

THE Guild Reporter

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO

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Rutland, Vt., Guild Wins Pre-Contract Pay Boost

Rutland, Vt.—On repeated requests from the Rutland Newspaper Guild, now negotiating with the Rutland Herald management for a first contract, wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$4.80 per week have been instituted by the Herald without awaiting the outcome of bargaining.

Pay at the Herald, the second largest daily in Vermont, has been so low that when the new federal law on minimum wages went into effect March 1, it automatically affected some of the staff under Guild jurisdiction.

But even with those mandatory adjustments, some reporters were being paid only \$1.01 per hour, and one staffer with a university background was paid \$1.08 per hour. No Guildsman at the Herald is receiving as much as \$2 per hour.

Unilateral pay adjustments during collective bargaining with a recognized union—the situation at the Herald—would legally be an unfair labor practice actionable at the instance of the union. The Rutland Guild, which has International Representative Ed Allen as negotiator, informed the Herald that in order to bring about quick adjustment of some

of the lowest pay figures, it would refrain from considering an immediate unilateral increase as a violation of the federal law. When the NLRB election was won by the Guild at the Herald, the State's largest daily, the Free Press at Burlington, promptly instituted a five-day week and ordered pay increases all around. There is no Guild local in Burlington.

Rutland Herald management conceded that these improvements were known to it, but said that "depressed conditions" exist in Rutland County and work against granting Guild-won contract gains such as prevail in Maine and New Hampshire.

In place of a severance pay clause, management proposed seniority recognition and a re-hiring clause, and suggested that newsmen with a college education were worth fifteen cents an hour more than those with less training.

Riesel Condition Remains Serious

New York—Columnist Victor Riesel, victim of an acid attack in the heart of mid-town Manhattan three weeks ago, still has no assurance that his sight will be preserved.

The labor writer, whose column is syndicated to some 200 newspapers, is reportedly in extreme pain. A stream of concentrated sulphuric acid was hurled directly into his eyes as he was leaving Lindy's Restaurant at about 3 a.m., April 5. He also suffered severe facial burns.

Riesel remains at St. Clare's

Hospital where he is under the care of an eye specialist. Three consulting specialists also have examined him. All are non-committal about the chances of preserving his vision.

Police have maintained a 24-hour guard over him.

Pursuing their efforts to obtain leads to the identity of the assailant, police, the FBI, the District Attorney and the US Attorney have interviewed members of the family, friends, associates, and officials of unions the columnist had accused of harboring racket elements.

Living Standards Outpace Wages, BLS & Heller Surveys Show

A worker must now earn at least \$4,300 to \$5,465 a year to support a family (wife and two children) on a reasonable standard of living in an American city. Assuming steady employment all year, and a 40-hour workweek, this requires wages of some \$33 to \$106 a week, \$2.07 to \$2.63 an hour.

This is not a "luxury" or "ideal" income. It is the minimum necessary for a modest American level of living. Families can and do get along on less, but only by missing out on some goods, services, health or social needs which are a normal part of a typical scale of living in this country.

The smaller figure, \$4,300 a year, is an estimate of the old City Worker's Family Budget of the U. S. Department of Labor brought up to date. This budget measured what has been called a "modest but adequate" standard of living.

The larger figure, \$5,465, is the estimate of the Heller Committee of the University of California of income necessary for a

"commonly accepted" living standard for a wage earner and his family. It is based on buying practices and living costs in the San Francisco area in September 1955.

For a "salaried junior professional and executive worker," the Heller Committee calculates an income of \$8,130 a year or \$156 a week would be necessary to maintain a "commonly accepted" standard of living in the San Francisco area.

The Wage Goal

Wages adequate to support a family on a comfortable scale are a fundamental trade union goal. There has been substantial progress in this direction in the past two decades. However, particularly as the concept of what constitutes a reasonable living standard has improved, wages of many workers still are far short of such a level.

The Guild, for example, adopted a national wage goal in 1946 and has re-

vised it periodically since then to conform to increases in the cost of living.

But even the current Guild wage goal of \$150 minimum weekly salary for all experienced key employees in the industry falls short of the \$156 a week the Heller Committee finds a salaried key employee must earn to keep pace with accepted living standards.

And the \$75 a week set by the Guild as its absolute minimum goal for all adult employees is well below not only the \$105 necessary for a wage earner to meet commonly accepted living standards, as determined by the Heller Committee, but even the \$83 needed for the City Workers' Family Budget as updated by the AFL-CIO Research Department.

Furthermore, AFL-CIO notes, the actual average wage of non-supervisory workers in all manufacturing for February 1956 was \$1.93 an hour and \$78.36 a week—some 6 to 7 percent short of the low figure of \$83 conservatively estimated

as required for a modest living standard.

Bargaining On Wages

By indicating the minimum wages necessary for a worker to provide a reasonable living for a wife and two children, the budget figures serve as a valuable yardstick for wage bargaining.

Some employers have claimed that they are not appropriate for use in collective bargaining. They stress that, while the budget measures the needs of a wage earner for a four-person family, families often have more than one wage earner and many families are smaller than four persons.

"This argument has little merit," the AFL-CIO Research Department declares. "Obviously, no one budget figure can reflect the needs of families of all sizes. Since wages in this country are not varied by size of family (as is done in some countries), it makes sense to rely on one rea-

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New York Guild Sets 1956 Sights On Pensions Now, 30-Hour Week

New York City—An all-out attempt is to be made this year by the New York City Newspaper Guild to win both a pension plan and a 30-hour work-week for employees within its contractual jurisdiction.

The decision came at a two-day collective bargaining conference last week at which delegations from the city's seven major dailies agreed that prime emphasis in this year's negotiations should center on these two unrealized aims.

Daily paper contracts expire next November 1, and bargaining will be opened some two months earlier.

The New York Guild membership includes more than a quarter of the total for the entire American Newspaper Guild. Its pattern in collective bargaining is therefore significant elsewhere.

In the timetable set up by the conference, units will be asked to consider the detailed proposals and approve them by June 15. The unit memberships will also be asked to adopt a policy of "no improved contract, no work," after the expiration date.

The conference also suggested that special committees be set up both to achieve liaison among the units and to acquaint the membership to the fullest degree with the details of the proposals and the progress made in the bargaining process.

The conferees drafted the pension plan in only the broadest terms. A "wage" increase of 20 percent is included, for example, with the understanding that the sum realized would be applied in part to finance the pension plan. There was no discussion of details of a plan, only the adoption of the matter in principle, as a first objective.

The findings of the conference have the full backing of the local officers, and the Representatives Assembly had a meeting set for last evening to ratify the program and transmit the schedule to the various units.

The conference was purposely selective in drafting the new contract proposals, including some improvements in language governing working conditions, but withdrawing some other suggestions, when it was pointed out that their inclusion might result in a scatter-fire and the loss of impact for the principal aims.

Retained for presentation among the demands was an improved vacation provision. It asks for a vacation of one week after six months' employment, and progresses to four weeks earned after five years. For employees of more than 15 years' service, the Guild asks an added day of vacation for each year worked beyond fifteen.

An attempt is also being made to meet a situation which has concerned the Guild in dual job-

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Toronto Convention Call Goes To Local Officers

The official call for the American Newspaper Guild's 23rd annual convention has been issued by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. The 1956 convention will be held July 9-13 at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Representation of locals at the convention is governed by the Constitution and is based on the average number of per capita payments for current or previous months received by ANG from a local during the 12-month period beginning May 1, 1955 and ending April 30, 1956.

Credential forms will be supplied in duplicate by the ANG for each delegate and alternate. Signatures of at least two officers of the local are required on each copy, one of which is retained by the delegate or alternate and presented by him to the Credentials Committee at the convention.

The other copy of the credentials must be forwarded to ANG headquarters at least 10 days in advance of the convention (by June 30) along with a registration fee of \$15 for each delegate or alternate.

Perlik called attention to the fact that this year, in conformance with an action of the 1955 convention, the registration fee must be sent to ANG in advance of the convention. In previous years, the fee was paid at the convention at the time of registration.

Perlik also urged locals to submit requests for committee assignments in behalf of their delegates well in advance of the convention to facilitate the work of the IEB in drawing up committee slates at its pre-convention meeting.

Hotel reservations are being handled by a special reception committee of the Toronto Guild, headed by Howard Rutsey. The committee has sent to all local officers a list of rates for hotel rooms at the Royal York, convention headquarters, and the nearby King Edward Hotel, together with a roster of conveniently located motels in the Toronto area.

Delegates from locals in the United States are advised to bring with them documentary evidence of their U. S. citizenship, such as a birth certificate. The U. S. immigration service may require such proof on return to this country.

Editors Stress Freedoms Of Press And Information

Freedom of the press and freedom of information were among the major issues discussed by the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its annual meeting.

In an opening-day discussion, Irving Dilliard of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Vermont Royster of the Wall Street Journal debated whether or not the Senate Internal Security subcommittee's investigation of several New York Times employees last winter had been an invasion of press freedom.

