

Defense Fund Tops \$350,000

The GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXVI—No. 21

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October 23, 1959



Induction Rites: The new two-year term for the Guild's International Executive Board began with an obligation of office administered by former ANG President Milton Murray. From the left are: Ed Marciniak, Chicago; Richard Lane, Memphis; Eric R. I. Cawdron, Ottawa; Frances D'Hondt, Detroit; James B. Egan, New York; James B. Woods, St. Louis; Daniel A. Mc-

Laughlin, North Jersey; Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.; Harvey H. Wing, San Francisco-Oakland; President Arthur Rosenstock; Richard P. Davis, Baltimore; Executive Vice President William J. Farson; Kenneth Rieger, Toledo; Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre, and Murray. Vice President Jack Howard, San Francisco-Oakland, was absent because of illness in his family.

Operations Show Deficit For Quarter

The ANG Defense Fund stood on October 15 at the highest level in Guild history, with assets of \$350,153.06, this week's session of the International Executive Board was told by its finance committee. In contrast, first quarter operations of the general fund resulted in a deficit of \$13,267.20.

The general fund deficit was met in part by a holdover surplus of \$10,342.20 from the preceding fiscal year. The net operating deficit as of July 31 was therefore \$2,925, the report showed.

The IEB had before it unaudited figures showing receipts and expenditures for August and September, the first two months of the second fiscal quarter. Although the figures indicated an increase in receipts, board members were told that this would probably be offset by greater expenditures.

Operations for the first quarter had been predicated on a budget of \$131,376. Actual expenditures totalled \$118,286.83, but income for the quarter was \$105,019.63. The convention in June estimated average per capita payments from 29,500 members, but the three-month period showed a realized income average from only 27,459. The figure was in part a result of members on strike or lockout in May and June. The two months of August and September showed an average of 28,019, with prospects of bettering that figure in the October receipts.

The board adopted a committee recommendation that the second quarter budget be fixed at \$119,742 and a third quarter budget figure of \$109,542 was set.

The Defense Fund as of October 15 had \$32,974.13 in checking accounts, \$189,834.74 in savings accounts, and \$2,000 in Canadian Labor Congress bonds. Most savings are earning interest at 4 percent, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., reported.

In addition, the fund's assets included \$56,484 due from the general fund, \$50,000 due from the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, and \$18,860.18 due from the St. Louis local.

The board received an audit (Continued on Page 2)

Houston Daily's Editorial Staff Votes For Guild

Houston, Texas—Editorial employees of the Houston Chronicle voted 54 to 50 to designate the Houston Newspaper Guild as their bargaining agent. The election was conducted last week by the National Labor Relations Board.

Certification of the results is being delayed by the NLRB, because of five challenged ballots, which have been impounded and which, arithmetically, can affect the outcome of the election. All the challenges were by the Guild.

The NLRB will examine the merits of the Guild's challenges. If at least two of the five are held (Continued on Page 3)

IEB Asks Probe Of NYC 'Merger' Plan

The Guild's International Executive Board has renewed its appeal to the Justice department to investigate "with zeal" a reported arrangement between the Hearst and Scripps-Howard newspaper chains to carve up their markets.

The appeal was prompted by a report from a trusted source that Hearst's New York Journal-American soon will be suspended as part of a long-agreed deal.

The Board recalled that within the past 18 months the two chains had combined other properties after vehemently denying that any mergers were being considered. Denials also have greeted the first published report that the Journal-American will go under to ease the competition for the World-Telegram & Sun, a Scripps-Howard paper, in New York City's evening field.

In its October 2 issue, Printers' Ink, the trade weekly, said it had learned "from a reliable source"

that merger discussions were under way involving the two papers and that "agreement on general philosophies was finalized."

Harold G. Kern, general manager for Hearst, wrote Printers' Ink that the item was "irresponsible, inaccurate and inconsiderate."

Despite this denial, the IEB accused Hearst Consolidated Corporation and the Scripps-Howard organization of continuing "to execute their long-agreed plan to divide newspaper markets by killing competitive publications."

The charge was contained in a report of a special IEB committee named to investigate the New York merger situation. The committee—Vice Presidents Joseph F. Collis, James B. Egan, Daniel A. McLaughlin, Frances D'Hondt and Harvey H. Wing—was designated after the Board heard from an informed source a summary of negotiations and plans to destroy the Journal-American.

The committee, which is continuing its inquiry, declared in its first report:

"Hundreds of thousands of newspaper readers and advertisers face the loss of their favorite newspapers as this pattern of cruel corporate decimation continues."

"First, the predictions of the impending death of the Hearst International News Service were denied. But the merger with Scripps-Howard's United Press took place."

"Long, loud, emphatic and vigorous denials were made of forecasts by the American Newspaper Guild of the death of one newspaper in San Francisco. But on August 8 the Hearst Call-Bulletin and the Scripps-Howard News became the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin."

"Now more than 600,000 subscribers of the Hearst New York Journal-American—one of the largest single blocs of evening newspaper readers in the United States—may soon be deprived of their favorite newspaper, despite denials."

"The Hearst Journal-American thus would give its 1,500 faithful employees of long service Christmas presents in the form of dismissal notices. This would be done after the lawyers worked out the details to destroy the Hearst Journal-American."

"The free press would suffer a new and substantial loss should the voice of another large and influential newspaper be stifled."

"The American Newspaper Guild again calls upon the Justice Department to push with zeal its investigation into this arrangement which also threatens the extinction of newspapers in Pittsburgh and other cities and calls upon the Internal Revenue Service to investigate the loss of tax monies resulting from this corporate double-dealing."

When Printers' Ink first reported the plan to kill the Journal-American, Executive Vice Pres-

ident Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild sent queries to both newspaper managements, with which the Guild local has contracts.

From N. S. Macneish, business manager for Scripps-Howard's World-Telegram and Sun, came the reply:

"I want to state categorically that no responsible executive of this newspaper or of the Scripps-Howard organization has had anything to do with the dissemination of the rumors to which you refer. I assure you on my behalf and on behalf of the General Management of Scripps-Howard that these rumors are entirely without foundation or justification."

And J. Kingsbury Smith, publisher of Hearst's Journal American, wrote Murphy:

"Your letter has been referred to our general labor counsel."

"Meanwhile, I hope you will accept my assurance based on knowledge of the facts that if the Printers' Ink article had referred to sale or liquidation, Mr. Kern's denial would have been equally as emphatic."

INS was a Hearst property, of which J. Kingsbury Smith, now publisher of the Journal American, was general manager. It competed directly with the United Press.

When asked about persistent reports of a merger, Smith urged "the fine men and women" in INS employ to "keep the flag flying."

Last July, when it was reported in San Francisco that the Scripps-Howard News and Hearst's Call-Bulletin would merge, it was Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard chain, who told Editor & Publisher:

"Won't you ever get wise? Every year we go through this same monkey business."

Board Committees Named

Committees for the 1959-61 term of the International Executive Board are as follows, with the first-named member serving as chairman in each case:

APPEALS: Richard Lane, James B. Woods, James B. Egan, Harvey H. Wing.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: Woods, Joseph F. Collis, Jack Howard, Frances D'Hondt, Kenneth Rieger.

CONSTITUTION: Ed Marciniak, Egan, Wing, Woods, Howard.

CONTRACTS: Charles A. Perlik, Jr., William J. Farson, Stephen Ripley, Ellis T. Baker, J. William Blatz.

ORGANIZING: Collis, Marciniak, Richard P. Davis, Daniel A. McLaughlin, Lane.

RESEARCH & INFORMATION: Eric R. I. Cawdron, D'Hondt, Rieger, Davis, McLaughlin.

GUILD REPORTER: D'Hondt, Cawdron, Rieger, Davis, McLaughlin.

FINANCE: Perlik, Lane, Egan.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Perlik, Marciniak, Wilfred E. Alexander, President Arthur Rosenstock, and Chalmers Roberts.

Daytona Beach Is Chartered As Local 224

ANG Charter No. 224 has been authorized for the Daytona Beach, Fla., Guild local, effective October 1, upon completion of a first contract covering editorial employees of the Daytona Beach News-Journal. Approval of the charter was by action of this week's meeting of the International Executive Board.

The Florida members have had provisional status since April, 1958, when by a vote of 40 to 2 the employees chose the Guild as their bargaining agent, in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The new charter does not increase the total number of chartered locals, since at the same meeting the IEB approved a merger of Local 220 at New Westminster, B. C., with Local 115 at Vancouver. The New Westminster group will become a unit of the Vancouver local, bringing some 43 members into the larger local, which numbers more than 700.

New Westminster was the first among British Columbia newspapers' unions holding federal charters from the old Canadian Congress of Labor to vote affiliation with the American Newspaper Guild. Three locals now comprising the Vancouver Guild followed, and most recently the Victoria Guild on Vancouver Island voted to affiliate with the appropriate international.

