

The Guild Reporter



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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Settlement At Portland Brings \$6 Wage Boost

Portland, Ore.—A \$6 wage settlement, and retention of a health and welfare plan on its past terms, have averted a strike of Guild members on the Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal. In the settlement, acceptance of which was approved by a majority of only seven votes at a membership meeting last Tuesday, substantial improvements were made in agreements on interpretation of contract clauses relating to promotions and dual job-holding.

The wage settlement provides \$3.50 retroactive to last June 1, and \$2.50 more effective on the date of signing. The agreement has yet to be con-

sidered by the IEB contracts committee. The best previous wage figures advanced by management were \$1.25 a week, to become effective next January 1. The new agreement is for a two-year period, with a wage-reopener next June 1.

Retention of the health and welfare plan affects only Guild employees at the Journal, where management had insisted on dropping the plan for another, in which management would pay

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Tiny Guild Unit At KMOX, St. Louis, Takes On—And Bests—Giant CBS

St. Louis, Mo.—The action of six Guild members at KMOX who voted and waged a 16-hour strike against the powerful Columbia Broadcasting System may well go down as an epic of courage in Guild history. Certainly it will go down as such in the history of the St. Louis local. This was the first strike called by the local in a long and successful record of collective bargaining.

The gains in wages and conditions resulting from the strike vote and strike were substantial. Retroactivity was won to Aug. 18 on wage increases running to as high as \$28.37 a week, which included an accelerated progression stepup resulting from shortening the progression period from 4 to 2 years.

The wage offer was increased from a pre-strike-vote figure of 5 per cent this year and 2 per cent next year, to over 10 per cent this year with another \$2.50 next year. The work day was shortened from 8 hours in 9 to 8 hours including reasonable time for lunch. A week was added to severance pay, a 5 per cent night differential for hours worked between midnight and 7 a.m. established, and various other improvements attained.

But more directly leading to the strike was a determination of the members to be treated as a genuine union unit.

For too many years the unit had gone into bargaining, in effect, with hat in hand and taken what was handed out. They were a small CIO group with all the other unions in the plant AFL. The result was that top minimum for newswriters was \$103.95 and for continuity writers \$96.63 as compared to \$139.50 for other St. Louis newswriters in the Guild and \$120.50 for continuity writers.

Negotiations started in June this year and dragged through into September in about the usual tone. The company appeared to be taking them pretty lightly.

John Sabin, unit chairman, and Kenneth Moore of KSD, who was



aiding the valiant few—All St. Louis units came to the help of the six KMOX Guildsmen who struck the CBS radio station for a better contract. Here are three Globe-Democrat Guildsmen—snapped at early dawn—manning the 12th Street entrance to the office building housing the studios. From the left they are Adolph H. Julius and Fred Newman, both circulation district men, and Don Halbert, Globe dispatch department.

committee chairman in the negotiations, explored possible support from other union members in case of a strike, and were greatly encouraged by the response.

The unit voted strike authority. Before a U. S. conciliator, the company substantially improved its offer but took an adamant position short of what the unit felt was necessary to achieve any recognizable step toward equality.

Local officers advised the unit frankly of the difficulties in a strike of so small a unit but assured them that, if they wished

NY Plans Guild Daily As Citywide Lockout Looms

New York City—Plans for a Guild-sponsored daily newspaper to combat a city-wide news blackout should publishers lock out their employees were being developed by the Newspaper Guild of New York as Federal mediators moved into the Guild's negotiations with the seven metropolitan dailies. Six of the units already have authorized strikes unless their publishers agree to improved contracts before the expiration of the existing agreements.

The Post and Mirror units endorsed strike action, unanimously. Times Guildsmen, in a series of meetings, voted 1075 to 56 in favor of a walkout if necessary, and there were only seven dissenting ballots. In the News unit's strike vote, with well over 500 members participating, the Herald Tribune unit's strike vote was 457 to 9, with 8 abstentions, and the count at the Journal-American was 450 to 8 in support of strike action.

The World-Telegram & Sun unit will vote early next week. All contracts expire October 31.

Local officers declared in a statement this week, however, that the Guild "does not intend to call a city-wide strike."

But should the local call a strike on one or two papers only, the officers said, "we have reason to believe that... the New York Newspaper Publishers Association is prepared to order a city-wide lockout of employees of all remaining papers, and so impose a complete blackout on the residents of New York City."

"If this happens, the Guild, as

a public service, will itself undertake to publish and distribute a special daily newspaper for the duration of the emergency, to provide New Yorkers with as much of the news as possible. "A news blackout by the shutdown of all New York metropolitan newspapers at this time would be more especially against the public interest since it would deny to the public vital news information before, on, and after Election Day."

The belief that newspaper managements were planning such concerted action as members of the NYPA was supported by the solid front they have assumed in the current contract renewal talks. All the publishers have refused to negotiate on the

Guild's proposals until they are modified downward, and none has made any counter offer.

"The sole issue," the local's officers declared, "is the refusal of the publishers to bargain."

The Guild's initial proposals called for a 20 percent money package, to include a city-wide pension plan. Among other demands were a five-day, 30-hour week, two additional holidays and improved clauses governing job and union security, health insurance, vacations, severance pay, sick leave and night differential.

The intransigence of the publishers and their demands for retrogressions in existing contract terms was in keeping with

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Hawaii Guild Registers Dual Organizing Gains

Honolulu, T. H.—The Hawaii Newspaper Guild moved forward on two organizing fronts this week with a view to completing its jurisdictional coverage of the staffs of the Star-Bulletin and the Advertiser.