The next day's business was

highlighted by a report of the ASNE's Freedom of Information committee which urged lowering of the barriers against free access to news of government affairs.

The editors also heard addresses by President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

Dilliard, editor of the Post-Dispatch editorial page, cited a

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The President's Corner—

Hearst Balance Sheet
Poses Cash Questions
For ANG NegotiatorsBy JOSEPH F. COLLIS
ANG President

HEARST CONSOLIDATED PUBLICATIONS, Inc., report of operations for 1955 makes some interesting reading. It's interesting for what it tells, but much more interesting for what it doesn't tell. The report poses a \$61 million question which may well affect the future of some 4,000 Newspaper Guild members and some few thousand other Hearst employees who should be members of the Guild but are following a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy of saving dimes on dues and losing dollars in their pay checks.

Since only common stockholders can vote in the corporation, and no common stock is available, the answer to the \$61 million question will have to rest, for the present at least, with the directors. The Hearst directors have been very careful to pay one preferred dividend out of every four, because if they miss four consecutive dividends the Class A stockholders are entitled to elect a majority of the board of directors during the period of default.

So many dividends have been skipped that the accumulations at the end of the year totaled \$14.43 while the stock was being quoted over the counter at \$17.50 to \$18.75. And every time Hearst, if it wished, bought its own stock back for \$17.50 it could save itself \$21.95—\$14.43 in accumulated dividends and \$7.50 represented by the difference between the par value—\$25—and the cost, \$17.50. This business of not paying dividends regularly, you see, can prove quite profitable.

Total operating revenues passed \$200 million in 1955 for the first time, amounting to \$207,555,414, an increase over 1954 of \$16,629,015. Circulation revenue decreased \$289,198, while advertising revenue increased \$14,676,015. The additional advertising volume was primarily responsible for the increase of \$4,759,555 in the cost of newspaper and ink. Other operating expenses, according to the report, went up \$6,103,400 "due mainly to increases in labor scales." Hearst admits "operating figures were adversely affected by the strike" in Detroit, but it doesn't say how much.

THIS IS BETTER HANDLED in the report itself than I could rewrite it, so we quote:

"The installation of the new high-speed presses of the Detroit Times has now been completed. Work has been started on the new production building of the San Antonio Light in which high-speed press units will be installed. Progress is being made in the installation of additional high-speed press units for the Los Angeles Examiner and in the renovation of its present quarters in order to house in one plant the Los Angeles Examiner and the Los Angeles Evening Herald & Express. This will permit the consolidation of the production and certain operations of both newspapers. These improvements should result in substantial economies and will put these properties in stronger competitive positions."

We in the Newspaper Guild propose that these "substantial economies" Hearst intends to institute in Los Angeles shall not prejudice our Guild members. Much of the time of the new administration top officers has been spent in Los Angeles Guild protecting members' interests against "substantial economies."

To the dues-thirty people in Los Angeles, we offer sympathy, and best wishes in holding the job.

Some changes to benefit our Guild members are being made in the Hearst administrative set-up. For instance, on December 31 there was set aside \$275,576 to pay severance and retirement benefits. The fact is that this accounting procedure was started only in 1954, so, for all practical purposes, the reserves are only a part of the amount probably due. How does Hearst figure the amount? Let the report speak for itself: "The amounts cannot be determined in advance. Otherwise the companies record such expense when and as required."

IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE income tax problems, just shed a tear for the Hearst Corporation. It hasn't yet settled, finally, its income taxes for 1942 to 1945, inclusive. The amount of the assessment is being contested, but it is in the millions. Income taxes, or Federal taxes, take a hefty chunk of the Hearst earnings. Last year, the profits before taxes were \$4,461,000, but there was set aside \$2,812,000 for taxes, so the net profit was only \$2,639,000.

The real gem in the Hearst report is this pithy paragraph: "As of December 31, 1955, various items of circulation, press franchises, references libraries, and goodwill of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., and Hearst Publishing Company, solidated \$4,000,000 and \$75,518,596 were removed from the books. The action taken was not designed and should not be interpreted as a valuation of these items. The elimination of these intangibles is in accord with present day accounting practices as approved by leading accountants and adopted by major industrial organizations. It is approved by the companies' auditor, Haskins & Sells."

Under the head of diversification, some strange things have been happening lately in the financial world to take advantage of income tax situations. Texton American, essentially a textile company, bought a discarded troop ship to fit it into a luxury liner to run between the West Coast and Hawaii. Glen Alden Corporation, a coal mining company, went into the business of air conditioning and building fire engines. The Fort Pitt Brewing Company bought a company making top coats for men.

I wonder if Hearst is developing a tax situation to diversify? If the Hearst Corporation writes off its press franchises, what effect will this have on other newspapers' values?

This may be the start of a trend which could wipe away billions of values in newspaper intangibles.

NY Leader Training Sessions Draw
Wide Support From Three Councils

TRI-COUNCIL TURNOUT—New England, New York and the Middle Atlantic States were represented in the seasonal largest ANG-sponsored training institute, at the New York Guild Clubhouse, Ellis T. Baker, III, ANG director of research and information, is shown here conducting one of the sessions. The presentation was followed by a lively discussion, with questions, answers and opinions exchanged.

More than 70 delegates from 19 locals attended the tri-council ANG leadership training institute in New York, making it one of the largest such meetings in Guild history. Theme of the institute, the second of this year's institute series, was "Strikes and lockouts." It was conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information.

Institutes will be held this Sunday, April 29, at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, sponsored by the Southern district council, and next week held in Chicago, sponsored by the Midwest district council.

The Chicago meeting will be held at the Morrison Hotel starting at 12:30 P.M. Saturday, May 5, and continue through Sunday, May 6.

The New York institute was held at New York Guild headquarters and was sponsored by the Empire State, New England and Middle Atlantic district councils. The New York local was host at a buffet and cocktails Saturday night.

The institute followed New York's annual Page One Ball, held Friday night, at which a number of institute delegates were guests of the local.

Beth William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer, attended parts of the institute.

Speaking briefly to the delegates before the institute program started, Farson outlined plans for local participation in furnishing a Heywood Broun memorial library and conference room at the ANG's new headquarters in Washington.

Perlik described the new headquarters and reported that the improved facilities already had resulted in more efficient operation.

President Joseph P. Murphy of the New York Guild, welcomed the delegates and introduced the presidents of the three councils, Thomas J. Murphy, Empire State; Daniel A. McLaughlin, Middle Atlantic; and James J. O'Neill, Jr., New England. They, in turn, opened the several institute sessions.

In addition to McLaughlin, who also is an international vice president, two other international vice presidents attended, Arthur Rosenstock and Wilfred Alexander, both of New York. John H. Thompson, New England regional vice president, was unable to attend because of illness in his family.

Harris Monroe, administrative officer of the Washington Guild who formerly was a member of the staff of the New York Guild,

also attended some of the sessions.

Baker introduced Ed Allen, new International Representative, a veteran Guildman from New England who once served on the IEB.

A three-man panel chosen from among the delegates led a discussion of strike operations Sunday morning. Panelists were Dave Schick, administrative officer, Philadelphia; Hasty Thompson, Portland (Me.); and Joseph P. Murphy, New York.

Each of the three councils held business meetings over the weekend, and between sessions there were Hearst and Gannett chain conferences.

Delegates to the institutes included: Joseph C. Howe and James J. O'Neill, Jr., Salem;

Vince Spezzano, Frank Dostal, Thomas J. Murphy, Mitchell Kady and G. Stephen Hammer, Rochester;

Joseph Kelly, Charles J. Tiano and Charles R. Douglas, Kingston;

Charles M. McCarthy, Arthur E. Pfanz, Edna Coe and Richard H. Costa, Utica;

Earl J. Gilbert, Roberta Bailey, Anna Rosholm and David Schick, Greater Philadelphia;

John C. Coe—Frances Gallagher, Margaret Dwyer, John J. O'Malley, George P. Dwyer, Timothy F. Ford and John R. Wright, Boston;

Leonard Levin, Charles Anzies, Frank C. Peitchard and Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., Pawtucket;

Sidney H. Benjamin, Scranton; Roland C. Drouin, Manchester; and Daniel A. McLaughlin, Franklin O. Williamson, Joan Haggerty, Robert Hockreiner, Herb Nebel and Guy Peck, Elizabeth;

Sophie Russey, Woonsocket; Arthur Rosenstock, Jim Egan and Joseph P. Murphy, New York City; Langman, Charley Zaimos, Ray Knapp and Cliff Denton, Jr., Allentown;

Paul Lyman, Steve Treadway, Charles Bass, Marge Hamecher, Montie Murray, Kathleen R. Treadway, Chris J. Cunningham, Jim M. Gallagher, R. E. Kearney, Paul Vadnas and George W. Kearney, Albany;

Jack Farrell, Jr., Marvin Dus-

kin and Ray Kierce, Hudson County;

H. Corinne Thompson and A. L. Caldwell, Jr., Brockton;

Fran Haggood, Hasty Thompson and Merton G. Doyle, Portland, Me.;

Don Keatley, Wilkes-Barre; Art Mackwell, New Brunswick; Hoyt Gimlin, Plainfield;

C. Boehm Rosa, Newburgh, N. Y.

Paul Bellamy

Cleveland, Ohio—The 50-year newspaper career of Paul Bellamy, editor-emeritus of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, has ended in his unexpected death.

