NLRB Erases St. Louis Taft-Hartley Case

Nips Publisher Stratagem To Outlaw Strike

St. Louis, Mo. — Management's hopes of ending the St. Louis newspaper strike by invoking the Taft-Hartley Act were dashed this week when a National Labor Relations Board examiner threw out charges of featherbedding.

The examiner dismissed the charges which Publisher Richard Amberg had filed March 24 claiming that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat strikers were trying to force the Newhouse paper to keep on the payroll employes for whom there is no work.

Harry Carlson, acting director of the St. Louis NLRB office, said the evidence submitted by management "has been insufficient to establish a refusal to bargain by the Guild." He noted that the clause opposed by management had already been a part of the contract between the Guild and the Globe-Democrat. He said the NLRB finding might have been different had this not been so.

"The local Newhouse management had evidently pinned its hopes heavily on a favorable NLRB decision," the Guild said. "We have reason to believe that management intended to apply immediately for an injunction to end the strike, if the NLRB decision had gone its way.

"When the NLRB examiner dismissed his charge, Publisher Amberg was visibly shaken and the Newhouse strategy to end the strike by an injunction was completely upset."

Following release of the decision, Amberg issued a statement blasting the ruling as, among other things, "perfectly incomprehensible," "bad law" and "bad morals." He also declared it to be contrary to the "doctrine of redeemable sin" on which "our whole civilization is based." Government decisions like this, he said, leave "little hope for America."

The NLRB ruling was also a body blow to the propaganda line Amberg had been peddling with some success to St. Louisans.

He had repeated time after time, in letters to the staff, in public statements and in remarks intended to get back to the craft unions, his charge that the Guild was prolonging the strike by insisting that Newhouse pay men for whom there is no work.

"We hope the NLRB ruling

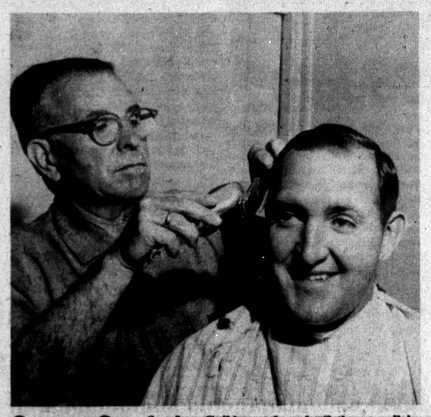
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The ANG GUILD REPORTER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Vol. XXVI—No. 9 Washington, D.C. April 24, 1959

Strike Study Group To Urge Defense Per Capita Increase



Courtesy Cut: San Jose Guildsmen forced off the payroll by the craft unions' strike are getting free haircuts "for the duration." Andy Bonanno is here shown shearing Bob Hickey, San Jose Guild president. Mr. Bonanno is father of Frank Bonanno, former Guild local president and co-chairman of arrangements for last August's ANG convention.

The ANG Strike Policy committee will ask the 1959 convention to take "positive and dramatic" steps toward achieving the Guild's goal of a million-dollar defense fund.

A majority report of the committee recommends that the convention approve:

► An increase in local per capita payments to ANG from $1.50 per month to $1.80, the additional 30¢ to be allotted to the International Defense Fund, thus doubling the current contribution to the fund from each member's monthly dues.

► An increase in the Defense Fund floor—now $200,000—to $300,000 by the end of 1960 and to $500,000 by the end of 1961.

If the Defense Fund falls below the "floor" described in Article XVII, Section 7, of the Constitution, an emergency is deemed to exist and the International Executive Board may levy assessments. The Board exercised this authority last month.

The majority report is signed by M. Michael Potoker of New York, Justin McCarthy of Los Angeles and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG Secretary-treasurer.

John Finnegan of Twin Cities, chairman of the group, dissents from these recommendations but not from the remainder of the report.

Frank Barry of Peoria, fifth member of the committee, was unable to attend the second meeting in Washington, April 18, but since then has announced support for the proposals of the majority.

The committee was established under authority of the 1958 convention at San Jose to study ANG policy on strike benefits, defense funds and the relationship of local and ANG defense fund revenues and benefits. It was instructed to report to the 1959 convention any recommendations resulting from the study.

The committee's report opens with a declaration that "all ANG members should clearly understand that fundamental to the concept of the ANG Defense Fund is the principle that a successful strike cannot be purchased.

"Sacrifice and devotion to cause are not available in the market place, yet without both, no strike—no matter how well financed—will ever succeed. In large measure it is the faith, will and belief of our membership, expressed through collective action, which wins strikes.

"Our Defense Fund must be conceived as just one more tool among the many tools necessary to prosecute a successful strike. An essential tool to be sure, for without it our ability to feed, shelter and clothe our members and their families would be placed in dire jeopardy. As a tool, it is not designed to serve, ever, as a guaranteed salary fund. Rather, it and Local Defense Funds stand side by side with the common objective of enabling our members to resist in the best

(Continued on Page 2)

San Jose Close To Date Of Contract Expiration

San Jose, Calif.—Locked-out Guildsmen here were making headway with their own newspaper in the ninth week of the San Jose Mercury-News strike as the Guild's contract was nearing expiration.

The Guild's present contract expires April 30, and there was a possibility the local membership would join the striking Stereotypers and Pressmen on the picket line.

Reorganized after three weeks of publication, the San Jose Reporter began showing signs of prosperity when a concerted drive was made to bring in medium and small advertisers to offset a boycott by the city's leading merchants.

The Reporter regularly is running eight full-sized pages, occasionally publishing ten pages. On April 17, an appliance dealer ran an eight-page tabloid color insert, boosting hopes that the Reporter is beginning to win broad general acceptance by merchants.

On the bargaining front, the Guild sat through four negotiation meetings without an offer on any proposal from the Mercury-News industrial relations director, Lawrence A. Wallace.

At the third meeting, April 10 management presented a counter-proposal that included nine additional executive exemptions, four more confidential secretary exemptions, a two-year contract with no wage increase in the first year, and a vacation clause that would penalize Guildsmen because of the current dispute.

Guild president Bob Hickey called management's counter-proposal "highly unsatisfactory."

Five days later, management

(Continued on Page 2)

Official Convention Call Heralds NY June Sessions

With the 1959 convention of the Guild less than three months away, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has issued the official call for the twenty-sixth annual policy-making session, to be held this year in New York City starting Monday, June 22.

A few locals have already designated their delegate choices, and all will do so at membership meetings within the next two months. Representation strength at the convention is based on the average per capita payments by locals for the fiscal year ending March 31. In roll call votes, if required, each local represented by a delegate is entitled to cast its full voting strength.

The convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Astor, and reservations for delegates' rooms should be made, early, directly with the hotel, designating that the accommodations are in connection with the Guild convention.

Credential forms in duplicate will be forwarded by ANG to local officers, and are returnable to the ANG office with fees, by June 12.

Requests for committee assignments will be entertained at the May 11 meeting of the International Executive Board, when the board will name a credentials committee and draw up other committee slates.

Marciniak Is Nominated For ILO Geneva Meeting

ANG Vice President Ed Marciniak of Chicago has been nominated as a member of the United States worker delegation to the 43rd International Labor Conference, which opens at Geneva, Switzerland, June 3.



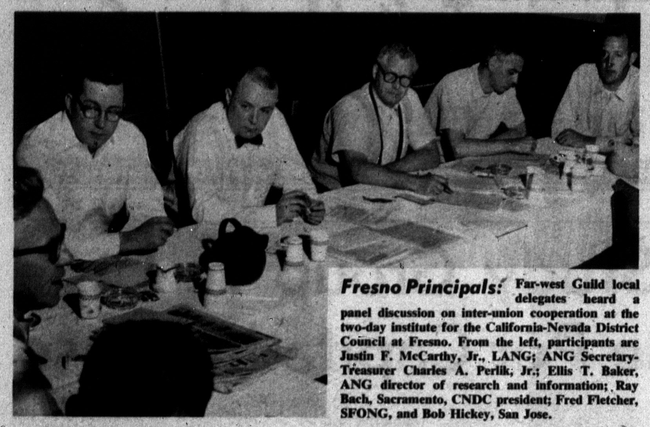
ED MARCINIAK
On U.S. Delegation

The nomination was submitted to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO. It had been supported earlier by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

The conference is an annual function of the International Labor Organization which brings together delegations representing government, management and labor in some 80 nations to consider mutual problems concerning labor. Head of the U.S. worker delegation to the conference is Rudy Faupl of the International Association of Machinists, permanent spokesman for U.S. workers before the ILO.

Marciniak will be the first Guild official to attend an ILO conference. However, International Representative Ed Allen, a former ANG vice president, served for many years as head of

(Continued on Page 2)



Fresno Principals: Far-west Guild local delegates heard a panel discussion on inter-union cooperation at the two-day institute for the California-Nevada District Council at Fresno. From the left, participants are Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., LANG; ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.; Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information; Ray Bach, Sacramento, CNDC president; Fred Fletcher, SFONG, and Bob Hickey, San Jose.

60¢ Defense Rate Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

way possible, the financial pressures resulting from loss of income in strike or lockout situations.

"Conceived as it is, and administered as it must be, the fears of those that see a Defense Fund as an inspiration to strikes should be laid to rest; indeed, its very existence might help discourage and deter strikes."

Reviewing the status of the ANG Defense Fund, the committee notes that Guild locals in 1958 went through nine strikes which cost the ANG Defense Fund alone $212,405.04. In addition, the cost to ANG of five strikes so far in 1959, one of which began in the previous year, has been more than $116,000.

