

The GUILD REPORTER

Registered as second class matter May 27, 1940, at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Published the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. Vol. XX—No. 23 New York, N. Y. November 27, 1953

New Brunswick Arbiter Raises Minimums \$11.50, Directs Increase of \$7

An \$11.50 increase in the top minimum for reporters and an overall \$7 general increase has been won by the Elizabeth Guild in an arbitration involving wages and hours in a renewal contract with the New Brunswick Home News and Times.

The award raises the minimum from \$79.50 (lowest in any Guild contract) to \$91 after five years. Of the general increase \$4 is retroactive to last Jan. 1, expiration of the previous contract, and \$3 is effective next Jan. 1, with the contract running from the expiration date to July 1, 1954. An increase in editor differentials from \$2 to \$3.50 also was awarded.

The award was formulated by Prof. Walter Gellhorn, chairman of a five-man arbitration board, with the two management representatives concurring. Guild representatives Guy Peck, unit chairman, and Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG international representatives, dissented on the grounds that the adjustment in minimums was insufficient, that the award failed to add all of the general increase to the steps, and that other issues submitted to the board were denied.

The case was submitted to arbitration by agreement of the parties last July when negotiations remained deadlocked after eight months of bargaining. In addition to minimums and general increase, issues submitted to arbitration included a reduction in the work week, increase in night differential, higher differentials for editors, duration of the contract and extent of retroactivity.

The Guild's case was prepared and presented by Eva Jollos, executive secretary of the IEB Contracts Committee.

The Guild had asked for a \$110 top minimum, maintenance of differentials, a one-year contract from the January 1 expiration date and full retroactivity. Management wanted a

two-year contract from date of the award with no retroactivity. Other Guild demands were for the 35-hour week; \$10 differentials for five editors, and an increase from \$2.50 to \$5 per week in the night differential. In awarding the \$11.50 increase in the top minimum, Prof. Gellhorn commented that his ruling was not based on economic factors so much as on "the fact that the present New Brunswick scale seems to me to be inequitably low as compared with reporters' salaries elsewhere."

The New Brunswick contract covers 29 editorial employees, all but four of whom are at or above the top minimum. Eleven will get the full \$11.50 increase. Total annual payroll cost of the award is \$13,572.

Management members of the arbitration panel were John K. Quad, business manager of the Home News, and David J. Winkworth, manager of the Publishers' Bureau of New Jersey, Inc.

First Canadian Contract For Wire Services Gives 14% Average Pay Boost

Montreal, Que.—With the signing of a contract between Guild Local 213 and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the first bargaining agreement between Guildsmen and a Canadian wire service has become effective.

The Guild's Canadian Wire Service local was chartered in 1950, with membership at that time largely consisting of Canadian Press employees. Efforts to negotiate a contract with CP were unavailing, in spite of Dominion labor conciliators' aid and prosecution of unfair labor charges.

Radio newsmen at CBC were interested in union protection, however, and signed for Guild membership. They gained recognition from the government-owned broadcasting system, and negotiated a first contract, with International Representative Charles A. Perlik, Jr., assigned to the operation.

In the midst of negotiations, Guild recognition was also sought by television news men in CBC, and management agreed to incorporate the second group under the provisions of the contract when written.

Wage provisions of the agreement are retroactive to last April 1, and the contract as a whole to June 1. Under its terms employees will be paid overtime for the first time, after an eight-hour day or a 40-hour week.

Paid on a monthly basis, the weekly top minimums figure out to \$92.30 for news editors, largest job classification; \$107.55 for senior editors, and \$40.96 for copyboys. A general wage increase of at least 5 percent was written into the contract, but actual adjustments by minimums bring the average increases to employees to about 14 percent.

Guild security is provided by a modification of the so-called Rand formula. It is provided that Guild members at the time of signing of the contract shall continue their membership, with checkoff of dues, for the contract's duration, and that new

(Continued on Page Two)

CIO Scores Administration For Bumbling Indirection

PAC PRONOUNCEMENT IS CAUSTIC INDICTMENT

When President Eisenhower was inaugurated, the CIO made clear it would support President Eisenhower and his Administration when we felt they were right and we would criticize when we felt they were wrong.

The CIO supports a number of constructive and progressive actions the President has taken.

On a large number of other items, however, the CIO believes the President and his Administration are subject to criticism. The President's resistance to domination by the extreme right wing of the Republican Party has been vacillating. The 1952 Republican victory was not a mandate for reaction, but a tribute to a distinguished soldier.

Yet, to an unparalleled degree, the direction of the Administration has been turned over by the President to certain reactionary Congressional leaders and Cabinet members. Secretary of the Interior McKay has frankly stated that this is an administration of businessmen; at every turn he heeds the interests of the private power companies. Secretary of Defense Wilson coined the unforgettable phrase that what is good for General Motors is good for America. The Secretary of the Treasury has embarked upon a hard money policy that has caused hardship to workers, farmers, small businessmen and home builders, and has benefited only bankers and lending agencies. And in every department of the government, representatives of big business have moved in.

The 83rd Congress bids fair to outstrip in reaction even the 80th Congress, the last previous

Highly critical of the Eisenhower administration, and remarkable for its inclusion of a wide variety of topics domestic and foreign, is the documentation presented to the recent CIO convention at Cleveland backing the CIO adoption of a policy resolution on political action.

The text is given here verbatim.

one controlled by the Republican Party.

The 80th Congress gave us the Taft-Hartley Act. The 83rd Congress has, so far, failed to revise even the most obviously vicious sections of the law through the enactment of "fair and just" amendments.

In marked contrast is the record of the President and the Congress with respect to their off-shore oil campaign pledge: the pledge to give away the national off-shore oil deposits to three states—and thus to the great oil companies holding leases from them—was fulfilled only too promptly and fully.

The rapacious desires of the real estate lobby, too, have been met. Rent control has been terminated, and the public housing program has been reduced almost to invisibility.

The power lobby also is having its day. Public development of our river valleys for needed power, flood control and soil conservation has been replaced with small-scale and piecemeal use of these natural resources for private profit. President Eisenhower has even attacked the Tennessee Valley Authority, a tremendously successful pioneering experiment which has won world-wide admiration and imitation. Rural Electrification Cooperatives are likewise being undermined by the Administration in the interest of private power company profits.

Small business has suffered through the abolition of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The lending powers of the Small Business Administration which replaced it are so restricted that it can accomplish little.

The nation's farmers have been permitted to suffer from sharply falling agricultural prices while food costs to consumers have remained high, and the cost-of-living index is at an all-time peak.

Enforcement of minimum wage and child labor legislation has been brought to a virtual halt by appropriation cuts.

The career civil service has been impaired by arbitrary discharges to make way for political appointees, and by the large scale transfer of jobs out of the civil service.

American prestige abroad has fallen to the lowest point in decades. The Truman Point Four program of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas has been undercut by inadequate appropriations and its forced marriage with military assistance.

On other vital issues, including Taft-Hartley, the Administration and Congress thus far have postponed action, and the outlook on most of these issues is unfavorable.

Revision of the tax structure has been postponed. It seems clear, however, that the Administration has renounced the excess profits tax in perpetuity, and that its preference is for an inequitable retail sales tax under the guise of a manufacturers' excise tax.

Social security improvements have likewise been postponed. Meanwhile, Secretary Hobby has echoed Chamber of Commerce proposals to change social security into a dole, and Congressman Curtis (R., Neb.), an avowed

foe of social security, has been put in charge of a House social security investigation.

In addition, the Eisenhower Administration has created an unprecedented number of commissions for the purpose of studying major issues.

The reports of at least two of the groups can be safely predicted. The chairman of the commission on inter-governmental affairs, which is to "study" the role of the federal government in owning and controlling natural resources, has already publicly proclaimed in effect that it should have no such functions.

And it is difficult to believe that the newly-constituted Hoover Governmental Reorganization Commission, armed with power to make policy recommendations to the Administration, will emerge with any proposal of a post-1932 vintage; in every likelihood, it will call for turning back the clock on government actions in behalf of the people.

To sum up: In the international field the Eisenhower Administration has, with the aid of the Democrats in Congress, carried on a part of the program of the prior Democratic administration—particularly the military part—but has curtailed other equally important parts, such as economic aid, technical assistance to backward areas, and the Voice of America.

In the domestic field, the Administration and the Republicans in Congress have followed a course which will wipe out the gains made by workers, farmers, and consumers during 20 years of Democratic administration, and turn the clock back to the days of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

Of an affirmative domestic program of their own, there is no trace.

The end result of such a governmental policy can be only depression and poverty, a swift deterioration in the influence

(Continued on Page Two)

Check Bounces, But Courteously

An American Newspaper Guild check bounced this week, but not in the embarrassing sense.

Because the strike emergencies in Seattle and Portland, Me., had passed, the IEB at its last meeting authorized Secretary-treasurer William J. Farson to return certain contributions made by fellow unions.

Among them was a \$3,000 item from the United Mine Workers of America, a presentation made via ANG President-elect Joseph F. Collis at a victory dinner—celebrating his election.

This week John Owens, UMW secretary-treasurer, returned the Guild's refund check.

"Please keep it," he wrote. "It was not for any immediate emergency... but for the purpose of helping you... in building up and maintaining your organization."