Prior to becoming an ANG affiliate, the Hawaii group comprised only editorial staffers and advertising solicitors on both dailies. When a new ANG contract brought substantial gains to those covered by the former agreement, interest spread rapidly into other departments and Guild applications resulted.

Last month, the local petition for some 65 eligibles at the Star-Bulletin was given a hearing by an NLRB representative. This week an election was ordered, for a unit comprising all the unrepresented employees—less the usual supervisory exclusions—whom the Guild had claimed within its jurisdiction. The election date will be not later than November 23, the directive

stated.

Card signing among about 75 eligibles at the Advertiser started just a month ago. By October 10, after a formal Guild demand for recognition by Advertiser management had gone unanswered, a petition went to

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Election Statement By Meany

TO: Members of AFL-CIO Unions

Dear Sir & Brother: We are coming down the homestretch of a vitally important election campaign.

The issues at stake in this 1956 election will affect every American for years to come. On the outcome of the voting will depend, to a substantial degree, the ability of our free, democratic labor movement to make progress in the years ahead.

The AFL-CIO has carefully studied the issues, the platforms, the records and the promises of the candidates for President and Vice President.

We have found, in the words of our General Board, that the Eisenhower Republican Administration "has moved promptly and effectively to help big business. In almost every instance, this Administration has been hesitant and ineffectual in providing action to meet the needs of the average citizen."

On the other hand, the AFL-CIO General Board, after studying the record, found that "Adlai Stevenson places human values first. He is devoted to the free enterprise system but does not believe the demands of big business should be given prior consideration over the needs of the people as a whole. The positive program outlined by Stevenson... inspires us with confidence in his ability, sincerity and vision."

The choice between the two candidates for Vice President is equally clear. The voting records of Estes Kefauver and Richard Nixon in Congress provide a striking contrast. Kefauver followed a consistently liberal course. Nixon was just as consistently reactionary.

You, as citizens of our free America, have a sacred responsibility on Election Day. That is to cast your ballot at the polls.

Naturally, as President of the AFL-CIO, I hope you will vote for Stevenson and Kefauver. But the final decision is yours and yours alone. However you choose to vote, may I urge you as strongly as I can to make certain to vote. Only by a full vote of all of the people can our nation be made secure and our free American way of life be preserved.

GEORGE MEANY
President, AFL-CIO

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A Tale Of Two Pensions—As The GOP Wrote It

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

An excellent example of the attitude of the Eisenhower Administration toward humanitarian legislation is furnished by two Senate controversies—one dealing with pensions for disabled congressmen, the second dealing with pensions for other citizens.

In 1955 Congress voted itself a raise in salary and pensions—about which few complain.

But Congress also voted its members fat benefits in case of total and permanent disability.

As Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) pointed out, any congressman who has served for 10 years and who then becomes totally and permanently disabled is immediately entitled to a pension—for life—of \$5,625 a year—\$470 a month.

The disabled congressman doesn't have

to wait until age 50—as the ordinary worker under the social security laws must do. He may enter the House at age 25, serve 10 years, become disabled, and instantly begin drawing his disability pension at age 35.

Did we hear any complaints from the Eisenhower people that this disability-benefit program was unwieldy, that it was unsound in principle, that it would encourage "malingering," that physicians could not be trusted to certify honestly whether or not a congressional patient had become truly disabled?

There wasn't a word of protest from the Administration concerning disability benefits for congressmen.

But things were different in 1956 when the George amendment to pay monthly benefits to disabled workers covered by social security went to a showdown fight.

Welfare Sec. Marion D. Folsom went

to Capitol Hill to testify against the measure. Senators were told that payment of disability benefits would encourage "malingering" and that doctors could not be trusted to certify disability or non-disability truthfully.

The George amendment offered a maximum benefit of \$108.50 a month—not the \$470 available to lucky congressmen. It required the social security worker to wait until age 50 for benefits—15 years longer than a congressman would have to wait.

Yet the Administration threw its entire weight against this modest approach to the serious problem faced by a family when the breadwinner becomes permanently and totally disabled.

On an almost straight party-line vote, Republicans voted against the George amendment—although they had joined with Democrats in passing unanimously

the bill to give themselves more than three times as generous a disability pension, with no age requirement.

Twelve Republican senators are running for re-election this year who cheerfully voted disability payments for themselves but voted with Eisenhower against the sick or mangled factory worker.

They are: Aiken (Vt.), Bennett (Utah), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (S. D.), Cotton (N. H.), Dickson (Ill.), Duff (Pa.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Welker (Ida.).

Eisenhower talks lavishly about his "liberalism" toward "people." But he did everything in his power to defeat disability pensions for workers at age 50 after cheerfully acquiescing in fat benefits for 35-year-old disabled congressmen.

These were his deeds—not his words.

Membership? It's Up Again

Dues-paying membership in the Guild touched a new high total with the September figures recorded at ANG headquarters, when tabulations showed 28,552 dues-payers on the rolls. The figure is exclusive of those in the armed services, whose memberships are carried dues-exempt for their service period.

The September figure exceeds by more than 300 the previously registered high point, last June.

July and August saw seasonal lags slightly below the June totals.

Over-all Guild membership passed the 28,000 mark last May for the first time.

Welty Proposes Hearst Memo OK

Approval of the Hearst National Memorandum as revised in recent correspondence with management spokesmen is being recommended by David Welty, ANG vice president, chairman of the Hearst Chain Council.

A letter sent this week to members of the Council details the newest revisions in the proposed Memorandum, intended to clarify sections of the agreement relating to job security and leaves of absence.

The job security language deals with the conditions on which an employee would be reinstated if arbitration orders, after a disputed dismissal.