A sizable portion of these expenditures, the report notes, was required by the publishers' policy of "massive retaliation" — the closing of all newspapers in a community when one of them is struck.

"In the face of these heavy Defense Fund expenditures in the past 18 months, in the face of the publishers' 'massive retaliation' policy, in the face of the absolute necessity to strengthen our own bargaining power, the committee was led firmly to the conclusion that ANG must stop paying lip service to its $1,000,000 Defense Fund goal and take positive and dramatic steps in the direction of achieving it," the report declares.

The committee also took note of the recent revelations in the Guild Reporter of the long-concealed details of publishers' strike insurance. These revelations have "underlined and emphasized the necessity for hard decisions if the Guild is to maintain an economic balance of power in collective bargaining," the report declares.

"Our experience in the past year and a half made it painfully obvious that the current rate of Defense Fund income is not only inadequate to provide progress toward the million dollar goal, but it also is inadequate to sustain our current needs. Witness the necessity for a series of special assessments beginning in March. It is equally obvious that as concentrated as they may have been, our emergencies have not been nearly so overpowering as could be were our largest local, New York, ever to face the full brunt of a strike or 'massive retaliation.'

"The committee faced, and discussed at length, two possible solutions to the problem:

"1. Raising the Defense Fund 'floor' of $200,000 to $300,000 as of December 31, 1959 through continuing assessments.

"2. A combination approach including an increase in per capitas as well as raising the Defense Fund 'floor.'

"The majority of the committee favored the per capita approach as the one which would bring the million dollar goal in sight and minimize for the predictable future the possibility of assessments.

"To achieve this, the majority of the committee recommends:

"1. That effective November 1, 1959, appropriate constitutional provisions become effective that would increase the per capita payable to ANG by locals from $1.50 to $1.80, and the Defense Fund diversion, from that amount, to $.60.

"2. That the 'floor' described in Article XVII, Section 7, become $300,000 effective December 31, 1960, and $500,000 effective December 31, 1961."

The committee concludes it should recommend no change in the schedule of ANG strike benefits at this time but proposes that a member be allowed to earn up to $15 a week without reduction of his benefit. Under present policy, all "other income" is deducted from benefits payable.

The current schedule of benefits, beginning with the second week of a strike or lockout, allows $15 a week for a single member or married member whose spouse is working. $25 a week for a married member whose spouse is not working and $10 a week for each additional dependent. Maximum benefit is $60 a week or 90 percent of salary, whichever is the lesser. In addition, with the fourth benefit payment, the basic benefit of $15 is increased by $5 with a resulting new maximum of $65.

Recommended qualifications on eligibility for these benefits are:

"1. Benefits shall be payable to otherwise eligible members who are affected by a labor dispute at their place of principal employment.

"2. Only members in good standing shall receive benefits.

"3. No benefits shall be paid to able-bodied members who refuse to picket or perform other strike or lockout duty required of them.

"4. Benefits shall be paid only to those members whose local has complied with constitutional provisions governing the establishment of Local Defense Funds.

"5. Benefits shall be reduced by any unemployment compensation for which a member involved in a labor dispute may be eligible.

"6. A local may permit a striking or locked-out member to earn up to $15 per week without it affecting his weekly benefit."

Other recommendations call for clear constitutional authority for a post-strike audit of all strike funds, the elimination of the necessity for weekly budgets, and continuation of the committee for another year to study other aspects of strike-lockout situations, such as the operation of strike newspapers and the question of ANG authorization for local strikes.

Marciniak ILO Nominee

(Continued from Page 1)

ILO's public information office at Geneva.

The ILO was formed at the close of World War I. Since 1946, it has been associated with the United Nations as a specialized agency. Its annual conferences have adopted 111 international labor conventions dealing with such subjects as the eight-hour day, collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labor, freedom of association, industrial safety and the health of working people.

ILO also has nearly 200 experts supplying technical assistance to member governments requesting aid in such matters as the training of unskilled workers, improvement of productivity and industrial safety.

Marciniak now heads the staff of Work, monthly publication of the Catholic Workers' Alliance in Chicago, which he edited for many years. His newspaper work also involves a brief stint at the Chicago Tribune. His first identification with the Guild was in 1938 when he walked the picket line in the Guild strike against the Chicago Hearst papers. He was an organizer for the Chicago local for four years and was first elected international vice president-at-large in 1953.

He has been a delegate from the Chicago local to the last 12 ANG conventions and from 1949 to 1952 was chairman of the convention constitution committees. Currently he heads the International Executive Board's constitution committee and is a member of its organizing and servicing committees.

Western Institutes Draw 70 Delegates

Seventy delegates from twelve West Coast locals attended ANG regional training institutes on contract enforcement, arbitration and inter-union cooperation in Fresno and Vancouver this month.

Between institutes, Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, conducted a local seminar for stewards and officers in Victoria, the Guild's newest local.

Final institutes in the 1958-59 series will be held this weekend in Toronto and next weekend (May 2-3) in New York City. The New York meeting, at the Abbey Hotel, is sponsored jointly by the New England and Middle Atlantic District Councils.

The Fresno institute, held at the Fresno Hacienda April 4-5, was sponsored by the California-Nevada District Council. It was attended by 30 delegates from eight locals and, in addition to contract enforcement, arbitration and inter-union cooperation, included a session on new member programs.

It was conducted by Baker and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer, who were joined in the session on inter-union cooperation by a panel of local spokesmen including Justin McCarthy, Los Angeles administrative office; Bob Hickey, San Jose president, and Fred Fletcher, SFONG assistant executive secretary.

Fletcher was chairman of the council committee which arranged the institute. Council President Ray Bach, Sacramento, presided.

Some forty delegates from four Pacific Northwest locals attended the Vancouver institute, held at the Georgia Hotel April 11-12. This institute also included sessions on local administrative and financial problems.

During the discussion of inter-union cooperation, Baker and Perlik were joined by a panel which included Chris Crombie, Vancouver executive secretary; George Lambert, Seattle executive secretary, and Bob Shults, Portland president.

The Vancouver Guild was host at a reception for the delegates Saturday evening.

The film "Arbitration in Action," which reenacts an actual arbitration hearing, was shown at both institutes.

The Victoria seminar was held April 8 at the Empress Hotel. Victoria president L. M. (Pete) Sallaway presided at the meeting, which covered Guild history, collective bargaining and contract enforcement.

San Jose Guild May Join Craft Unionists On Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

amended its counter-proposal by stating that "wage minimums are open, i.e. subject to negotiation."

Following the fourth negotiating session, Hickey charged that management was not sincerely attempting to bargain a contract. He pointed out that payroll and health insurance data promised the Guild for several months had not been forthcoming and was needed for intelligent bargaining. His statement concluded with an appeal for a change in attitude by management at the bargaining table.

The Mercury-News has refused to comment on the negotiations.

Sam Eubanks, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, is acting as chief spokesman under a servicing agreement between SFONG and San Jose. Members of the local negotiating committee include Hickey, chairman; Ken Palmer, Dale Cockerill, Bob Crabbe and Carl Heintze. Sitting as an observer at bargaining sessions is Joe Campo, ANG international representative who has been on the scene since the strike began, February 14.

Elsewhere, the biggest development in the lengthy strike was a tentative settlement reached April 8 by the Pressmen's Union, which walked out with the Stereotypers over hourly wage parity with the ITU.

The Pressmen departed from the solid union position on hourly pay parity, but won important gains on manning, paper handling and other work conditions. It is estimated these gains will cost the Mercury-News as much as four times the amount it would have cost to settle with the two unions before the strike began.

Despite the tentative agreement, the Pressmen stayed on the picket line with the Stereos and pledged to the Mercury-News Unity Committee that they would not return to work until an overall settlement was reached. The Pressmen have not signed the agreement.

The Stereotypers last met with management on April 13, but no progress was reported. No further meetings were scheduled, according to the Federal Mediation Service, which has entered the dispute.

Two ANG officials visited the strike scene during the week of April 5. Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information, spent a day conferring with San Jose Guild leaders after the Fresno regional training institute, April 4-5, and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer, arrived a day later to counsel the local during a three-day stopover en route to the Pacific Northwest.

San Jose, Calif.—The following additional donations to the San Jose Guild lockout fund were reported through April 17 by Ruth Martin, local secretary-treasurer:

Previously acknowledged	$13,086
Great Falls	25
SFONG (7th)	1,000
Philadelphia (3rd)	50
Wire Service (5th)	50
Stockton (3rd)	100
Fred Jones, ANG (2nd)	5
Ellis T. Baker, ANG	10
Wire Service (6th)	50
North Jersey (2nd)	50
TOTAL	$14,426

Canadian WS

Toronto, Ont. — Joe Gibson, who has been active in the leadership of the Canadian Wire Services local, and who devoted long periods on duty in Ottawa and Montreal during the lockout of Guild members during the television producers' strike, has asked to be relieved of the local presidency for the remainder of his term. Ken Cavanagh has been appointed to the office, pending a study of reorganization of the local structure.

St. Louis May Have Guild Strike Paper

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louisans, who have been without a morning newspaper for more than eight weeks, may have one back at their doorsteps soon, the St. Louis Newspaper Guild announced.

Although no date for publication has been set, articles of incorporation for the Morning Newspaper Publishing Co. of St. Louis were filed by three Guild officers last week.