FIRST FOR CANADA—Signatures are placed on the first Guild contract to be closed in Canada with a wire service. Radio and television news writers for Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are covered in the document. Seated are J. A. Quimet, CBC general manager; L. H. Chambers, Guild local president, and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG international representative. Standing, from the left, are Patrick Waddington, Local Treasurer; Charles Dale; W. H. Hogg, chief news editor for CBC; Percival Tallman, Local Vice President; S. D. Lempre, and C. B. McKee, assistant industrial relations officer for CBC.

The State of the Union— Servicing Districts Seen Supplementing Council Operations

By RALPH B. NOVAK
Executive Vice President



THIS COLUMN is going to be concerned with The State of the Union in the future—the near future, I hope.

I would like to expand on a recommendation I made to the International Executive Board at its recent meeting concerning the establishment of servicing districts.

This proposal, outlined in the October 23 issue of the Guild Reporter, briefly says that locals in compact groups join financial forces to hire a servicing official to help with the negotiation and enforcement of contracts, in much the same manner that 15 of our bigger locals now have their own administrative or executive officers. Incidentally, the local taking part would preserve their identity and autonomy under this set-up.

This recommendation was based on the fact that our volunteer workers, without whom the Guild could not have prospered these last 20 years, find it almost impossible to devote the time and attention that collective bargaining needs these days. The growing complexities of the labor laws, and the ever-increasing technicalities involved in negotiations, grievance procedure and arbitration require a great deal of time-consuming attention to detail. The special technicalities of the Taft-Hartley law enable management to stall extremely long.

These delaying tactics have had a two-fold result: they have harried our volunteer negotiators into recommending settlements they otherwise would have rejected, and they have materially reduced the time the locals would give to preparation for the next round of bargaining.

SO MUCH for the "why" of the proposal; now for the "how" of it. In operation, the servicing district set-up would not supplant the present system of volunteer negotiators, but rather would supplement it. The result would be pretty much as in the locals which now have executive officers; each negotiating committee would be made up largely of rank-and-file men, with the servicing officer as chief strategist and principal spokesman.

The problems caused by overlapping of negotiations are always with us, even in the locals which have their own paid officers. But it should not prove to be very serious in these servicing districts. Of that, more later.

For the benefit of the IER, I set forth various combinations of locals which I considered suitable for establishment into servicing districts. One of the most natural, for compactness, is New England (except Boston, which has its own paid officer) with the bulk of the locals in a 50-mile stretch, and only Portland and Bridgeport at any distance.

Another fairly compact group covers Eastern Pennsylvania plus Baltimore—including Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Lehigh Valley, York and Harrisburg. Milwaukee forms the center of another group with Sheboygan, Madison, Kenosha and Rockford. Stretched slightly further are such groups as Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and Buffalo, Erie and Toledo. The only extensive travel requirement comes on the West Coast—Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Reno and San Diego.

IN USING these groups as illustrations, the emphasis has been on getting the largest number of members within the smallest space. The purpose is to keep both the total cost and the per capita cost down. Naturally, with smaller distances involved, expenses, which are a major item in our present Organizing Department budget, may be kept low.

Allowing \$7,000 a year for salary (that is \$125 a week plus severance reserve and hospitalization) and generally from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for expenses, the per capita cost comes to about \$1 a month in the Buffalo-Erie-Toledo and Cincinnati-Columbus groups. Indianapolis-Terre Haute and Milwaukee groups, with fewer members, would have per capita costs of approximately \$1.50 and \$1.40 respectively. Higher expenses (perhaps \$5,000) due to greater distances, raise the West Coast ante to \$1.50, although its membership matches Buffalo-Erie-Toledo.

Although the primary consideration in each of these "paper" groupings was geographic, all work out fairly well as to the time element. There is little overlapping of contract expiration dates, so that the servicing officer would not often be faced with that problem.

For example, the timetable of expirations is: Jan. 1, Buffalo Courier-Express; Feb. 28, Erie Dispatch and Erie Times; May 21, Tonawanda News; July 21, Toledo Blade & Times; Aug. 31, Niagara Falls Gazette; and Nov. 18, Buffalo Evening News. Terre Haute's expiration date is Jan. 31, so is that for the Indianapolis News & Star (advertising), with Cincinnati's two pacts expiring on March 1; Columbus on June 3 and Nov. 1, and the other Indianapolis contracts on June 30 and Nov. 28. In the Midwest, expiration dates are ideal: Feb. 1 at Sheboygan, April 24 at Milwaukee, Aug. 8 at Madison, Sept. 30 at Kenosha and Oct. 31 at Rockford.

There is some overlapping in New England, with three contracts expiring in April, but these are in Lynn, Brockton and Salem, not 50 miles apart at the most. Scranton and Allentown contracts expire Sept. 30, but there are two months before the expiration date, allowing some flexibility.

ONE OF THE BEST features of the proposal, in my opinion, is that it would not necessarily interfere with existing District Councils, which could continue to be utilized in other fields of our activity.

There are many other locals which have not been mentioned for these servicing districts. They have not been neglected, but a scarcity of members (at present) and an oversupply of distance make operation of servicing districts appear to be impractical at this time.

I seem to have run out of space, but not out of material on this subject. If any local that I have—or have not—mentioned is interested in more detail in this servicing plan, we will be glad to supply whatever information it asks.

...CIO Convention Indicts CIO's PAC Resolution

(Continued from Page One)

and prestige of our country in world affairs.

These developments, both in themselves and as indicators of actions to come, constitute a hazard to the welfare of our country.

We are not alone in this belief. It has been clearly indicated by the results of special elections and municipal elections held this year. In Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the resentment of the people in all walks of life toward the cynical campaign promises of a year ago has become manifest.

The election returns indicate that the people still search for leadership to move our country forward, and they will reject any attempts to pull them back into the past.

We believe that only an Administration conscious of the future of America and dedicated to the achievement of an ever-expanding economy, based upon the full utilization of our productive resources, can cope with the problems that lie ahead.

To achieve the goals of full employment and high standards of living, we must develop such governmental programs as an increased minimum wage covering more people; taxation policies designed to increase the purchasing power of lower- and middle-income families; increased social security benefits together with improved social security coverage; rapid expansion of slum-clearance and lower-cost housing programs; adequate medical care for millions; and other programs geared to the concept of abundance rather than scarcity.

We believe that both political and economic action are required to achieve these goals, and both must be the day-to-day concern of our organization.

File New Briefs
For Severance
In SFONG Case

San Francisco—Still another maneuver in SFONG's long legal fight to protect severance payments in California was made last week.

The state, supported by the employers, refuses to pay unemployment benefits during a period of time equal to severance payment computation.

An original decision in favor of SFONG was appealed by the state and employers, and a reply brief was filed by SFONG in the state District Court of Appeals last week.

In the original decision SFONG lost a ruling on non-payment of unemployment benefits during a period equal to pro-rated vacation pay due a discharged employee.

SFONG appealed this decision and filed a brief on cross-appeal last week along with its reply brief on severance pay.

Rockford Has Another
Successful Page 1 Ball

Rockford, Ill.—Rockford Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball, held at the Shrine Temple, and pronounced a "whopping success" by the throng of patrons, was planned by a committee of which Fred F. James was general chairman. He was aided by Tom Reay, Byron Baxter, Ray Lloyd, James Quinn, Dirk Jensen, Bill Walsh, Gil Rickert and Janet Ryan.

A professionally directed floor show presented six acts of entertainment, there was orchestral music for dancing, and guests received a forty-page souvenir booklet published for the occasion.

CIO's PAC Resolution Action read as follows:

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. This Convention declares its purpose to continue and expand its program of political action, so that public servants single-mindedly devoted to the general welfare of the country may be placed in public office at all political levels—city, county, state and federal.

2. We authorize and direct the CIO Political Action Committee to continue to direct and coordinate the work of the CIO; and to service, direct and coordinate the work of the political action committees of the state, county and city; to provide all possible aid and cooperation to the political action departments of the international unions; to carry on the task of political education and training on behalf of the CIO; and to do all other things necessary and proper to the accomplishment of the policy of the CIO as herein outlined.

3. The CIO-PAC is further authorized and directed to cooperate with the political agencies of other labor organizations, and with farmers, consumers, church groups, small businessmen, professional men, white collar workers, minority groups, and other citizens of good will devoted to the same ideals of public service and welfare as the CIO.

4. We direct the CIO-PAC to continue to act on its traditional nonpartisan basis. We shall give our support to the progressive forces in the two major parties and we shall continue to make our judgments on the basis of platform and record of performance.

5. The collection of voluntary contributions of at least \$1 a year from each CIO member by the CIO-PAC is hereby authorized. We call upon each CIO affiliate to do everything within its power to conduct a successful voluntary dollar drive early in 1954.

6. The program to register and otherwise qualify our members as voters must be pushed. We expect each CIO affiliate to take effective action to insure that each member legally entitled to vote is qualified by registration or payment of poll tax.

7. We express praise and approval of the work of the CIO Political Action Committee, its director Jack Kroll and his staff, and all those CIO representatives and members who have worked to make our political action program successful.

Pay Raises, Other Gains Mark Seattle P-I Pact

Seattle, Wash.—Following a lengthy series of negotiating sessions, the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild has signed a two-year, interim reopening contract with the Seattle Post-Intelligencer providing wage increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$11.50.

Other chief benefits provided in the new pact, which terminates October 1, 1955, with a reopening October 1, 1954, for wages and hours, include:

Another feature of the new contract is that for the first time the national Hearst contract has been incorporated into the local contract text. Previously it was a separate section.

Canadian WS

(Continued from Page One)

employees shall also come within its provisions.