The language on leaves of absence clarifies the computation of leaves of absence and of the time lapse required between such leaves.

Both points were referred back for further negotiations after the Toronto convention, by the members of the council.

If council members concur, the full revised text of the Memorandum will be subject to formal vote by the members of the Hearst units affected.

November Date Is Set For Jacksonville Vote

Jacksonville, Fla.—November 3 has been fixed as the date for an NLRB representation election among 31 circulation department employees of the Jacksonville Journal, to determine whether the Jacksonville Newspaper Guild will be their bargaining agent.

A majority was established by the signing of Guild cards last January, but the calling of the election was blocked by a wide variety of legal maneuvers by management's attorney.

If the election establishes a majority sentiment for the Guild, the new employee group will join a unit which for many years has been under Guild contract, in the Journal's editorial department.

Vancouver Group To Hear Perluk on ANG Membership

Vancouver, B. C.—ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perluk, Jr., is to be guest speaker at the November membership meeting of the Vancouver Sun Guild, in connection with consideration by that group of a proposal to become ANG members.

The American Newspaper Guild is an affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress. The relationship of the Sun group at present is that of a directly chartered CLC union, without the benefit of direct trade union interests deriving from an international union such as ANG.

The Sun organization last July sent two of its members, Art Smart and Chris Crombie, as fraternal delegates to the ANG convention in Toronto. Their ob-

servations, favorable in character, were reported verbally to a September membership meeting, which directed that printed copies of a fully written report be distributed prior to the November session.

Earlier this month, Charles Dale, ANG international representative stationed in Vancouver, met with CLC authorities, and ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz, in discussion of the formalities required for such an adjustment in affiliation.

Another Vancouver organization, the Province Guild, similarly chartered by the CLC, has ANG affiliation under discussion, and is to have the benefit of the information gathered by the two Sun men at Toronto.

Conciliation Board To Meet On CBC Negotiation Tangle

Toronto, Ont.—A three-member panel convened by the government conciliation service will meet in Ottawa November 8 and 9 to attempt a settlement of deadlocked negotiations between the Canadian Wire Services Guild and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The panel will be headed by the conciliation service appointee, Hugh Arrell, judge of the Family Court at Hamilton. For the Guild will be Miller Stuart, and for the CBC Homer Payette, both of Toronto.

Major obstacle to agreement is the meager offer of wage improvement—a 5 percent increase spread over a two-year period, from which the CBC management has refused to move. The Guild seeks reasonable parity with Guild wage figures established in major Canadian dailies.

Two Institutes Slated For Coast

Two ANG regional leadership training institutes will be held on the West Coast next month, in San Francisco and Seattle.

A third institute, tentatively scheduled for Los Angeles, has been cancelled.

The San Francisco institute, on the theme "Strikes and Lock-outs," will be held the weekend of November 10-11 in the Alexander Hamilton Hotel.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. Saturday, November 10 and continue through the day. The Sunday session also will begin at 10 a.m., with adjournment in the early afternoon.

A feature of the institute will be the showing of a Guild film of the bitter Chicago Hearst strike in 1938-40.

The institute is sponsored by the California-Nevada District Council. It will be conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information.

COPE Has TV Program For Unionists Nov. 1

Members of 23 Guild locals will be able to participate in a closed-circuit television rally set for next Thursday evening November 1, by the Committee on Political Education AFL-CIO, for fall reception in their home cities.

The full-hour program will stress "Get Out the Vote" techniques and will include appearances by some top stars of the entertainment world.

Under the plan, the program will be wired directly into selected hotels in the various cities chosen and will not be carried on general TV networks.

Local union leaders have been urged to acquaint their members with the time and place in each instance, so that full benefits of the nation-wide program may ensue.

As presently planned, the ral-

ly will be seen and heard at the following hotels in Guild cities: Akron, Mayflower; Albany, Ten Eyck; Baltimore, Belvedere; Boston, Plaza; Buffalo, Statler; Chicago, Sheraton; Cincinnati, Gibson; Cleveland, Statler; Denver, Albany; Detroit, Cadillac; Indianapolis, Lincoln.

Los Angeles, Ambassador; Milwaukee, Pfister; Minneapolis, Dyckman; New York, Astor; Oakland, Leamington; Philadelphia, Broadwood; Pittsburgh, William Penn.

Portland, Ore., undecided location; Rochester, Sheraton; St. Louis, Jefferson; St. Paul, Lowry; San Francisco, Palace; Seattle, Olympic; Toledo, Secor.

Program starting times will be 7 p.m. in Denver, 8 o'clock in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and St. Paul, and 9 p.m. in the other listed locations.

Chicago Tribune Buys American From Hearst

Chicago — Hearst's Chicago newspapers, the evening American and the Sunday American, founded the American on July 4, 1900, and the Chicago Examiner on May 2, 1902. He purchased the Chicago Herald on May 2, 1918 and combined it with the Examiner as the Chicago Herald Examiner.

This was absorbed on Aug. 29, 1939, by the American, which then assumed the name Herald-American. The name reverted to American on April 6, 1953.

The Chicago Herald was the result of the 1914 merger of the Chicago Record-Herald and the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Record-Herald had derived from cord-Herald, which merged with the Chicago Herald, the Chicago Record and the Chicago Herald.

Contract Bargaining Starts For Hearst Garagemen In Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.—Negotiations have been started by the Los Angeles Guild for a contract covering a group of garage mechanics employed by the Hillbro Newspaper Printing Co., the Hearst controlled corporation which last month began production and distribution of the Herald Express and Examiner.

Both dailies are being continued as separately operated Hearst publications, although physically they share the facilities of the former Examiner Building, now renamed the Hearst Building.