Bellamy, 74, died in his suburban home April 12 while dining with his wife and an old friend, Carl Reference.

At 26, Bellamy became city editor of the Plain Dealer and in 1920 became managing editor, taking over active editorial direction of the paper in 1928.

Two years ago he retired as editor, though calling almost daily at his office and keeping in close touch with his paper. He had been in failing health several years.

The Plain Dealer unit of Cleveland Local 1 was organized in 1944 while Bellamy was editor.

He is survived by his wife; two sons, Richard, a New York public relations executive, and Peter, columnist on the Cleveland News; a daughter in Connecticut and his 95-year-old mother in Springfield, Mass.

A telegram of condolence has gone to Mrs. Bellamy over the signature of Executive Vice President William J. Farson. It termed the late Mr. Bellamy "one of America's great editors, who will long be remembered, and missed, wherever newspapers are published."

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kin and Ray Kierce, Hudson County;

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C. Boehm Rosa, Newburgh, N. Y.

Central ANG Library Planned As Fitting Memorial To Broun

New Quarters
Gives Space For
All-Guild Project

Plans for a central ANG reference library to serve as a permanent and lasting memorial to Heywood Broun were announced this week by the ANG officers.

"For longer than many of us care to remember," the officers said in a letter to locals and district councils, "the Guild has wanted to establish an appropriate memorial to our founder and first president at our international headquarters. Now that we have moved into new, larger offices in Washington, it finally has become possible for us to do so."

"Accordingly, we have set aside a spacious, centrally-located room in our new headquarters for use as a Broun library and reference room. Such a room, we think, will be an especially fitting memorial to Broun, who was himself so devoted to the printed word."

The letter, signed by President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was accompanied by a brochure setting forth the purpose of the memorial, describing the proposed library, and depicting an artist's conception of its eventual appearance (see drawing on this page).

The brochure also describes the financial arrangements worked out to enable locals and district councils to share in the memorial, which will have an estimated total cost of some \$5,000.

"We believe that a memorial project of this kind properly should be a cooperative undertaking in which all the Guild can share," said the officers.

The memorial room, which will be named formally by the International Executive Board, also is intended to meet a directive of the 1954 ANG convention at Los Angeles which called for the establishment of a central reference library at Guild headquarters.

"Combining the several present reference files; such library to be under the supervision of the Research & Information Department and operated according to the needs of all departments and branches of the Guild."

As far back as 1948, ANG conventions have expressed the feeling that an appropriate Guild memorial to Broun was needed, in addition to the journalism award given annually in his name. A convention resolution considered various plans for such a memorial.

And in 1953, the convention again raised the subject, directing the IEB to explore the possibility of acquiring a headquarters building as a memorial to Broun. While that was not found to be feasible, the IEB did consider the possibility of a Broun memorial library.

The Guild's New York quarters, however, lacked the space for such a project, or even the space to centralize the various department files and reference shelves.

Now, with the relocation of the ANG offices in modern, spacious quarters in the new Philip Murray building in Washington, the Guild does have the room to establish and maintain such a library in memory of its founder.

"Our people grow old on the job," he told the conference, "but it seems to be no concern of the publishers for whom they work as to what to do with them when their working days are over. Once and for all, we must see that the principle of a publisher-paid pension plan is recognized in our contracts. We make a start today, determined to wind up with a pension plan this year."

Pensions will cost money, he added, hence the publishers may be expected to oppose the idea. But their resistance is in the face



Artist's Conception Of Future ANG Library Planned As Memorial To Broun

The room set aside by the officers for this purpose is 17 by 13 feet. It is located in the center of the Guild's suite of offices, convenient to all departments. As planned, the library will be lined with walnut-faced cabinets and shelves providing adequate space for all reference material used by Guild staff members as well as all literature of a permanent historical value. In addition, a lighted oil portrait of Broun will be prominently displayed. A table and six chairs will complete the furnishings.

Already, Lewis Gannett, book reviewer for the New York Herald Tribune, has offered ANG first choice of books from his personal library before it is turned over to the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Gannett was a close friend of Broun's, worked with him in the formation of the Guild and has been an active member ever since.

Filling a need long felt by the ANG staff, the library will serve as an isolated central reference room where prolonged research

may be carried out without distraction or disturbance. It will serve the same purpose for local Guild members engaged in research which brings them to ANG headquarters and for graduate students and scholars who frequently come to the Guild for information and historical background while preparing theses. It will also provide the Guild with a small conference room for various committee meetings.

To enable as many locals and district councils as possible to share in the memorial, the cost of furnishing the library has been broken down into units.

For example, each of the 14 walnut-faced cabinet and shelf sections will cost \$300, the walnut table \$300, each walnut and leather chair \$125, and the portrait and oil painting area \$500.

A plaque identifying each contributing local or council will be placed on the unit of furnishings it underwrites. To keep the number of such plaques within reasonable limits, the minimum contribution has been set at \$100, which

will pay for one-third of a cabinet and shelf unit.

Units will be allotted to locals on a first come, first served basis as contributions and pledges are received by Secretary-treasurer Perlik. Locals so desiring may pay off their pledges through regular monthly remittances.

The existing Heywood Broun Memorial Fund, which has served over the years as a repository for contributions of Guild members and well-wishers interested in the establishment of such a memorial, contains some \$135 which will be used to help defray the cost of furnishing the library.

... ASNE On Freedoms

(Continued from Page 1)

survey of 193 papers in the nation's 100 largest cities which showed, he said, that 112 papers took no editorial stand on the inquiry headed by Senator Eastland of Mississippi into past communist affiliations of some New York Times staff members.

Thirty-five papers, Dillard noted, were critical of the committee's activity in varying degrees, a few of them voicing strong support for the Times. Thirty-three papers supported the investigation and ten took "inconclusive" positions, he said.

The number of papers which did not comment editorially on the investigation was "an impressive finding," Dillard declared.

"Did Senator Eastland's boldness in concentrating on the New York Times so impress the press that many editors found it desirable to avoid commenting?" he asked.

He argued that liberty is lost, not abruptly, but by erosion, and that the Eastland investigation of the Times may have started the erosion process by intimidating other newspapers into silence.

Royter replied that Dillard was unduly alarmed by "non-existent specters on the landscape."

He denied that the Times had been intimidated by the Eastland investigation and said that if other papers should be intimidated by such inquiries "the fault would lie not so much with Senator Eastland but with ourselves."

Newspapermen, he said, are no more immune from Congressional investigation than "college professors, bricklayers or strip-teasers."

Among the recommendations of the Freedom of Information Committee, headed by J. Russell Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, were:

* More open meetings of Congressional committees "81.5 percent of which still are held behind closed doors."

* Amendment of various laws and review of executive orders to guard against improper withholding of information from the public.

* "Greater recognition by the bar of the public's right of access to judicial proceedings" and changes in court and bar regulations so that judges may permit recording and photographic equipment in court rooms under proper restrictions.

* Better enforcement of Defense Department rules requiring prompt release of casualty information and "restraining military personnel from physical interference with civilian photographers," and revision of curbs against the free flow of non-classified information.

* Adoption of policies by both political parties to assure public access to the views and opinions of the candidates "by all appropriate means, including the holding of regularly scheduled press conferences during the campaign."

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Labor Must Use Vote Intelligently To Reach Rightful Economic Status

By MAGNUS BREDEBEEK
New York Guild

Should labor—unionized or non-unionized—take an active part in politics?

Well, to find an answer, let us take a look at how capital is unionized for its own active role in politics.

Foremost is the gigantic National Association of Manufacturers—certainly a union if there ever was a union. Then there is the American Medical Association which controls every local medical unit. And among the many similar groups or unions there is, of course, the newspaper publishers' organization, ANPA, plus its accompanying union of editors, the NEA.

There isn't an industry in the United States, in fact, which does not have some organization—"union," if you will—to represent it.

Every city and town in the United States has its Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or similar groups—actually business men's unions, whose members pay dues and assessments just as labor union members do.

They all seek legislation in local town councils, state legislatures and Congress to help their own interests, obtain special privileges in tax reductions and other benefits—including legislation to restrict labor unions.

Conversely, every time union labor seeks state or Congressional legislation to benefit workers, all these organizations and all the other "union" organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers, et al., raise howls of horror and charge union labor is communistic or socialist.