Ten holidays are listed, with time-and-half pay for work on those days, plus the regular week's pay. But an additional clause may give some employees as many as 17 holidays, for the contract also honors days proclaimed by federal, provincial or municipal statute. Three weeks vacation after one year's service is also allowed.

Severance pay, disqualified only by gross misconduct, is earned up to a maximum of 30 weeks' pay. The job security clause is model-contract language.

Local members of the negotiating committee were L. H. Chambers, local president; S. D. LeMay, Patrick Washington, Percy Tallman, Don Smith, Les Jackson, Angus Burns, Charles Daye, Doug Fraser and Fred Lewis, serving with Perlik.

The increase for society and club reporters is \$5 for the fifth year and \$2.50 for the sixth year over the present four-year scale.

The new callback provision states that any employee called back after than just preceding a regular shift will be paid at the overtime rate for actual travel time, but no less than one hour.

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 14 University Pl., New York 1, N.Y.

\$5 per year. Single copy, 15¢.

(It is entered as second-class matter May 27, 1948, at New York Post Office as follows: Second-class, 1103 Nov. 27, 1953 - Vol. XX-No. 23)

White House Newsmen Steaks & Guests Hold Administration Embraces McCarthyism

Washington, D. C.—Has the Eisenhower administration embraced McCarthyism?

Ex-president Truman said so, on his recent broadcast blast against Brownell's charges of mishandling the Harry Dexter White case, back eight years ago.

But President Eisenhower, asked to comment on the Truman speech, told the White House press corps that he didn't think what was meant by McCarthyism, and was willing to take the newspaper men's verdict as to whether the Eisenhower administration was guilty.

To get that verdict, the New York Times Washington bureau polled some 80 of the 170 who had attended the Eisenhower press conference. The verdict: "Guilty."

The newsmen's answers ranged from a straight "Yes" or "No" to so many qualifications that the Times bureau found it couldn't tabulate the returns numerically. But a vast majority found the administration guilty of "McCarthyism" under Truman's definition, and a small minority said the President himself was not consciously guilty, although he must be held responsible for what his subordinates do.

Truman had defined McCarthyism explicitly. "It is," he said, "the corruption of truth, the abandonment of due process of law. It is the use of the big lie against any citizen in the name of Americanism or security. It is the rise to power of the demagogue who lives on untruth; it is the spreading of fear and the destruction of faith in every level of our society."

In their answer to the Times poll, the newsmen were forthright in condemning, and even in the defense of Eisenhower one man wrote: "It doesn't seem to me that the himself is embracing McCarthyism, but he hasn't gone out of his way to repudiate it, either."

Instances of stooping to McCarthy's tactics which some listed included reference to Eisenhower's stumping Wisconsin last year, when he specifically endorsed McCarthy's reelection; the State Department's appointment of Scott McLeod, a McCarthy man, to a personnel control post; Eisenhower's failure to back MSA Director Stassen when the latter protested a McCarthy investigation into Greek shipments to Red China; distribution by the Republican National Committee of propaganda put out by Senator Jenner, who had called General Marshall "a living lie"; the use of McCarthy in national political rallies, and the failure of most of the Eisenhower administration to speak out against McCarthyism.

Toledo Gets \$114.50 Top
In New Blade Contract

Toledo, Ohio—A one-year contract which brings top reporter and display advertising salesmen to \$114.50 and circulation district managers to \$97 after four years, advances maximum pay to \$114.50 and 50 weeks, and incorporates a company-paid hospital and surgical insurance plan has been signed by the Toledo Newspaper Guild Local 43, and the Toledo Blade and morning Toledo Times.

The general increase ranged from \$2.25 at the top to \$2.75, including a 1½ percent boost for deletion of an existing escalator clause. Fifty-five persons in the lowest paid classifications (junior clerks, etc.), however, received a \$2.75 raise before application of the general increase, bringing net increases for this group to \$5.75. All raises are retroactive to last July 21.

The company-paid hospital surgical (Blue Shield) insurance covers employees, their spouses, and dependent children effective Dec. 27, 1953. The policy would otherwise cost employees \$5.50 a month.

Special stress was given during negotiations to upgrading certain artist classifications, district managers, and addition of a fourth experience step for librarians. These cases will be submitted to a special panel composed of two from the management and two from the Guild plus a fifth selected by mutual agreement in case of a tie vote by the first four.

Severance pay was raised to a maximum of 50 weeks for this and mileage was raised from 50 cents to 9 after the first 50 cents.

The first 50 is compensated at 10 cents a mile. Photographers, who receive a \$17.50 weekly car allowance, will start vouchering at 9 cents after 150 miles instead of after 120. Circulation district men received a \$2.90 boost on their current "going rates" of car allowances which range from \$12.50 to \$35.00 and also vouchering at 9 cents after 150 miles each week.

Provision for non-payment of severance for self-provoked discharge was struck as was a provision denying national service provision rights to employees discharged.

With the choice of William E. Simkin, impartial chairman for the hostelry and clothing trades, the Guild's wage differences with the Associated Press will be heard on December 7 and 8.

Simkin is familiar with Guild wage structures, having served in a similar capacity when the Guild and AP were despatched in 1950. He will head a five-man panel, comprising two each from the union and management.

Negotiations in the wage-reopeners of the current contract sagged over the question of how much increase should be made in wage minimums, after a dozen meetings between the Guild committee and AP management.

Newsprint Workers
Get Pay Increase

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario paper makers and pulp workers will receive pay increases of from five to ten cents an hour, retroactive to May 1, under the terms of settlement of a six-months strike.

Newsprint manufacturers had demanded a cut last spring of 3 percent in wages, and threatened negotiations into the provincial conciliation service when the AFL workers refused, when the employees struck when the conciliation service recommended neither a cut nor an increase.

OTTAWA WINS GRIEVANCE OVER THREE DISCHARGES

By Denver Guild

Denver, Colo.—Big fish and small fry alike were roasted to a golden and hilarious brown at the eighth annual gridiron dinner of the Denver Newspaper Guild, at the Silver Glade room of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. And the victims enjoyed the process, sitting as paying guests among the overflow crowd of diners.

Colorado's governor, Denver's Mayor, senators, judges and notables saw themselves pilloried in a 90-minute "show," professionally staged and directed, but with the Denver Guildmen playing all the roles.

The ribbing was not confined to politics. The skits, songs, and newsreels also depicted such diverse subjects as out-of-town investors, big game sheep, Dr. Kinsey and the newspaper editors of the city.

Local President Bob Collins, assistant sports editor of the Rocky Mountain News, greeted the crowd, inviting the audience to go "behind the headlines" and meet the people who make the news and those who report it. A steak dinner launched the evening's festivities. Denver newspapers gave generous space to both advance and coverage stories.

All had received lieu-of-notice and severance pay. Under their own option, a part of the settlement, Cawdron has gone back to his night desk job; but Channon and Newman declined reinstatement, and retained their severance.

Channon has become managing editor of a bi-weekly, and Newman will freelance in radio and handle a family realty venture.

The Guild maintained that the dismissals were in violation of the contract, which recognizes seniority rights in economy dismissals. Management denied economy motives, and held that the dismissals were a result of change of operations only.

Five meetings were held between the Guild committee and management before reinstatement. The Guild committee pointed out that the three could be absorbed without difficulty in the new operation, and that the dismissals had serious adverse effect on employees' morale. They were held to be an attack on the Guild itself, management was told.

Clincher in the final session was the Guild's determination to resort to arbitration if the issue could not be settled directly between the parties. It was also emphasized the Guild did not desire to "trade bodies," by having three other new employees dismissed instead of those chosen.

Other local unions backed up the Guild in a series of letters to the Citizens management, and at the Ottawa Guild's request ANG sent formal assurance of its support, financial and otherwise, as needed.

At the settlement, management spokesmen said they hoped the offer "would restore" good relations with the Guild in effect during the four years since the local was organized.

The Guild is an integral part of the company's operations," declared Marshall Yarrow, managing editor, adding that he hoped the "no strings" reinstatement would give clear proof that management at the Citizen has no intention of "undermining" the union.

Cawdron was prominent in Guild organization. Boston delegates will remember him as chairman of the convention's committee on organizing.

The grievance committee was headed by former local President Bill Arnold and included James G. Bloom, Murray Goldblatt and Fred Inglis.

U. S. Supreme Court Will Rule on First Amendment In Communism Inquiries

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court has agreed to review a case involving the freedom of speech issue raised by invoking the First Amendment in congressional committee inquiries into political beliefs of a witness.

It is the first instance in which the court has agreed to consider the issue, although three cases currently before it raise the same point.

The case to be argued in January is that of the contempt-of-Congress conviction of Julius Ensmark, an official of the United Electrical Workers union. He was held in contempt when he refused to answer questions about affiliation with the Communist Party or communistic affiliations, and when he cited the First Amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech and association.

The electrical union had been ousted from the CIO for communistic reasons, and Ensmark had been subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities committee.

The First Amendment question had been raised in 1948 in the case of the "Hollywood Ten," when screen writers challenged the House committee's right to ask concerning their communist affiliations. But the Supreme Court in that case refused to reconsider the ruling of the lower courts, and handed down no written opinion.

Because of that refusal, many witnesses in later cases have interpreted it to indicate that the First Amendment plea is without validity.

Whether it is so may be decided in the Ensmark appeal. The Supreme Court specifically "freed" speech, press and assembly," has been violated, and whether the First Amendment protects a witness against com-

munism disclosure of names and addresses of trade union officials among his associates, and his political views and associations.