The merger of mechanical and transportation department operations, under the new corporation, has been under way for almost a year. The Guild has sought to retain protection for all its contract-covered membership by negotiating an agreement with Hearst management which spells out seniority rights.

The garage force is a newly formed group of Guildsmen, for whom the Guild obtained voluntary collective bargaining recognition from the employer.

Prior to the merger moves, they were employed by a contractor who had independently handled distribution of the Examiner. This operation was absorbed by the Hillbro company, and the new Hearst employees came under the same working status as Herald Express men already covered by Guild contract.

Newspaper Jobs Wanted—

Guild members in Boston, made jobless by the suspension of the Boston Post, urgently need employment.

For the most part, they are newspaper "specialists," editorial, advertising and circulation staffers whose talents and experience have fitted them for newspaper jobs, but make it difficult for them to qualify for employment outside the news industry.

Information concerning job possibilities should be made known at once to the

Boston Newspaper Guild

40 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.
Telephone Liberty 2-0159



Toronto Desk Man Cites

Apostrophic Horrors

TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: With reference to Scripteasers in the Guild Reporter of Sept. 14, I doubt if Mrs. Evans has encountered the worst in the matter of apostrophe placing.

I have come to the conclusion that in elementary school there is implanted in pupils' minds the obsession that words ending in a must be possessive. As former assistant chief on copy desk at the Toronto Telegram I did what I could, but it is a losing battle.

Here are samples:
In an upstairs room
Highway's minister
Chalmers' United Church
Backwood's dialect
Custom's officer

On Monday's
The Barthorp's four children
A United States citizen

W. E. ELLIOTT
Telegram Unit

Objects To "Pre-Voting"
On Wire Service Issue

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: Maybe ANG shouldn't waste money for a referendum on the wire service local. It's all been decided already in four regional conferences—unless any rank-and-file members want to think for themselves.

The four regional conferences—the first two in New York and San Francisco, where the local advocates felt they had the most strength—look it upon themselves to vote on how the membership ought to vote in the referendum.

What these regional conferences were supposed to do was

to debate the issues and supply facts to be carried back to the units. In these regional votes, Wire Service Council members who prepared the wire service local plan joined in the voting—for their own plan, natch.

So did some delegates who missed most of the conference debate on the issue. A few delegates who logically saw no purpose in pre-voting a referendum did not ballot. Their abstention kept the proposal from getting a majority of ALL delegates attending the eastern and southern conferences.

The local is too important to be railroaded through by attempting to suppress a favorable regional vote from a total of some 30 persons, including "ringers," as direction to the general membership.

Give the members the facts involved in these telling votes, how to vote, and Wire Service Guild members can decide for themselves. They're intelligent enough.

DICK SMITH,
AF National Committee Chairman

Meany Urges Union Support For 1956 CARE Food Drive

Union support of the 1956 CARE Food Crusade through which a 22-pound food package can be sent overseas for \$1, has been urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

"By using the facilities provided through the CARE Food Crusade, another avenue is provided for American labor to build morale and friendship among needy workers in economically depressed areas of the free world," President Meany said.

The AFL-CIO was among the founders of CARE 11 years ago, and today is one of 26 organizations which make up the non-profit overseas aid agency.

CARE aims, through cooperation of the American public, to send 5,000,000 special \$1 food packages to the needy in such countries as Honduras, El Salvador, Colombia, Greece, Israel, Arab refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria; India, Pakistan, Vietnam, South Korea, Italy, and Iron Curtain refugees in Berlin and West Germany.

ADVL.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Representation hearing set, Nov. 1, Honolulu Advertiser business and commercial departments (79 eligible).
Representation election set, Nov. 3, Jacksonville, Fla.—Journal circulation dept. (31 eligible).
Representation election ordered by Nov. 25, Honolulu Star-Bulletin business dept. (about 65 eligible).
Representation petition withdrawn by Paper Handlers Union for 10 food, light, and power employees now covered by Guild contract at Houston Press. Voluntary recognition granted Guild for garage mechanics at Los Angeles Examiner.

ACTIVITIES
Canadian Wire Service National Executive Council meeting, Toronto, Nov. 2-4.
Wire Service local referendum, Nov. 10-11, ANO Regional Training Institute, San Francisco, Nov. 10-11, and Seattle, Nov. 11-12.

Keeg New President Of Cumberland Local

Cumberland, Md.—J. Suter Keeg has been named president of the Cumberland Newspaper Guild, succeeding C. Arthur Lancaster. Keeg is sports editor of the Cumberland Evening Times.

Letters shall be limited to 500 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild.

Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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

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ADVL.

—Wanted MONEY

Guild member caught in bankers' sit-down strike can't find lender for FHA approved mortgage. Result—whole family camping with friends, children sleeping in basement. Appreciate hearing from anyone having contact with money lenders (FHA terms). Speed is of the essence. Please call or wire ANG headquarters.

The Issues For Labor In The Presidential Election

With the 1956 Presidential election campaign rapidly drawing to a close, Guild members in the United States, like all other citizens, face a choice upon which may depend their well-being and that of the country for the next four years.

In making that choice, the Guild Reporter feels, they are entitled to the views of both political parties on issues of particular importance to them as working people and union members.

Accordingly, in this, its last edition before the election, the GR has assembled below, from the copious campaign literature supplied by the parties, the Republican and Democratic arguments on these key labor issues. The Republican case is presented by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and consists of his comments, in full, on these issues as contained in the pamphlet, "The Truth Is . . ." issued by the Republican National Committee. The Democratic case is excerpted from "The 1956 Democratic Fact Book," issued by the Democratic National Committee.