And every time labor unions win increases in wages through hard-won victories in strikes, their anguish (mouthed to win public sympathy) is pitiful. Yet, for every raise won by labor, all these industries make a profit by passing the increased costs to the consumers at a percentage increase that more than meets payroll boosts.

Then they blame labor for capital's own grabbing of such excess profits.

Three Locals Donate To Hearst Memo Fund

Three locals with Hearst employees affected by the current negotiation of a new Hearst Memorandum have thus far made per-capita contributions to defray bargaining committee costs. It is reported by IEB Vice President David Welty, Pittsburgh, chairman of the Hearst Chain Council.

Seattle, with \$250, Milwaukee with \$270 and Boston, contributing \$225, computed their amounts on the basis of \$1 per Hearst member. The gifts came as a result of a report by Welty that the reserve fund for the purpose had been depleted.

The amount will serve to meet a deficit of \$160 in the reserve account, leaving \$589 for the further sessions needed.

Harvey Kelly, chief negotiator for the Memorandum for Hearst management, has suggested that May 14 at Washington would be a convenient time and place for resumption of collective bargaining. The Memorandum deals with general working conditions for all ANG contract-covered employees, wages-and-hours clauses being negotiated by the local in each city for its own employees group.

tion uses its local "unions" of doctors to fight labor's worthy and reasonable efforts to obtain cheaper medical and hospital care. They lobby in state capitals and in Congress to thwart anything that might bring such relief, and charge that such efforts are to promote "socialized medicine." An instance, most recent, has been the AMA's determined fight to prevent the free distribution of anti-polio vaccine, so needed to protect the nation's health.

The big steel firms, led by the gigantic United States Steel Corporation, also are practically unionized as a group to obtain local, state and Congressional legislation that will control labor and protect what they call the "right to work"—a misnomer for forcing labor to accept yellow dog contracts. They fight for—and obtain—huge reductions in taxes.

Ditto the gigantic power companies and utilities corporations.

Ditto the multi-billion-dollar oil and gas industries.

Ditto the transportation companies.

Ditto the gigantic coal and metal mining corporations.

Ditto the railroad systems.

Ditto the automobile manufacturers.

Ditto the radio and television industries.

Ditto the airplane manufacturers.

Ditto the transportation corporations.

Ditto the telephone and telegraph companies.

Ditto the huge meat-packing and food-packing industries.

Ditto the sugar barons.

Ditto the textile, clothing and related manufacturers—etc., etc., etc., ad infinitum, ad nauseum.

Countless millions of dollars are spent by these concerns to propagandize against labor and to lobby for legislation favoring their special interests, in state legislatures and in Congress.

And, alas for the public, they generally get what they pay for!

The recent exposes of the infamous Dixon-Yates deal and the oil magnates' scandalous lobbying for their natural gas legislation to gouge the American people are merely samples of what is going on constantly, to grab whatever can be grabbed.

Now, let it be distinctly understood that union labor does not oppose capital's right to fair return on investments. In fact, union labor, as capital's partner, insists upon fair returns on dollars put into industry. And it also insists that workers, too, are investing in industries—with their labor.

Dollars that are not working cannot produce profits—and only labor can make capital work!

But while capital and labor actually are partners, the partnership is on very lopsided terms.

For instance, let it be remembered that every time capital manages to reduce its taxes, every dollar that capital saves must be paid by its partner, labor, because of the resultant inequitable levying of local, state and federal taxes.

Labor must fight tax inequities as a direct theft from labor by

Magnus Bredenebek is a member of the Journal-American unit of the New York Guild. The views expressed in the accompanying text are his own, but they happen to be in the complete accord with those of the Guild as reflected in convention action, and are printed here in the hope of increasing the loyalty of individual Guildsmen who agree.—Ed.

its partner, capital. It can be designated nothing less than theft.

With all these "unions" of capital arrayed against union labor, more or less inimically, what is union labor to do?

Shall labor permit anti-laborites to frustrate labor's reasonable desire for wages to meet the high cost of living and that will permit a bit of saving against rainy days, illness, old age and unemployment?

Or should labor, unionized or non-unionized—battle just as vigorously as its opponents do, to get a fairer share of what their work produces?

The answer cannot be other than an unequivocal and militant "Yes." And if this be communism or socialism, make the most of it!

The only way labor can battle for its rights with some degree of hope is to use its voting power.

Labor must intensify its efforts in the political arena to protect its interests, just as capital's "unions" protect their interests.

Labor cannot hope to contend, dollar for dollar, with the billions of dollars available to capital. And because it cannot use duress or assessments for political purposes, it can hope only to raise a few paltry hundred thousands of dollars to play David against Goliath in the struggle for decent subsistence.

So, labor must act politically—with its votes. It should vote without regard for party ties in favor of candidates who are sympathetic toward labor's moderate aims for a decent scale of living.

It should vote against candidates who are inimical to labor or who give labor only lip service and then let themselves be influenced by capital's propaganda, lobbying and bribery in the form of fat campaign contributions and offers of lush jobs in industry.

The ballot box, Guildsmen, is your only chance to meet the challenge of adverse legislation. Let us go to the polls!

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Guildsmen Are Honored In '56 Hillman Choices

Two Guild members and the runner-up in the ANG's 1954 Heywood Broun Award competition were among five winners of Sidney Hillman Awards in recognition of outstanding work in daily and labor journalism, magazine and book fields.

The awards are given annually by the Sidney Hillman Foundation in memory of the late labor leader.

Murray Marder, reporter for the Washington Post and Times-Herald and a member of the Washington Guild, received a \$500 award in daily journalism for his articles on various aspects of civil liberties. He had previously won an honorable mention from the Foundation for his reportorial work.

Ruben Levin, editor of Labor, the weekly published by the railway unions in Washington, and also a member of the Washington Guild, won the \$500 labor press award for a series of articles dealing with the emancipation of federal regulatory agencies, and with various aspects of civil liberties.

Ben H. Bagdikian, columnist and special writer for the Providence (R.I.) Journal and Bulletin received a \$500 award for a series of articles analyzing government security programs and revealing defects in them. Bagdikian was given second mention in the judging for the 1953 Heywood Broun Memorial Award for his series dealing with Facts Forum.

Other \$500 awards went to Dr. Robert Engler, professor of political science at Sarah Lawrence College, for six articles in the

New Republic dealing with oil and politics, and to John Lord O'Brien, outstanding constitutional lawyer, for his book "National Security and Individual Freedom," published by Harvard University Press.

Marder has been on the Washington Post staff since 1946. Before that he worked for about six months for the Congressional Quarterly following his wartime service as a Marine Corps combat correspondent. He began newspaper work at the age of 17 as a copy boy for the Philadelphia Ledger. The same year, 1936, he joined the Guild.

Levin started his newspaper career in his home state, Wisconsin, on the Madison Capital Times and later worked for nine years on newspapers in Milwaukee—the Sentinel, Wisconsin News, and Leader. He has also worked on nine other dailies around the United States and on the Winnipeg Tribune and the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune in Paris. He joined the staff of Labor in 1938 and has been with it ever since, becoming acting and associate editor in 1951 and editor and manager in 1953.

In reporting his receipt of the award in Labor, Levin omitted mention of his own name, announcing that the award had been presented to the paper.)

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

DEADLINE: MAY 1, 1956

The Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award—\$500 in cash to the winner and a plaque to his local—was created by the 1954 ANG convention to encourage the development of local Guild leadership by stimulating participation in local activities and rewarding achievement.

It will be given annually for the most notable local work in furtherance of the Guild's basic purposes.

• Nomination of candidates shall be by executive boards or representative assemblies of locals, or by units within locals, and must be sent to the ANG Secretary-Treasurer, postmarked no later than May 1, 1956.

• Entries must be in writing, not to exceed 1,500 words, containing a detailed outline of the achievements of the candidate during the year ending March 31, 1956. Evidence of earlier accomplishments may be introduced as supporting argument.

• Eligible for the award shall be any officer or member, or any group of officers and/or members, of any local of the ANG, whose achievements during the year are within the scope of the award.

• Not eligible are officers of the ANG, members of the ANG staff or paid officials and employees of locals.

• The award will be judged by Sam B. Eubanks, W. A. Copeland and Harold Chucker. The winning entry will be announced at the 1956 ANG Convention in Toronto, July 9-13.

Receive Entries For Bade Award

Entries for the second annual Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award have begun to arrive at the Washington headquarters of the American Newspaper Guild, which the late Twin Cities Guild leader served as first director of organization and as editor of the Guild Reporter from 1944 to 1953.

The entries are to be examined by a panel of three judges, who will meet at the Chicago Guild office Saturday, May 12, to select a winner. Announcement of the choice and presentation of the \$500 cash and Guild citation will be during the week of the ANG convention at Toronto in July.

Deadline for entries at Washington is next Tuesday, May 1.

LANG Clarifies Bylaws On Officer Elections

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles Guild members have voted, 275 to 143, to adopt new bylaw language defining the election of the local administrative officer.