Corollary questions on which the court may also rule are whether a congressional committee can investigate "to expose communism," a stated purpose in the Ensmark proceeding, or whether it is constitutionally limited to investigating merely for the purposes of formulating legislation.

The other two cases involving the First Amendment plea are those of Harvey O'Connor and Corliss Lamont, both writers.

O'Connor was indicted recently by a federal grand jury when he refused to testify before Senator Joseph McCarthy's committee. O'Connor held that his First Amendment rights had been violated by the questioning, although he freely denied communistic beliefs and affiliations.

O'Connor also raised the question of relevancy to the Motion picture industry, which has been indicted, although McCarthy has said he will ask for a contempt citation when the Senate reconvenes in January.

The American Newspaper Guild's International Executive Board is presently studying an exhaustive report on civil liberties and their relation to internal security, which it directed Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak to prepare for its meeting early this month.

The report surveys the trend in union problems inherent in congressional investigations.

Finds Free Lancing in Britain Precarious Gamble

US Newsman Learns On-the-Spot Hiring Means Easy Firing

By ALAN C. WEBBER

London—Fiction is full of run-of-the-mill Yankee journalists who turn up in saloons the world over in time to rescue fair maidens or solve heinous crimes that have the local gendarmes tearing their hair.

These battered knights in ink-stained armor usually admit, between swigs, that John Barleycorn has led to their downfall or that a news editor's mink-hungry wife spread slanderous rumors about their extra-curricular affairs.

I am a Yankee newsman, stranded in London. But neither rum nor women has been my undoing. And I haven't had the good luck to rescue titled British females from harm or toss any invaluable clues to Scotland Yard.

And this isn't fiction. It is fact, a warning, I hope, to any unwary romantic who wants to graduate suddenly from obits to covering affairs of international moment in foreign lands. Eighteen months ago I was working for a comfortable salary covering labor for the Waterbury (Conn.) "Republican." But I was having trouble with the icy foot. I wanted to see "A Warber" over stories from Paris, London, Bonn—anywhere, in fact, but Waterbury.

So in March, 1952 I wrote to Roger Tatarian, UP's London bureau chief in 1950, recently promoted to European manager. I had met Tatarian when I was squeezing out the last drops of my GI Bill at Oxford, and he said then that UP's foreign bureaus occasionally hired men "on the spot."

A reply from Jack V. Fox, who had replaced Tatarian as London bureau chief, said there were no immediate openings in sight but there might be later. "The 'might be' was all I needed. Weekly, throughout that spring, I wrote to London, stressing my willingness, capabilities and, above all, instant availability.

In late May I received a call from the UP regional manager in Boston—come up for a once-over. I passed, and on June 14, 1953 I received the letter from London for which I had prayed. Dated May 30, it offered "a challenging job with good opportunities for moving ahead for a hard worker with savvy," signed "Jack V. Fox."

I accepted immediately, yanked my savings from the bank and bought a boat ticket for July 24, arriving Southampton Aug. 1. One of the conditions was that

Alan C. Webber wrote this story of his attempts to break into overseas news work partly, he says, to "get it out of his system," but chiefly to set up danger signs for others who are tempted to try for themselves.

Says Webber: "If I had read and digested 'The Kansas City Milkman'... I would never have strayed from the warm security of that city news room in Waterbury."—Ed.

I pay my own fare. It seemed a small one. On Aug. 2, 1953 I started work for the London bureau as rewrite man on the general desk. As Fox had said, it was a "challenging job," learning to unscramble cables and learning the technique of rewriting stories coming in from a cable head 1,000 miles away from the New York wire.

But after a couple of blunders—letting the opposition beat us by four hours on the announcement that Prince Philip had been made First Gentleman of Britain—I began to feel I had settled in.

By early October I felt so secure, in fact, that on the second Friday in the month I spent 30 pounds (\$48.00) at a clothing store on the way to work. Lugging my bundle of cut-price slacks, shirts and jackets to 30 Boulevard St., I stopped at the small pigeon hole, picked up a letter and left my clothing parcels under a chair.

At the desk I read the file and then opened the envelope—to find that Fox regretted that "in a streamlining of the bureau and integration of certain operations, it has been found necessary to release you as our most recently hired employee."

The letter also said that I would be paid through the end of the month and that I needn't work those two weeks unless I wished.

I had been with UP exactly 10 weeks, and I had something over \$350 in the Guarantee Trust of New York.

In a "heart to heart," Fox was apologetic, said he had no quibble with my work and would be glad to give me a recommendation. The "downhold" was not his doing; it came from higher up and applied throughout the European service.

Four men were dropped from the London bureau, and the economy scythe swung liberally through UP bureaus on the continent. For a week I spent the days poring over a Press Directory and writing letters of application, which bounced at a steady rate of two a day. Evenings I joined the other three unfortunate in Mooney's Irish House in Fleet St. to ponder our fate and swap job suggestions.

Butter and the London bureau

of INS were boosted as possibilities by UP staffers who had survived the purge. Both had reputations for low pay and scant job security. But they also were known to be out-of-work American reporters at regular intervals.

I wrote to Geoffrey Ineson, Reuter's news editor, and got a reply saying they were looking for a "senior sub-editor" and would give me a three-week tryout on their central desk.

With a scant 10 weeks agency work behind me, I was a far cry from a "senior" desk man. But it was three weeks work.

After 15 days lining up with the other tryouts for a chair—Reuter's central desk is as popular as a roulette table at Monte Carlo—then waiting another hour or so for the use of a typewriter, I got the word from Ineson. I was not "senior" enough for Reuter's austere, lead-in-the-last-paragraph style.

I should have packed up Europe then and there and headed for New York on the first cheap passage. But I didn't. I had come over with every intention of staying two years, and a scant three and a half months seemed a poor substitute.

During the remainder of November, all of December and the first week in January, I wrote more than 100 letters—to American agencies, newspapers and feature syndicates from one end of Europe to the other, to British agencies and papers, magazines, public relations firms.

While the letters bounced, I picked up odd jobs, part-time copy typist, telephone operator in a telephone secretarial outfit, and a couple of weeks filling in for the janitor in my Notting Hill rooming house who, luckily for me, "took sick" in December. In January I took a last stab at a job, deciding to toss in the sponge if the application didn't take. I went in to see Allan A. Michie, then head of Radio Free Europe's London office.

Michie promptly put me to work on what he warned would probably be a short-term job, two months at best. He was fighting with RFE's budget people for sufficient funds to send out a daily cable roundup of British press reaction to activities behind the Iron Curtain.

I handled the cable roundup, and I am using the Army Times Publishing Co. for wrongful dismissal, and my solicitor seems confident that my case is airtight.

During my months with the Air Force Daily, a continuous stream of hopeful young Americans flowed through the office looking for jobs. Several were told to "hang on," there might be openings.

Word has probably reached reporters in the U.S. that a new American paper in England is taking on staff. Some may even contemplate sinking a year's savings into a chance boat trip to look over the AF Daily and other journalistic openings abroad. I hope they read this, digest it and think again. Unemployed Americans in Fleet St. are numerous enough now.

Two U.S. wire services hire "on the spot." So did the Air Force Daily. Others may, but I haven't heard of them. The risk is great; the pay is slender; and the chances of receiving the treatment or security accorded working journalists in the States are nil.

Late in July, after a couple of my columns had appeared, White began sending me out on stories. I covered the Farnborough Air Show, beat the wire services on the arrival of the F-84 jet fighters on the first non-stop mass jet flight across the Atlantic, Aug. 20.

I was the only staff member ever sent out on assignments, and I began to feel secure once more, even began to dream of raises.

On Thursday, Oct. 8, payday, Fred Shaw came into the editorial office with our checks and informed us that Robert Whalley, the assistant sports editor, and I had been fired and that he, Shaw, had quit.

Recalling his blood-freezing misadventure, he said: "The docs told me I was pretty cool-headed to think of holding onto the camera like that, but I must have been thinking of an army statement of charges if I had lost it."

"That camera would have set me back a pretty penny if they had killed me for losing it."

Here is how Schneider, entirely without training or experience, became the world's champion high diver.

He was a Pfc. in the Air Force at the time. He was doing aerial survey work in the Corona Lake area.

"It was our last flight—the 13th I think," Schneider recalled yesterday, staring morbidly at a photo of some paratroopers that had just come in over photo wire.

"We were up in this little liaison plane. I told the pilot to turn the plane so I could shoot some pictures of the shore line. Schneider leaned out the window, focusing his 50-pound aerial camera. The door flew open and Mr. Schneider tumbled out.

Schneider figures the heavy camera saved his life. Its weight kept him headed head down, breaking the surface and allowing him to enter the water as gracefully as possible. Schneider recalls muttering "Oh, my God!" Then the water came up to meet him.

About that time, Schneider passed out. He woke up seven days later in a bed at Brook General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas.

He found out then what happened after he blacked out. "They told me I swam 250 yards before the rescue boat picked me up," he recalled. "Funny thing is, I don't remember it. And I had never swam more than 50 yards before."

"I was on the critical list at the hospital three months, even though I was able to walk around. I used to look at the charts on the nurse's desk."

"The day they took me off the critical list, I thought I must be dead."

Schneider was discharged from the Air Force March 16, 1950. He has been UP News Pictures manager here for the past three months.

Schneider planned no big celebration yesterday in honor of his unmarked dive.

"Just plan to keep my feet on the ground," he signed.