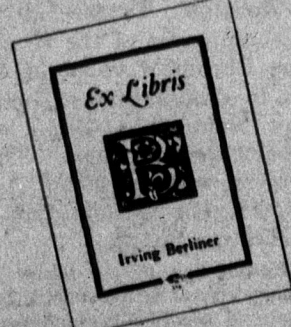
The merger proposal was instituted by unanimous vote of the New Westminster Guild membership, and met with similar approval in Vancouver.

Reno Withdraws Its Picket Lines

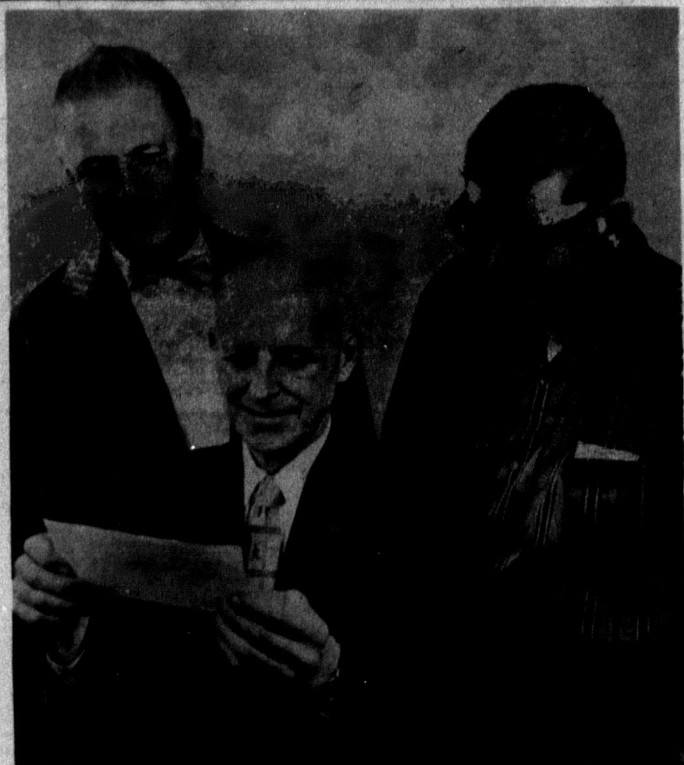
Reno, Nev.—Guild picket lines were removed at the Reno Gazette and Nevada State Journal on October 11 as the number of strikers declined to eight. Other members of the local, which struck the two papers June 29, have taken jobs elsewhere.

From the beginning, management recruited strikebreakers to replace Guild members and printers, who refused to cross the Guild's picket line. Efforts of government mediators, the Mayor of Reno and the Governor of Nevada to conciliate the dispute failed in the face of a management announcement that it intends to operate the papers as open shops.

Local President Kay Mergen said the remaining strikers are seeking community support for a new daily. Guild strike benefits were to continue until the strikers become eligible for unemployment compensation, October 25.



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First Pension: Guild member Arthur R. Todd, who retired in May after 20 years of service with the Gary Post-Tribune, accepts the first check drawn on the Gary Newspaper Guild pension trust. Todd received \$270.10 in retroactive pension payments after the plan was approved by the Internal Revenue Service. With Todd are James Rasmussen, left, Post-Tribune managing editor, and Guild member Paul Schuette, joint pension committee chairman.

ANG Pension Trust Fund Shows Substantial Gains

The American Newspaper Guild Commingled Pension Trust has submitted an accounting for the slightly more than nine months of its operation, ending July 31, 1959.

The statement shows assets as of that date totalling \$204,973.34. Receipts were \$212,973.34 and disbursements \$8,000 during the period.

The Trust realized a net gain of \$1,958.68 from the sale of securities, and showed an earned income of \$2,047.78.

Its assets included \$3,912.50 in U. S. government bonds, \$107,169.25 in public utility bonds; \$10,750 in industrial bonds; and \$4,962.50 in banking and finance bonds, plus \$1,675.67 accrued interest on all the bond holdings.

In stocks, the Trust held \$67,956.25 in common issues, and had cash on hand totalling \$9,222.17 at the close of the period.

ITU-ALA Talk Merger

New York City—Prospects for a merger of two unions in the printing industry, or at least a closer working relationship, are looking up.

A series of conferences between the International Typographical Union and the Amalgamated Lithographers Association is being closely watched by other printing trade unions. The ITU is affiliated with the AFL-CIO; the ALA is independent.

ITU President Elmer Brown told the ALA convention recently that he was "prepared to say that ITU is willing to merge completely and fully on the basis of dignity and respect for each other's convictions."

If a merger cannot be realized, Brown asked that the two unions "find some basis to join hands and work together fully and completely."

Kenneth J. Brown, the unopposed candidate for president of the ALA, voiced similar sentiments at the ITU convention last month.

"It is no longer possible to solve jurisdictional problems merely by physically separating the workers," he declared.

The ALA leader said his union "more than ever" wants to reach a workable agreement. He said recent technological improvements in the graphic arts have obscured the traditional lines between crafts.

The ITU is 104 years old and is one of the oldest affiliates of the AFL-CIO. The Lithographers were members of the AFL until 1915, when jurisdictional disputes caused them to split away. The ALA joined the CIO in 1946 but left the merged labor movement last year, again over jurisdictional issues.

IEB Reviews Finances, Sets Quarter-Budgets

(Continued from Page 1)

from the St. Louis strike fund, and approved a settlement by which ANG receives a refund of \$18,860.18. Ferlik reported that the Defense Fund has received a check for that amount since the October 15 accounting statement, and a return of the \$50,000 advance from San Francisco-Oakland.

The board heard a preliminary report on the still unclarified provisions of the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act for the bonding of union officers and employees. It directed that the executive vice president and the secretary-treasurer bring the ANG into compliance with the law, when its requirements have been fully determined.

Also reflecting a provision of the new law, the board directed that a third signature be required for disbursement, withdrawal, transfer and deposit of ANG funds. Practice has been to have two of four designated officers sign, one of them required to be the secretary-treasurer. The new rule provides for signatures by the executive vice president and the secretary-treasurer, plus that of either the office manager or the director of organization.

Carrying out an action of last June's convention, the board authorized an adjustment of the executive vice president's salary, under which 3 percent of the total will be paid to the Philadelphia Guild's pension fund.

Contributions totalling \$575 were authorized: \$375 to the AFL-CIO COPE educational

fund, \$75 to the United Givers Fund of Washington, D. C., and \$25 each to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the Negro College Fund, the Workers Defense League, the National Child Labor Committee and Project "Hope." The last-named is a plan for outfitting a hospital ship for world travel in relief of areas lacking in medical aid.

Board Designates Guild's Delegates

The Guild will be represented at the Industrial Union Department convention next month by President Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Ferlik, Jr.

The IUD, a division of the AFL-CIO comprising for the most part former CIO unions, will have its third constitutional convention November 9 and 10, at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington. Walter P. Reuther, of the Auto Workers, is IUD president, and James B. Carey, of the Electrical Workers, is secretary-treasurer.

Guild delegates were selected at this week's meeting of the International Executive Board.

Farson was chosen as the Guild's member of the AFL-CIO General Board, with Ferlik as alternate. The same designations were made for the Guild's member of the IUD executive board.

Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdron was named the Guild's delegate to the General Board of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Board Urges COPE Aid, Makes Treasury Gift

Seven locals have forwarded \$182 in voluntary contributions toward the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education since the June convention. It was reported to this week's meeting of the IEB by Yetta Riesel, of the Research and Information staff.

Together with money raised at the convention, the amount credited by COPE toward the ANG quota of \$2,375 now stands at \$497.50. The quota is based on fifty cents for 20 percent of the average monthly per capita payments made to AFL-CIO by the Guild. Treasury contributions to COPE, restricted to educational aims, are credited in full toward

the Guild quota, but voluntary gifts are divided equally between National and State COPE organizations, and the ANG quota credit is half of the total contribution.

The IEB voted a treasury contribution of \$375 to boost the Guild's total, but it was emphasized that further vigorous effort by local committees would be needed to meet the full amount.

Locals forwarding voluntary contributions are: Kenosha, \$20; Lynn, \$9; Toledo, \$1; Utica, \$14; Wilkes-Barre, \$95; Terre Haute, \$32; and Buffalo, \$11.

Locals which have reported appointment of COPE committees include Buffalo, Lynn, Milwaukee, Terre Haute, Utica, Washington, Wilkes-Barre and Woonsocket.

All locals have been furnished with collection kits, with recommendations for committee action.

Akron

Akron, Ohio—Ken Jacobson, reporter for the Akron Beacon-Journal, has been elected president of the Akron Newspaper Guild.

He succeeds Craig Wilson, who served three one-year terms as president. Wilson was elected a vice president of the local along with Henry Ruppel and Arnold Miller. Other officers elected:

Robert Feldkamp, treasurer; Hal Crago, recording secretary; Albert Fitzpatrick, corresponding secretary; and Richard Bailey, Art Cullison, Ted Walls and Lloyd Stoyer, executive board members.