The choice last October of Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., a Chicago Guildsman at the time, for the position led to a dispute which was the subject of IEB consideration at its New York meeting in February.

The new language specifies that the administrative officer is the only local officer who need not be a member of the Los Angeles Guild at the time of his nomination and election. The person so chosen, however, must become a local member, a requirement which McCarthy has already met.

The referendum resolution also included the declaration that "it is and always has been the policy and practice of LANG to

permit the nomination and election of non-members of the local to the position of administrative officer; that nothing in the bylaws adopted in September, 1955, was intended to change this policy."

McCarthy's opponent in the fall election was George Hutchinson, who had held the office for several years. In Hutchinson's behalf, William Pigue, a Herald-Express unit member, raised objections at all stages of the election procedure. Pigue addressed an appeal to the IEB for interpretation of the local's bylaws. The board members in February asked for a statement of the position of the local officers, and deferred further consideration until the meeting set for Washington May 20.

Mollenhoffer, Broun Winner, Repeats With Clapper Award

Clark R. Mollenhoff, who won the Guild's 1955 Heywood Broun Memorial Award, has been given further honors for his series of articles on the agriculture department's security dismissal of Wolf Ladejinsky.

Mollenhoff won the Raymond Clapper Memorial Award, given annually for exceptionally meritorious work by a newspaper correspondent in Washington. He is on the Washington staff of the Des Moines Register and Tribune and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

His winning stories dealt with the inconsistencies in the firing of Ladejinsky as agriculture department attaché in Tokyo despite previous State Department security clearance. Almost immediately,

another government agency, the Foreign Operations Administration, hired Ladejinsky for work in Viet Nam. The Agriculture Department, largely as a result of Mollenhoff's pursuit of the case, later admitted a mistake had been made.

The Clapper Award, \$500 and a scroll, was presented to Mollenhoff by Robert K. Walsh, chairman of the Committee of Correspondents of the congressional press galleries, at the dinner closing the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Seek Ways Of Resolving Dispute At Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn.—ANG and Twin Cities local Guild officers are seeking means of reaching amicable settlement of a representation dispute which for several months has involved clerical employees of the Minneapolis Star & Tribune.

At a meeting last week attended by local executive board members and Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Vice President Ed Marciniak, Chicago, and ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, the Guild's role in the dispute was reviewed. Guild action had led to a charge of raiding brought by the Office Employees union, AFL-CIO, and a decision by Arbitrator David L. Cole that under the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact, the Guild was in violation of that agreement by intervening in a pending NLRB decertification election.

The majority of the employees in question are members of the Office Employees union, but were dissatisfied with that union and filed a petition for decertification. The procedure would have been a Labor Board-directed election, with a choice between the Office Employees and "no union."

Leaders among the employees had asked the Twin Cities Guild for membership status, but it had been explained that the no-raiding agreement could be a bar to any Guild action in their behalf. When the employee group then decided to seek decertification, and the possibility arose that they might vote themselves out of the organized labor movement altogether, the Guild weighed the risks, and filed an intervention. This step would have given the clerical employees a three-way choice, with the Guild the third possibility for the voters.

The move was promptly opposed by the Office Employees' international which charged raiding by the ANG through its Twin Cities affiliate.

ANG officers requested the Twin Cities local to withdraw from the balloting and the local asked ANG to appeal Cole's decision to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In a letter to Farson, dated April 11, Secretary-treasurer William F. Schmitzler wrote: "This is to inform you that there is no procedure for such an appeal under the AFL-CIO constitution. The decision of the Impartial Umpire in any case referred to him under the terms of this agreement shall be final and binding."

Buffalo Protests, Milwaukee Enjoys Sellout At First Page One Affair

Buffalo, N. Y.—Governor Averell Harriman this week vetoed a bill defining the crime of "eavesdropping," and limiting wiretapping operations, against which the Buffalo Newspaper Guild had protested, after it had been adopted by the Legislature and sent to the Governor for signature.

The Guild wired the Governor that the measure was so loosely drawn that "it could and probably would be used by those intent on concealing improper acts or statements from the press and public" for the purpose of impeding ethical newsmen in the honest pursuit of their duties.

The Guild pointed out that the bill would penalize anyone adjudged to have "intentionally" overheard a conversation, or to have "secretly loitered" with the intent of overhearing.

The Guild termed the measure a menace to the rights and freedoms of decent citizens.



WINNERS ALL—Milwaukee Guild was generous with the honors at its first Page One Ball. Above, from the left, are Harold Klessig, Page One Queen Joan Goodbourne, and Tony Ingrassia, recipients of the bonds at the successful fete staged by the local. Klessig is the Guild's secretary-treasurer, and Ingrassia its executive vice president.

ANG Staffers Are IUE Guests

ANG officers and staff members, their wives and husbands, were guests of the IUE at a Philip Murray Building "housewarming" this week.

Purpose of the affair, held during the week of the IUE Executive Board meeting, was to acquaint board members with all features of the new structure, now fully occupied, and to introduce them to staff members working in the building.

A buffet supper was served and tours of all offices were conducted.

The IUE moved into the building in February while it was in the final phases of construction. The Guild occupied its third-floor suite just three weeks ago. The Oil Workers, whose headquarters are in Denver, maintain a Washington office on the second floor.

Guild Credited

Baden-Baden, Germany—Officials of the International Organization of Journalists were giving credit, as the biennial IOJ Congress met here, to objections from the American Newspaper Guild for causing the abrupt cancellation of a leftwing parody of "world journalists" at Montevideo last month.

IOJ spokesmen said that a public warning issued by Executive Vice President William J. Farson to the Guild and other IOJ affiliates had the effect of unmasking the communist promoters of the South American affair.

President Joseph F. Collis in the ANG's Baden-Baden delegate.

Chicago Guild Raps Abuse of Newsmen

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Guild has issued a warm protest against the ejection of newsmen from a convention session of the International Union of Operating Engineers, because of what a convention resolution termed "yellow dog journalism" and "malicious attacks" against labor.

The Guild statement declared that the reporters were in performance of their duties to tell the story of turmoil in an important union, and that the treatment of the working press received was "outrageous."

Milwaukee, Wis.—More than 200 Guildsmen and guests enjoyed a buffet dinner, entertainment and amusement of awards at the first annual Milwaukee Guild local's Page One Ball, at the circus room of the Hotel Wisconsin last week.

Among the "firsts" established at the affair were the designation of the event as a Page One Ball, the selection of a Page One Queen, the issuance of an elaborate yearbook souvenir, and two awards for Guild achievement in the local ranks.

Miss Joan Goodbourne, petite blonde from the Milwaukee Sentinel's dispatch department, was chosen queen by the judges, Ken Haagen, public relations director for Allis-Chalmers, and Mack Kehoe, community relations director for the Miller Brewing Company.

Filomena Volpintesta, the society columnist—and Lorraine Kaczynski of the circulation office were designated princesses. A \$50 bond went to the queen, bonds of \$25 each to her two attendants.

Thanks to John F. Box, Jr., executive vice president of the Bartell Group, operators of Radio Station WOKY, two \$50 awards for Guild achievement were made possible. The donor stipulated that one must go to a news department choice, the other elsewhere in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Harold Klessig, general assignment reporter, now returned to his former post as local secretary-treasurer, and Tony Ingrassia, sports writer who is also local executive vice president, were the recipients, "for demonstrating initiative, courage and willingness to vigorously advance the cause of the Guild."

Hank Garvey, former local president, edited the Page One yearbook, which had a cover by Tony Balistreri. Paul Gustafson, now in his second term as local president, served as advertising director for the souvenir book, taking over three weeks before publication date after an agency failed on the job.

Art Goldner was general chairman for the evening. Entertainment was by floor show professionals and an orchestra supplied music for dancing.

John Cort, Boston Guild, Honored By N. Y. ACTU

New York City—John C. Cort, executive secretary of the Boston Guild, is the choice of the New York Chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists to receive its 1956 Quadragesimo Anno Award.

The honor is given to the person making a substantial contribution to the furtherance of the principles enunciated in the 1931 encyclical of Pope Pius XI.

Concurrently with the award announcement there appears an article written by Cort in The Sign, New Jersey Catholic magazine, on the paper documents of both Pius XI and Leo XIII, the latter dating back to 1891.

Both deal with the attitude of the Church toward social questions, and have been widely quoted in support of organized labor's aims.

Cort writes that while "the Church lost the working class" in Europe, it is estimated that

For Better Legislation Give A Back To COPE



Ask National Recognition For Labor Press Writers

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: The New York Labor Press unit considers the time propitious for establishment of contractual relations with the National labor press.

The recent AFL-CIO merger has swept away the only obstacles to recognition by all labor unions of the skilled editorial craftsmen employed by them, who are Guild members or Guild eligibles.

There are no longer any artificial barriers created by a divided labor movement. The plain fact is that Guild members, under CIO, served AFL publications loyally and well. The problem does not now exist.