Holds Camera in 1,000-Ft. Dive, Saves Both Life and Photo Gear

Denver, Colo.—The newspaper photo's first law of nature (never let loose of that box!) has caused many a sore arm and sometimes a busted nose, but here is a case where holding on saved a life.

Jack Schneider, Guildsman manager of UP News Pictures Denver bureau, while taking an army picture from a plane, tumbled 1,000 feet into California's Corona Lake.

After six months in the hospital and many more for recuperation, back is back on the job, with only a punctured ear drum, and recovered from a skull fracture, celebrating the fourth anniversary of his tumble.

Recalling his blood-freezing misadventure, he said: "The docs told me I was pretty cool-headed to think of holding onto the camera like that, but I must have been thinking of an army statement of charges if I had lost it."

"That camera would have set me back a pretty penny if they had killed me for losing it."

Here is how Schneider, entirely without training or experience, became the world's champion high diver.

He was a Pfc. in the Air Force at the time. He was doing aerial survey work in the Corona Lake area.

"It was our last flight—the 13th I think," Schneider recalled yesterday, staring morbidly at a photo of some paratroopers that had just come in over photo wire.

"We were up in this little liaison plane. I told the pilot to turn the plane so I could shoot some pictures of the shore line. Schneider leaned out the window, focusing his 50-pound aerial camera. The door flew open and Mr. Schneider tumbled out.

Schneider figures the heavy camera saved his life. Its weight kept him headed head down, breaking the surface and allowing him to enter the water as gracefully as possible. Schneider recalls muttering "Oh, my God!" Then the water came up to meet him.

About that time, Schneider passed out. He woke up seven days later in a bed at Brook General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas.

He found out then what happened after he blacked out. "They told me I swam 250 yards before the rescue boat picked me up," he recalled. "Funny thing is, I don't remember it. And I had never swam more than 50 yards before."

"I was on the critical list at the hospital three months, even though I was able to walk around. I used to look at the charts on the nurse's desk."

"The day they took me off the critical list, I thought I must be dead."

Schneider was discharged from the Air Force March 16, 1950. He has been UP News Pictures manager here for the past three months.

Schneider planned no big celebration yesterday in honor of his unmarked dive.

"Just plan to keep my feet on the ground," he signed.

Says Hardy Cliche Is Here to Stay

REWRITE MAN, SADDER-BUT-WISER, IN-DAZED-CONDITION

Guildsman Charles H. Cruttsenden, of the Hammond, Ind., local, contributed this brain-child to the Hammond Guild's 1953 Page One annual. On the rewrite staff of the Hammond Times, he started his cliche training in LaGrange, Ill. served further apprenticeships in San Rafael and San Francisco, Calif., and in a Chicago suburb. He's been at Hammond since March.

gloom," and "charming hostess." The second line the board includes "working like Trojans," "variety is the spice of life," "truth is stranger than fiction," "tiny tots," "tired but happy," and "tendered his resignation."

All fine cliches. And in place of asdthlki; # on the third line, the budding inventor (watch that cliche, bub!) has included much more useful phrases, designed to wrap up a story in record time.

They would be "left something to be desired," "in a dazed condition," "dull sickening thud," "cool as a cucumber," "checked career," "news leaked out," "speculation was rife," and "thunderous ovation."

Completing his machine are "scantly attired," "sadder but wiser," "spaves the way for," "flood of tears," "breakneck speed," "looking for all the world like," "grounds for complaint," "debon run," "chubby hands," and "the \$64 question."

You can readily see the advantages of such a machine. But there's a rub, as the cliche expert would say. The inventor would have to accompany each machine to explain its operation.

The rewrite man might say: "The bride seemed cool as she recalled the career of her mate before he was asked to resign."

Now how much better it would be if the Cliche Repeater Portable had been used. Then the paragraph would read:

The blushing bride seemed cool as a cucumber as she recalled the career of her mate before he was asked to resign.

The Cliche Repeater some day may even have interchangeable keys for specialized assignments. The library of cliché keys could include such beauties as "society turns out on mass," "popular members of the younger set," "terminated in divorce," "happy couples," "proud parents," "parting of ways," and "plans are being formulated," if they're to be used by the social desk.

The sports morgue should include such standbys as: "Toed the slab," "I think it was a curve ball I hit," "arched Lopat's next offering into the bleachers," "robbed the batsman," "blazed a strike," "staved off a late rally," "skirted left

McCarthy, City Hall reporter for the C-X, had held chairmanship of his unit, and was a delegate to the Guild convention at Boston. He was elected in a contest with Charles J. Dineen, swing shift editor at the Niagara Falls Gazette, former chairman of the Gazette unit and also a Boston convention delegate.

Dineen was unopposed for the local vice presidency, vacated by the resignation of Jerry Wolfert, of the Buffalo Evening News unit.

Succeeding McCarthy as C-X unit chairman is James Cleary, rewrite man.

Supreme Court Keeps Hands Off Attitude On Newspaper License

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court, with Justice Douglas dissenting, has refused to review a California court decision validating a license tax against all business in Corona, Calif., including the daily Independent.

READY FOR SIGNATURES—Negotiated contract between the Toledo Newspaper Guild and the Toledo Blade Co. is scanned for finished-draft approval by, left to right, Winston Cram, vice president, and Jim Richard, president of the Toledo local.

Court Hears Appeal In Closed-Trial Case

Action of a N.Y. judge in barring the press and spectators from a sensation-packed trial last February was reviewed before the NY State Court of Appeals last week, on motion of the United Press Associations and five New York daily newspaper corporations.

The plaintiffs, besides the UP, included the New York Herald Tribune, Hearst Consolidated Publications, the Hearst Corporation, the News Syndicate Company, and the New York Post. Their appeal has been before lower court decisions upholding the right of General Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente to close the courtroom doors at the trial of Minot F. Jekko on charges of compulsory prostitution.

A "friend-of-the-court" brief was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, as well, backing the news publishers "in their role as members of the public."

Said the ACLU, "... It is not merely the press that is asserting the freedom to print what it chooses. ... Rather it is the public itself that seeks recognition of its fundamental democratic right of access to information of public interest," a right guaranteed, the ACLU adds, by the First and Sixth constitutional amendments, and made applicable to state courts by the Fourteenth amendment.

"Both the paramount purpose of the Bill of Rights ... and the common law history of the public trial provision itself, compel the conclusion that trials must be kept open," the brief asserted.

Dates, Places, Set for Two Training Institutes

Weekend training institutes for the Empire State, New England and Southern district councils will be held at the Dewitt Clinton Hotel in Albany, January 16-17.

The Southern council institute will be held at the O. Henry Hotel in Greensboro, N.C., February 20-21.

These will be the concluding institutes of the current series, which began last spring. Next year the institutes, which have been held on a calendar-year basis, will be changed to a convention-year basis and consequently the 1954 institute series will not begin until after the Los Angeles convention.

The committee consulted Chucker on how to dispose of the balance.

"Turn it in on the PAC collection," Chucker suggested.

Chucker Fund Enriches PAC

Twin Cities, Minn.—After the recent ANG referendum, the campaign committee for Harold Chucker, Twin Cities Guild treasurer, and a recent IEB vice presidency candidate, found that after all bills were paid there remained a balance of \$6.50.

The committee consulted Chucker on how to dispose of the balance.

"Turn it in on the PAC collection," Chucker suggested.

Baker, director of Research and Information, announced.

A joint institute for the Empire State and New England councils will be held at the Dewitt Clinton Hotel in Albany, January 16-17.

The Southern council institute will be held at the O. Henry Hotel in Greensboro, N.C., February 20-21.

These will be the concluding institutes of the current series, which began last spring. Next year the institutes, which have been held on a calendar-year basis, will be changed to a convention-year basis and consequently the 1954 institute series will not begin until after the Los Angeles convention.

The committee consulted Chucker on how to dispose of the balance.

"Turn it in on the PAC collection," Chucker suggested.

Your Guild local is only as strong as you make it.

Chucker suggested.

PHILADELPHIA HEADLINES—Notables honored at Philadelphia Guild's second annual Page One Dinner Dance display their Black-4-Type awards. From left are Dr. L. S. Revidin, chief surgeon of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO; Judge William H. Hastie of the U.S. Circuit of Appeals; Fredric R. Mann, Philadelphia Commissioner of Recreation; and Pearl Buck, prize-winning author.

Current Contract Minimums Listed For Reporters and Photographers

Listed in descending order herewith are minimums guaranteed to top-experience reporters and photographers in 130 Guild contracts. The agreements cover 168 newspapers.