For the first time in its 25-year history, Local Seven's roster of officers does not include the name of Hal Taylor, who has held every office in the local. He declined to run again this year because of his health.

Former Guild Prexy Inducts New Board

The Guild's new International Executive Board, elected to a two-year term starting October 15, began its duties by being inducted into office at the hands of a former ANG president, Milton Murray, now television film coordinator for the AFL-CIO.

The ceremony occurred at the Hotel Ambassador, where the board began its sessions on Monday.

Murray was ANG president from 1941 to 1947, for three two-year terms. He has since continued in union service, having the unique distinction of having been president of one international union, secretary-treasurer of a second

and executive vice president of still a third. Presently he is aiding in the production and distribution of the AFL-CIO television series, "Americans at Work." The first film in that series deals with the newspaper industry and its unions.

Murray recalled for the board members that in 1941 the Guild was a small and struggling organization, and that the administration which he headed came into dingy quarters in downtown New York, the officers being wholly unacquainted with operation of an international union. He contrasted that status with the present membership count of 31,000, and the strength and respect which the Guild now commands.

The oath of office was a simple declaration to carry out duties in conformity with the ANG constitution.

Murray himself was then made the wearer of the first 25-year membership pin, a new emblem made available this year.

The quarter-century pin is similar to the standard ANG membership emblem, but is encircled with a wreath and a panel bearing the figure "25." Local Guilds have been asked to examine their membership records to locate those entitled to wear the pin. It is not necessary that the 25-year period of membership be either consecutive or in a single Guild local.

This week's board meeting also directed that letters of appreciation be sent to retiring members of the IEB, together with gold service pins.

A scroll was presented as well, in appreciation of his "long and devoted service" to the local.

During Magee's tenure as executive officer of the Baltimore local, it made big gains in membership and improved its financial situation substantially.

Houston Unit Votes Guild

(Continued from Page 1)

to be invalid votes, the Guild in the Scripps-Howard chain. Guild interest in the Chronicle has long been evident. It reached a point in early 1952 when an NLRB election was held. Heavy management opposition manifested itself, and the election resulted in rejection of the Guild, by a count of 33 to 52.

The present organization interest rose several months ago. International Representative Kenneth Byrd of San Antonio was assigned to aid the Houston local. A provisional unit was set up and has issued a series of information bulletins, answering questions which prospective members asked concerning the Guild's aims and operations.

The Houston Guild is organized, and holds a contract with the Houston Press, a unit in the Scripps-Howard chain. Guild interest in the Chronicle has long been evident. It reached a point in early 1952 when an NLRB election was held. Heavy management opposition manifested itself, and the election resulted in rejection of the Guild, by a count of 33 to 52.

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Quarter-Century Mark: First of the newly available Guild pins denoting 25 years of Guild membership was awarded this week to Milton Murray, who served as ANG president from 1941 to 1947. Presentation was at the opening of this week's meeting of the International Executive Board, when Murray inducted the board members into office. From the left are Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Ferlik, Jr., Murray, President Arthur Rosenstock and Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

Board Upholds Committee Actions In Review Of Contract Settlements

Action of the IEB contracts committee in withholding approval of 21 collective bargaining agreements since May was upheld this week by the International Executive Board.

Four of the agreements reviewed by the board were for first contracts. They were between the Boston Guild and the Haverhill Gazette, the Daytona Beach Guild and the Daytona Beach News Journal, the Hawaii Guild and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin Printing Co., and the New York Guild and Radio Free Europe, for Munich employees.

The Boston Guild was given permission to sign the Haverhill contract, but approval was withheld because of markedly inferior provisions in comparison with the contract covering Manchester Union Leader employees working in Haverhill on a rival paper, the Haverhill Journal.

The agreement reached in Daytona Beach was denied contract status because of substandard provisions, and classed as a policy statement.

Because of many deviations from the collective bargaining program, approval of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin Printing Company contract was withheld. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the newspaper, and office employees and sales personnel are covered by the contract, first to be negotiated since the severance of the operation from the newspaper by the new corporate set-up.

The Munich employees of Radio Free Europe have individual contracts with RFE management, with the provisions covered in a memorandum of agreement. It cannot be recognized as a contract, the board was told, because of the inapplicability of both West German and U. S. laws in the international field. The IEB approved its special status designation.

Other contracts failing to conform to the collective bargaining program for a variety of reasons

were for renewal agreements. The IEB concurred in the withholding action of its committee in each case.

The contracts were with the Baltimore Sun Cafeteria, the Flint Weekly Review, the Chicago Defender, the Honolulu Advertiser, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the Lima Citizen, the Lynn Daily Evening Item, the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, the Saturday Review, Scholastic Magazines, the San

Francisco city-wide dailies, the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Vancouver Sun and Province, the Washington Daily News, the Bureau of National Affairs, the Merle Press in Washington, and the New Republic.

There are 216 Guild contracts now in force, the committee reported, including 152 agreements covering 186 newspapers, nine wire services and 55 for miscellaneous publications.

Journal Circulation Men Sign Ottawa Guild Cards

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa Guild awaits certification of a new bargaining unit in the circulation department of the Ottawa Journal, following a hearing this week at which valid membership cards representing more than 55 percent of the total eligibles were filed with the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

A hearing last Monday established the group of employees as numbering 33. The group was at one time under Guild jurisdiction, together with a group of editorial department employees covered by the same contract. Decertification

proceedings against the Guild succeeded, but Guild interest remained alive in the circulation department.

International Representative Fred Jones, who was Guild spokesman at the hearing, reported that heavy campaigning against the Guild's present certification petition resulted in some revocations of signed cards, but enough reinstated their Guild backing to make "automatic" certification possible without a time-consuming election.

The Ottawa Guild holds a contract at the Citizen.

Detroit Story Corrected

Two factual errors crept into the story in the Guild Reporter of October 8 regarding the jurisdictional dispute between the International Mailers Union and the ITU Mailers Union, it is pointed out by Irvin Kreisman, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild.

The Guild was not alone in its refusal to recognize the ITU Mailers picket line, says Kreisman. No union except the ITU itself honored the lines; other mechanical crafts were locked out when the printers did not report for work at the newspaper plants.

Second, the meeting at which publishers' representatives sought a hearing was not of the Guild's executive committee, but of the Detroit Council of Newspaper Unions, which was using the Guild office as a meeting place. Kreisman says.

"Council delegates told the publishers, 'Sure, we'll meet with you, but you come over here.' They did," writes the Detroit secretary.

The dispute is unsettled, pending a return date of November 2 on an injunction issued by a federal judge, halting all picketing. IMU mailers have a contract with the dailies and claim bargaining rights thereunder, a position which is contested by the ITU Mailers.

Officers of the latter union failed to appear at a Guild meeting to which they had been invited to explain their position.

"They later explained that circumstances made it impossible to attend," adds Kreisman, "but they picked up the tab for \$35 to cover the cost of the hall rental, to show their good faith."

SCOPES TRIAL REPORTERS

Write to

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"INHERIT THE WIND"

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CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor
JOHN M. BARRY, Asst. Editor

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The Work Rules

Suppose that in 1956, say, your local negotiators were able to win a call-in premium in your contract. In 1957, they obtained firm agreement from management on advance scheduling of work shifts. The next year they won new incentive rates for classified ad solicitors.

This would not be an unusual pattern. Such provisions have been bargained into many Guild contracts.

Let's suppose further, however, that in 1959 management negotiators say they will grant a pay raise if you agree to wipe out those provisions. Would you approve?

After all, the company argues, the clauses amount to "feather-bedding" which interferes with efficient operations. But remember, the clauses are in the contract only because the members wanted them. They are worth actual cash to you. If you trade them off, you may, in effect, end up with a pay cut instead of a raise.

This, in substance, is the kind of management offer the striking steel workers face. The Big Steel companies insist that local "work rules"—which govern scheduling protections, call-in, overtime, workloads, etc.—must be changed where they interfere with "efficiency."

We agree that these changes would increase steel company "efficiency." They would cut the compensation of the worker and add to the bulging profits of the manufacturers. But why stop with the rules? Why not reduce wages, increase hours and eliminate premium pay for overtime? That would make for an even greater increase in "efficiency."

It's easy to see why the companies want a free hand to change the rules.

From any worker's point of view, however, it's a bad bargain.

Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, perhaps the American Newspaper Guild's most distinguished member, is 75, and the Guild joins millions of her admirers throughout the world in extending best wishes on her birthday.

"The American labor movement has a deep affection for Mrs. Roosevelt," the AFL-CIO News observes, "for her unceasing fight for social justice, for her unbending battle against ignorance, indifference and prejudice."

Because of her contributions to its growth and development, however, the Guild has a particular, proud regard for its "first lady."

In the Guild's first decade, for example, when it was in danger of succumbing to communist control, Mrs. Roosevelt was an inspiration to fellow members in the fight to preserve ANG as a democratic trade union. Following an attack by columnist Westbrook Pegler, she declared that if she found the Guild to be controlled by communists, "I would stay and fight against communism."