Minimum Wage

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

The Democratic candidate has charged that the One Dollar Minimum Wage Law was passed by a Democratic Congress over the strenuous objection of the President and his Administration.

The truth is: President Eisenhower originally proposed that the minimum wage be raised from 75 cents to 90 cents and that its coverage be extended to millions more workers who do not now receive the benefit of the law. Now mind you, he originated this proposition. President Eisenhower had in mind the fact that in the past when the minimum wage was raised, the coverage was contracted, 90 cents was an appropriate increase if we were to avoid unemployment and extend coverage at the same time.

When an entirely new proposition was presented to the President, namely raising the wage \$1 without extending coverage, the President signed the bill making \$1 minimum wage law.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

In July 1955, the Democratic 84th Congress raised the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 per hour. Democrats were aware that 8,300,000 U. S. families still have yearly incomes below \$2,000, and that since 1949, when the minimum wage was raised to 75 cents an hour, the cost of living has risen 12 per cent.

Despite these facts, the boost to \$1 was fought by President Eisenhower every step of the way. He ignored the urgings of Labor Secretaries Durkin and Mitchell by failing to propose any increase either in 1953 or in 1954.

In 1955, when the Democrats took control of Congress, Pres. Eisenhower felt obliged to recommend some increase, but opposed the Democratic \$1 level, saying that 90 cents was "the highest" that could be "economically justified" (1/20/55).

Despite Mr. Eisenhower's pledge (1/20/56) to use the "full resources of the Executive Branch" to extend minimum wage coverage to some of the 20 million workers not now protected, he refused to back up Labor Secretary Mitchell's proposal to bring retail workers under the law, denying he had "specifically recommended" coverage for "any class or group, retail or anything else" (5/31/55). And in 1956, after the Administration had bogged down hearings on a Democratic bill, broadening minimum wage, Pres. Eisenhower failed to include this subject on his list of "must" legislation (5/26/56).

Taft-Hartley

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

The Democratic candidate has charged that President Eisenhower has not kept his campaign pledge to amend the Taft-Hartley Act.

The truth is: This is a half-truth. The

other half of the truth is: the detailed revisions to that Act requested by President Eisenhower in a special message to Congress in January, 1954, were nullified by a fantastic alliance of southern Democrats and northern Democrats. The fact that these Democratic senators whose views on labor are diametrically opposed would combine for reasons of political expediency and scuttle the reasonable recommendations made by the President shows to what lengths some people will go.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

In his 1952 speech before the AFL convention, Candidate Eisenhower put himself on record as favoring Taft-Hartley amendments which weaken the rights of working men and women. He singled out for criticism the so-called "union busting" provision of Taft-Hartley (Section 9(c)), which prohibits certain strikers from voting in a union election during the strike, thus permitting strike breakers to vote the union out, and the anti-labor injunction, which he said "will not settle . . . fundamental problems which cause a strike."

Yet when Labor Secretary Martin Durkin recommended Taft-Hartley amendments to carry out these promises, President Eisenhower at first agreed to back them (8/19/53); then, less than three weeks later (9/10/53), said he "could no longer go along" with the Durkin proposals. Durkin resigned in protest.

After the Durkin resignation, the GOP Old Guard took command, and in 1954, President Eisenhower recommended to Congress a group of Taft-Hartley amendments that ignored his 1952 criticisms of the injunction and "union-busting" provisions of Taft-Hartley, and included amendments which would—

- Permit states to prohibit certain strikes and force arbitration.
- Let employers make anti-union speeches to captive employee audiences during working hours.
- Require expensive, time-consuming Government-sponsored strike votes before strikes could begin.

Senate Republicans tried to ram these anti-labor amendments through, without even considering Democratic amendments to liberalize Taft-Hartley, but solid Democratic opposition defeated these "railroading" tactics.

(Labor Secretary Mitchell, addressing a Republican luncheon last week, said the Administration plans to resubmit to Congress these and other changes in the Taft-Hartley Act not acted on in the last four years.)

N.L.R.B.

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

The Democratic candidate has charged, as the Democratic platform charges, that the National Labor Relations Board has been "willfully stacked with biased, pro-management personnel."

The truth is: Of the 3 men on the 5-man board appointed by President Eisenhower, one was Presiding Justice of a State Supreme Court; another was a hearing examiner working for the NLRB; originally appointed to the board's staff by the Democrats. Upon the basis of his excellent record as a quasi-judicial officer of the board, he was promoted to the position of board member by President Eisenhower. The third had worked several years for a Congressional committee where he had earned the respect and support of persons in both political parties and a number of labor union leaders. This is how President Eisenhower has "stacked" the NLRB.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

The Eisenhower Administration has succeeded in "toughening up" Taft-Hartley in practice by stacking the NLRB with pro-management spokesmen, such as Guy Farmer and General Counsel Theophile Kamholz, who formerly represented employers in cases before the NLRB; Albert C. Beeson, who, when appointed, was still receiving a pension from a California chemical firm; and Philip Rodgers, a former assistant of the late Senator Taft. As a result, Fortune magazine was able to comment, "Management is unquestionably getting a better break at the NLRB than it has had in many years."

In October, 1954, the NLRB voted 3-2 to drastically limit its own jurisdiction,

Grand Old Party On Good Old Days

"A lot of us get excited about social security, unemployment compensation and the like but those things are not fundamental. We used to have them in one form or another. We called them poor houses. We have always had to take care of people in one form or another."