NY Herald Tribune	\$130.00-7th yr	Wilkes-Barre Sun, Independent	\$102.75-5th yr
NY Journal-American	130.00-7th yr	Denver Post	102.50-6th yr
NY Mirror	130.00-7th yr	Denver Rocky Mountain News	102.50-6th yr
NY News	130.00-7th yr	Indianapolis Times	102.50-6th yr
NY Times	130.00-7th yr	Battle Creek Enquirer & News	101.90-5th yr
NY World-Telegram & Sun	130.00-7th yr	Salem News	101.90-5th yr
NY: Brooklyn Eagle I	127.00-4th yr	Richmond News-Leader	101.00-6th yr
Philadelphia Inquirer I	125.00-5th yr	& Times-Dispatch	101.00-6th yr
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	125.00-6th yr	Rochester (NY) Democrat & Chronicle, Times-Union	101.00-6th yr
St. Louis Globe-Democrat I	125.00-7th yr	Youngstown Vindicator	100.75-6th yr
San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Chronicle, Examiner, News	123.00-7th yr	Houston Press	100.00-6th yr
St. Louis Globe-Democrat II*	120.00-7th yr	Indianapolis Star	100.00-7th yr
Detroit Free Press	120.44-5th yr	Lincoln News	100.00-6th yr
Detroit Times	120.44-5th yr	Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar	100.00 6th yr
Scranton Times	119.40-5th yr	Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic	100.00-8th yr
Scranton Tribune & Scrantonian	119.40-5th yr	Great Falls Tribune & Ldr.	99.00-7th yr
Los Angeles Herald & Express	117.25-6th yr	Madison Capital Times	97.50-5th yr
Boston Post	117.25-6th yr	Pawtucket Times	97.50-5th yr
Boston Herald & Traveler	116.08-6th yr	Sheboygan Press	97.00-5th yr
San Jose Mercury & News	116.08-6th yr	Lynn Daily Evening Item	97.00-5th yr
Sacramento Bee	116.00-6th yr	Chattanooga Times	96.50-6th yr
Stockton Record	116.00-6th yr	Knoxville News-Sentinel	96.00-6th yr
Minneapolis Star & Tribune	115.50-6th yr	Erie Dispatch	96.00-6th yr
Buffalo Courier-Express	115.00-6th yr	Huntington Park Signal	96.00-6th yr
Buffalo Evening News	115.00-7th yr	Niagara Falls Gazette	96.00-5th yr
Chicago Daily News	115.00-6th yr	San Antonio Light	95.00-6th yr
Chicago Sun-Times	115.00-6th yr	Albany Knickerbocker News	95.00-6th yr
Cleveland News	115.00-6th yr	Albany Times-Union	95.00-6th yr
Cleveland Plain Dealer	115.00-6th yr	Bay City Times	95.00-6th yr
Cleveland Press	115.00-6th yr	Tonawanda News	94.00-5th yr
Philadelphia Inquirer II	115.00-6th yr	Siox City Jnl & Jnl-Tribune	93.50-4th yr
Long Beach Independent & Press-Telegram	114.50-6th yr	Terre Haute Tribune & Star	93.50-4th yr
Los Angeles Daily News	114.50-6th yr	Waukegan News-Sun	93.50-4th yr
Toledo Blade & Times	114.50-6th yr	Duluth Herald & News-Tribune	93.00-6th yr
San Diego Union & Tribune	114.25-7th yr	Eugene Register-Guard	93.00-6th yr
Washington Daily News	113.50-7th yr	Harrisburg Patriot & News	93.00-6th yr
Washington Post	113.50-7th yr	New Orleans Item	93.00-5th yr
Washington Times-Herald	113.50-7th yr	NY: Long Island Press	93.00-4th yr
Akron Beacon Journal	112.50-6th yr	NY: Long Island Star-Journal	93.00-4th yr
Cincinnati & Ky. Post	112.00-6th yr	Kingston Daily Freeman	92.50-5th yr
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	112.00-6th yr	Jewett City, Jersey Journal	92.00-5th yr
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press	112.00-6th yr	Joliet Herald-News	92.00-5th yr
Sacramento Union	111.00-6th yr	Ottawa Citizen	91.75-7th yr
St. Lawrence Sun & Evg. Sun	110.00-7th yr	New Kensington Dispatch	91.00-6th yr
Washington Star	110.00-7th yr	Portland (Me.) Press-Herald, Express & Telegram	91.25-6th yr
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	109.75-5th yr	New Brunswick Home News	91.00-6th yr
Bakersfield Californian	109.50-6th yr	Brookton Enterprise-Times	90.00-6th yr
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	109.50-6th yr	Charlotte News	90.00-6th yr
Seattle Times	109.00-7th yr	Greenboro News & Record	90.00-6th yr
Chester Times	108.50-6th yr	Muskegon Chronicle	90.00-6th yr
NY: Brooklyn Eagle II	108.50-6th yr	Pueblo Star-Jnl & Chieftain	90.00-6th yr
Elizabeth Daily Journal	107.50-6th yr	Toronto Telegram	90.00-6th yr
Hammond Times	107.50-6th yr	Ontario Observer-Dispatch & Press	90.00-6th yr
Midwaukee Sentinel	107.50-6th yr	Woonsocket Call	90.00-6th yr
Grand Rapids Herald	107.25-5th yr	Toronto Star	89.12-6th yr
Lansing State Journal	107.00-6th yr	Mamillon Evg. Independent	88.50-6th yr
Columbus Citizen	106.00-6th yr	Harleston Plain Speaker	88.00-6th yr
Portland Oregonian & Oregon Journal	106.00-6th yr	& Standard-Sentinel	88.00-6th yr
San Mateo Times	106.00-7th yr	Manchester Union Leader (M & E) & Sunday News	87.00-4th yr
Santa Rosa Press-Democrat	106.00-7th yr	Newburgh News & Beacon News	86.00-6th yr
Vallejo Times-Herald	105.85-6th yr	Allentown Call & Chronicle	85.00-6th yr
& News-Chronicle	105.85-6th yr	Bridgeport Herald	85.00-6th yr
Wino Gazette & Nev. State Jnl	105.00-6th yr	York Dispatch	85.00-6th yr
Gary Post-Tribune	104.50-6th yr	York Gazette & Daily**	85.00-6th yr
Hollywood Citizen-News	104.50-6th yr	Beaumont Enterprise & Jnl	82.04-6th yr
Lynn Telegram-News	104.00-6th yr	Plainfield Courier-News	81.50-5th yr
San Pedro News-Pilot	103.00-6th yr		
Wilkes-Barre Record & Times-Leader, News	102.75-5th yr		

NOTE: Reporter I on New York Herald Eagle and Philadelphia Inquirer includes writing reporters. On the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Group I includes at least 70 percent of all employees with more than six years experience; Group II to be eliminated 12/31/53.

PHOTOGRAPHERS receive the same minimum as reporters in all except three contracts: Kingston Daily Freeman, \$60.50-5th yr., Scranton Times, \$102.75-5th yr., and Scranton Tribune & Scrantonian, \$102.75-4th yr. On NY: Brooklyn Eagle top Reporter I & Photographer minimums are the same but reached in shorter period for Reporter I. In Philadelphia all photos are in Group II. No photos are covered in Charlotte, Harrisburg, Jersey City, Lima, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Plainfield, Reno, San Mateo, Santa Rosa, Wilkes-Barre, Woonsocket and York Dispatch contracts.

(New Orleans contract provides for \$3.50 increase effective 4/10/54.)

* To be discontinued 12/31/53.

** Contract provides \$5 length-of-service increase, making actual going rate \$90 in 6th yr.

The Guild's Bookshelf

LONG WEDNESDAYS. Earl V. Chaplin. Abolard Press, N.Y.C. 268 pp. \$3.00.

Giving the lie to the old legend that the apothecary of happiness for the working newspaperman is to own, edit, give birth to and baby-sit a country weekly is "Long Wednesdays" by Earl V. Chaplin, Wisconsin state editor and roving reporter for the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch-Pioneer Press. Chaplin is a member of the Twin Cities Guild.

Along with the problem of getting the paper out, the Chap-

lin also took on most, if not all, of the town's headaches, heartaches and joys, such few of the latter as there were. This human, humorous and often hilarious account of the author's and his wife's trials, tribulations and vicissitudes in getting out the weekly Tamarack Sentinel makes for a pleasant couple of hours reading.

J.G.C.

A Man's World

Half of 1 percent of US women workers earn \$5,000 or more annually; 12 percent of men do.

New Orleans Guild Aids Sugar Strikers With Gifts of Food

New Orleans, La.—The Newspaper Guild of New Orleans is among half a dozen CIO unions which helped load a truck with provisions, gifts to a group of striking sugar cane workers who are members of an AFL union, in nearby Reserve, La.

The truck load was composed of potatoes, rice and beans, more than a ton in all; together with quantities of canned goods, milk, tea and meat.



Applauds IEB Refusal To Condone McCarthyism

Editor: The IEB's decision to continue arbitration proceedings in the case of the discharge of Theodore Polunbaum made me even prouder of being a Guildsmen. At the same time I was shocked by the action of the Washington national committee. Jim Donovan, asking that the proceedings be dropped. Of course I don't know the reasons for his action. It seems to me, however, that such a request runs counter to the purpose for which the ANG exists—opposes, in fact every tenet of decency. It indicates fear and apprehension of the worst elements in the government today—the publicly-seeking committees who say they are hunting communists, but who by their actions indicate they approve of communist methods thoroughly. Maybe Polunbaum is a communist. I don't know; it has never been proved. Again, maybe he is not. It is not important. No claim ever has been made, to my knowledge, that he allowed any political thought to slant his writing.

What is important is that this Guildsmen—or any other Guildsmen non-Guildsmen—have all the benefits of "due process" as embodied in his contract. To drop arbitration would be to proclaim to the world that the Guild, as represented by the IEB, is scared and is throwing up a piece of meat to the wolves.