The Guild is only "investigating the possibility" of putting out a morning daily, George R. Dent, chairman of the Guild's 11-man newspaper committee, noted.

"However, if it is decided to publish, the paper will continue for the duration of the strike," he added.

The Guild's plan, if and when a paper is published, is for a tabloid with an initial press run of about 100,000 copies a day. The paper will sell for 5 cents and print one edition daily.

"Many St. Louisans have told us they miss their morning Globe-Democrat," Dent said. "Others have expressed alarm over the fact that St. Louis might become a one-newspaper town.

"This is a step to fill the news void at the breakfast tables of St. Louis homes.

"It should also reassure St. Louisans that their city will never be a one-newspaper town, if the Guild can help it."

S. I. Newhouse, owner of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and 12 other American dailies, has already vacated the Sunday field to his afternoon competitor, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, by selling to it the Globe-Democrat building, presses, and other real property.

Three striking Guild members —William F. Cento, chairman of the Globe-Democrat Unit; George R. Dent, chairman of the newspaper committee, and Paul J. Witte, a member of the Guild's negotiating committee — signed the petition for the corporate charter. They form the first board of directors for the new company.

Cento is editor of the Globe-Democrat's suburban sections; Dent is editor of the paper's Sunday features and Witte is a rack-man in the circulation department.

"We have completed arrangements for printing the newspaper," Cento said, "with a St. Louis publishing company that prints a number of local neighborhood weeklies.

"Some other details remain to be worked out, including fixing advertising rates and the obtaining of national and world-wide news," he added.

The St. Louis Newspaper Guild holds 497 of the 500 shares of $1 par value stock subscribed to the new corporation. Cento, Dent and Witte, who make up the three-man board of directors, each own one qualifying share.

The new firm has an initial authorized capital of $30,000 and authority to issue 30,000 shares of stock. Its headquarters is listed as 412a North Twelfth boulevard, the office of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

"Guild members employed at the Post-Dispatch will not participate in any way in the new paper, if and when it appears. Publication will end when the strike ends," Cento said.

Convention Delegates

Guild locals have begun to elect delegates to the June 22-26 ANG convention in New York, when basic Guild policies for the coming year will be formulated.

Among choices reported:

Twin Cities — John Finnegan, William F. Brooks, Jr., and John Carmichael.

Stockton—Bert Eustis.

Brockton—Thomas E. O'Brien.

Toronto—Jack Dobson, Nada Bozinoff, Ruth Clark, Mike Russell, C. Joseph Beauclerc, Bob Buchanan and Peter Reilly.

Akron—Art Cullison and Craig Wilson.

Denver—Donald W. MacMillan, Hal Heffron, Larry Ingram and Mort Margolin.



Capital-Bound: Members of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild ready to board one of the two busses which carried some 80 of them to legislative hearings at Jefferson City, Missouri State capital. "Investigation" of the Guild strike against the St. Louis Globe-Democrat was the announced purpose of legislative proposals, warmly endorsed by Globe management.

Clear St. Louis Strike Status

(Continued from Page 1)

will clear once and for all this false charge, and will persuade Publisher Amberg and Mr. Newhouse's chief negotiator, Philip Hochstein, editor of Newhouse's Newark, N.J. Star-Ledger, to end their propaganda warfare and begin serious bargaining," the Guild statement said.

As the Guild strike against the Globe-Democrat went into its 9th week, there was a flurry of negotiations which at first indicated management might be willing to settle.

Friday, April 17, the Guild negotiating committee sat with Publisher Amberg and the Globe-Democrat attorney and personnel manager in a session that lasted from 10 a.m. until late at night, with only a noon recess for lunch.

At that meeting Amberg said he could accept in principle a Guild statement as a basis of negotiations of details. In the statement, the Guild said it "does not and never has espoused any featherbedding" but insisted on its rights to protect its employes against "unjust dismissals, speed-ups and excessive workloads."

As a result of Publisher Amberg's apparent agreement with such a statement, Newhouse's right-hand man, Philip Hochstein, flew to St. Louis for further negotiations last Saturday. Hochstein made it clear in a few moments that Newhouse would not agree to back off from his demands for sweeping rights to fire in operational changes without Guild right of protest against injustices. He also repeated Newhouse's refusal to say which or how many employes he intended to fire as a result of changes in operation which Newhouse intends to make.

"You have no right to know," Hochstein told the Guild.

The company also rejected a Guild suggestion that it subscribe to the following statement of principles:

"The Globe-Democrat Publishing Company recognizes the right of the Guild to protect its members employed by the company against any injustices growing out of operational changes.

"The Globe-Democrat Publishing Company recognizes that there should not be speed-ups or excessive work loads and recognizes the right of the Guild to protect its members against speed-ups and excessive work loads."

The Guild picket line continues to keep the paper shut tight while the Guild goes ahead with its investigation of the possibility of putting out its own morning newspaper (see story on this page).

A resolution calling for an investigation of the strike by the Missouri legislature, with the view of declaring newspapers public utilities and outlawing strikes against them, still is in the hands of the Senate resolutions committee. The Guild opposed the measure and Amberg favored it in appearances before the committee earlier this month.

St. Louis, Mo.—Contributions to Guild strikers at the Globe-Democrat reached a total of $7,540.50 as the strike entered its ninth week.

Previously acknowledged	$5,833.00
Seattle	50.00
Wire Service	50.00
Twin Cities	50.00
Philadelphia	75.00
Great Falls	25.00
Milwaukee	25.00
San Francisco	100.00
Wire Services	50.00
North Jersey	50.00
Atlanta	25.00
Rochester	20.00
Stockton	25.00
Baltimore	5.00
Cincinnati	100.00
Philadelphia	75.00
Wire Service	50.00
Akron	25.00
Salem	50.00
San Francisco	100.00
Toledo	25.00
Boston	50.00
R.P. Davis, Baltimore	5.00
R. Magee, Baltimore	2.50
Anonymous	10.00
IUE Local 1108, St. Louis	100.00
Morton Minis, Washington	10.00
Anonymous, St. Louis	500.00
Fred Jones, ANG staff	5.00
Anonymous	20.00
Total	$7,540.50

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

Deadline May 8, 1959



The Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award—$500 in cash to the winner and a plaque to his local—was set up by the Los Angeles Convention in 1954 to encourage development of local Guild leadership by stimulating participation in local activities and rewarding achievement.

It is given annually for the most notable local work in furthering the Guild's basic purposes.

- Nomination of candidates shall be by executive boards or representative assemblies of locals, and must be sent to the ANG Secretary-treasurer, postmarked no later than May 8, 1959.
- Entries must be in writing, not to exceed 1,500 words, containing a detailed outline of the achievements of the candidates during the year ending March 31, 1959. Evidence of past accomplishment may be considered insofar as it indicates developing leadership culminating in the year's activity.
- 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. Candidates must be members in good standing at the time of their nomination.
- Not eligible are officers of the ANG, members of the ANG staff or paid officials or employes of locals.
- The award will be judged by Ray Girardin, C. Joseph Beauclerc and Chandler Forman, and will be announced at the 1959 ANG Convention in New York City June 22-26.

Bade Nominations Due

A week's extension beyond the May 1 deadline has been granted for reception of nominations for the annual Wilbur E. Bade memorial award.

Entries are to be addressed to Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who will submit the nominations to a panel of three judges named by the International Executive Board.

The Bade award is designed to recognize unusual Guild service by volunteers at the local level, in the field of organization, servicing, advancement of Guild aims and kindred activity. Work accomplished during the calendar year ending last March 31 is eligible for consideration.

Bade was the first ANG director of organization, and for more than six years edited The Guild Reporter. He resigned for health reasons in 1951, and became executive secretary of his home local, the Twin Cities Guild, a post he held until his death.

NY Printers' Negotiations Suspended After 5th Try

New York City—Contract renewal talks have been broken off for the fifth time by New York City's newspapers and their union printers. Four major issues remain in dispute.

Francis G. Barrett, president of Typographical Union No. 6, (Big Six), charged the management bargaining team with a "constant reiteration of 'no'" to union proposals on wages and hours, welfare, duration of contract and reproduction of advertising.

The latest round of negotiations included appearances by Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, and other members of the ITU executive council. Before returning to the ITU's headquarters in Indianapolis last Thursday, Brown expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement could be reached without a strike.

The local has asked the ITU to authorize a strike vote.

Last Sunday, members of Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2 rejected a proposed agreement negotiated by their own representatives and the publishers. Their objections centered on holiday pay provisions.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $5 per year. Single copy 15c.

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Vol. XXVI—No. 9 7 April 24, 1959

Help Wanted

Many Guild members may have caught a recent weekend telecast of a remarkable film, "Help Wanted," produced by the Electrical Workers union, with Guildsman James Toughill as narrator. This straightforward documentary followed the device of interviewing people who had lost their jobs, clergymen whose parishes serve these same people, and small business men who are quick to feel the effects of lessening purchasing power in their neighborhoods.

In this instance, the jobless plight was created by the abandonment of long-held locations, for greener pastures—meaning those in which lower pay is the norm—by the General Electric Company, giant in its own field.

There were no percentage charts in evidence, just plain stories of what it is like to be without work, or hope of work, after investment of a major part of one's life in working for a single employer.

Honestly enough, the film doesn't supply any answer to the questions so graphically set forth. Its title fully describes its purpose, a plea for help in solving a national problem in economics and human welfare.