—Rep. DeWitt B. Hyde (R., Md.) addressing a luncheon of the D. C. League of Republican Women.

thus removing NLRB protection from more than 25 percent of the workers it then covered—despite the fact that only 5 months before Congress had turned down a similar idea.

The two Democratic board members charged (10/29/54) that the action amounted to legislation and called it "illegal," "arbitrary," and "capricious." The New York Times backed them out (10/30/54): "If the (Taft-Hartley) law is to be amended, Congress, not the board, should do it."

Among the employer acts now permitted by the NLRB are:

- Firing employees following an illegal strike, even though those employees took no part in the strike.
- Firing union members who decline to cross another union's picket line.
- Questioning job seekers about union membership. This allows an employer to indicate to a job seeker that he has a better chance for a job if he does not belong to or intend to belong to a union.
- Threatening to move a plant should it be unionized.
- Anti-union lectures to captive employee audiences prior to union elections, without giving the union a chance to reply.
- Limiting the right to strike by requiring, in certain cases, a "cooling off" period longer than the 60 days provided for in Taft-Hartley.

The crucial item is the farmer's share of every dollar the housewife pays at the grocery store. Under the GOP it has fallen from 47 cents in 1952 to only 41 cents—the lowest point in 16 years.

This raises the question: when the farmer gets less and the consumer pays more, who gets the "gravy"?

To find out the answer to this question, President Truman proposed having the Federal Trade Commission make a study of the "consumer dollar" to find out how much of it goes to the "middlemen." But the GOP Congress wanted to keep middlemen's profits a secret. In 1953, the GOP Congress enacted the "food profiteer's rider," prohibiting the FTC from making the "consumer dollar study."

Perhaps the GOP does not want brought out such facts as meat processors' profits. Between 1954 and 1956 (based on first six months):

- Wilson & Co. profits jumped 200%.
- Armour & Co. profits jumped 1400%.

During this same period, cattle prices fell 6% and the price of beef to consumers rose 8%.

Here's what inflation cost consumers in three GOP years (1952 to 1955):

'Right-To-Work'

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

The Democratic candidate charges that the Republicans have "offended the standards of fairness" by loading our labor laws with prohibitions on traditional types of union security such as "the misnamed right-to-work laws."

The truth is: When the Democratic candidate comes out against right-to-work laws, it is hypocritical, because he knows that of the 18 states that have such laws, 13 are Democratic, and that from those states 124 Democrats, as opposed to 39 Republicans, sit in Congress with the responsibility of making fair and sound labor legislation. And by the way, Tennessee, the home state of the Democratic vice presidential candidate has a right-to-work law.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

Among the Taft-Hartley amendments Pres. Eisenhower promised Durkin he would support was one repealing Section 14(b), which legalizes so-called state "right-to-work" laws. But a year later (12/9/54), when Secretary Mitchell "opposed such laws categorically," Mr. Eisenhower said Mitchell "did not represent Administration views."

Cost Of Living

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

The Democratic candidate, speaking in Hartford, expressed concern over the rise in the CPI—the Consumer Price Index. "We overlook at our peril," he said, "the current creeping price inflation."

The truth is: One expects, during a political campaign, that the air will be filled with a lot of rash statements. Now there are some of the facts, namely, that the cost of living has risen recently after a bad spring and crop failures. But let's look at this problem in full perspective:

Since 1952 the cost of living has been remarkably stable.

The cost of living during President Eisenhower's Administration has risen 27% while under President Truman it rose over 50%, and almost 11% of this

rise occurred during Truman's last four years.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

This spot announcement appeared on radio and TV in 1952:

VOICE: "You know what things cost today. High prices are just driving me crazy."

EISENHOWER: "Yes, my Mamie gets after me about the high cost of living. It's another reason why I say it is time for a change. Time to get back to an honest dollar and an honest dollar's worth."

Today, millions of American housewives are "after their husbands" about the cost of living, because in June 1956, the cost of living hit an all-time peak. And predictions are that prices are going to go up even higher before the year is out.

During the past three years, farm prices have fallen sharply—yet the housewife's food bill stays high. Between 1952 and 1955 farmer's prices went down 18% while the housewife's food bill went down only 3%; the farmer's share of the housewife's food dollar went down 15% while food processors' profits went up 22%.

The crucial item is the farmer's share of every dollar the housewife pays at the grocery store. Under the GOP it has fallen from 47 cents in 1952 to only 41 cents—the lowest point in 16 years.

This raises the question: when the farmer gets less and the consumer pays more, who gets the "gravy"?

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Here's what inflation cost consumers in three GOP years (1952 to 1955):

Item Added Cost
Rent, up 11% \$2,196,000,000
Gas and electricity, up 6% 537,000,000
Other fuels, up 5% 383,000,000
Housekeeping costs, up 7% 4,416,000,000
Medical care, up 9% 1,542,000,000
Total \$9,774,000,000

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Republican, Democratic Views On Key Questions

(Continued from Page 6)

a Democratic Congress enacted into law two features that are landmarks in Social Security history: retirement benefits for the disabled at age 50 and for women at age 62. General Eisenhower's reaction to these new provisions was to call them "unwise" (7/31/56). Apparently six and a half years had wrought little basic change in Mr. Eisenhower's philosophy about social security.

When the Eisenhower Administration recommended some expansion of the basic Democratic Social Security program in 1954, many perhaps thought that the GOP had at last reformed. But when Democrats proposed forging ahead into new areas—especially help for the disabled—the traditional GOP opposition to Social Security came to the surface again. Speaking for the Administration, Welfare Secretary Marion Folsom said (3/22/56) that lowering the retirement age for women would be a "step in the wrong direction"—even though he had advocated a lower retirement age prior to his joining the Eisenhower Cabinet.