She did stay, and thousands of Guild members stayed and fought with her. Within a few years—using that basic instrument of democracy, the ballot—they cleansed the union of any taint of communist control.

Heywood Brown once argued that the Guild had given him more than he ever could give the Guild. Most of us can't agree with him. But we think he would agree with us that Eleanor Roosevelt has given the Guild more than it ever can give her.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

1124 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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Who's On Strike?



'PAPER CURTAIN' HOLDS

Right-To-Know Is Distant Goal

Boulder, Colo. — Despite last year's amendment to the federal "housekeeping" statute, government secrecy "probably will get a lot worse before it gets better," declared Samuel J. Archibald in a Newspaper Week speech at the University of Colorado College of Journalism.

"And it will not get any better," he said, "until a majority of the nation's newspapers realize that the fight for freedom of information is a lot more than an attempt to get more handouts from more government agencies so newspapers can fill their news columns using fewer reporters."

Archibald is staff administrator of the House Government Information Subcommittee, headed by Congressman John E. Moss of California. He is a former member of the Sacramento Guild.

The investigations of the subcommittee, he recalled, led to the change in the "housekeeping" statute to halt its use as authority for government secrecy.

"But this was merely a first step toward legal protection of the people's right to know," he declared.

Archibald noted that when the President reluctantly signed the amendment into law, he argued, that it did not change the power of the executive branch to withhold information if it decided release of the information would not be "in the public interest."

"The next move in the bureaucratic drive against the people's right to know," Archibald continued, "took place when the Air Force hid a report on its management of the billion-dollar ballistic missile program. The report was requested by the General Accounting Office, the agency which is directed by law to audit the tax money which Congress appropriates and the Executive Branch spends."

"Laws passed in 1921 and 1950 direct the GAO not only to check on expenditures but also to find out how the government's internal management controls are working. And the laws clearly state that the government auditors must be given all the documents, papers and records they want."

"But the Air Force held itself above the law and refused to let

either the government auditors or the Congress itself see the report on management of the ballistic missile program. Again, I wonder if the information would be hidden if it showed that the bureaucrats were doing an excellent job spending the taxpayers' money."

"Many other records and documents fell under the blanket of secrecy which federal officials are using to cover up their handling of tax dollars—records on the Military Sea Transportation Service, on the Navy construction program, and on the foreign aid programs for Laos and many other countries."

"Last July the Congress tried once more to cut down the secrecy barriers being erected around the expenditure of public funds. An amendment to the Mutual Security Act directed that all information on the use of foreign aid funds should be made available to the Congress and the GAO auditors, but once more the President told federal employees they had a special privilege, above the law, to decide how much the public and the Congress shall know about the executive stewardship of public office."

"The Congress tried, in the closing hours of the session last month, to back up its demand for an accounting of the use of public money. The House wanted to cut off foreign aid funds if information was refused. The amendment, as it finally came out of the Senate, merely asks the President to take a personal look at future refusals of foreign aid information."

"And that is where we are today. Except for one limited area—foreign aid—thousands of bureaucrats can claim a special privilege above the law to spend public money without accounting for their actions. Not even the people's elected representatives in Congress are permitted to find out how and why the money is being spent."

Archibald warned that "the federal government's papa-knows-best attitude toward information is not confined to the seat of government in Washington. Most of the cases happen in your own home towns."

He cited three recent examples in Colorado:

► The notes of a Colorado Springs reporter, listing the names of ranchers with permits to graze

cattle in Pike National Forest, were confiscated by the supervisor of the forest after they had been dictated by an employee in the supervisor's office. The action was upheld by the regional Forest Service superior in Denver, who explained:

"We have to protect the permits. We consider their dealings with the Forest Service and their use of Forest Service land strictly a private affair between them and the Forest Service."

The reporter finally got the notes back after calling Forest Service headquarters in Washington and the Moss Subcommittee.

► The Defense Department refused to release official photographs of the Titan missile, being built at the Martin plant in Littleton, Colo., even though the outside shape of the Titan had been declassified on March 3, 1958, was open to public view, and had been photographed unofficially many times. Assistant Defense Secretary Murray Snyder said he didn't want any controversy or "ballyhoo." Finally, just before the November 1958 elections, a picture of President Eisenhower viewing the Titan was released to the press.

► The Army Chemical Corps has refused to make public a research report, performed under contract by the University of Colorado, on water contamination near Derby, Colo. Wells on farms near the Rocky Mountain Arsenal chemical plant there have become contaminated. Crops watered from the wells have stopped growing and some animals have died after drinking the well water.

Archibald charged the Army has refused to release the unclassified report because it shows the arsenal's waste disposal practices have caused the contamination.

"The Army insists that the law is on its side," he said, "that a federal statute prohibits anyone from using the University's research report to support a claim against the government. The Army probably is right, for the Moss Subcommittee is just completing a list of all federal laws which the government uses as authority to withhold information. So far, we have uncovered more than 150 statutes, ranging from laws protecting military information to a law imposing secrecy on peanut statistics."

THE FIRST 25 YEARS

I Was The Guild's First Strike

By ALEX CROSBY

In 1934 I was editor, telegraph editor, editorial writer and general assignment man for the Staten Island Advance. I worked 60 to 70 hours a week and was handsomely paid at the rate of \$60.

Reporters on the New York Post were then being hired, if at all, for as little as \$20. Linotype operators got \$54. Of course, they had a union.

Mainly because I felt isolated from my peers on the big city papers, I started to organize a Guild unit. Getting wind of this enterprise, my publisher advised me that I was risking permanent isolation from his payroll. My courage failed me, but I somehow persuaded myself to go ahead.

By management orders, every editorial worker attended the organization meeting in the Stork Restaurant. Heywood Brown made an eloquent plea for recruits. By management orders, the staff voted No—except that I voted Yes. A few days later I was fired.

For three months the Guild,

This article appeared originally in the 25th anniversary edition of Frontpage, official publication of the Newspaper Guild of New York. The publisher mentioned by Alex Crosby was S. I. Newhouse.

supported by friendly unionists and citizens, fought for my reinstatement. Every Saturday a contingent of pickets took the ferry to Staten Island. Two of them, Irving D. Robbins and Carolyn Marx, came so often they decided they might as well marry. Which they did.

Sound trucks toured the island. Broadside were distributed at the ferry terminals. Advertisers and readers were urged to boycott the paper. The Guild generously voted me a weekly benefit, although there wasn't enough money to pay the salary of the local executive secretary. The benefit enabled me to buy large quantities of Cream of Wheat. I remember one day when the menu was Cream of Wheat for breakfast, Cream of Wheat for lunch, and Cream of

Wheat with chocolate sauce for dinner.

A handful of local radicals had asked me to serve as secretary of a committee to work for a new idea: Federal unemployment insurance at \$15 a week. I had advanced a few dollars to pay for letterheads. On Thanksgiving morning I found myself without funds and without provender. I telephoned one of the committee members, who promised to do what he could.

Shortly after dark there was a knock on the door. I saw the friendly, homely face of a man I had privately nicknamed "The Gorilla." He gave me a handful of quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies. "Here is \$2.67," he said. "I've been canvassing all day. We'll try to get the rest to you next week."

The Staten Island campaign ended in November when the Newark Guild began its historic strike against the Newark Ledger. We lost on Staten Island. But my experience helped prepare me for five subsequent firings and, between dismissals, the best years of my working life.

CONVENTION REVISITED

New AFL-CIO Solidarity Evident

By CLAIR M. COOK
Executive Director
Religion & Labor Foundation

Looking back on the San Francisco AFL-CIO convention, one word more than any other seems to characterize it. That word is solidarity.

This is not quite the same thing as unanimity. There were differences of opinion. There was free debate and discussion. There was opposition to some of the motions and resolutions. There was not unanimity. But there was unmistakable evidence to confound most clearly those who wishful thinking has seen labor falling apart at the seams on internal differences.

Two things above others demonstrate what is happening in the AFL-CIO to weld a single solid front, a united base from which to move together in the battles of legislation and collective bargaining. One is the adoption of the report from the Special Committee on Union Disputes created by the Executive Council. While details are yet to be readied, and a special constitutional convention will have to provide the authority

for the federation to put it into effect, the plan will give to an "Arbitration Board, consisting of prominent and well-qualified persons" the task of settling several kinds of disputes among international unions and AFL-CIO departments.

The panels acting in such disputes—and here is the new feature, a ceiling of power to the central body in a manner never before done by the international unions—will use "final and binding arbitration as the terminal point in the settlement of such disputes." The authority the special convention will give them is expected to include "meaningful sanctions for prompt enforcement."

That the international unions can bring themselves to hand over such definitive powers to the AFL-CIO is a remarkable demonstration, after all these years of the jealous guarding of "autonomy," of the new spirit of drawing together in a common bond. It is an unprecedented move from the voluntary to the mandatory, and it will go far in its effects.