Seattle Strike Contributions

Seattle, Wash.—Winding up its accounts covering the strike against the Seattle Times, July 10 October, the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild has acknowledged receipt of the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged	\$14,644.20
San Jose Guild	20.00
Albany Knickerbocker News	10.00
Portland (Ore.) Guild	10.15
Seattle Times Guild	20.00
Key City Guild	20.00
Bozeman News-Tribune	2.00
Cash	1.20
Portland (Me.) Guild Strikers	32.95
Ed. Blumens	6.75
Brookline Guild	10.00
Portland (Ore.) Guild	20.00
Washington, D.C. Guild	20.00
Seattle Times Union Local 32	42.50
Seattle Times Guild	10.00
Pittsburgh Guild	75.00
Contributions	1,300.00
Drop dues Seattle Local 26	10.00
Kingston Guild	25.00
York Guild	25.00
TOTAL	\$17,045.95

Vacation Cash Totals \$5,100 at Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn.—Checks totaling more than \$5,100 are going out to 150 former employees of the St. Paul Dispatch Pioneer Press as compensation for vacation time earned but not taken at time of termination of employment, as a result of an arbitration award in favor of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities.

The vacation credits are for former employees since the June 1, 1952 contract who had not been compensated for vacation credits earned after the annual May 1 date for determining vacation credits.

Following the arbitration award last August on a grievance that had been hanging fire since the preceding February, management checked old payroll figures to compute totals due former employees.

The largest check going out is for \$285, while the smallest is for \$5.75. Average is \$34.

Cause and Effect

American workmen produce three times the output of Europeans, even given identical equipment; and get three times as much pay.

Local Copy

20¢ A MEAL

High Prices Beaten Down In Portland Strike Kitchen

A hot meal for 150 hungry strikers on \$30 a day.

Sounds impossible, doesn't it? Yet it was accomplished every day for four weeks during the Portland, Me., Guild's strike against the Press-Herald, Express and Telegram.

Press-Herald society reporter Fran Haggood and her crew, working in an 8 by 12 kitchen, turned out such menus as:

Cheese-Meat-Macaroni Scallop Mock Lobster Salad Doughnuts Tea, Coffee, Milk

Baked Beans Tossed Green Salad Bread and Butter Doughnuts and Graham Cracker Sticks Tea, Coffee, Milk

Furthermore, the kitchen crew was able to keep hot coffee and sandwiches on hand for odd-hour snacks.

How was Fran able to manage all this and still stay within the \$30 daily budget? The big secret, she reports, is to buy groceries

in quantity at wholesale rates and stretch them as far as possible in inexpensive but nourishing dishes.

For other Guilds faced with a strike or a strike possibility, Fran has these suggestions regarding the strike kitchen:

• Check kitchen facilities in advance of strike and borrow needed equipment from members.

• Get experienced homemakers for your crew.

• Brief the crew daily with posted instructions detailing duties and listing the day's menu.

• Take extreme care with perishable food, arranging for refrigeration and waste removal. Not only must the health of your people be protected, but the kitchen operation must be

Ad Business at Peak—And More to Come

"This is the biggest year that the advertising business has ever had, and this is the biggest season of the biggest year."

Thus did Business Week summarize conditions in the industry in its report "Advertising: More Money, New Ideas," appearing in the Oct. 17 issue.

The magazine quoted a prediction by Eldridge Peterson, editor of Printers' Ink, that total expenditure on advertising will hit a new record of \$7.5-billion this year, a gain of about 10 percent over 1952, and might well cross the \$8-billion mark next year.

A boy, their first child, for Mr. and Mrs. William Ray Pitt III. He's assistant wire service administrator at ANG.

It's a boy for John Hyberg, Minneapolis Star reporter.

Local Copy

20¢ A MEAL

High Prices Beaten Down In Portland Strike Kitchen

A hot meal for 150 hungry strikers on \$30 a day.

Sounds impossible, doesn't it? Yet it was accomplished every day for four weeks during the Portland, Me., Guild's strike against the Press-Herald, Express and Telegram.

Press-Herald society reporter Fran Haggood and her crew, working in an 8 by 12 kitchen, turned out such menus as:

Cheese-Meat-Macaroni Scallop Mock Lobster Salad Doughnuts Tea, Coffee, Milk

Baked Beans Tossed Green Salad Bread and Butter Doughnuts and Graham Cracker Sticks Tea, Coffee, Milk

Furthermore, the kitchen crew was able to keep hot coffee and sandwiches on hand for odd-hour snacks.

How was Fran able to manage all this and still stay within the \$30 daily budget? The big secret, she reports, is to buy groceries

in quantity at wholesale rates and stretch them as far as possible in inexpensive but nourishing dishes.

For other Guilds faced with a strike or a strike possibility, Fran has these suggestions regarding the strike kitchen:

• Check kitchen facilities in advance of strike and borrow needed equipment from members.

• Get experienced homemakers for your crew.

• Brief the crew daily with posted instructions detailing duties and listing the day's menu.

• Take extreme care with perishable food, arranging for refrigeration and waste removal. Not only must the health of your people be protected, but the kitchen operation must be

Ad Business at Peak—And More to Come

"This is the biggest year that the advertising business has ever had, and this is the biggest season of the biggest year."

Thus did Business Week summarize conditions in the industry in its report "Advertising: More Money, New Ideas," appearing in the Oct. 17 issue.

The magazine quoted a prediction by Eldridge Peterson, editor of Printers' Ink, that total expenditure on advertising will hit a new record of \$7.5-billion this year, a gain of about 10 percent over 1952, and might well cross the \$8-billion mark next year.

A boy, their first child, for Mr. and Mrs. William Ray Pitt III. He's assistant wire service administrator at ANG.

It's a boy for John Hyberg, Minneapolis Star reporter.

What's a Bulletin Board? New Orleans UP Manager Finds Out the Hard Way

Grievance Case History No. 18

When the Guild's contract with the United Press was renewed last Spring, it contained for the first time a clause providing for Guild bulletin boards.

The clause reads: "The employer will provide suitably placed bulletin boards for the Guild in all bureaus and departments."

UP management called attention to the clause in a memorandum to its bureau managers, Aug. 4, which noted that the Guild would make formal complaint if suitably placed bulletin boards were not supplied.

But when ANG International Representative John Carmichael visited the New Orleans UP bureau a month later and asked to see the Guild bulletin board, the bureau manager pointed to a small piece of board which had been tacked to the wall. On it were several management notices.

"It was completely inadequate for even posting a piece of literature," Carmichael told Wire Service Administrator Steve Ripley in a letter appraising him of the situation.

Ripley promptly brought the matter to the attention of top UP management.

"We don't want to make a formal complaint here unless it is necessary," he said, "but believe it should be pointed out that it isn't a Guild bulletin board if it is used by management. It isn't a bulletin board if it isn't big enough to post things on and it isn't suitably placed unless it is in a spot easily seen by the employees."

Another month passed and Carmichael again visited the New Orleans UP bureau, saw no sign of a Guild bulletin board, said nothing and left the office. The bureau manager jumped up from his desk, followed Carmichael out and told him to "stay out of this office."

When Carmichael advised him that he had come to post material on the Guild bulletin board, the bureau manager said: "New York told me that as long as there were no Guild members in the bureau, I did not have to put up a bulletin board."

When informed of these developments, Wire Service Administrator Ripley registered a formal complaint with UP management in New York. He said: "I am sure I don't have to tell you that whether or not we have any members in the New Orleans bureau is a matter with which (the bureau manager) cannot legally be concerned. I am also sure I don't have to tell you that enforcement of our contract is not conditioned upon mem-

Survey Supports \$75 Family Base

A family of four in an average New York State community needs at least \$75 a week to meet basic living costs today.

That was the median average figure set by residents of the state in a poll by the Princeton Research Service, reported the New York Journal-American, Oct. 29.

A representative cross section of the state's adult public came up with the \$75 minimum when asked:

"What do you think is the smallest weekly income an average family of four in your community—a man, wife, and two children—needs to get along on these days?"

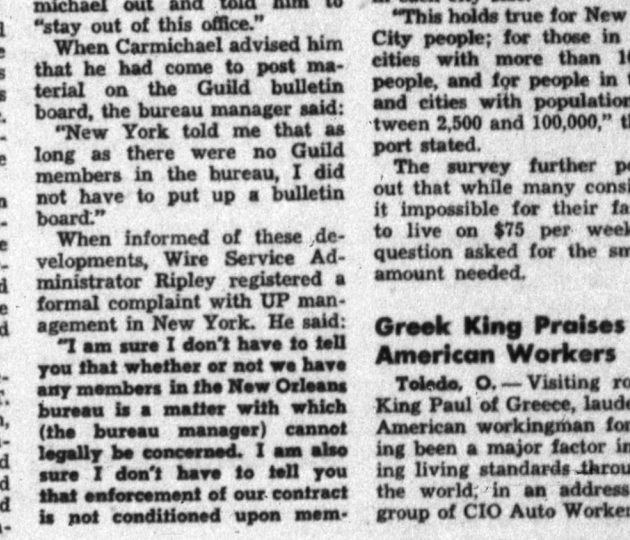
The report noted that in towns and cities of more than 2,500 population, the size of the community appeared to have little influence on the amount, \$75, being the median average named in each city size.

This holds true for New York City people; for those in other cities with more than 100,000 people, and for people in towns and cities with populations between 2,500 and 100,000, the report stated.

The survey further pointed out that while many considered it impossible for their families to live on \$75 per week, the question asked for the smallest amount needed.

Greek King Praises American Workers

Toledo, O.—Visiting royalty, King Paul of Greece, lauded the American workman for having been a major factor in raising living standards throughout the world, in an address to a group of CIO Auto Workers.



Reproduced by permission. Copy 1953 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

"I think we can be congratulated on our foresight in voting ourselves these increases, thus assuring to the corporation our continuing loyal services."

