version of the 1920's income tax prosecution. The other is the crime investigation such as the New York dock probe of the moment.

AL CAPONE went to jail for cheating on his income tax because that was the only way Uncle Sam could make it stick. Or so they said at the time. Alger Hiss went to jail for perjury although it's perfectly obvious the jurors felt him guilty of espionage.

William Remington was convicted of perjury for lying when he denied he had been a communist but the Court of Appeals ordered a new trial. Thereupon the Government turned around, tossed out the first indictment, and indicted Remington for lying at his first trial. This was a novel twist, an unprecedented sort of perjury on perjury, a moral double jeopardy though apparently not a legal one.

Now comes Owen Lattimore indicted for perjury. The key count is that he lied when he denied he had been "a sympathizer and promoter of communism and communist interests." If the Federal Courts are going to stand for indictments of this broad and sweeping nature, then we are in for some bad days ahead.

In the Capone case, of course, there were facts and figures. Income tax wasn't what was wrong with the gangster, but at least it was a firm, hard charge, capable of substantial proof. In the Hiss case there were documents, hard ones even if they did come out of a pumpkin. The statute of limitations had run on espionage, so perjury was resorted to as a legal charge.

In the Remington case the Federal Court allowed the Government to prosecute without defining just what constituted membership in the Communist Party. In early communist cases the FBI had unearthed party cards. The comrades finally woke up to the fact that by issuing such cards they were just making evidence for the FBI—and an agent apparently was right on hand to pick up the cards anyway, judging by the first class infiltration job Hoover's boys had been doing. And I hope still are.

NOW WE HAVE COME a step—a giant step—further. What is a sympathizer? A promoter? Any newspaperman knows perfectly well that these terms are broad enough to encompass the circus. Am I a sympathizer or promoter because I once went to Constitution Hall and stood up while the Boston Symphony Orchestra played the International and everybody who was anybody in wartime Washington sang out that "the international Soviet shall be the human race." Personally, I can't carry a tune so that lets me out

Jimmie Walker Award Goes to George Barton

Minneapolis, Minn. — George A. Barton, Minneapolis Tribune sports writer and a veteran of the Newspaper Guild of the

Twin Cities, had new honors heaped on him the other day—at the very moment he was entertaining Rocky Marciano, world's heavyweight boxing champion, at a luncheon in Minneapolis.

Word was brought to the luncheon that both Barton and Marciano had been honored by the New York Boxing Writers association for different achievements in the same field.

Marciano was awarded the

Edward J. Neil plaque, given annually to "the fighter of the year."

Barton, recently named president of the National Boxing association, was selected for the James J. Walter trophy, annually awarded to the individual who has done the most for boxing over a period of years.

Both will meet again in New York Jan. 15 to receive their awards at a party in the Waldorf-Astoria.

but what about the D.A.R. which owns the hall? Or the Washington cave-dwellers whose bosoms swelled as they shouted that line about "arise ye prisoners of starvation"—after coming from fancy supper parties? Lucky for that old Russki, Serge Koussevitzky, that he died before things got rough.

OUR THEORY of law is that the courts, with life-time judges on the federal bench, are above and beyond the public clamors of the day. This is partial nonsense as any court reporter knows. But the judges vary, and they vary from time to time. I have a feeling that this is a time, with the GOP moving into Washington, that the judges will be more judicial.

Only the other day the Supreme Court finally screwed up its courage on the loyalty oath business and drew a line. Tom Clark did the job, properly swathed in a J. Edgar Hoover quote, to be sure. For the Court, he said that "membership alone" is not enough to condemn, and he recognized that even an organization sometimes later comes clean.

I don't know where the Lattimore case will end but I will be very surprised if being a "sympathizer" and a "promoter" will turn out to be a valid charge. One Federal judge I know of already has been heard to say he sees that one headed for the judicial ash can.

THE OTHER ITEM on today's agenda herewith, is the crime investigation. I read in the papers of certain apparently unsavory types hollering about their rights, and trial by newspaper, and so on, in connection with New York's waterfront probe.

Kefauver caught the mob—and the mob's mouthpieces—off balance when he started in, and a lot of them yapped considerably. Some finally wised up, or their lawyers did, and the clam was on. Of all the contempt of Congress indictments that resulted, none has really stuck (Costello's was good only because he was sap enough to take a walk to boot).

One case in Cleveland was made to stick in the trial court but, brother, the Court of Appeals really took it apart. The appellate court declared that the examination of witnesses amounted to this triple threat:

"Answer truly and you have given evidence leading to your conviction for a violation of federal laws. Answer falsely and you will be convicted of perjury. Refuse to answer and you will be found guilty of criminal contempt and punished by a fine and imprisonment."

This kind of business, said a unanimous court, is not only not fair play but it's a clear violation of the Constitution's prohibition against forcing a witness to testify against himself.

Yet remember that of all the major investigatory committees of Congress in recent years few if any have received the commendation for fairness given to Kefauver's.

AH, 1953! What will you offer to top these in the way of headaches and problems?

The Guild Reporter

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