Closely related, and of equal fundamental importance, is the action taken for a single united strike fund, under direct control

of the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer. Backed unanimously in the General Board by the international union presidents, the single fund will (for now) aid the United Steelworkers with contributions from every segment of the labor movement. Contributions already have been voted in the thousands and hundreds of thousands by unions which have never before had any direct contact with or concern for Steelworkers' affairs.

But if and when that particular strike is ended, the principle and the fund will remain, for use in "situations similar." It is as though there had been on a nationwide scale a revival of a slogan that was used in the very beginnings of American labor organization a century and a half ago: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

So if the theme of the 1955 convention was merger, and that of the 1957 convention was "housecleaning," that of 1959 has been solidarity. In the climate of the present situation, this may be alarming and perhaps unexpected to management. But to labor under pressure, it is only a reaffirmation, a return to the traditions which built the movement in the first place.

A Businessman Changes His Mind

Clarence B. Randall, former president and board chairman of the Inland Steel Company, confesses that he's changed his mind about a lot of things since his retirement. Once a conservative, isolationist business executive, Randall makes these statements in his book, *The Communist Challenge to American Business*:

ON PENSIONS: "My flip flop on industrial pension plans in which the employer pays all or part of the cost is quite ludicrous. How I fought them! It seemed to me that an important principle was involved here for which I must do battle. . . . What happened to those bold convictions? Nothing except that I now live on my pension and purr with contentment each month when my check comes in."

ON SOCIAL SECURITY: "On the questions of old-age benefits and unemployment compensation, my record is not good. I opposed them both and made vigorous speeches against them. . . . We now know that these decided-in-safety measures do much to cushion sharp downswings in our economy and to advance the day of recovery, to say nothing of the dividends they pay to society in terms of human welfare."

ON TAXES: "There was that time . . . when I wrote an article attacking bitterly the then new concept of a graduated income tax. . . . But today? I would think if not only political but economic madness as well to advocate repeal. . . . I have done fairly well, as the saying goes. And so have many other critics of the income tax."

ON GROWING UP: "The number of times in my life when I have done an about-face on social questions so astounds me, as I look over my shoulder, that I am led to counsel younger men not to lock themselves in too hard on those favorite biases which we form so readily between twenty and forty."

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

NINE MONTHS IN ADVANCE of the political conventions it is difficult to see how Richard M. Nixon can be blocked from the Republican presidential nominations or how the Democratic convention can ever agree on anybody. It is this, among other things, that suggests that Democrats should not delude themselves by over-confidence.

The New York observers who watched Governor Rockefeller take Averell Harriman over the jumps last year have frequently expressed a solid faith that somewhere along the line an imperial Nay would be imposed on Nixon's ambitions, thus clearing the way for Rocky.

There are elements in the situation that in other times and with other men would have made this plausible. Powerful corporation and financial realists undeniably kept the late Senator Taft three times from winning the GOP nomination that, from the viewpoint of political party professionals, he deserved.

They blocked him with Wendell L. Willkie in 1940, with Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, and with General Eisenhower in 1952.

It seems to me that one error in drawing a parallel for 1960 lies in thinking of Nixon as another Taft. His personal attributes and the wellsprings of his career are totally different. The Vice President would never write a book—as Taft did in 1952—trying to prove his expertise in foreign policy by writing, on an early page, that he didn't believe the Russians had an atom bomb and, on a later page, that certain conclusions must be accepted since the Russians had the bomb.

Nixon is not so warm a human being, not so rigidly principled, and he does not have the corresponding weaknesses.

Another error may lie in a failure of the observers to calculate where power will reside in the GOP nominating convention. In 1952 a major element in the nomination of General Eisenhower was the blitz attack on Taft, on the issue of "stolen" southern delegates, procured among Republican governors by the General's supporters. The GOP governors in that year were numerous and influential; they were available as a countervailing force to Taft's dominance of Congress and other party professionals. There are few Republican governors in office today who could serve the purpose of building machinery to make a serious challenge to Nixon.

THE POLLS AND THE COLUMNISTS, generally, suggest that Senator Kennedy is "leveling off" from his front-running position for the Democratic nomination, that Senator Humphrey is not yet clearly off the ground, that Senator Symington is primarily a possible compromise, that Adlai Stevenson is obviously "the best" but that as a two-time loser he would lose again.

House Speaker Rayburn launched a Lyndon Johnson campaign in Texas, with former President Truman among those present. A roadway has been opened for Johnson to be called a Westerner rather than exclusively a Southerner, and this is just even if it may not prove wholly effective. Some very able Democrats in the Senate—Gale McGee of Wyoming, Mike Mansfield of Montana, Frank Church of Idaho—must be described as Johnson men.

But it is difficult to think of Johnson, an intensely proud man, as making an all-out campaign to win the support of the North and Far West unless he is persuaded that he will not be left in an undignified position. It is equally difficult to think that without an all-out campaign he can command delegate strength in the Democratic convention from the North and Far West.

An astute observer among the Senate Democratic leaders assured this reporter last January that "of course" the Democratic congressional election victories of 1958 would be followed by a Democratic presidential victory in 1960. It did not seem so at the time and it does not seem a lead-pipe cinch now.

IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE that the mood of the American people today is that of a people very well satisfied with a Republican President working on the "peace issue" and a Democratic Congress to watch the man on the domestic issues.

This is a crude way of putting things, but it may express the fact that there is no evidence of overwhelming dissatisfaction with the "divided government" of Eisenhower in the White House and Democrats in nominal control of Congress.

Some of the bright young men attached to the candidates feel the same way. They have an odd apprehension that issues are in flux, that no one can see the exact way ahead and estimate the probabilities.

The "peace issue" and the possibility that in summit meetings and meetings with Khrushchev the President will capture that issue for his party are among the reasons they are skittish.



SHELTON

Then . . .



SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Cheesecake—Whence & Whither?

By LEO SOLOMON
Washington Guild

"Cheesecake"—2. Slang. Photography or photographs displaying esp. female comeliness and shapeliness." Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary.

"Cheesecake"—2 (Slang) display of the figure, especially the legs, of a pretty girl, as in some newspaper photographs." Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary.

But why? What has cheese or cake or both together to do with the feminine form?

The two dictionaries mentioned were the only ones I could find that mention cheese other than as an edible. Even the compilations of slang that note the use of "cheese" in non-edible connotations don't mention pictorial "cheesecake."

Both dictionaries are silent on origin. And both definitions are rather indefinite. The second comes closer to the original meaning, indicating that the term has had broadened application since

first acquiring its non-food, pictorial meaning after World War I.

When "cheesecake" first was applied to a newspaper photograph, it had a single, definite meaning. It was the generic term for photographs of girls perched on ships' rails with skirts pulled above the knees to expose varying amounts of thigh.

Purists (like me) insist on that historic meaning and that other pictures of overexposed females—fan dancers, bikini swimsuits, décolletage—are pinups. But the dictionaries are on the side of broader usage.

Who first named upper-leg art "cheesecake"—and why—I don't know. One newsman, writer and photographer, speculates that the term was borrowed from vaudeville or burlesque. Can any of this column's readers confirm or disprove this guess?

I can come close to fixing a date for the introduction of "cheesecake" into the slang of photography. It was sometime between 1919 and 1921.

I was out of New York from early 1918 until 1920. When I returned to full-time picture work

with New York Times Wide World Photos in 1922, "cheesecake" was in general use as a picture term. Surely, if it had been current earlier, I would have heard it during my caption-writing apprenticeship with Underwood & Underwood in 1917-18.

I know where it started. Its pappy—and he could have been plural—came from the robust and ribald crew of photographers who covered ship news at New York. They were the cameramen who gathered at the Barge Office before dawn to ride the revenue cutters from the Battery to meet incoming liners.

Post-World War I was the era of ultra-short skirts. So when photographers knelt before the dames perched on ships' rails they focused their lenses on more anatomy than they had ought to even without trying—and they tried.

If any of the New York ship news regulars of the early 1920s reads this, please—somebody—come up with the name of the modest and retiring character who first described knee and thigh photographs as "cheesecake." It's about time he got due credit.

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SOUP TO NONSENSE Murder In Decline

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Too much murder is being committed these days, and it is very poor quality. Murder has become so casual that murderers no longer take any pride in their work.

To a connoisseur of homicide like me, it is a harrowing experience to read the daily papers. Not only am I shocked at the number of murders, but I am appalled at the poor planning and lack of artistry. Murder has been taken over by amateurs who have never learned their trade. It is obvious that they have never studied the works of Conan Doyle and Edgar Allan Poe or even Mary Roberts Rinehart. I doubt if they are even acquainted with Nancy Drew, girl detective.

An educated murderer would be ashamed to hit his victim over the head with a blunt instrument or to drown him in a bathtub. He would scorn methods so lacking in subtlety and imagination.

Where are the murder weapons of yesteryear? The poisoned darts, the lethal hairbrushes, the daggers fashioned of ice? They have disappeared along with starched collars and homemade bread and other products of a less hurried era. We live in a do-it-the-easy-way age, the era of the electric can opener. How can you expect a murderer to bother fashioning a dagger of ice when a switchblade will do the job? Why should he search for an ancient poison when a sawed-off shotgun is so much simpler?

