

Newhouse Sells His St. Louis Plant, Wants Free Hand For Staff Firings



Vol. XXVI—No. 6

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St. Louis Negotiators: The Guild negotiating committee waits for talks to begin at the office of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in St. Louis. Some of the committee members are, from left: Ray Vodicka, Frank Helms, Goodrich Gamble, Executive Secretary Rollin Everett, Morris Levin (attorney for the local), and Bill Cento, Globe unit chairman. In the background, partly hidden, are Cleve Mathews, local president, and Loel Schrader, ANG international representative.

Job Security Becomes New Issue In Strike

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Guild strike against S. I. Newhouse's Globe-Democrat is shaping up as a struggle for job security as well as a fair and guaranteed pension plan.

The complexion of the walkout changed suddenly with the announcement by the Newhouse interests that the Globe building and printing equipment had been sold to the Post-Dispatch.

Management dumped the news in the laps of Guild negotiators without warning at a mediation session and packaged it with an "offer" of a shaky version of the pension plan in force at the P.D.

In turn, it asked the Guild to allow its members to be fired without notice for so-called reasons of "economy" or "changes in operation" resulting from the plant sale.

Part two of management's asking price was unrestricted freedom to hire part-time apprentice reporters for suburban edition work. They would be used instead of journeymen reporters.

"We will not pay this price for pensions," the Guild said. Members voted 234 to 5 to reject the proposal and continue their round-the-clock vigil on the picket line.

Management's next step was an ultimatum to the Guild that it must knuckle down to the arbitrary company demands if there is ever to be a settlement. Unless the Guild surrendered, the company threatened, no Globe-Democrat would be printed again.

The Guild made the threat public and pointed out that it is a standard management tactic in newspaper strikes.

"Our members will not be frightened," the Guild said.

Management later denied it had ever issued the ultimatum, though it was made in the presence of trained newsmen.

The 332-member Globe unit hit the bricks at 3 a.m., February 21, and the Globe-Democrat has not published since then. Until management injected the ques-

Lockout Cities Back Guild Dailies

Columbus Daily News Plugs News Gap As Papers Close

Columbus, Ohio—Guild members here have launched their own 16-page tabloid, the Columbus Daily News, after being locked out by the Dispatch and the Citizen following a city-wide strike by web pressmen.

The pressmen struck February 26 after negotiations for a new contract collapsed.

The next morning, publishers began "furloughing" other employees at the Columbus Dispatch, the Columbus Citizen, the Ohio State Journal and the weekly Columbus Star.

About 290 Guild members are

Unions Triumph In CBC Strike

Montreal, Que.—A parade of more than 2,000 triumphant unionists marched back into the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's building here, Monday, March 9, following final settlement of the ten-week strike by French-language television producers.

The agreement signed two days before was identical with that initiated by CBS and the Producers Association on February 7.

It represents complete victory for the 74 striking producers in their demand for recognition for collective bargaining purposes, the sole issue in the strike. It also contains a guarantee of the right of the producers to seek "technical assistance" from other unionists.

It was CBS's attempt to renege on the latter clause which pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

affected in the editorial, advertising, circulation, business and maintenance departments of the Citizen and the circulation department of the Dispatch.

Membership of the Columbus Guild, led by President Orville Moccabee, swung into action immediately with special committees and plans to support the pressmen in their strike for higher wages and to protect the welfare of themselves and the public.

The Guild's interim paper, the Daily News, is a key factor in the lockout. A press run of 25,000 was planned for the first edition, March 8. But the demand was so heavy it was boosted to 31,500 and cut off there only because plates began to wear out. A run of more than 40,000 was planned for subsequent editions with the use of duplicate plates.

The 16-page paper is being printed in the city's largest printing plant by the offset process.

Columbus' news-hungry public, which had been without dailies for 10 days, snatched up copies of the first edition as soon as it hit newsstands.

"They disappeared like a speck of dust in a windstorm," one Guildsman commented.

Gene Grove, Citizen writer and a leading Guildsman, was named editor of the paper. Staff is composed of editorial personnel from the Citizen and circulation is handled by "furloughed" circulation employees of both the Citizen and the Dispatch.

"Morning hours" are kept by the volunteer editorial staff with the press rolling in mid-morning. The first bundle of papers went to the Pressmen's Union, per re-

(Continued on Page 3)

San Jose Reporter Survives Goon-Squad Bundle Slashings

San Jose, Calif.—Guildsmen of San Jose are making a success of their own daily newspaper.

The San Jose Reporter is being produced by the more than 250 members of Local 98 who have been locked out of their jobs at the Mercury and News since the papers were struck February 14 by stereotypers and pressmen.

By the end of its second week of publication, the Reporter's circulation was showing a steady increase, and advertising lineage was up.

But the way was not easy.

From the first, the paper was beset by pressures—on advertisers to boycott the publication, on teamsters not to deliver it, and on newsstand dealers to refuse to handle it.

Several thousand copies of the Reporter's first edition were pulled from news racks and wantonly destroyed. Bundles were ripped open and papers scattered. Many were dumped in a creek.