Early this month, the AFL-CIO unemployment rally in Washington voiced the same urgent plea, on a much broader scale. Its immediate target was Congress, which is asked to act through appropriate legislation designed to bolster the economy's immediate needs in areas where the recession has not disappeared, but instead has developed into a cancerous depression.

All the influence of organized labor is thus directed toward a reversal of the drift which a complacent wait-and-see administration has allowed to become an alarming trend.

This is in the best tradition of the trade union movement, which from its very start has concerned itself with the advancement of human welfare, despite the counter of management's pre-occupation with earnings and dividends.

Does the Guild have a stake in this struggle? The long view says Yes. The Guild itself is a child of the great depression of the 1930s. And while the newspaper industry is one of the last enterprises to feel the effects of economic dislocations, those who remember the dark days of the Guild's beginnings need no reminder that pay cuts are contagious, regardless of where they occur.

Lessened income among industrial workers means smaller sales volume for retail merchants, including eventually the biggest buyers of newspaper space, the department stores.

Less business requires fewer store employes, and a percentage of such workers becomes unemployed, too. Presently the merchants cut their advertising contracts, which directly affects the chief source of newspaper income.

The fewer the ads, the smaller the page total in the newspaper industry, and obviously the fewer employes required to write the news and handle production.

At this precise point in the vicious circle the welfare of Guild members is touched.

The fact is that none of us can escape, in some degree, the effects of widespread unemployment. Help is, indeed, wanted.

Echo

"You and I know that no part of the United States can prosper unless each important segment—agriculture, labor, business, industry, everything—is prospering."

Candidate Eisenhower,
Dallas, Texas, Oct. 15, 1952.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
Philip Murray Building
1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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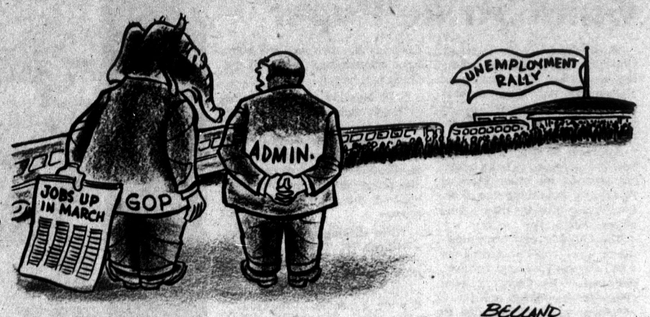
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"If You Ask Me, It's A Lot Of Propaganda"



HIGH SCHOOL EDITORS SAY:

Newswork Is 'Interesting, But . . .'

High school editors viewing their elders' professions believe that medicine offers the highest prestige, interest and usefulness to society, that law will pay best, and that the ministry is most conducive to a good family life. They rank journalism second only to medicine in interest, and place it midway among the professions in usefulness to society.

These were some of the results of a survey conducted by Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism among more than a thousand students working on high school publications. Despite their participation in journalistic activities, the majority thought journalism offered low pay, difficult advancement, and inferior prestige and family life.

The practice of law, for example, was voted highest in material rewards, but ranked sixth among nine professions in usefulness to society. Teaching was voted lowest in prestige and financial prospects but second only to medicine in usefulness. Bankers and businessmen were seen as engaged in the least useful and least interesting professions.

Journalism, which finished a close second to medicine as "most interesting," was far down the list on all other counts. Only public officials were deemed to have poorer prospects for family life. Only businessmen and teachers ranked lower in prestige. Medicine, teaching, the ministry and engineering all ranked higher in usefulness to society.

The 61 percent of the students who said that they were not planning to enter journalism named a broad range of other career possibilities. Fully 32 percent of the boys mentioned science, medicine, or engineering as a possible choice. Among girls, teaching, with 18 percent, was the most popular.

The 29 percent who had not eliminated journalism from their futures were impressed by the opportunities it offered for writing and meeting people. More than a quarter of this group said they would prefer newspaper work, about a fifth leaned toward free-lance writing, and slightly fewer toward magazines. About one tenth each preferred radio-television or public relations and advertising.

Three fourths of the students covered by the survey were girls, reflecting the general dominance of girls on high school publications staffs. Forty percent of the girls thought that women suffered no special handicaps in entering journalism.

Six out of ten of the boys and girls answered in the negative when asked: "Are you thinking of making your career in some form of journalism or writing?"

The findings were obtained from questionnaires circulated to 1,089 delegates to the 1958 meeting of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association. About 150 of the delegates also were interviewed by graduate journalism students under the direction of Samuel Lubell, who heads the School's Public Opinion Reporting Workshop. The survey was conducted with the cooperation of Dr. Joseph Murphy, director of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, and was financed in part by a grant from the Poynter Fund of St. Petersburg, Fla..

The questionnaires asked each student to rate journalism and eight other professions according to interest, financial reward, family life, prestige and usefulness to society. Their answers revealed conflicts between the supposed usefulness of a career and the rewards it promises.

The survey pointed out that since those interviewed were all active in extracurricular publications, their views could not be considered flatly as representative of all high school students. The delegates, while most of them were editors of publications, included a few circulation and business managers.

IT SEEMS TO US

Lokos, New York, Wants Last Word

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: I apologize for misspelling Brother Shulman's name. Since I had my glasses (newly cleaned) on at the time, I am quite certain I read his letter correctly. And since Brother Shulman went out of his way to spell out his ideas, by chapter and verse, I am equally certain I did not misunderstand his point (or points.)

LIONEL LOKOS
WQXR Unit
New York Guild

Source Material Is Sought On 19th Century Newsman

CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: Andrew M. Placente, adjutant of Amos Jay Cummings Post, V.F.W., is hunting for source material relating to the printer-newsman for whom the post is named. Perhaps Guild members can help.

Cummings was a member of the Big Six typographical union local in New York for 43 years; and his jobs ranged from compositor and proof reader to managing editor. He worked for both Greeley and Dana, becoming part of their legend and being mentioned in several biographies of those men.

The post adjutant wants, for example, to locate the source of the story, in the Don Seitz biography of Greeley, of how Cummings induced Greeley to give him, a ragged tramp printer, an editorial job. Was Cummings the actual author, as Stanley Walker says in "City Editor," of the "man bites dog" apothegm? And what was the source of the frequently-told story of how Cummings was fired for resenting a speed-up notice, and posting a profane retort of his own?

Adjutant Placente can be reached at 192 N. Clark street, Chicago 1.

STUART BROAD
Executive Secretary
Chicago Guild

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

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

A UNION BIRTHDAY

Dutch Newsmen Mark 75th Year

By ANGELO COHN
Twin Cities Guild

Amsterdam, The Netherlands — The diamond jubilee of Dutch newspaper "unionism" has been celebrated here with an elaborate program marking the anniversary of De Nederlandse Journalisten-Kring (NJK).

This country was the birthplace of the "guild system" of trade organization back in the Middle Ages, so that even on its 75th anniversary the newspaper union is relatively a youngster. And members of the American Newspaper Guild will remark that the NJK was 50 years old when the ANG was founded a quarter of a century ago.

The actual celebration day had E. Alderse Baes, editor of a travel magazine, as its program chairman.

The Journalisten-Kring opened the festivities with a reception for about 700 invited guests. There followed a reception at which the newspaper men and women were guests of the ministry of education and cultural affairs in the historic Rijksmuseum, Holland's national treasure house.

After that union members from throughout the country were guests of the City of Amsterdam at a special performance of the Nederlandse Comedie.

The jubilee was also marked by publication of a manual tracing the history of journalistic organization in Holland.

Like so much of Dutch life, the newspaper union is divided into three sections. The group which has just marked its 75th anniversary is the largest of three sister-unions, with 1,150 members. It is the so-called "neutral" organization, meaning that it is not tied to any religious body.

The other two groups, smaller and younger than the NJK, also participated in the celebration. They are both confessional unions of journalists. The Katholiek Nederlandse Journalisten-Kring (KNJK) has 560 members. Youngest of the three is the Protestant Christelijk Journalisten-Kring (PCJK). It has 215 Calvinist members, mostly employed by newspapers with strong religious ties.

The three groups total just under 2,000, but represent about 85 percent of the estimated total eligibles, according to Arthur Rantwyk, secretary and top administrative officer. Membership is open not only to daily newspaper staffers, but to full-time free lancers, magazine staff members, press service employes and radio news people. The organization is along news-craft lines, comprises about 10 percent women, and excludes photographers.

Rantwyk has been secretary for about twelve years, and in that period the union has progressed along lines familiar to American Guildsmen.

Despite its long history the NJK had no formal contracts with publishers prior to World War II. Now negotiations are for a nationwide agreement, with an all-inclusive publishers organization on one side of the bargaining table and all three union groups working jointly on the other.

Pay scales have more than doubled in the past decade. Union officers say that newspaper pay has gained to a greater extent than pay rates in other employment areas. It is hard to pin down Dutch salaries for comparative purposes, because the economy is rigidly controlled both as to income and expenses. Rents, extensive insurance and security measures are figured in.

Some idea of the earnings can be gleaned by ANG members from figures shown in the recently-closed three-year contract under which Dutch newsmen are now working.

Four basic scales are included, applicable to publications grouped by size. The Dutch guilder is worth about 26½ cents in U. S. money.

Group A covers major national dailies and other large publications. The negotiated scales range from 8,340 guilders the first year up to 11,760 in the 12th year of automatic step-ups. "First-year" employes in this group are usually experienced news workers, not beginners.