1956 was not the first time the Eisenhower Administration had leveled its Social Security "study commission" loaded with long-standing enemies of Social Security, including:

- Four members of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which was then spearheading a drive against Social Security. One of them had called the program "the product of a Fabian Socialist" and a "hydra-headed monster."
- Two representatives of life insurance companies, which have almost always opposed government-sponsored Social Security.

Ninety-nine percent of House Republicans voted to kill the original Social Security bill proposed in 1935 by President Roosevelt. Since then, the GOP has consistently tried to cripple or prevent the expansion of the program.

Tax Cut

REPUBLICAN STATEMENT

The Democratic candidate has expressed dissatisfaction about the Republican tax cut. He has said that it benefited only a few.

The truth is: Since 1954, when the Republican Administration initiated the largest tax cut in the Nation's history, the taxpayers of this country have been saved 11 billion dollars. The Republican tax cut reduced the average wage earner's tax bill by 10%. Despite this tax cut we were able to balance the budget in the past fiscal year and now have a surplus of almost \$2 billion. This current fiscal year a surplus of almost \$5 million is expected.

DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT

In 1952, Candidate Eisenhower pledged that if he and the GOP were elected you would get "a substantial reduction" in taxes (10/2/52). But under the Eisenhower Administration—

- The federal tax load for the family of average income has gone UP, not down.
- The tax cuts favored by President Eisenhower went to the rich, not to the rest of us.

Democratic efforts to cut taxes for the average citizen.

Despite Republican claims that they have cut taxes for everybody, the average U. S. family paid more federal taxes last year (including excise and payroll taxes) than in 1952—the last Democratic year.

The average family's federal tax last year was \$809 against \$794 in 1952.

THE GUILD REPORTER

CHARLES E. GIESSEY, Editor

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ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY-TREASURER: Joseph F. Collis
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 1126 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 42 Windsor Road, No. Quincy, Mass. 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Ross St., Memphis, Tenn. 3—James E. Woods, 1147 Princeton St., St. Louis 8, Mo. 4—Fred D. Fletcher, 487 Raymond Way, Santa Rosa, Calif. 5—Arthur Rosenstock, 290 E. 12th St., Bronx, N. Y. 6—C. Joseph Bonadure, 150 Indian Road, Grasse, Toronto 5, Canada.
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DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blais
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October 26, 1956

Vol. XXIII—No. 21

Lockout Damages Sought By Unit At Detroit News

Detroit, Mich.—A damage suit for \$20,000 has been filed in the Wayne County Circuit Court by the Detroit Newspaper Guild, in the name of Doyle Smith, chairman of the Guild's unit at the Evening News, arising from wage losses sustained by Smith and nearly fifty other News unit members during last winter's lockout of Detroit newspaper employees.

The unit is composed of maintenance department employees covered by a Guild contract. The suit is based on a clause in that contract which provides:

"There shall be no discrimination against any employee because of his membership or activity in the Guild."

When stereotypers on Detroit's three dailies struck last December 1, all dailies suspended publication until January 16, a period of about six weeks.

Maintenance employees at the News were told by News management that only a small portion of their number would be required to report for work, although all were completely available for regular duties.

For the duration of the lockout, News employees in the editorial, business and advertising departments were permitted to work as usual, and received full pay, estimated at more than \$750,000. These departments are not covered by any union contract.

The plaintiff declares that refusal to pay full wages to the Guild members in the maintenance department, while for the same period full wages were paid to non-union employees, constitutes a violation of the discrimination clause of the Guild agreement.

Exact amount of the losses sustained in wages was not set forth in the declaration, because, the plaintiff explained, books and records are exclusively in the possession of the News management. The \$20,000 listed as sought damages is exclusive of interest, costs and attorney fees, which the plaintiff asks the court to assess against the defendant publisher.

For purposes of the court action, the employees have assigned their individual claims for damages to the plaintiff, Unit Chairman Doyle Smith. Attorney for the Guild's case is William Mazey, of this city.

The News, like the other two Detroit dailies, published no papers during the lockout.

Broun Room Gifts Total \$4,787; Founder Portrait Nearly Ready

Three new gifts toward the furnishing and equipment of the Heywood Broun Room at ANG's Washington headquarters have brought the fund total to \$4,787.85, it was said this week by Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

The new pledges are \$100 each from the Akron Guild local and the California-Nevada District Council. The third gift was of \$152.82, unexpended balance in the treasury of the National Pro-Guild Caucus, unused since prior to 1953.

The Broun Room awaits completion of the oil portrait under commission to a New York Guild member, August Mosca, who reports that he expects it to be ready for delivery in early November. The portrait cost is included in the subscription voted by the New York Guild toward the fund.

Also to be prepared are small donor plaques designating the contributors of each piece of furniture or section of shelving and cabinets.

The present status of the fund:	
ANG Reserve	\$125.00
Southern District Council	100.00
Toronto Guild	200.00
Greater Philadelphia Guild	100.00
Albany Guild	125.00
Elizabeth Guild	125.00
Columbus Guild	100.00
Lana Guild	125.00
W.O.T. District Council	100.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
Mid-Atlantic District Council	200.00
Cincinnati Guild	25.00
New York Guild	200.00
Nat. Wire Service Council	100.00
Los Angeles Guild	100.00
Pittsburgh Guild	200.00
Midwest District Council	150.00
Cleveland Guild	150.00
New England District Council	100.00
Rochester Guild (additional)	125.00
Empire State District Council	125.00
Albany Guild	125.00
Erie Guild	50.00
Denver Guild	50.00
Buffalo Guild	50.00
Hammond Guild	100.00
Albany Guild	100.00
Albany Guild	100.00
Calif.-Nev. District Council	152.82
Natl. Pro-Guild Caucus	152.82
TOTAL	\$4,787.85

Washington ROUNDUP

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

WITH GOV. STEVENSON—This presidential race has been a strangely discomforting one and not wholly creditable to American democracy. For despite the earnest efforts of Gov. Stevenson, it has not become a serious debate on serious issues. The Democratic nominee has attempted to transform it into a debate but the reporters traveling regularly with the candidates seem unanimous in believing that his hardest punches have somehow landed on air.