Contractual relations with the labor press have been accepted in principle in the highest AFL-CIO echelons and adopted by a number of affiliates, national and local. Unfortunately, the picture is spotty and it is essential to clarify it.

The labor press engages from 2,000 to 3,000 editorial employees, the majority skilled and rich in experience, with sound backgrounds. Most of them elected to serve the labor movement because they believe in trade-unionism as a "way of life."

But they are also "economic" men and women. They require reasonable wages and working conditions, and adequate insurance against the hazards besetting the breadwinner. They are concerned with job tenure, severance pay, retirement benefits, and finally, they want collective bargaining representation.

In short, they seek for themselves and their families what they ceaselessly fight for, in their own columns, on behalf of others. Those sections of American labor which have failed to recognize their editorial employees have been derelict in an important area of labor's public relations. It is inconsistent to seek an objective—not to say favorable—general press, and at the same time fail to recognize and deal collectively with their own employees.

The Labor Press unit is convinced that union leaders of good will, in both the AFL-CIO and the Newspaper Guild, can plan amicable collective bargaining for the entire American labor press. They can formulate the basic provisions, and these can be applied with reasonable flexibility, to labor press publications as an overall guide. The Guild, in specific negotiations, would take into consideration comparable local minima, the size and financial

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members submitting to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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

status of the union, and other reasonable criteria. The Labor Press unit is convinced that once the labor movement is confronted with the economic and moral considerations involved, it will welcome collective bargaining on behalf of the labor press on a nation-wide scale. It cannot do less.

It is the task of the Guild to bring home to the labor press "management" its duty and obligation to the men and women employed by it, most of whom are disenfranchised at present, in wage-unit terms.

The Labor Press unit calls on the New York Guild, the American Newspaper Guild and the top leadership of the AFL-CIO jointly to safeguard the interests and well-being of the editors and writers who serve the economic interests and general well-being of 15 million other American workers.

TOM BROOKS, Chairman
BURT BECK
SAM THOMPSON
N.Y. Labor Press unit

Of Protests And Audits In Canadian WS Local
TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: I am sure the members of the IEB must have been surprised as I was when I learned that the Canadian Wire Services local had protested the action of the IEB in permitting the Washington local to sign a sub-standard contract.

The first contract of the Canadian Wire Services local (signed about three years ago) was also sub-standard and the IEB withheld approval, but I don't recall that any other local complained about it.

Further, when our president uses the term Canadian Wire Services Guild, he means only the executive of the local. The members know nothing of the matter. How could we? The first we heard of the IEB decision on the Washington contract was when we received our copies of the Guild Reporter, which also contained the CWS protest.

While on the subject, it might be well to point out that it's only through the good graces of the IEB that our local has not got itself into hot water before now. For three years it omitted any audit of its books, and thereby contravened the constitution. An audit is now being carried out only because some of the members forced the executive into it.

W. G. JOHNSON
CWS Local

Day Book

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Columbus: Scripps-Howard Ohio Bureau, contract renewal approval withheld because of scandal involvement qualification on severance pay.
Detroit: Michigan Catholic, contract approved.
Indianapolis: Star editorial & maintenance, contract renewal approval withheld and permission to sign withheld for violation of maintenance and membership clause and other deficiencies.

ACTIVITIES
Southern District Council meeting and Regional Training Institute, Gallatin, Tenn., April 23-25.
Midwest District Council meeting and Regional Training Institute, Chicago, May 1-4.

Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council meeting, May 12-13, Allentown, Ohio, May 12-13.
International Recreational Bureau meeting, Washington, May 22-23.

BOOKSHELF

THE PITIFUL AND THE PROUD, Carl T. Rowan. Random House, New York. 424 pp. \$5.

The selection of Carl T. Rowan, Negro Twin Cities Guildman, by the United States Department of State to go to India, Pakistan and Southeast Asia to lecture to students and journalists, to try to convince Asians that they should keep faith in democracy was a fitting one.

For not only does Rowan, long time resident of Tennessee, have first hand knowledge of the practical facts of race relations in the United States, but he is also the author of "South of Freedom," a book that is a personal report on that subject.

Educated in Tennessee and in universities in Kansas, Ohio, and in the University of Minnesota, Rowan has been a staff writer on the Minneapolis Tribune since 1950.

He has received many awards and honors as a result of his writing, the latest just last week, when Sigma Delta Chi honored him for a third time—on this occasion for the best correspondence (his writing from Asia) for 1955.

In "The Pitiful and the Proud," Rowan tells of his four-month trip through India, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Indochina, Hong Kong and the Philippines; and of his covering the Bandung Conference on a second trip.

Rowan reports things bluntly; and as realistically as he sees them: the poverty, the filth, the disease, the hunger, the corruption, the dreams, the aspirations, the suspicions, the fears, the hatreds and the confusions; the animosity to the United States—spoken and unspoken; the untiring and dedicated warfare waged by communists to capture Asia; and the apparently ineffectual efforts of the West to counter them.

Perhaps his findings might best be summed up in a statement made to him during his travels: "In Asia, today, the vultures are very busy."

Having completed his trek and viewing his experiences in retrospect, he has this to say: "Can my countrymen do the right things by Asia? It will take courage to provide the vital 'two D's'—development and dignity. It can be relatively easy to provide the development, for that is a material thing; but how difficult

it may be to provide the dignity! For that will require that Americans reach inside themselves and stifle the fears of old that have prevented them from accepting a bigger concept of the family of man."

"Yes, and it will take courage for the Asian to do the right thing—by Asia and by the West. Only the courageous are bigger than revenge."

"If that courage exists in both camps, if there exists that common respect and concern for the fate of mankind everywhere what have I to fear? . . . But if arrogance continues to rule the proud and deceive the pitiful, if that courage is lacking, history will show that in 1955 a young man, leaving Asia with concern for his own freedom and for that of the millions to whom he had just come close, did have reasons to fear the tyrant and the despot. Yes, for liberty will always be in jeopardy for the timid and the arrogant."—M.E.H.P.

SOCIAL SECURITY, Fact and Fancy, Dillard Stokes. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. 208 pp. \$4.

Guideman Dillard Stokes looks at the intricacies and evolution of this country's social-security system in this new volume, and angrily disavows what he sees.

Stokes isn't against social security. He concludes his book with an outline of what he deems not only an adequate system, but one more closely resembling that which was envisioned by those who drafted the original law.

He states as a major premise that the present system in its operation is fraudulent. Rather than being insurance, as it is publicly presented, Stokes declares it is a pension. Its pay-ments are not a premium, but an outright tax. It is no longer a self-sufficient system for a self-sufficient people, says Stokes.

His case is made in documentary style, going into individual instances of how the law is inequitable, and how inequities and discrimination are almost inevitably a result of the shifts and vagaries of administrative rulings which mark the course of the law's existence.

It is a sober study of a law which most of us have accepted at the face value placed on it by its administrators.

Among Ourselves

Three Toledo Guildmen celebrate the birth of sons: Phil Fine, Times reporter; Bill Rosenberg, Blade assistant city editor; and Bill Kennedy, Blade copy reader. . . . Bob Jacobs joins the Blade photo staff after seven years on the Dayton Daily News. . . . Ken Rieger, Toledo Guild president, did double duty at the Allied Printcraft Bowling League's awards party. He bowls on the Blade management team, and ex-officio served as sponsor for the Guild's entry in the league.

Recent United Press promotions: Bill Fogarty to bureau manager at Omaha, replacing Jim Quinn, who becomes Nebraska State news manager; William Spleer from Chicago radio to Iowa State news manager spot.

M. Michael Potok, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, this week was admitted

to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He had previously been admitted to city, State and federal courts in New York. His Washington sponsor was Judge William B. Groat of New York County.

Robert Gardner has left his reporting job at the Elizabeth Daily Journal to join another ex-Journal man, James J. Devine, in the employ of Carl Boyer Associates, New York publicity firm. . . . Robert Everett, Journal copywriter, named clerk of the Elizabeth Board of Public Works, a full time post. . . . Succeeding Everett on the Journal desk is Roswell Smith, former New Brunswick Home News staffer.

Joe P. Brown, Los Angeles local vice president, has been nominated for ANG's Wilbur E. Bode Memorial Award by the local Representative Assembly.

Budgets Show Income Needs For Modest Living

(Continued from Page 1)
sonably representative family size in measuring family needs.

"Wages should be enough to support at least a wife and two children, whether or not each worker has a family just that size. And it should be necessary for two members of a family to work for the family to live on an acceptable American scale. If more than one member of the family goes to work, the family should be able to afford a substantially higher living level."

"It should be noted also that a four-person family is widely considered as typical American family size. Most families in this country are this size at some time and a sizeable number of families are of course much larger. Four persons are of course a meaningful and appropriate family-size figure for general wage determination purposes."

City Worker's Family Bgt.