Group B, including large regional newspapers of more than 30,000 circulation, has pay ranges from 6,910 to 9,990 guilders, reached in 11 years.

Group C, 15,000 to 30,000 circulation, has scales from 6,000 to 8,800 guilders, in 10 years.

Group D, chiefly for smaller weeklies, ranges from 5,860 to 8,450 guilders, with a nine-year progression.

In the contract's second year the top pay in the A group goes to 12,110 and in the third year the figure will be 12,475 guilders.

The contract requires that 7½ percent of the payrolls be funded for distribution as merit increases, the choice of the recipients being management's.

The union also has an apprentice system, known as the "aspiring membership," and negotiates an entering pay of 3,300 guilders.

Major attention is given to employes on the step-ups, through an educational program.

A few years ago the NJK was instrumental in establishing a school of journalism, the first in The Netherlands, at the University of Amsterdam.

Like most European colleges the city university has no professional divisions, so there is an element of pioneering in the venture. Publishers are helping to support the school.

Top newspaper pay compares favorably with that of teachers in the country's higher schools, who are in a favored economic group here.

The scale for Group C is roughly equal to the pay of primary school teachers, again not to be compared with the status of their American opposites.

Rantwyk notes one factor in the salary situation which causes both pride and dismay. Most NJK members are in pay brackets above the "compulsory insurance" level which covers some 75 to 80 percent of the entire population. There is pride in the knowledge that NJK members rate in the top 20 percent of income earners, but the dismay comes from the challenge presented to negotiating pension plans. This area of collective bargaining had shown little progress in recent years.

The six-day week which prevails throughout Holland presents a lesser problem than would be thought. Work patterns for Dutch newspapers are much less formalized than in America. Here the individual worker is frequently quite independent of office routine.

The NJK record of seventy-five years of growth is wholly free from strikes, in the modern sense of the term.

LET'S BE HUMAN

Hate Takes Over In Montgomery

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN
National Labor Service
New York Guild

What happens to a community when hate takes over? In Montgomery, Ala., the Citizens Council published a half-page ad in the local newspapers. It declared that "no white person should participate in any consultations directed toward 'working out' the 'school situation' with any person of either race who is promoting integration in any way. . . . In no discussions between any groups or persons shall any proposal to alter or modify our segregation pattern in the schools be a subject of consideration or discussion. Any person who violates these standards will, in our sober opinion, be adjudged and marked by the people of these communities to be an enemy of the white people and a traitor to the heritage and cause of white people. . . ."

The ad made clear that if any whites failed to support total segregation activity, "an aroused and informed public will make it unprofitable and uncomfortable for any (such) person to remain in our community. . . . From now on the Council must call a spade a spade, and name the names of friend and enemy."

How such ostracism works was detailed in a letter from Alabama to The New Republic. Montgomery had a "Fellowship of the Concerned," an interreligious, interracial group set up by leading church women. At the end of one meeting, the women were followed by a group of men who took flash pictures and noted the license numbers of their cars.

Soon afterwards, anonymous telephone calls started—every five minutes, all night long. Vile and obscene insults were hurled. This went on for weeks. Then a weekly segregationist sheet published the names, license numbers, telephone numbers and the husbands' businesses. The calls redoubled in intensity and boycotts of business spread. There had been some carelessness in taking down license numbers; soon ads appeared in the local press saying: "We are segregationists, we were not at the meeting, we have nothing to do with such things . . . etc." People are so frightened, reports the Alabama correspondent, that husbands hesitate to defend their wives, churches hesitate to defend their members, and close friends have dissociated themselves from friends.

When Hitler and Stalin rode roughshod over their subjects they, too, insisted that it was not enough for their victims to accept their totalitarian policies without opposition. Active support had to be "voluntarily" offered for such policies, or else the subjects were deemed "enemies of the state."

Is this the shape of things to come in Montgomery? Can it happen here?

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

IT IS NO DISCREDIT to Christian Herter to observe that only extraordinary and unexpected powers of persuasion would allow him to conduct much more than a holding operation as the new Secretary of State. He is an abler man than the President's reluctance to part with John Foster Dulles allowed him to appear, but there is no indication that he will be encouraged to chart new paths.



SHELTON

There are voices, Senator Mansfield's and Senator Fulbright's among them, that suggest the need for a break with the past, an effort to burst out of the mold in which our policy was framed in the immediate postwar years. Democratic senators are showing a restlessness about the Administration's analysis of the world in which we live. Walter Lippmann, a commentator whose judgments in foreign policy matters carry great weight on Capitol Hill, is urging that the realities of this world demand a Western willingness to negotiate terms in regard to Germany that take account of the Soviet Union's concept of its minimum security needs.

The American system, however, places the initiative in foreign affairs in the hands of the President. The new Secretary was an influential leader of House Republicans before he went to the governorship of Massachusetts, and his reputation with Democrats was indicated by his speedy approval in the Senate. But if Herter is able to move Mr. Eisenhower to creative departures, it is still to be demonstrated. The White House is a place in which decisions are reached only reluctantly and from which the hard labor to recognize the need for fresh decisions is absent.

• • •

A VAGRANT THOUGHT has recently kept recurring to this observer, based on the fact that it is now fourteen years since the collapse of Hitler's Reich, when the present division of middle Europe began. Well, it was just fourteen years and two months from the collapse of Germany in World War I until Hitler rose to power on the ruins of the Weimar Republic and the rush to a new war began.

It is no parallel to push, perhaps, and apparently no one really expects war from the Berlin crisis or any other one immediately visible. But the time comes when the unsettled questions left over by one war, such as the relations of the victors, must be liquidated or at least moderated by the gradual acceptance of what old-fashioned diplomats would have called a *modus vivendi*.

• • •

THERE WERE SIGNS in the House Ways and Means Committee hearings on the Karsten-Machrowicz bill on unemployment compensation that the hardheaded conservatives who dominate tax policy—and therefore social policy as well—were somewhat impressed by labor's arguments that federal minimum standards were absolutely essential to force the states to improve their jobless insurance systems. They might have been impressed, as well, by the obvious unhappiness of Secretary of Labor Mitchell with the bigoted White House decision that prevented him from joining in the proposal.

There is no doubt of Mitchell's belief that the separate states—seeking to entice industry with low tax burdens and low benefits to workers—could not be trusted to raise their standards to the levels recommended repeatedly by the President himself. They haven't done so and the recession, demonstrating that the jobless insurance system now restores less than 30 percent of the total wage and salary loss from such a disaster, is simply not working as it was supposed to work when the original federal law was passed.

Mitchell therefore went on record publicly as favoring new federal standards, to force the states to act again as the law forced them to act in the first place 20 years ago. Then he lost his battle in the White House and in his disgust he sent a substitute to recant for him to the Ways and Means Committee.

In truth, there isn't any respectable argument against a program of using the federal taxing power to compel states to improve their insurance systems to minimum benefit levels. Chairman Wilbur Mills, an Arkansas Democrat, said during hearings that "states' rights" was not an issue—that the only issue was how the compensation system works to bolster the country economically and to meet the humanitarian needs of the jobless.

The committee learned that whereas the original tax rate on business was supposed to be 3 percent of payrolls, to finance the system, the lagging states have held down benefits so that it is easily financed by an average of less than 1 percent of payrolls.

It is little less than a repudiation of the principle of unemployment insurance to ignore the breakdown of the system in operation and to say, as the President's business advisers persuaded him to say, that the federal government still must not act.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS., the Harvard School of Public Health made a contribution toward the debate that has raged on and off in union halls for scores of years: "Which is the toughest job?" To judge the degree to which various occupations are strenuous the Harvard scientists decided they'd have to be evaluated in terms of how many calories the work required per hour.

Here's what they found: a tailor required 50-100 calories-an-hour; a shoemaker 80-100 calories; a bookbinder 75-100; a locksmith 150-200; a housepainter 150-200; a carpenter 150-200; a metalsmith 300-400; a riveter 300; a coal miner 200-400; a stone mason 300-400; and a woodchopper 400-600.

And to help settle—or maybe intensify—that old household quarrel as to whether the wife or the husband does the most exhausting work the Harvard scientists came up with these figures for domestic chores: sewing requires 10-30 calories an hour; ironing 60; dishwashing 60; sweeping or dusting 80-130; and polishing 150-200.

—IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA, the Labor (Social-Democratic) Party persuaded the country's only other major political party to enter into a gentlemen's agreement on rules to govern national elections scheduled for May 10. The two parties promised: (1) to limit their campaigns to 40 days, (2) to ban all personal attacks on leaders of the opposing party, (3) to refrain from breaking up or disrupting the other party's meetings, (4) to abstain from drawing mustaches on political posters.

—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., the U. S. Government has become a tenant on property owned by a group of its own employes. As the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL-CIO, finished construction of its new headquarters building, the U. S. Post Office rented space for a new branch office.

—IN BOSTON, MASS., the president of one of the largest local unions in the city won reelection hands down, even though he ran on a one-sentence platform: "My friends don't need any propaganda from me and my enemies wouldn't believe it anyway; so there's no need for me to say anything."

—IN TOKYO, JAPAN, a railroad strike unexpectedly resulted in a long line of scrubbed and shiny railroad stations. The Japan General Confederation of Private Railway Workers' Union, as part of a slow-down strike to support demands for higher wages, instructed members at 14 stations to stop collecting or punching tickets. For weeks no tickets were collected or punched. But the strikers found time hanging heavily on their hands. Their unaccustomed leisure also gave them pause to realize how dirty the stations were. Almost out of boredom they started mopping and scrubbing and polishing. The public was delighted and the strikers won new and widespread support.