Mickey Spillane has replaced Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. And no wonder! Modern murderers deserve no better than Mickey Spillane. It doesn't require a brilliant, analytical mastermind to apprehend the murderer when he leaves a trail of evidence that can be easily followed by anyone with an I.Q. of 60; or when the murderer is caught standing beside the corpse with a smoking revolver in his hand.

Any serious student of crime knows that the leading suspect (the one who has a motive and no alibi, the one who was issued the permit for the murder weapon, the one who looks and acts like a murderer, and whose fingerprints are all over the place) is the only suspect who couldn't possibly have committed the murder.

And it is disgusting to find time after time that he's the son-of-a-gun who did it.

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Modern murderers completely lack a sense of drama and timing. They have no feeling for the proper time and place.

It takes a colossal lack of sensitivity to commit homicide in a split-level ranch house. In the morning yet. Have murderers lost all sense of the fitness of things? Murder is meant to be committed in the walnut-paneled library of a lonely house on the moors. Or in a windowless room with a door padlocked from the inside. Maybe lonely houses on the moors aren't easy to find these days. But my opinion is that if a job is worth doing, it's worth doing right.

Modern murders are poorly planned. Standards have fallen so low that a criminal who wears gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints is hailed as a diabolically clever fiend. Even when he leaves one of the gloves, with a name tape sewed in it, beside the corpse.

I'll admit that the servantless household is a great drawback to modern crime. Butlers and upstairs maids are almost as extinct as dinosaurs, and their presence is sorely missed. The cryptic butler, who knows more than he's saying, is an essential character in a murder case.

But the basic trouble lies in the stupidity and laziness of murderers themselves. Murder has been turned over to the wrong sort of people.

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Interest Rates At Highest Level; Home Buyers Hit Hard

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

There's a shocker in store for people seeking to finance homes this year, and for other borrowers and installment buyers too.

Finance charges and mortgage interest rates have hit their highest levels since the end of World War II. Under the Administration's twin policies of "tight money" and "more rewards for savers," the era of reasonable money rates, which helped millions of families of our generation buy and furnish homes, has come to an end.

Worst blow to homeseekers is the Federal Housing Administration's newest surrender to lenders in raising the FHA mortgage rate to a record-high of 5 1/2 percent plus one-half of 1 percent mortgage insurance. That's a total of 6 1/4 percent. This is the fifth increase in the FHA mortgage rate since 1953, when the rate was 4 1/2 percent including the insurance premium. The FHA increase fol-

lowed closely an increase in the GI mortgage rate to 5 1/2 percent. The GI rate was 4 percent in 1953.

Already the FHA boost is having the inevitable effect of pushing up all other mortgage rates and of throttling the GI program. Lenders in many parts of the country now are asking 6 percent and more for conventional (non-FHA) mortgages, which generally require higher downpayments than the FHA. And in some parts of the country conventional mortgage rates are up to even 7 and 7 1/2 percent. These 7 percent and higher charges already have been reported from California, Florida, Kansas and other areas.

As for the lower GI mortgages, they suddenly have almost vanished. Lenders either avoid GI loans or charge excessive discounts on them, with closing costs often as high as \$500.

For example, a bank or loan association may grant a builder a \$12,000 mortgage, but insist on a discount of "five points" or five percent. The builder gets only \$11,400, but whoever assumes the mortgage must pay the full \$12,000.

000. In theory, the builder assumes the cost of the discount. In practice, it must be added on to the price of the house, whether openly or by reducing the quality of the house.

Discounts and excessive closing costs actually are being used as a device to avoid the usury laws in states which ordinarily don't permit mortgage rates over 6 percent. These fees are running as high as 10 percent of the face amount of the mortgage in some states, mortgage experts report.

The latest rate boosts also will tend to raise rates on new apartment buildings, for the FHA also hiked interest rates on mortgages for large rental projects and co-op housing developments.

So drastic is the rate increase that a number of state credit union leagues are exploring the possibility of setting up their own savings and loan associations or other mortgage-lending agencies to beat the high charges. The Michigan State Credit Union League already sponsors its own savings and loan association in such an effort.

What can you do to protect

yourself in this housing and interest squeeze?

First of all, in general, this is a bad year to buy on the installment plan, borrow money or incur a new mortgage unless really necessary. For personal loans or loans to buy cars or other merchandise, first check the cost with the credit union at your plant. Credit unions are limited by law to an interest charge of 1 percent a month, but in any case are holding down charges to borrowers because they are run by their members for their own benefit.

If you need a mortgage, shop more widely than usual among several lenders, even those in nearby towns. You still have a chance to shade today's excessive rates by shopping. Different lenders have varying sums on hand to lend. Some may be more anxious to make loans than others.

If you need a new home this year, look for better values in existing houses, flats and apartment buildings. Existing houses do require larger down payments than new ones, however. If the only choice is between a new house and a new apartment building you'll still probably find better value in a minimum-priced new house. A recent survey by the National Housing Conference found, on the whole, that the lowest-priced new houses still cost less to carry than rentals for comparable new apartments.

Be sure to ask what closing costs you may have to pay as well as the interest rate on the mortgage. As we have seen, closing costs can be a way of raising the interest cost without ostensibly raising the rate itself. Compare

both the interest rate and the closing costs when you shop.

Try to put down as much as you can and assume as large monthly payments as are feasible, to cut both the total amount of interest you must pay and the interest rate itself. Banks do tend to give the lowest rates to borrowers who can put down substantial payments and pay off quickly. In any case, be sure to get a right to prepay without penalty. This will enable you to pay off part of the mortgage if you later accumulate some extra cash.

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Local Copy A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Guild Ranks Tapped For Executive Jobs

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ANG files are studded with Honorable Withdrawal Cards issued to members promoted to top newspaper jobs beyond the ANG's jurisdiction. If anything, intelligent managements appear to find the Guild's ranks a ready source of executive talent.

Recently, for example, Hearst announced the appointment of James W. McLean as editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph. McLean was a member of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild throughout his employment on the Call-Bulletin until his promotion in 1953 to managing editor, a post he held until the paper was merged with the News last August.

Among other top editorial executives who once held Guild cards are Milburn P. Akers, editor

of the Chicago Sun-Times; Ralph Burkholder, former editor of the Columbus Citizen; Michael Bradshaw, editor of the Toledo Blade; Jack Foster, president and editor of the Rocky Mountain News, Denver; Fred S. Heaberlin, executive editor of the St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press.

Also Lee Hills, vice president and executive editor of the Detroit Free Press; Beland Honderich, vice president and editor of the Toronto Star (a founding member and first president of the Toronto Guild); Arthur Laro, vice president and executive editor of the Houston Post; Cecil Prince, editor of the Charlotte News; George R. Stephenson, vice president and executive editor of the Madison Capital Times; Dick Thornburg, editor of the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star; James A. Wechsler, editor of the New York Post; J. Russell Wiggins, vice president and executive editor of the Washington Post & Times-Herald.

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United Nations (UN) Administrator, general activities	10¢
UN Specialized Agencies:	
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	.0157
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	.0059
International Labor Organization (ILO)	.0101
International Telecommunications Union	.0009
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	.0197
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	.0001
World Health Organization (WHO)	.0270
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	.0004
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) (Suez Canal, etc.)	.0470
Special Programs Financed by Voluntary Contributions:	
International Civil Aviation Organization Joint Support Program	.0052
United Nations Children's Fund	.0636
United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance	.0897
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	.1478
World Health Organization's Malaria Eradication Program	.0289
TOTAL COST TO EACH AMERICAN FOR UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES	57¢

Pension Vesting On Rise

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To prevent this loss of benefits for separated workers, unions have been negotiating vesting provisions into the pension plans," comments the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report in an analysis of the study.

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Breaking the study down, how-

Local Operations Intricate, Precarious Under New Law

By JOSEPH E. FINLEY
For Press Associates

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For example, financial reports and non-communist affidavits were regularly required under the Taft-Hartley Act. If you didn't comply, the only penalty was that you couldn't use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. This wasn't particularly important to many unions and consequently, thousands of locals all over America were chronically in non-compliance.

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Information contained in financial reports must be made "available" to all members. If it is published in one of your publications, that will probably be sufficient.

Unions must maintain a file of contracts available for inspection by covered employees at all times. A copy of the contract must be provided any employee requesting it.

These requirements inevitably will compel each union and each union officer to be far more watchful of details than in the past. Not only are the criminal penalties severe in some cases, but any union officer or agent who is convicted of a violation of any of the reporting provisions may not serve as a union official for five years thereafter.