There is no current government study of the income necessary for a decent standard of living. The most recent government calculation is the City Worker's Family Budget study as of October 1951.

That study, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, measured the income needed by a worker's family of four to buy all the goods and services necessary to maintain a "modest but adequate" standard of living in each of 34 major cities.

Unfortunately, the study was behind the times even back in 1951 (when it was brought up to date from 1946-47 studies). It is based largely on pre-World War II patterns of living. The items included in the budget were determined in large part by studies of family spending in the 1920s.

The Budget did not take account of many items which should be included in a "modest but adequate" budget today but which may not have been considered a basic part of such a budget 10 or 20 years ago. Auto and home ownership, for example, should be included to a much larger extent in an adequate scale of living today than two decades ago.

Despite this great shortcoming, however, the City Worker's Family Budget is still used widely as the only available government estimate. To make the 1951 figures somewhat more applicable today, they have been adjusted by the AFL-CIO to take account of the increase in living costs and in federal taxes since 1951.

Such adjustment has been possible in only 20 of the cities; data on changes

Minimum Income Needed For 'Modest But Adequate' Standard Of Living

	Oct. 1951 ²	Feb. 1956 ³
	Annual	Weekly
All cities surveyed	\$4162	\$80
New York	4315	83
Atlanta	4217	81
Baltimore	4252	82
Birmingham	4217	81
Boston	4127	79
Buffalo	4185	80
Chicago	4208	81
Cincinnati	4103	79
Cleveland	4199	81
Denver	4195	81
Detroit	4304	83
Houston	4044	78
Indianapolis	4202	81
Jacksonville	4311	83
Kansas City	4090	79
Los Angeles	4190	81
Manchester	4387	84
Milwaukee	4161	79
Minneapolis	4199	81
Mobile	4312	83
New Orleans	4083	79
New York	4146	80
Norfolk	4078	79
Philadelphia	4303	81
Pittsburgh	4021	77
Portland, Me.	4153	80
Portland, Ore.	4338	83
Richmond	4112	79
St. Louis	4332	83
San Francisco	4067	78
Savannah	4002	77
Scranton	4280	82
Seattle	4454	86
Washington, D. C.	4454	86

¹ For city worker with wife and two children. ² City Worker's Family Budget, calculated by Bureau of Labor Statistics of U. S. Department of Labor, 1 Oct. 1951 figures adjusted for rise in consumer prices and for change in Federal income and Social Security taxes. ³ December 1955, 5 January 1956.

in living costs are not available for the other 14 cities. The 1951 figures and the adjusted figures are presented city by city and for all the cities combined in the table on this page.

Incidentally, this table, showing the amounts required for the same modest living standard in different cities, reflects broadly the variations in living costs in different parts of the country.

The adjusted figures have various technical limitations. They underestimate the living level which would be arrived at if a City Worker's Family Budget were calculated anew today. They do not, for example, adjust for changes in family spending habits or for changes in the concept of what makes up an adequate living standard.

They do not reflect increases in state and local taxes and certain other expenses. The adjusted figures should therefore be considered as conservative, minimum figures.

Makeup Of Budget

It should be emphasized that the types and quantities of goods and services included in the City Worker's Family Budget are modest indeed.

The quantities of food considered necessary for modest living are illustrated by the fact that the four-person family is allowed less than two quarts of milk a day and less than one egg per person per day. Food items in the budget were determined by a combination of preferences of consumers, as shown in surveys of family spending on food, and nutritional requirements.

With the allowance for meat, the Labor Department has noted, "it should be possible to serve meat for dinner several times a week, if the cheaper cuts of beef, pork, lamb, and veal are served on week-days; a chicken or a roast may be served on Sunday and a turkey on Thanksgiving."

"About five percent of the meals are purchased away from home, principally lunches bought at work. Most of the lunches, however, are prepared at home and carried to work or school.

"Two nickel ice cream cones, a five-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks, and a bottle of beer could be purchased each week with the small amount allowed for such items."

The quantity of clothing, household equipment and other goods included in

the budget was determined as the point at which the family has enough quantity so that additional income is spent, not merely for a larger quantity, but for better-quality and more expensive items.

"A few average purchases serve to illustrate the general level of the clothing budget: for the husband, one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year.

As for some other items: "A trip out of town every three or four years for a vacation or to visit relatives and family is also provided."

There is an allowance for a small radio, a daily newspaper, 32 copies of popular-priced magazines each year, and movies once in three weeks for the son. Also, and they do not reflect increases in state and local taxes and certain other expenses. The adjusted figures should therefore be considered as conservative, minimum figures.

A small amount, \$85, is included in the budget for life insurance.

No leeway is provided by the budget for savings.

Heller Budget

The budget prepared by the Heller Committee measures the income necessary for a "commonly accepted" standard of living in the San Francisco area. As of September 1955, this budget for a wage earner called for \$6,465 if a home is rented and \$5,797 if a home is owned. (A copy of the Heller Committee Report, "Quantity and Cost Budgets, September 1955" is available for \$1.50 from the A.S.U.C. Store, Berkeley, California.)

A "commonly accepted" standard is defined as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

The Heller Committee has been making such studies since 1920. Its budget does not try to describe what people "ought to have." The budget is based on actual spending practices. The kinds and quantities of goods included in the budget have been determined by examination of the customary buying habits of families in the San Francisco area.

The Committee's report explains: "The Heller Committee has considered that, if more than half of the families reporting in the expenditure studies purchased or had a stock of a particular item, that item should be included in the budget as

representing the standard of the group. For example, if over 50 percent have an automobile and a refrigerator and live in an owned home, these items appear in the budget."

The Heller budget is surprisingly modest, however. It by no means provides for luxurious living. This may be illustrated briefly by citing some of the allowances.

Monthly rent, for four or five rooms, is \$57 a month (excluding utilities); in the case of an owned home, the purchase price is \$12,278 (with monthly payments of \$75.40).

The family owns a used car bought at a price of \$630 and allowance is made for a replacement every four years.

The husband owns one hat and gets a new one (\$7.70) every four years, has two suits and buys a new one (\$80) every six years, and has six ties, with a new one (\$1.50) added every year. His annual clothing bill, including dry cleaning, is \$117.

The Heller Budget has a more liberal allowance for many items than the City Worker's Budget, particularly on food items. It provides for an egg a day for each member of the family, more milk and more other food products than the City Worker's Budget. It allows more for life insurance (\$130.85 as against \$85) and more for medical and dental care. It is also a bit more liberal on allowances for movies—allowing admissions for one about every week and a half. It also includes a vacation expense of \$95 a year (for a resort area tent or cabin for one week).

The salaried worker, who owns a five or six room house, has total monthly payments on it of \$86.78.

The family buys a new car (\$2,443.27) every six years.

Annual clothing bill, including upkeep, for the husband is \$208.59. He owns two hats and buys a new one (\$10.50) every two years, has four suits and buys a new one (\$67.18) every year, and has 24 neckties, replacing four (\$1.50 each) every year.

The salaried worker's family spends more liberally for food than the wage earner's family especially on food eaten away from home. This budget provides \$364.98 for lunches, dinners and snacks at restaurants. The wage earner's budget allocates \$29.50 for snacks only.

The family sees fewer movies than the wage earner's family, but its vacation allowance is \$94.78 for rental of a cabin for two weeks. The recreation expenditure, also allows for one bicycle and a phonograph and records not covered in the wage earner's budget.

Heller Budget For Wage Earner

Item	Necessary Annual Income of Budget	Percent
Total Cost	\$5,465.74	100.0
Income taxes	\$121.16	2.2
Food and beverages	1,647.43	30.2
Housing	684.00	12.5
Household operation (utilities, laundry, supplies, etc.)	214.83	3.9
Home furnishings (furniture, appliances, etc.)	209.21	3.8
Clothing and upkeep	457.93	8.4
Transportation	520.09	9.5
Medical and dental care	404.48	7.4
Personal insurance (including government insurance)	244.88	4.4
Personal care (barber and beauty service, supplies)	98.48	1.8
Recreation (paid admissions, TV, vacation, etc.)	195.68	3.6
Tobacco	94.12	1.7
Reading	32.30	0.6
Education (school dues, supplies, etc.)	5.95	0.1
Union dues	49.50	0.9
Gifts and contributions	81.03	1.5
Miscellaneous	14.50	0.3

¹ Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for wage earner, wife and two children renting a home in the San Francisco area in September 1955.

² House owner needs \$372.80 more for housing; \$67.26 for operation.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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LANG Has Majority In New Hearst Unit

Los Angeles, Calif.—A first Guild unit has been organized in the new Hillbro Corporation, an operating firm set up to perform services for the two Hearst daily papers, the afternoon Herald-Express and the morning Examiner.

Although Hearst management has said that both dailies will retain their separate identities, several departments in both papers are to be merged, with Hillbro operating in some of the combined functions.