—IN LAS VEGAS, NEV., union hotel workers wouldn't believe it at first but finally they were convinced. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, staying in a $60-a-day suite, told the hotel help that they had to have two extra sets of silver service for every meal. The extra sets were for their dogs, two pugs that have become so accustomed to silver plates that they won't eat from anything else!

AMONG OURSELVES

Joel R. Jacobson, executive vice president of the New Jersey State CIO Council, and a member of the North Jersey Guild, has been appointed by Gov. Robert B. Meyner as a member of the 15-man Board of Governors of Rutgers University.

Tom Sprague and **Roy Copperud,** of the Stockton Guild, have entered the employ of Aerojet-General Corporation, of Sacramento. Sprague, treasurer of the Stockton local, becomes a field representative and Copperud editor of the company's technical publications.

Louis Sheaffer, New York Guildsman, is working on a biography of Eugene O'Neill, to be published by Little, Brown in the winter of 1962-3. Sheaffer would like to hear from Guild members who may have interviewed the late playwright and have biographical data as a result.

Carl Henneman, Twin Cities, served as chairman of the human rights institute conducted by the St. Paul AFL-CIO. Four panel discussions covered civil rights problems in the community.

Ira G. Sealy, Denver Post photographer, is one of six candidates for the post of City Council from District 2, southwest Denver, in the May 19 municipal election.

Bernard Casserly, former Twin Cities Guild president, is winner of the first Frank Murray memorial award from the St. Francis Guild in Minneapolis. Casserly, editor of the archdiocesan Catholic Bulletin, best exemplified "the Catholic principles of justice, truth and charity in journalism."

William E. Pyne, former president of the Baltimore Guild, has left the Sunpapers to become assistant director of public relations for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Low Spirits

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

I don't really mind the fact that our house is haunted. What I resent is that we have such an unglamorous bunch of ghosts. Our ghosts have no imagination, no sense of drama, no vision. They lack class.

Now, if we had attracted a better type of ghosts, I'd be honored by their presence. High class ghosts are an addition to any household. They do things on a grand scale. They clank chains and wail in the night and flit eerily through corridors. I'd be proud to be associated with ghosts like that. What's more, we could charge admission for letting people visit our haunted house.

But our ghosts act like a bunch of clowns. Only a ghost with a subnormal IQ would spend its nights smearing chocolate into the rugs when it could be doing something sensational like rattling chains. But that's the kind of ghosts we have. It's hard to believe. It was hard for **me** to believe. I used to blame the children.

"Who got chocolate all over the rug?" I ask. The children, with obvious sincerity, reply that they haven't the faintest idea.

"Well then, who did?" I ask sternly, and the children shrug helplessly and say "I didn't" and "Not me."

It took me a while to learn the truth. But, of course, it was those ridiculous ghosts of ours.

Take the time Katie broke my Dresden plate.

"Mommy, your blue plate broke," she said, and I screamed at her that plates don't break themselves and that I'd told her a hundred times not to handle that plate. She sobbed that she had just sort of touched it, and it jumped right into the air and crashed to the floor. "It did it itself," she insisted.

I didn't believe her until the same thing happened to me. I borrowed my husband's nail clippers to cut a little thread off my sweater. I was being terribly careful because he gets mad when people use his things, and the nail clippers simply flew apart in my hands. It certainly wasn't **my** fault. A little wisp of thread like that couldn't break a pair of scissors. It was supernatural.

If you don't believe we have ghosts, how can you account for that great big grease spot on the jacket of my navy blue suit? It wasn't there when I put the suit away in the closet. But when I put it on to wear downtown, there it was—as big as a silver dollar. Those ghosts again. There's no other explanation.

Why can't our ghosts act like decent, self-respecting wraiths and scare us to death? I'll tell you why! It's because they're too busy messing around with small details to do anything really big and dramatic. Instead of popping out at us from dark closets, they are scurrying around, transferring the car keys from my purse—where I **know** I left them—to some dumb place like the top of the refrigerator or under the sofa pillows.

Instead of clanking in the night, they do things like breaking the points of our pencils, draining our pens of ink, knotting our shoelaces and stuffing things down our toilets.

With all the possibilities open to ghosts, what do you think ours did last night? They pushed down the little button on our alarm clock—which I'd carefully set the night before—so our alarm didn't go off this morning.

Our ghosts are a poorly-trained, inferior, dull, unimaginative bunch, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Women Rate Wash-And-Wear Garments; May Buying Tips

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

May is a good month for shopping, with important sales and clearances of sheets, cases, towels; soaps and toiletries; lingerie and housecoats; washing machines and ranges. Television sets also are available at additional reductions this month as manufacturers and dealers unload 1959 models before introducing new models in the fall.

Here are shopping suggestions for spring family needs:

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING: The problem here is not only one of getting long-wearing, comfortable clothing, but of keeping down the family laundry. Most families that have had experience with girls' and boys' wash-and-wear clothes are pleased with their easy-care features. There are three general types:

► All-cotton wash-and-wear and drip-dry garments, which have been treated with special finishes to help them resist soiling and wrinkling and to reduce ironing.

► Garments made of synthetic or man-made fibers like nylon, Dacron or Orlon.

► Blends of cotton and synthetic fibers.

A recent survey by the U.S. Agricultural Marketing Service found that mothers who have bought such clothing tended to consider the cotton wash-and-wear garments most durable, comfortable and best fitting. Blends of cotton and synthetics were next most satisfactory and the all-synthetics were in third place. Among the "comfort" characteristics which led the families to prefer the all-cottons and blends over the all-synthetics were coolness and absorbency.

But in the case of laundering, including ironing, the mothers rated the synthetics as best, with the blends very close and the all-cotton garments trailing.

The real lesson for shoppers from this survey is that the blends have the most all-around suitability. They're almost as good as cottons for durability and comfort and much higher in ease of laundering.

Interestingly, the price tags on synthetic materials have come down so much that this spring you'll find children's garments of blends and synthetics cost little or no more than wash-and-wear cottons. Boy's shirts are available at around the $2 mark in either all-cotton or the desirable blend of 65 percent Dacron and 35 percent cotton. Girls' dresses are available in drip-dry cotton or nylon at around the same $4 price level.

Cotton and nylon were the two most preferred types of dress-up dresses for girls. But in girls' slips about twice as many mothers preferred cotton as nylon, chiefly because of ease of care, durability and the fact that they stay white or bright. Nylon slips also rated high in durability and were liked because they dry quickly and need little or no ironing.

The survey also revealed helpful information on socks. About half the mothers preferred nylon stretch socks and anklets for children because they fit smoothly, will fit any foot and have good durability. But almost as many preferred regular socks, generally cotton, chiefly because they are more absorbent, don't turn gray or dingy and have good durability of their own.

While nylon has advantages for some uses, it did come in for some criticism. In dresses and slips, nylon is not cool, its seams fray and stitching breaks. It's important to scrutinize the seams on dresses, slips, blouses and skirts made of nylon and other synthetics. Such fibers are slippery, and seams tend to slip, ravel or burst. Look for generous seams with edges overcast and not merely pinked.

The tendency of white nylon slips to turn gray or dingy after a while is a recurring problem. White nylon should be washed separately from other garments, even from hose or other lingerie. The other garments may seem to be fast color but even if they yield a small amount of dye they will gradually darken a white slip after repeated joint washing. Another reason why white garments may darken is insufficient rinsing in fresh water. You can use an ordinary household bleach on most white nylon fabrics, just as with cottons.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES: Inexpensive rayon blouses nowadays are generally good buys, a recent test by five state experiment stations and the U.S. Agriculture Department found. The blouses were tested both in use and in the laboratory. They included cotton blouses which cost $1.80 to $3; rayons at about $3; acetates at about $8, and Dacrons, most at $2-$3, but a few as much as $11.

When new, all the blouses bought for the test were rated acceptable in fit, general quality and appearance by the women who were to wear them. After a year's use, during which some of the blouses were laundered as many as 30 times, eight out of ten blouses were considered still satisfactory.

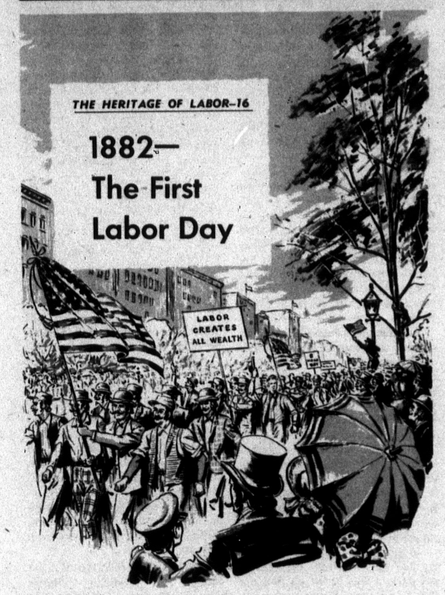
Although the rayon blouses were among lowest in cost, the women rated them first in preference, followed by Dacron, the more-expensive cottons, less expensive cottons and acetates in that order. The laboratory findings were similar, except that the Dacrons rated above the rayons. In cotton blouses, those that cost about $3 were found more satisfactory than those under $2. Otherwise, price was no measure of value. The laboratory tests gave the lowest-cost Dacrons as good a rating as the medium-cost and expensive Dacrons.