The infant newspaper is a product of labor unity and trust. Publisher is San Jose Reporter, Inc., financed by the San Jose Guild through a \$10,000 loan by SFONG and \$1,000 investments each by Stereotypers, Pressmen and Typographical unions.

Guildsmen prepare news and advertising copy in a spacious old building just around the corner from the office of publisher Joseph B. Ridder in his struck Mercury-News plant. The papers are print-

ed by Henry Budde Publications in San Francisco and trucked to San Jose for morning distribution five days a week, Monday through Friday.

When the initial edition of the Reporter arrived early the morning of Thursday, February 26, circulation executives of the Mercury-News were seen lurking around the Guild newspaper office.

Five of seven locked-out Mercury-News deliverymen who had said they would distribute the Reporter backed out at the last moment. They reported Mercury-News executives told them they would be fired if they carried the Reporter. Guildsmen took over delivery of the edition.

Orange Mercury-News company cars were seen following

(Continued on Page 2)

Monthly Assessment Set

The International Executive Board has voted to levy a Guild-wide assessment to bolster the ANG Defense Fund in the face of the strike in St. Louis and lockouts in San Jose and Columbus.

Weekly cost of benefits to some 1,000 members affected in these three cities is \$25,000.

The monthly assessment, which will begin with March dues payments and will continue until terminated by the IEB, will range from 50¢ per month for members earning \$30 a week or less to \$3 a month for members earning \$100 a week or more. The Board's action in voting the assessment comes under authority granted by the ANG Constitution.

"You will recall," Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlis, Jr., said in announcing the assessment to locals, "that the New York emergency last December occasioned the levying of an assessment, which was cancelled when the emergency abruptly ended. However, the cost of the New York emergency substantially reduced our Defense Fund resources, and the current crises require a bolstering of those resources."



Job Well Done: Two past officers of the Vancouver Guild were thanked by the local membership at the annual Follo Frolle for their long services. Dan Illingworth, local president at the left, presented a suitcase to Past President Art Smart and an electric mixer to former Treasurer Don Grieve. Together they represent 17 years of local service.

San Jose Lockout Paper Gains Support Of Public

(Continued from Page 1) route men distributing the Reporter. Shortly afterward, the Guild began receiving reports of its papers being torn open and thrown about.

President Bob Hickey called in police. A Mercury-News circulation department employee was arrested and charged with malicious mischief.

Hickey recorded this statement for broadcast on radio and TV stations:

"No goon squads are going to

Institutes On Tap

Two ANG regional weekend training institutes will be held on the West Coast next month, in Fresno and Vancouver, B.C.

The Fresno institute, sponsored by the California-Nevada District Council, will be held April 4-5 at the Fresno Hacienda.

The Vancouver institute will be held the following weekend, April 11-12, at the Georgia Hotel.

Principal theme of the meeting will be contract enforcement and arbitration. The program also will include several related topics, including inter-union cooperation.

The institutes will be conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research & information, and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer.



Columbus Daily News: Dave Terry, a circulation man from the Dispatch, is swarmed by news-hungry Columbus readers for copies of the first edition of the Interim Daily News. Dave and nearly 250 other members of the Columbus Guild were locked out following a city-wide strike of newsprint.

Photo by Lloyd Flowers, Columbus Guild.

Montreal CBC Strike Won

(Continued from Page 1)

longed the walkout exactly a month after initial agreement was reached. The corporation sought to delete the clause from the producers' agreement after settling return-to-work terms with other unions, including the Guild.

Management yielded only after a sharp shift in public and press opinion to the side of the strikers last week following a mounted police attack, March 2, on the picket line. Thirty unionists were arrested and half a dozen persons were injured in the brawl with the police.

One Guild member, George Dore, one of the 25 members of the Montreal unit of the Canadian Wire Service Guild who have honored the producers' picket line throughout the strike, was released in bail on a charge of singing "O Canada" in a public street.

Guild members and other unionists who refused to work during the strike have written guarantees against reprisals by the corporation. The Guild agreement, initiated February 23, also provides that there will be no loss of seniority or service time in the payment of severance pay or wage increments and that grievances arising out of the strike will be subject to arbitration.

The returning union members each wore a badge bearing the legend "December 29," the day the strike began. They are pledged to wear the badge for several weeks as a reminder of their solidarity during the dispute. They are also members of an informal organization called the Council of Solidarity, whose purpose is to

raise money for the relief of those who suffered during the strike and to support the unions in any grievances which may arise. Some Guild members, the only employees to receive regular weekly benefits from their international union during the dispute, have pledged to contribute \$2 a week to the Council.

A mass meeting of the unionists at midnight, March 7, in the city's leading theater celebrated the end of the walkout. ANG International Representative Ed Allen, who was assigned to counsel the Montreal Guild unit from the beginning of the dispute, was introduced. He was greeted with a chorus of "Il a gagné ses épaulettes" (He's won his epaulettes).