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Philadelphia Inquirer	\$125.00-4th yr	Erie Times & News	\$8.83-4th yr
NY World-Telegram & Sun	\$125.75-4th yr	Chester Times	\$6.00-4th yr
NY Times	\$123.00-4th yr	San Mateo Times	\$7.00-4th yr
Sacramento Bee	\$123.00-4th yr	Great Falls Trib. & Leader	\$6.70-4th yr
San Jose Mercury & News	\$123.00-4th yr	Los Angeles Herald & Express	\$6.50-4th yr
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Boston Herald & Traveler	\$118.00-4th yr	Tacoma Star	\$6.25-4th yr
Business Record, American & Sunday Advertiser	\$117.00-4th yr	Columbia Citizen	\$12.00-4th yr
San Francisco Chronicle	\$117.00-4th yr	Chicago Daily News	\$12.00-4th yr
San Francisco Chronicle, Sunday	\$117.00-4th yr	St. Paul Dispatch	\$12.00-4th yr
Sacramento Union	\$116.00-4th yr	Pioneer Press	\$12.00-4th yr
Shelby County Press	\$116.00-4th yr	Indianapolis Times	\$11.50-4th yr
NY Journal American	\$113.35-4th yr	Seattle Times	\$11.25-4th yr
NY Mirror	\$113.35-4th yr	Niagara Falls Gazette	\$11.05-4th yr
Manchester Union Lib. & Sun	\$112.97-4th yr	Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	\$10.75-4th yr
News & Herald Tribune	\$112.60-4th yr	Memphis Commercial Appeal	\$10.50-4th yr
San Diego Union & Tribune	\$112.60-4th yr	& Press-Scimitar	\$10.50-4th yr
NY Post	\$111.90-4th yr	Toronto Telegram	\$10.00-4th yr
NY Herald Tribune	\$110.00-4th yr	Washington Post & Times Herald	\$9.50-4th yr
Tulsa World & Times	\$109.50-4th yr	Times Herald	\$9.50-4th yr
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Indianapolis Sentinel	\$106.25-4th yr	Allentown Call & Chronicle II	\$6.50-4th yr
San Diego News-Tribune	\$105.70-4th yr	Albany Times-Union	\$6.50-4th yr
Baltimore Sun & Evg Sun	\$105.25-4th yr	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	\$6.35-4th yr
Honolulu Advertiser	\$104.83-4th yr	Albany Eagle-Tribune	\$6.25-4th yr
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	\$104.80-4th yr	Lynn Evening Star	\$7.00-4th yr
Denver Post	\$103.00-4th yr	Portland (Ore.) Press Herald, Express & Telegram	\$6.75-4th yr
Allentown Call & Chronicle I	\$102.50-4th yr	Duluth Herald & News Tribune	\$7.70-4th yr

NOTE: Salesmen I in Allentown handle major accounts, II minor accounts.

*Minimum guarantee with commission system in effect.

†This item.

(NOTE: Bonus or commission systems are indicated where information is available either through contract or other sources. However, such systems may be in effect on other papers outside the contract.)

Then ...



SPEAKING OF PICTURES

Cheesecake—Whence & Whither?

By LEO SOLOMON
Washington Guild

"Cheesecake"—2. Slang. Photography or photographs displaying esp. female comeliness and shapeliness. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary.

"Cheesecake"—2 (Slang) display of the figure, especially the legs, of a pretty girl, as in some newspaper photographs. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary of the American Language.

But why? What has cheese or cake or both together to do with the feminine form?

The two dictionaries mentioned were the only ones I could find that mention cheese other than as an edible. Even the compilations of slang that note the use of "cheese" in non-edible connotations don't mention pictorial "cheesecake."

Both dictionaries are silent on origin. And both definitions are rather indefinite. The second comes closer to the original meaning, indicating that the term has broadened application since

first acquiring its non-food, pictorial meaning after World War I.

When "cheesecake" first was applied to a newspaper it had a single, definite meaning. It was the generic term for photographs of girls perched on ships' rails with skirts pulled above the knees to expose varying amounts of thigh.

Purists (like me) insist on that historic meaning and that other pictures of overexposed females—fan dancers, bikini swimsuits, de-college—are pinups. But the dictionaries are on the side of broader usage.

Who first named upper-leg art "cheesecake"—and why—I don't know. One newsman, writer not photographer, speculates that the term was borrowed from vaudeville or burlesque. Can any of this column's readers confirm or disprove this guess?

I can come close to fixing a date for the introduction of "cheesecake" into the slang of photography. It was sometime between 1919 and 1921.

I was out of New York from early 1918 until 1920. When I returned to full-time picture work

with New York Times Wide World Photos in 1922, "cheesecake" was in general use as a picture term. Surely, if it had been current earlier, I would have heard it during my caption-writing apprenticeship with Underwood & Underwood in 1917-18.

I know where it started. Its pappy—and he could have been plural—came from the robust and ribald crew of photographers who covered ship news at New York.

They were the cameramen who gathered at the Barge Office before dawn to ride the revenue cutters from the Battery to meet incoming liners.

Post-World War I was the era of ultra-short skirts. So when photographers knelt before the dames perched on ships' rails they focused their lenses on more anatomy than they had ought to even without trying—and they tried.

If any of the New York ship news regulars of the early 1920s reads this, please—somebody—come up with the name of the modest and retiring character who first described knee and thigh photographs as "cheesecake." It's about time he got due credit.

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Murder In Decline

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Too much murder is being committed these days, and it is very poor quality. Murder has become so casual that murderers no longer take any pride in their work.

To a connoisseur of homicide like me, it is a harrowing experience to read the daily papers. Not only am I shocked at the number of murders, but I am appalled at the poor planning and lack of artistry. Murder has been taken over by amateurs who have never learned their trade. It is obvious that they have never studied the works of Conan Doyle and Edgar Allan Poe or even Mary Roberts Rinehart. I doubt if they are even acquainted with Nancy Drew, girl detective.

An educated murderer would be ashamed to hit his victim over the head with a blunt instrument or to drown him in a bathtub. He would scorn methods so lacking in subtlety and imagination.

Where are the murder weapons of yesterday? The poisoned darts, the lethal hairbrushes, the daggers fashioned of ice? They have disappeared along with starched collars and homemade bread and other products of a less hurried era. We live in a do-it-the-easy-way age, the era of the electric can opener. How can you expect a murderer to bother fashioning a dagger of ice when a switchblade will do the job? Why should he search for an ancient poison when a saved-off shotgun is so much simpler?

Mickey Spillane has replaced Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. And no wonder! Modern murderers deserve no better than Mickey Spillane. It doesn't require a brilliant, analytical mastermind to apprehend the murderer when he leaves a trail of evidence that can be easily followed by anyone with an I.Q. of 60; or when the murderer is caught standing beside the corpse with a smoking revolver in his hand.

Any serious student of crime knows that the leading suspect (the one who has a motive and no alibi, the one who was issued the permit for the murder weapon, the one who looks and acts like a murderer, and whose fingerprints are all over the place) is the only suspect who couldn't possibly have committed the murder.

And it is disgusting to find time after time, that he's the son-of-a-gun who did it.

Modern murderers completely lack a sense of drama and timing. They have no feeling for the proper time and place.

It takes a colossal lack of sensitivity to commit homicide in a split-level ranch house. In the morning yet. Have murderers lost all sense of the fitness of things? Murder is meant to be committed in the walnut-paneled library of a lonely house on the moors. Or in a windowless room with a door padlocked from the inside. Maybe lonely houses on the moors aren't easy to find these days. But my opinion is that if a job is worth doing, it's worth doing right.

Modern murders are poorly planned. Standards have fallen so low that a criminal who wears gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints is hailed as a diabolically clever fiend. Even when he leaves one of the gloves, with a name tape sewed in it, beside the corpse.

I'll admit that the servantless household is a great drawback to modern crime. Butlers and upstairs maids are almost as extinct as dinosaurs, and their presence is sorely missed. The cryptic butler, who knows more than he's saying, is an essential character in a murder case.

But the basic trouble lies in the stupidity and laziness of murderers themselves. Murder has been turned over to the wrong sort of people.

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ever, the AFL-CIO Research Department determined that of the 231 single-employer pension plans covered by the survey, some 70 percent provide for vesting. Of the 69 multi-employer plans, 17 percent contained vesting provisions against 4 percent in 1952. Most multi-employer plans, however, have built-in vesting in that a worker builds up pension credits on the basis of his service in the industry or trade.

Ninety percent of the vesting provisions are of the type known as "deferred full vesting." This means that after specified service and at a specified age, the worker has earned the right to take all his accumulated pension rights with him. In three-fourths of the clauses, he keeps his pension rights whether he quits or is fired.

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San Pedro News-Planet	105.70-5th yr	Honolulu Post	80.00-5th yr
Baltimore Sun & Eve Sun	105.25-5th yr	Albany Knickerbocker News	78.50-3rd yr
Honolulu Advertiser	104.83-5th yr	Lynn Evening Item	77.50-5th yr
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	104.50-5th yr	Portland (Me.) Press Herald, Express & Telegram	74.75-4th yr
Denver Post	103.00-5th yr	Duluth Herald & News Tribune	71.70-5th yr
Allentown Call & Chronicle I	102.50-6th yr		

NOTE: Salesmen 1 in Allentown handle major accounts, 11 minor accounts.