All the cotton blouses, regardless of price, held their shape and size during laundering. But seam edges on the less-expensive cottons raveled, and on some of the Dacrons seam raveling was serious. Thus, as noted above on children's garments, it's important to check carefully on construction of seams. This particular study suggested avoiding blouses that have raw seam edges, dangling threads, defective buttonholes and loops, and drill holes (the tiny holes used to mark fabric before manufacture of blouses).

With white blouses as with white slips, the rayon and Dacrons tended to yellow or gray by the end of the year's wear, most often if they were washed by hand. The blouses washed in the laboratory did not gray as much, probably because of more thorough rinsing. Often the spottings were concentrated at the shoulder top where the blouse was held while rinsed.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS



—Reproduced by permission of The Laborer, official organ of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

Organized labor in the United States owes its annual celebration of Labor Day to an enterprising and resourceful trade unionist, Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Carpenters.

McGuire was a member of the Central Labor Union in New York City when on May 8, 1882, he urged that the first Monday in September be set aside "to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes."

On the following September 5, the New York Central Labor Union celebrated the first Labor Day with a giant parade to show publicly "the strength and *esprit de corps* of the trade and labor organizations." A mass meeting in the afternoon followed the parade and a picnic and a summer night's festival wound up the celebration.

New York's newspapers printed long and detailed articles about the demonstration. The liberal World headlined its story: "Twenty Thousand Workingmen Show Their Strength by the Numbers." The conservative Times and Post estimated the number of participants at 10,000.

The World pronounced the affair "very successful." The conservative Herald, on the other hand, observed: "As usual on occasions of this kind, the promised spectacle far eclipsed the actual one, yet there were enough in the parade to surprise the onlookers."

Union members campaigned vigorously for recognition of the first Monday in September as a holiday. In 1887, Oregon became the first state to declare Labor Day a legal holiday, and in 1894 Congress acted to establish it as a national holiday.

Over the years Labor Day has become one of the nation's great holidays. It signals the end of summer vacations and the beginning of the serious work of fall and winter. To youngsters, it is an opportunity for a last bit of summertime gaiety.

But to working people who recall its purpose, Labor Day has a more serious meaning. It is not merely a day off from work, but a reminder to the public of the existence of organized labor, of its goals, its aspirations and its strength as a sizeable segment of the population.

Peter McGuire, telling of how the idea for Labor Day came to him, wrote:

"With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what they cannot accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor, they can right every wrong and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people."

Political Science Body Cites Four

Four midwestern Guild members are among newspaper men of that area who have been honored by the American Political Science Association for excellence in reporting public affairs.

The group will attend an expense-paid two-week seminar at the University of Illinois starting May 24. The awards were open to some 540 daily newspapers in twelve midwestern States.

Donald J. Gillard, city hall reporter for the Detroit Times; Daniel P. McCarthy, Lansing State Journal reporter; Harry W. Swegle, Chicago Daily News reporter, and Richard S. Johnston, court house reporter for the Rockford Register-Republic, are the Guildsmen winners.

The awards are in their third year. The association conducts the contest for applicants between the ages of 25 and 35, judged on work in print during the calendar year preceding each June 1.

Cost Of 'Accepted' Living Up In '58 Heller Budgets

The cost of maintaining "commonly accepted" living standards in the San Francisco Bay area rose 3½-4½ percent last year, the latest Heller Budgets reveal.

Total costs were up $318 for a salaried junior professional worker and his family; $255.18 for a wage earner's family renting a home, and $230.90 for a wage earner who owns his home.

The budgets are issued each year by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, based on the cost of goods and services in the San Francisco area. The committee has attempted to describe the "commonly accepted" standard of living as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living. The term 'necessary' as used here includes far more than a minimum of physical needs. It represents what men commonly expect to enjoy."

The committee's latest budgets—for September 1958—show that to meet these needs a family of four in each group requires an income of:

► $9,202.92 a year or $176.98 a week for a salaried worker, against $8,884.92 a year or $170.86 in 1957.

► $6,086.88 a year or $117.06 a week for a wage earner renting his home, against $5,831.70 or $112.15 a week the previous year.

► $6,435.11 a year or $123.75 a week for a wage earner who owns his home, against 1957 needs of $6,204.21 or $119.31 a week.

"In determining the goods and services to be included in the budgets," the committee said, "criteria for a standard of living reasonable and acceptable both to the individual and the community must be established. There are a few items for which objective criteria are available.

"Experts in the field of housing have set up standards followed in the Heller budgets: dwellines in slum areas, those which are dilapidated or without private baths, and those in which there is a substantial degree of overcrowding have been excluded. There are also objective standards of nutrition, and the food allowed in the budgets must at least meet these standards.

"But in all parts of the budget, including food and housing, the kinds and quantities of goods allowed are based on the customary habits of families living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Essentially, therefore, the Heller budgets are a reflection of the consumption habits of these families rather than a description of what people 'ought to have'; they do not attempt to indicate the best way to spend a given income. . . .

"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 (such as an automobile or a refrigerator), that item should be included in the budget as representing the standard of the group."

The sharpest increases affecting the budgets of both the wage earner and the salaried worker in 1958 were in the cost of food at home, automobiles and medical and dental care.

Food away from home cost the salaried worker 5.7 percent more in 1958 than in 1957 and the wage earner 4.5 percent more, according to the budgets. Total automobile costs were up 7 percent for the salaried worker and 7.8 percent for the wage earner.

Medical and dental costs rose about 5 percent in both budgets.

Among the items listed in the budget for a wage earner, his wife and two children are:

► Monthly rent for a 4- or 5-room dwelling of $62.50, including water but no other utilities (or monthly payments of $83.52 on a $12,525 house).

► $1.06 a week for beer and liquor.

► $.67 a week for snacks eaten away from home.

► A 1953 model used car costing $592.24, with provision for replacement every four years.

► Such clothing items for the husband as one hat ($9.66) replaced every four years, one topcoat ($49.30) replaced every ten years, two suits ($60.26 each), with a new one every three years.

► Such clothing items for the wife as one winter coat ($31.49) replaced every five years, one summer coat ($21.37) replaced every four years, three street dresses ($8.14 each) with two new ones each year, four house dresses ($3.55 each) with a new one each year, one rayon afternoon dress ($13.96) replaced every four years.

► A total of 80 movie admissions a year, distributed among the family.

► A radio and television set, each replaced every nine years.

► Vacation allowance of $43.73 for a week's rent of housekeeping cabin or tent.

* * *

The budget for the salaried worker, his wife and two children allows:

► Monthly payments of $103.19 on a $15,853 house.

► $1.50 a week for alcoholic beverages.

► $8.18 a week for husband's lunches, family dinners and snacks away from home.

► A new car costing $2,631.42 with provision for replacement every six years.

► Such clothing items for the husband as two hats ($11.43 each) with a new one every two years, one topcoat ($61.26) replaced every six years, four suits ($68.74 each) with a new one every year, 24 neckties ($1.57 each) with four new ones each year.

► Such clothing items for the wife as one winter coat ($50.97) replaced every five years, two summer coats ($25.90 each) with a new one every 2½ years, four street dresses ($10.99 each) with with a new one about every one wool street dress ($19.01) replaced every four years, four cotton house dresses ($4.48 each) with a new one about every eight months, two rayon afternoon dresses ($19.26 each) with a new one every two years.

► 60 movie admissions a year distributed among the family.

► Two radios, a phonograph and a television set, each replaced every nine years.

► Vacation expense of $105.60 for rent of a housekeeping cabin for two weeks.

Heller Budget Standards

San Francisco Area, September 1958

	Salaried Worker		Wage Earner	
	1958	*1957*	*1958*	*1957*
TOTAL COST	$9,202.92[1]	$8,884.92	$6,086.88[2]	$5,831.70
Income taxes	1,170.53	1,115.83	623.48	579.09
Food, beverages	2,372.60	2,262.94	1,830.55	1,755.00
Housing	1,303.07	1,292.16	750.00	720.00
Household operation (utilities, laundry supplies, etc.)	431.33	414.27	232.01	218.78
Housefurnishings	331.44	324.07	221.04	217.12
Clothing & upkeep	710.28	703.63	480.85	475.03
Transportation	1,031.21	970.33	570.67	530.44
Medical, dental care	572.07	545.31	493.75	469.62
Personal insurance (including gov't insurance)	333.68	333.68	243.58	243.58
Personal care (barber and beauty service, supplies)	143.65	139.84	111.93	109.38
Recreation (paid admissions, TV, vacation, etc.)	411.83	399.10	223.01	213.05
Tobacco	101.40	100.88	101.40	101.40
Reading	50.23	49.17	34.79	34.30
Education (school dues, supplies, etc.)	63.16	62.81	6.48	6.63
Union dues	.....	.....	58.50	56.48
Gifts & contributions	146.94	143.40	88.84	86.30
Miscellaneous	29.50	28.50	16.00	15.50

[1] Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for salaried worker, wife and two children owning a home in the San Francisco area in September 1958.
[2] 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 1958. Home owner needs $348.23 more.

Toronto

Toronto, Ont. — Jack Dobson, photographer with the Globe & Mail, is the new president of the Toronto Guild, succeeding Mike Russell, Star delivery, whom he defeated in a contest, 741 to 484. In another contest, Nada Bozinoff was renamed first vice president over Ross Miller, the vote being 715 to 488. Unopposed for the respective posts of second vice president, secretary and treasurer were Harold Russell, Ruth Clark and David Ghent.