A remarkable factor has entered the equation: the enormous complacency and self-satisfaction of Dwight David Eisenhower, believing the slogans invented for him by his managers, totally believing the mythology swirling about his personality, aloof from and contemptuous of what he derides as "politicians" who challenge the mystic legend.

The historians say that U. S. Grant, ending his second term, simply could not understand why anyone should want somebody else in the White House. He loved the life, enjoyed the adulation and honestly believed he had been a successful President.

Eisenhower, undoubtedly, thinks he has been a "success" and exhibits a curious disdain for those crude enough to doubt it. Charges that he has been weak on leadership, that his very concept of the presidency is deficient, are met by archaic copybook maxims about the theoretical division of governmental powers, by loud talk about "peace," by a lifted-eyebrows surprise that anyone should ask anything more.

The complacency, based on short-term slogans that solve nothing even when they sound good, has produced a campaign feeding an American euphoria unparalleled since Coolidge's day.

IT SEEMS TO ME A FACT—not a debatable matter—that the President has avoided urgent questions that would, if he comprehended them, drive him to attempt a kind of leadership he apparently has never dreamed might be demanded.

It is literally true, surely, that Russia's penetration of Asia, Africa and the Middle East would have had the old coons drooling with self-satisfaction. The Soviet shift to economic-diplomatic offensives demanded flexibility and surefootedness in our own policy. The charge that we have had fumbling and inconsistency and lack of imagination, instead, is not campaign oratory. It is the honest belief of practically every writing expert in the diplomatic field, most of whom were saying so very bluntly until their attention was distracted by the moon-madness of the political season. Walter Lippmann is still saying so, day after day.

The pretty picture that American foreign policy has scored major victories is a thing of false, distorted colors and values, making sense only when someone is looking at them through thick spectacles. If the people are to be told the truth, they must be told that nothing yet has been solved and that we are at the beginning, rather than near the end, of a historic, probably

long and infinitely perilous competition with the Soviet world.

The people aren't being told the truth by the Administration. We have had neither flexibility nor surefootedness but the self-congratulation of Dulles "papa-knows-best" exposition of the art of brinkmanship. General Eisenhower apparently thinks that sloughing over issues or refusing to take knowledge of events excuses him from doing something about them.

DOMESTIC POLICY is less important in this campaign than foreign policy. The built-in stabilizers of our economy have not been repealed and economic good times, if not exactly at the level the President thinks and if not caused by what he thinks, are undeniable. Since mass joblessness and despair do not threaten domestic tranquility, we can tolerate a good many years no worse than Eisenhower's.

His Administration exalts the states, which are anachronisms, and he does not understand that no major reform or advance can now be achieved without vital federal leadership. He does not realize that the federal function in promoting the general welfare is as vital as its function in providing for the national defense.

Still, let it pass. Some millions of children will continue to be deprived of schools and the quality of education they deserve and some will suffer irretrievably, but domestically we face no foreseeable cataclysm. The issues here are insignificant when measured against the overriding issues of American security and war or peace. It is the failure of the political campaign in the foreign policy field that is most deeply disturbing.

THIS MAY CHANGE, of course, in the last week or so of the campaign. Or perhaps the reporters are mistaken in what they think they see.

It is always a dangerous thing to attempt to guess what the American people are thinking, what issues register most deeply with them. Nobody can know, really, who is going to vote and who will stay home—far less how a voter will mark his ballot or use the machine when he enters the polling place.

Twelve days in advance of the election, however, the euphoria seemed to be pronounced, and the President's self-esteem was a factor in contributing to this emotion that could not safely be overlooked. It is a curious thing that he, who has had much adulation, is notoriously thin-skinned about criticism—witness his diatribe for speaking challengingly to the "captive audience" of pro-Steven workers at the Lockheed plant in Burbank, Calif.

If the campaign has produced a clash of real ideas among the people, if it has struck sparks that went unquenched, even if it should produce post-election changes regardless of which candidate and party win, it will have been most useful. But we are not living in times when old-fashioned windbagism, such as shouts of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" or "peace, prosperity, progress," seems likely to strike sparks.

CNDC Hears Farson At San Diego

San Diego, Calif.—All eight locals affiliated with the California-Nevada District Council sent delegates to the October session of the council at San Diego, with Charles Goodman, San Jose, presiding.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson was a guest, and Vice President Harvey H. Wing, San Francisco, was another IEB member present. Among leaders at a panel discussion of council problems were Sam B. Eubanks, SFONG executive secretary, and International Representative Joseph Campo, of Los Angeles.

Farson reviewed the situation confronted by the Los Angeles Guild in the complicated merger of operations in some departments. The council voted a contribution of \$100 toward completion of the Heywood Broun Room at the ANG headquarters in Washington.



DISTRICT COUNCIL GUEST—Executive Vice President William J. Farson was welcomed to the California-Nevada District Council session, for which the San Diego Guild was host. Local President Tom Crownever is at the left, Council President Charles Goodman, of San Jose, is on the right.

Your Voting Privilege Is A Priceless Heritage