THE GUILD REPORTER

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Guild Reporter deadline at 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; letters, features and ads the Friday preceding publication date; news, Tuesday preceding publication; news bulletins, Wednesday preceding publication. Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Single copy 15¢. Yearly \$3.00. Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1925.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS. EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: RALPH B. NOVAK. SECRETARY-TREASURER: WILLIAM J. FARSON.

International Headquarters, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Philip Price, 12 W. Custis St., Alexandria, Va. 3—Adolph J. Rahn, 1136 Midland Drive, University City 14, Mo. 4—Al Dippman, 416 Milton Ave., San Bruno, Calif. 5—Victor Leo, 304 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6—C. Joseph Beaulieu, 150 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto, Canada.
AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Roberta Bailey, 130 Drexel Road, Ardmore, Pa. Edward Easton, Jr., 2 East 12th St., New York, N. Y. Paul A. Freye, 1853 Cresta Way, Sacramento 21, Calif. Ed Marciniak, 21 West Superior, Chicago 10, Ill. William M. Ware, 22 Headlands Blvd., Painesville, Ohio. Felix B. Wold, 149 Taylor, Detroit 2, Mich.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz. DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: ELLIS T. BAKER III. INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, Joseph L. Campo, John Carmichael, Joseph G. Colangelo, Joseph E. Garland, Robert Greenock III, Alexander Hieken, Ray Mann, Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., Ed O'Connor, Charles A. Perlitz, Jr., Wm. Ray Pitt III (Asst. Wire Service Administrator), Maxwell E. H. Pyle (on leave), Stephen Ripley (Wire Service Administrator), Robert Van Wagoner.

November 27, 1953

119

Vol. XX—No. 23



LOOKING for bargain rates in the form of union dues? One way is to join a "company union," says International Representative Joseph L. Campo, who is sitting in on Labor Board hearings on Guild charges against the Los Angeles Examiner.

Testimony there, says Campo, reveals that the independent employees association "representing" classified advertising department workers collects \$1 per year for union memberships.

What's more, most of the dues money stays right in the union treasury, he adds. Roughly, 150 members have paid dues over a 15-year period, which makes total payments in the neighborhood of \$2,250. And the association treasury contained more than \$2,000 at the time the Los Angeles Guild filed its charges.

Small wonder that a letter from the association introduced in evidence by NLRB counsel, indicated that in the years from 1938 to 1947 the association "had never made any demands on management, but had cooperated fully."

It's mighty cheap unionism, defining "cheap" any way you like.

AS NOTED elsewhere in this issue, Washington newsmen who cover the White House think that the present administration has "embraced McCarthyism."

The Wall Street Journal also noted the fact, and in an editorial tagged "The Babbling Press," deploras the fact that newsmen should have personal opinions, and worse, express them.

Says the WSJ:

"Asked if he had any comment on Mr. Truman's charge that the Administration has now embraced McCarthyism, President Eisenhower told his press conference he was ready to take the assembled reporters' verdict on that. . . .

"... it seems to us the reporters—a minority, it is true, of those attending the press conference—need not have taken themselves so seriously as to interpret the President's remark as a serious invitation to poll themselves. Their function, we submit, is to gather and, in the best sense, interpret news, not pass moral judgments on this or any other administration. Self-importance has proved fatal to more than one newspaperman."

Nobody will quarrel with WSJ's definition of the newsmen's function. He gathers, and in the best sense interprets, news. He did so, collectively, at the President's press conference in question. Were it not so, the

Wall Street Journal, the New York Times, and—at the other end of the list—the Chicago Tribune, wouldn't be in possession of information on which to base editorial opinion.

But here was a case in which the President invited opinions. Through the initiative of the New York Times bureau, he got them.

And the answers came not from impersonal transcribers of Q&A texts, not from automatons, but from newsmen who are also citizens, voters, fathers of families, payers of income tax, consumers of goods; in short, a pretty typical cross-section of those who in the last analysis decide whether an administration is good, or whether it's time for a change, again.

That those polled happened also to be in an excellent position to know what's going on, by reason of their newspaper jobs at Washington, only lent acuity to their views.

And many a more astute political figure than Eisenhower has profited immensely by the willingness of newsmen to voice an opinion on past or proposed policies.

If this be "fatal self-importance," there should be more of it, both within and without the newspaper craft.

And let the Wall Street Journal desk rest easily among its eyeshades and scissors. It will still get the facts of public life, honestly reported by the men to whom it would deny the individual right to voice opinions.

Our Daily Bread . . .

—Cartoon by Bradford E. Vaughan, Cleveland Guild.



Washington ROUNDUP

By CHALMERS M. ROBERTS
Washington Guild

I DON'T SUPPOSE there's any doubt in any reader's mind but in case there is, it can be said with what is called the highest authority that this town has been talking about nothing except the political effects of the Harry Dexter White case.

And it's not just the effect of what has gone on so far but of what the Republicans are going to drop between now and November. November 3, 1954, election day for Congress, that is. On the basis of what Messrs. Brownell, Hall & Jenner have had to say there is plenty more to come.

WHAT THE ARGUMENT gets down to usually is something like this:

The Democrats ran against Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression from 1932 right through 1952. It worked until '52. So, the Republicans are going to run against the reds-in-government, Hiss, White et al, as long as the voters will buy it. If one was good enough for 20 years, why not the other?

There is a difference, many here will reply. It is this. The depression was a very personal experience for millions and millions of voters. It touched the belly as well as the pocketbook. But the communist issue, however much voters may get incensed about it, isn't personal to very many people. This line of argument goes on to add that voters will tend to forget whether Harry Truman, an ex-President, was lax back in some year or other about the reds, when farm prices are skidding, pay checks are smaller because of less overtime, more are out of jobs because of lay-offs, and so forth.

This latter argument is based on the theory that the Eisenhower Administration is tied up in the public mind with Big Business, the boss, your employer, just as the Hoover Administration was, and hence will be blamed for any bad times.

Democratic strategists seem to be figuring that some economic setbacks for any large number of voters will bring about a Democratic Congress in '54. They tend to search the charts and graphs on the business pages of the papers each morning before reading the front page. The economists still don't appear to be very much in agreement on what's ahead but some downturn is beginning to be taken for granted.

ONE INTERESTING MEASURE of the domestic economic situation is closely related to the hassle here over what kind-of tariff policy

Congress will enact next year. In the light of the disastrous tariff hikes at the beginning of the depression, there is more than a passing fascination involved.

Some of the big chemical firms have started talking up higher, not lower, tariffs. Other businesses, which had been counted on the lower tariff side, have begun to hedge. The Republican protectionists in Congress have sensed this and are making it clear they are on the offensive, despite the Eisenhower protestations about increasing world trade. Sinclair Weeks, the Secretary of Commerce who is generally rated here as an early McKinley type in his economics, talks about protecting our workers from low foreign wages.

TIED UP with this is the farm surplus problem which is going to get worse before it gets better. It's hard to see how we can escape some sort of two-price system, one for the farmer and one for export to meet the world market price. This will cost the Treasury plenty, of course, but so does the present program.

You may have noted, too, that the President said the other day that the Federal Government would use all of its power to head off a depression. That will cost money, too, and there will be some livid arguments over how to do what.

ALL OF THIS is cited here only to set the frame in which Democratic politicians are looking at the '52 elections. Maybe they're just whistling but there is considerable opinion hereabouts that they have a pretty good hunch. If they do, maybe Ike will be right about the red issue disappearing by election day. Of course, that is not to say that there won't be GOP politicians beating the red drum right up to the finish line or that McCarthy won't trot about the country in his effort to slay the last remaining liberals now in Congress.

There is another very important factor, too. The Democrats, while running against Hoover over and over, did a few things on their own. They legislated benefits for millions of farmers and workers, brought homes and phones and whatever else you can recall these past 20 years.

The Republican Administration now in office will have to put up at this coming session of Congress. And that is going to be tough for two reasons. The GOP is badly split and the attack on the Democrats over Communism will lose some of those vital Democratic votes.

All of which, if one can be calm in the midst of this latest political storm, would seem to mean that there's plenty of water yet to be crossed before November 3, 1954.

Experts Hold Social Security Is Aid to US

HARRISMAN, N. Y.—The notion held by the National Association of Manufacturers and by some segments of the present administration at Washington that social security, workmen's compensation and similar "welfare state" measures indicate a softness among Americans and tend to stifle individual ambition and progress has been given the direct lie by the American Assem-

bly on Economic Security, a Columbia University sponsored four-day meeting of representatives of business, labor, government, insurance and professional welfare groups.

Says the report:

"We believe that we are a stronger people—not a 'softer' people—because of the economic security developments of the past half-century. We see no reason for fear that the attainment of a reasonable standard of protection against the security exigencies will threaten any of the traditional American virtues—the will to work, the will to save, the disposition to deal generously with a needy neighbor. A security program, wisely conceived and fairly administered, can, indeed, provide the necessary economic foundation for high national morale and

spiritual values."

The report conceded that most individuals cannot save enough to provide their own security against economic hazards. It agreed that government action was necessary to the best economic security system.

The report called for a review and modernization of the unemployment compensation system and extension of Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance to every gainfully-employed person, including the self-employed and professionals.

The conference also took a smack at the US Chamber of Commerce proposal that retirement benefits be paid on the basis of a means test. Without mentioning the Chamber proposal directly, the report brushed aside any means test as "admittedly unsatisfactory."

The Guild Reporter

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