Midwest Stopover: The Terre Haute Guild took advantage of a cross-country trip to the west coast by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., to call its members into an informal discussion of changes in the ANG constitution, the present emergency assessments and the functions of ANG officers and staff. Elvin Mahan, left front, president of the local, flanks Perlik in the photograph.

Two-Year Memphis Pact Nets Wage, Pension Gains

Memphis, Tenn. — A general increase of $3 across the board is provided in the first year of a renewal contract between the Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar and the Memphis Guild.

In addition, management's contribution to the pension fund goes up to $3.50 per week per employe, an increase of $2.50. Of this, $1.50 compensates for transfer to the pension agreement of the liability for severance pay on retirement and death after age 65.

Terms of the pension plan are now being drafted.

In the second year of the contract, $3 per employe is available for distribution between pensions and wages at the Guild's option.

The contract increases the severance pay ceiling to 42 weeks, a gain of two weeks, and improves language affecting accrued vacation credits and arbitration of grievances.

* * *

Other recent contract settlements include:

DETROIT (MICH.) TIMES—A one-year agreement contains increases of $1.60 to $4.20. Top minimums go to $142.74 for reporters and photographers, $65.04 for copy boys (lowest classification covered) and $175.34 for news editor (highest classification covered).

TORONTO (ONT.) TELEGRAM—Minimums are up $1.50 to $5.05 in both years of a two-year contract effective last January 1. Reporter, photographer and display ad salesmen go to $118 this year, $122 next. Top editorial jobs covered go to $149.05 and $154.10 over the period. Circulation department mechanic is up $7.75 to $86.75.

The contract covers the display and classified ad departments for the first time.

Other improvements include a change in the differential for reporter-photographers from five percent of salary to $7 a week the first year and $8 the second, elimination of exceptions to night differential and work day, an increase of 4 weeks in the severance pay ceiling to 34 weeks in the second year, three weeks of vacation after one year of service instead of three years, four weeks of maternity leave with pay instead of two, and mileage expenses of 10 cents a mile instead of nine.

CHATTANOOGA (TENN.) TIMES — A two-year renewal contract contains general increases of $3.25 per employe per week each year. Top minimum for the reporter group goes up $5 to $113.50 in the first year. Night differential is increased from 80¢ a shift to 90¢ in the first year, $1 in the second.

PUEBLO (COLO.) STAR-JOURNAL & CHIEFTAIN — General increases are $2.50 to $3.50 in the first year, $2 to $3.50 in the second year of a two-year contract. Top minimum for reporters goes to $113.75 in the first year.

The contract also tightens the Guild Shop, reduces service time for three weeks of vacation from eight years to seven, bars discrimination in employment and defines Guild jurisdiction.

BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN—First year increases of $1.95 to $4 send top reporter minimum to $131.50. Second year increases range from $1.71 to $3.50. Holiday work now compensated at double time for first four hours, time and a half thereafter.

WALL STREET JOURNAL (CHICAGO)—General increases range from $3 to $8 in a two-year contract reopenable after a year on wages and welfare. Reporter top minimum is up $10 to $150 and secretaries are up $4 to $90. The severance pay ceiling is increased by two weeks to 52 and other improvements affect vacations, transfers, information, and hospitalization, medical and surgical insurance.

THE REPORTER (NY)—Increases are $4 to $8 in a two-year agreement, sending the writer minimum to $183 a week. Information and welfare clauses also are improved.

ANTIQUES (NY) — Pay is hiked $2.50 to $4.50 in the first year, $1.50 to $3.50 in the second year of a two-year agreement. Minimums go now to $176.50 for ad manager, associate editor and managing editor, $129.50 for ad solicitor and copy editor.

PARADE (NY)—Increases for those earning less than $100 a week are $2.50 now, $1.50 next year; for those earning $100 or more $4.25 now, $3.25 next year.

MASSILLON (OHIO) EVENING INDEPENDENT—An insurance and hospitalization plan valued at $11-$12 per month per employe was accepted in lieu of a 2.85 percent wage increase.

WAUKEGAN (ILL.) NEWS-SUN (CHICAGO)—General increase is $2 to $4 in a one year contract. Addition of a third-year experience step-up sends the top minimum for society assistants to $80, instead of the previous top of $68.50 after two years, and for librarians to $70.50, instead of the previous high of $60.

A Sunday differential of $1 is added and the work week is cut to 37½ hours. Three weeks of vacation now are given after six years of service instead of seven.

Collis Is Trustee Of Award Group

ANG President Joseph F. Collis has been named an honorary trustee of the Thomas L. Stokes Award Committee, and Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information, is one of five incorporators of the new organization.

The Committee's purpose is to make an annual award in memory of Stokes, widely read columnist who died last April, for the best writing in a daily newspaper on matters concerning public utilities, including public, cooperative and private power, and natural resources development.

The first award will be made posthumously to Stokes himself, at a dinner at the National Press Club May 5. J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post and Times Herald, will preside.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

New Graflex Book

By LEO SOLOMON, *Washington Guild*

If you are interested in making prize winning pictures or in just general improvement of your photography the 11th Edition of Graphic Graflex Photography by Willard D. Morgan is very much worth your while. (Morgan & Morgan, New York $6.95).

Probably I'm the only reviewer in the United States to whom, 19 years and 10 editions after 1940, this Morgan work is a virgin volume. Undoubtedly somewhere along the line, I had a copy of one of the earlier editions in my hands and skimmed through its pages. But there is total lack of recall of any of those previous books.

So when this latest edition arrived I approached it as an entirely new book. And true to picture-editing habits I turned the pages looking at the chapter headings and the illustrations first. It is good to look at, and better to consult.

Every one of the 17 chapters is packed with technical information. I recommend both reading it through and then keeping it handy for reference when something goes wrong on a photo assignment.

Though I don't advise neglecting any of the others, my principal interest was in the chapter on News and Press Photography, by Edmund C. Arnold; and Aerial News Photography, by Albert Moldvay of the Denver Post. I think, too, that most of our fraternity including those who play with cameras as well as those who earn their living by them will find much to interest them in Police Photography, by Capt. Jim Corson and Sydney Greenberg.

Because the daily paper photographer finds himself so often covering assignments for fashion and real estate pages and on occasion making a shot for the business office, two other chapters rate high on my list. They are Fashion and Advertising Photography, by Stephen Colhoun, and Industrial & Advertising Photography, by Alexander Roberts.

Of course, this book may contain much that is old stuff to the veteran pro, though new to me. With that I find no fault. It is a complete book and should contain the fundamentals, not only for the neophyte but for the old-timer who sometimes can profit by a refresher course and always can use a handy reference source.

The book is very well illustrated. I think it good that in most cases the illustrations are by the authors of the articles. In addition there is a 30-page picture section, half in full color, with many eye-catchers among them.

My only regret is that the illustrations for the chapter on color photography are all black and white. I know how complicated and how very expensive it would be to put color reproductions right with the text. A compromise would be to run all illustrations separately rather than next to type. Publishers, as they must be, are cost conscious.

Personal mention should go to others who wrote the various chapters. They are Grant M. Haist, T. T. Holden, John S. Carroll, Lawrence Schiller, Roy Pinney, Bob Taylor, Tom Hollyman, William Russ, Torrey Jackson and Irving Lloyd.

Congratulations to Willard Morgan for producing another very much worth while photo book.

* * *

The Pakistan Posts and Telegraph Department plans to start a radio photo transmission service soon. It will join Lahore and Dacca with Karachi, which in turn will be linked to London, hooking up Pakistan to the rest of the world for radio pictures.

* * *

General Electric announces that five photo manufacturers have preliminary designs for flash holders for its tiny all-glass flashbulbs. The new jelly-bean size bulbs are now in production. They will be marketed in clips of five. A gross will fit in your hat, if you wear one, and including carton and case will weigh less than one pound.

Bacas, Star Strike Leader, Washington Man Of Year

Harry Bacas, chairman of the Washington Guild's Star unit during the 1958 negotiations which led to a three-day strike—the first in the local's history—has been named Guildsman of the Year and winner of the $250 Dan DeSouza award.

Announcement of the choice came at the local's Front Page Ball last week at the Willard Hotel, with an attendance exceeding 400. The award commemorates the Guild services of the first local president, who was fatally injured while delivering Christmas treats to the Guild's earliest strike, in Newark, N.J.

Other Front Page winners:

Grand prize, Mary McGrory, Star, for interpretive reporting; Miriam Ottenberg, Star, general local news; Lawrence Stern, Post, for public service; Crosby S. Noyes, Star, for national and international news coverage; Bob Alden, Post, for sports writing; Tom Kelly, News, for human interest; Shirley Povich, Post, for humor.

A. C. Hinn, Star, for news photography; Randolph J. Routt, Star, for feature photography; James Black, UPI Photos, for sports photography.

Honorable mention went to Al Lewis and Harry Gabbett, Post; Mary Lou Werner, Star; Edward T. Folliard, Post; Gene Shumate, News; Erwin Knoll, Post, and Lou Hollis, News.

Herbert L. Block, Post editorial cartoonist, distributed the awards. A. Wesley Barthelmes, Jr., last year's local president, headed the committee for the event.

Hampton Roads

Norfolk, Va.—John I. Brooks is the new president of the Hampton Roads Guild. Others elected are: Vice president, James R. Henderson III; secretary, Wilfred B. Winstead, Jr., and treasurer, Preston Charles.