Sidney R. Meenes, local Guild organizer, has signed a majority of garage mechanics as Guild members, and a letter has gone from Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., administrative officer, to Hillbro management, asking for negotiations for a contract covering that job classification.

Meantime, the local continues

discussions with Herex management—the Guild has a contract for employees in the editorial, advertising, business, circulation and maintenance departments—on details attending the first announced consolidation of departments—that of the two dailies' transportation departments.

The Guild has asked for a list of employees to be affected in the merger. Although Herex management gave a 90-day notice in February of the merger intent, it is the view of the Guild of that another 90-day notice should be given at the time an employee list is forthcoming.

Year, State, Party All Wrong In Detroit's GOP Propaganda Pix

Detroit, Mich.—The scene at the Detroit News may have gone something like this:

NEWS EDITOR: "Boswell, my boy, we have a fine story here out of Hartford showing how the Eisenhower prosperity is keeping workers so happy they may contribute to a GOP victory in Connecticut."

"How about digging around in the morgue for a picture of a happy worker to dress this story up a little?"

BOSWELL: "You bet, chief!" And so the story ran in the paper with the picture of the happy worker under the caption "Music to the GOP" and over the outline "Connecticut workers are busy and prosperous; this may be deciding factor in November."

Only trouble was the happy worker saw his picture in the paper and wasn't very happy about it.

In fact, through his attorney, A. L. Zwerdling, he has filed a formal protest with the Detroit News, contending he had been libeled and demanding a retraction, to be given equal prominence and circulation and to explain the facts clearly.

The facts, as detailed in a letter from his attorney to the News:

"This cut consists of a photograph showing our client, Robert L. Jones, standing at a time clock with a happy smile on his face, examining a clock card."

"The fact is that this photograph was not taken in Con-

necticut; nor was it taken in 1956. This picture was taken in Detroit, Mich., at the Cadillac Motor Car Division of General Motors Corporation in 1938. It was not taken during the term of a Republican president. In fact, it was taken during the term of a Democratic president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

"The Detroit News knew that this was the fact when it used this picture with the caption above, for the Detroit News itself ran this same picture prominently in its rotogravure section Sept. 4, 1938 over the caption 'Back to Work.'"

"Our client is, and has been, at all times, a registered Democrat. A great majority of his fellow-workers and associates are Democrats as well. Mr. Jones has been greatly injured in his good name and reputation by this publication, and exposed to ridicule and contempt as a result thereof."

Mr. Jones still works at the Cadillac plant and is a member of the United Auto Workers. The fact that the Detroit News made a displaced person of him is bad enough, but what happens to the Republican campaign slogan as a result?

Aren't there any happy 1956 workers about? Do newspaper editors have to go all the way back to FDR's New Deal to get a picture of a smiling clock-card puncher?

Just where is this Eisenhower prosperity we're hearing about?

Washington Roundup

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

MR. EISENHOWER SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE that he thought it was "perfectly correct" for Democrats to start centering their political attacks on him instead of Cabinet members. "I am the head of the Administration and I have been shot at before." He is head of the Administration, all right, but he hasn't been "shot at" politically very much, and it is inordinately late for the Democrats to begin making the massive political assault that in their timidity they previously refrained from.

This country is familiar with the political trick of holding back from direct criticism of a presumably popular President and trying to undercut him by making monsters out of certain subordinate scapegoats.

Republicans handled Roosevelt that way, for a long time, by assailing the team of Ben Cohen and "Tommy the Cook" Corcoran, the late Harry Hopkins, the late Harold L. Ickes. The magazine Time, with something less than scrupulous objectivity, once adopted the term "janizaries" to apply to the inner circle of White House New Deal advisers, giving a full-scale "treatment" to the allegedly monolithic and sinister group—which was neither monolithic nor sinister but actually split into jealous splinters and sub-splinters in vying for Roosevelt's ear and support for programs they deemed of public interest.

It seems to this observer that Democrats can not expect to be more successful in sniping at Eisenhower subordinates than Republicans were in sniping for 12 years at Roosevelt subordinates. Least so, perhaps, because Eisenhower has one weakness of which Roosevelt was not guilty: Eisenhower doesn't really run the Administration and Roosevelt did.

TACTICALLY IT IS DESIRABLE for Democrats to start talking, as recently they have done, about the "Eisenhower farm program" instead of the "Benson farm program," the "Eisenhower" settling of public power, the "Eisenhower" fiscal policy.

The President, as technical "head of the Administration," is basically responsible and he should be held responsible for the policies executed by subordinates. If he is uninformed and emotionless about the economic difficulties of farmers, as Benson himself is, he should not be excused of responsibility merely because he knows little about them and cares less. If to save the political claim of "flexibility" in price supports, he lets Benson sacrifice every vestige of true principle by ordering high 1956 price supports for unlimited production of low-grade corn, he is still the shield behind which the Boston banker, Robert Cutler, operated from the White House in settling the high-level federal dam in Hells Canyon at a time when the recently resigned Interior Secretary, Douglas McKay, might have taken a different view. He is the facade behind which Treasury Secretary Humphrey operates. He is the figure who thus far has prevented Congress from obtaining a full picture of the Dixon-Yates operation against the Tennessee Valley Authority, which within the federal government may genuinely have involved something approaching official corruption.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROOSEVELT and Eisenhower is that Roosevelt really made most basic American policies, foreign and dom-

estic, during his years in power—and Eisenhower serves merely as the bombproof shelter from which the policy-makers today plan and scheme. When Republicans fired at Hopkins, Cohen and Corcoran, they had no purpose except that of finding some way to shake confidence in Roosevelt by discrediting his associates. The bombproof shelter of 1956 can't be damaged by rifle shots aimed at real policy makers sitting safely within its comfortable walls.

Lacking a devil view of American politics, this observer cannot imagine that the re-election of a Republican Administration, for however many times, would spell ruin and disaster. Whenever the people feel the need for a change, they will achieve it.

It is valid, however, to say that Eisenhower is really responsible for all the policies of his subordinates—and that the real trouble is that he never has functioned as if he realized he was responsible, no matter what he says belatedly at a news conference.

WHEN THE YALTA PAPERS were clumsily and deliberately "leaked," Ike insisted he had no information about it. When General Ridgway said the President's State of the Union message, alleging agreement in the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Army cuts, was inaccurate, Eisenhower told reporters to go ask Charlie Wilson about it; he saw no urgency, obviously, to insist that reports from Wilson to the White House itself be factual, and to do something drastic if Ridgway was telling the truth and the Defense Department hadn't told him the truth.

What can we make of the fact that Eisenhower denied that he had seen an urgent appeal from Anthony Eden for a joint American-British statement about the Middle East, involving a crisis that might be a "matter of hours" rather than days, when every informed reporter knows that such a message actually was sent? Either Eisenhower was denying a straight fact, which is incredible, or the message had been concealed from him, or its significance had inexcusably not been explained to him.

What can be made of the extraordinary performance of Eisenhower in his almost unreported "off the cuff" remarks on Japanese trade with Red China and Western European trade with Soviet nations to the American Society of Newspaper Editors?

When the President's formal televised speech to ASNE was concluded, he spoke "informally" on East-West trade. Walter Lippman thinks he is remarks were lucid and farsighted, but others found them simply baffling. He seemed to be asking the editors to trickle down to their readers the idea that Japan must trade with Red China, that Britain and France must trade with Soviet satellites, thus announcing what would be a major change in American policy. If this is what he thinks, why did he save it for the editors late on a Saturday night, without telling the people? Was he trying to keep it a secret from Senator Knowland, who is passionate on what he calls "appeasement" and the coddling of East-West trade?

This is not leadership. Regardless of the issue of personal popularity, the Democrats simply have no choice but to challenge Eisenhower on the simple fact that he has not functioned as President, except on rare occasions, before or after his heart attack.

Detroit Retail Stores Hurt By Lockout

Detroit, Mich.—A survey by the bureau of business research of Michigan State University flatly contradicts those Detroit merchants who declared, during the six-week suspension of newspapers in this city last winter, that "Christmas trade was about as usual." The survey places the stores' losses at \$35 millions.

Three dailies suspended when mechanical unions struck over contract demands, and 800 Guildsmen found themselves without work, or pay, as a result.

The university survey indicates that only where suburban newspapers continued publication in the Detroit area was retail trade at or about its seasonal norms.

Apparel stores in suburban Wayne County, for example, showed a boost of 67.4 percent in sales volume during the strike period, while Detroit merchants stocking the same merchandise were clipped by a 14.4 percent decrease.

General merchants, food and furniture stores suffered in lesser degree, the survey showed.

Of the general merchants, the survey said that city department stores, dry goods and 5-and-10-cent stores dropped 6.3 percent below their previous year's levels. Suburban outlets in the same category enjoyed gains of 58.7 percent over 1954 sales.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.—Fifteen candidates are in the field from which seven are to be named as delegates to the Toronto convention in July. Mail ballots went out this week to Los Angeles members.