*Minimum guarantee with commission system in effect.

#Plus bonus.

(NOTE: Bonus or commission systems are indicated where information is available either through contract or other sources. However, such systems may be in effect on other papers outside the contract.)

Cleveland Scores Major Advances In New Three-Paper Pension Plan

Cleveland, Ohio—A "best yet" pension plan, described by the Guild's negotiators as a major breakthrough, has been approved by the Cleveland local's three daily-paper units.

The plan, as approved by the Press, Plain Dealer and News units, will provide minimum pensions of \$120 a month for the lowest salary brackets, up to \$225 a month maximum—plus numerous cash options, early retirement plans and vesting. This is in addition to Social Security.

Not yet complete in final details, the plan was worked out with Joe Daoust, Guild pension consultant, and a Guild committee on one side, and representatives of the Scripps-Howard Press and the Forest City Publishing Co., publishers of the Plain Dealer and News, on the other side.

The major break-through, according to Bob Bordner (Press),

pension chairman, came in the publishers' agreement to put a cash value on its liabilities under the present contracts, and to put the amount directly into the pension trust fund jointly administered by the Guild and the publishers.

For many years the Guild has been trying to get this done.

At present the publishers pay \$3 a week per employee into the pension fund. The Guild agreed to have this payment made in lieu of a raise on Jan. 1, 1956.

In the current contracts another \$3 raise is provided on Nov. 1, 1959, which may be taken in cash or be voted into the pension fund.

The agreement with the managements is contingent upon the Guild putting this \$3 into the pension. If the Guild does this, the publishers will add \$2 for the first year and \$2.25 a week per employee thereafter as the price they are willing to pay to "buy

out", or escape, some of their financial liabilities under the existing contracts.

These liabilities are the death benefit, which calls for payment of a maximum of 52 weeks of salary upon death, and an alternate benefit clause, which provides for voluntary retirement at age 57 with a maximum of 52 weeks of pay, available to those who were hired prior to 1956.

The new pension plan absorbs both these clauses and greatly improves the alternate benefit. The death benefit would remain the same, but would be paid from the pension fund.

The standard dismissal clause would remain in the contract, with management paying all, as at present.

Vesting under the proposed plan would start after five years of employment, and is retroactive in that anyone now employed five years can qualify. Anyone with five years of service may quit and draw 25 percent of his normal retirement benefits when he reaches retirement age.

The percentage increases 5 percent a year until after 20 years the employee who quits would get 100 percent of his pension based upon his pay at the time he quit.

Early retirement options would start at age 55 with 10 years of service.

To illustrate the improvements: the present alternate benefit clause permits retirement at age 57 with one year's pay. The new plan would permit retirement at 57 with a year and a half of pay.

Under a lump-sum cash option, the employee, at normal retirement age, could collect three times his annual salary, up to the maximum pay bracket of \$10,000 a year. The cash could be paid in annual installments, if the employee so elected.

Other options provide a slightly reduced monthly pension for the retired employee during his life, and continue the pension payments to his surviving spouse as long as the spouse lives. In no case would less than five years of pension payments be made.

Maximum pension payments would result for a person aged 65 with 30 years of employment and earning \$10,000. Greater age, service and pay would not increase the pension.

At present the Press pension is a flat \$80 a month, with no vesting, while the Plain Dealer and News, with partial vesting, offer \$68 a month.

Nieman Fellows To Judge Stokes Journalism Award

The Harvard Nieman Fellows will judge this year's competition for the Thomas L. Stokes Award for the best daily newspaper writing on the conservation and utilization of natural resources and power.

The award is \$500 in cash and a citation. Deadline for entries is February 1, 1960 at the offices of the Stokes Award Committee, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

This year's is the first annual competition for the award. The first award was given posthumously to Stokes himself.

The award commemorates the nationally syndicated columnist whose own writings on the subject were forceful, effective and independent, and whose death occurred early in 1958.

The award committee is composed of friends and admirers of Stokes, who desire to increase public understanding of wise conservation and use of natural resources, with emphasis on water and energy, by encouraging other newspapermen to follow the lead set by Stokes, and to perpetuate his memory.

Lowell Mellett is chairman of the board of trustees, and Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, is a member of the six-man board. ANG President Joseph F. Collis is an honorary trustee, and Marvin Zeldin, a Washington Guild member, is executive director. Zeldin is a former assistant editor of the Guild Reporter, and more recently assistant editor of the OCAW News, published by the Oilworkers union at Denver. He is now executive secretary of the Electric Consumers Information Committee, in Washington.

Vice chairman of the board of trustees is J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post & Times Herald.

The 1959 Stokes Award will be given for work done in this calendar year, published in any daily newspaper in the U. S. Entries should be in scrap book form, with an accompanying summarizing letter, and may be submitted by the writer or another on his behalf.

Washington Retirement Plan Settled

A pension plan providing monthly retirement benefits of up to \$160 has been negotiated with the Washington Daily News to cover employees in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Under the plan, employees become eligible for normal retirement at age 65 and after 10 years of service; for early retirement at age 55 after 10 years of service, and for disability retirement at any age after 15 years of service.

Normal retirement benefits are computed at the rate of two-thirds of one percent of average final monthly compensation times the number of years of credited service, to a maximum of 30 years. Average final monthly compensation is based on the last ten years of service and may not exceed \$800. The minimum benefit is \$2 times the number of years of service.

Early retirement benefits may be either earned benefits deferred to normal retirement date or their actuarial equivalent taken immediately.

Disability benefits are equal to the normal benefit as of the disability retirement date.

Retiring employees may elect to take a contingent pension, with survivorship benefits, or, with the approval of the joint committee administering the plan, a lump sum equal to the value of the pension.

Benefit payments are guaranteed for 60 months in the event of death after retirement. Accrued

dismissal pay will go to the survivor if death occurs before retirement.

To finance the plan, the company is making contributions of \$4 a week per employee. These will be increased to \$5.50 as of next May 1. They are being deposited in the ANG Commingled Trust Fund.

Vesting provisions guarantee deferred benefits to employees whose service is terminated after 15 years.

B.C. DIRECTORIES, LTD. (VANCOUVER): A general increase of 4 percent adds \$1.55 to \$2.05 to all minimums in a wage reopening settlement effective October 1.



Tops In Twin Cities: Minnesota's Governor Orville Freeman congratulates Edward Currie, second from left, a retired settlement house director, and Harold Mordh, right, head of a mission, after they received the annual Public Service Awards of the Twin Cities Guild at the local's Page One Ball. Local President Richard Wanek, left, presented Page One awards in journalism.

Twin Cities Awards Cite Two For Public Service

Twin Cities, Minn.—The annual public service awards of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities went to two men who have devoted their lives to helping others.

The awards, presented at the local's Page One Ball by Governor Orville Freeman, went to Edward Currie, retired director of a Minneapolis settlement house, and to Harold Mordh, head of the Union Gospel Mission in St. Paul.

Twenty-eight first-place Page One awards for outstanding newspaper performance were presented by Richard Wanek, Guild President.

More than 300 members, wives and guests attended the affair. Ball chairman was John Stevens, advertising salesman for the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press. The awards committee included Leon Carr, chairman; Ed Goodpaster and John Connelly. The judging itself was done by the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild.

Barbara Iverson, a secretary in

the Women's department of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, was crowned queen of the ball. She received a diamond wristwatch and a \$500 scholarship to a school for models.

Knoxville Adopts Awards Program

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Guild has launched its first Page One Awards program, with winners to be announced at the local's annual Christmas Party in December.

Chairman of the program is Willard Yarbrough, former president of the local and immediate past president of the Southern District Council of ANG.

Topping the list of awards is that of Guildsman of the Year, to go to the member who has done most to improve the Guild in the preceding 12 months. In addition, there will be nine categories of journalism awards.

IT SEEMS TO US

Sees New Labor Legislation 'Actually Protecting' Unions

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: Though there seems to have been a definite improvement in The Guild Reporter in recent issues, the occasional tone of it in the past might well be deplored, this writer believes.

In some issues one has the feeling that the world is being viewed through the spectacles of the '20s or '30s as though labor is right, business always wrong; the Democratic Party right, the Republican wrong, and so on.

Recently there was a headline describing the new labor legislation as a "killer labor bill," for example. This after the courageous and sustained investigation by Robert Kennedy, to me one of the most inspiring performances in our history, and a resulting bill aimed at actually protecting labor from the bully boys and skull crackers who moved into it.

Occasionally in past issues one has the feeling that the writers regard publishers as caricature bosses who light cigars with ten

Letters shall be limited to 200 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.

dollar bills instead of more often than not, fine journalists facing often serious problems.

This writer is all for the Guild effort to better wages and conditions. But a newspaperman's first dedication is to the truth. And it would seem to this writer that the Guild effort would be served far better by eliminating the caricatures and stereotypes, by shelving emotionalism, and by substituting a greater degree of impartiality (in, for example, references to politics) and a closer attention to facts.

GEORGE F. CARLIN
St. Louis Guild