Allen told the crowd that only continued union solidarity would

San Jose Guild Reports Gifts Totaling \$6,731

San Jose, Calif.—Contributions to San Jose Guildsmen totaled \$6,731 on March 6, according to Ruth Martin, treasurer. The list:

Previously acknowledged	\$1,985
San Antonio Guild	25
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	100
Hill Pedigo, Union Gazette	25
California-Nevada District Council	250
Anonymous	5
St. Louis	100
Albany	100
Twin Cities	100
Wilkes-Barre	50
Jerry E. Rosenthal (Milwaukee)	5
Hammond (210 pledged weekly)	10
Toronto	50
Grand Rapids	50
Cincinnati	50
Peoria	50
Madison	50
New York	150
San Diego	150
Wire Service Guild	150
Bakersfield	150
Cleveland	50
Total	\$6,731

Lovelorn Publisher In Lenten Austerity?

San Jose, Calif.—The San Jose strike has not been without its humorous sidelights.

Here are a few culled from the hectic happenings of the strike's first 19 days:

► Mercury-News publisher Joe Ridder was rumored to be giving up publishing for Lent. Rumor apparently true.

► Ridder met Guild president Bob Hickey the day before the Guild's newspaper went on sale and wanted to know who was going to be the publisher. When

Hickey told him the post was being left vacant, Ridder replied: "You know, I'm unemployed and available."

► One Guild member's daughter peddled the San Jose Reporter from door-to-door, telling would-be subscribers she was doing it to help her mother. Mother said she was expecting the neighbors to send out a Good Will truck full of groceries.

► Publisher Ridder figured in still another laugh. He sent his secretary to the Guild's newspaper

office with this letter for the advice-to-the-lovelorn column: "Dear Professor: I was publisher of two newspapers in a metropolitan city. These papers were struck and the unions put out another newspaper. My problem is—how can I find out who writes the advice-to-the-lovelorn column, without first having to settle the strike?"

—Ex-Publisher
"Dear Ex-Publisher: Sorry, but with the Lovelorn business being what it is these days, discretion's the better part of valor."



San Jose Reporter: Guild officials examine a headline heralding the appearance of the San Jose Reporter, five-day-a-week paper produced by the San Jose Guild during craft's strike at the Mercury and News. From left: Bob Hickey, local president; William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, and Joe Campo, ANG international representative.

St. Louis Walkout Sails Smoothly As Brother Locals Rally With Aid

The strike against the Globe-Democrat is a smooth operation. Departments have been set up to handle all phases of strike activity. Each has its spot in the Guild Hall. There are now so many desks, files, phones—and volunteer workers—in the hall on Twelfth Street that it has been abandoned as a meeting place. Membership rallies are being held across the street at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel.

Work schedules for each activity have been established. Filing and record systems have been created. So quickly has an efficient setup been arranged that, as one observer put it, "The Globe-Democrat ought to be proud of its staff."

So far, though, the Guild Hall workers have received no such commendation.

Pickets have been patrolling the Globe-Democrat building 24 hours a day since the strike started.

For the most part, the weather man has smiled on them with sunny skies and unseasonably warm temperatures. But their high-level morale has carried them through wind, rain and snow as well.

...Columbus Guild Paper

(Continued from Page 1) quest. Advertisers, weary of using radio stations jammed with commercials, signed up immediately with the News at cash-in-advance terms.

Grove announced that the new daily had been created solely to fill the newspaper void and that it will cease publication as soon as the struck papers resume publication.

The pressmen began negotiating for a new contract on December 10 and held 18 meetings with the publishers before striking. Saturday night pay has been one of the stumbling blocks. Two papers, the Citizen and the Dispatch, publish Sunday editions.

Pickets were posted at the two plants (the Citizen has its own building; the other papers roll from the same presses) and the Guild voted to respect the lines.

—Ex-Publisher
"Dear Ex-Publisher: Sorry, but with the Lovelorn business being what it is these days, discretion's the better part of valor."

Unit members able to walk the line have been divided into crews of eight—a captain, a lieutenant and six pickets. Each crew is scheduled to walk two hours every other day. Spirit is so strong, however, that many members are doubling up on other shifts to give scheduled pickets an extra coffee break.

Strike Chairman Herbert L. Monk asked police protection for the pickets to head off any effort to create an incident designed to discredit the Guild.

Viewing this request through management-colored glasses, Editor & Publisher quoted Monk as saying passers-by had been "booing the pickets."

Picket headquarters are on Franklin avenue about two blocks from the shut newspaper plant. The place was once a dining room of the "Ship Ahoy" restaurant. Its most recent use was as a display room for speedboats and three of the boats are still there. On the practical side they serve as a handy place to store hats, coats, picket signs and what have you. On the symbolic side they

show the "Damn the torpedoes... spirit of the strikers."

The St. Louis labor movement is solidly behind the Guild in its strike against the Globe-Democrat. So said Joseph P. Clark, president of the AFL-CIO St. Louis Labor Council, following a report to the group by Guild Executive Secretary Rollin Everett.

The strikers want all Guildsmen to know that the two full-time staff members, Executive Secretary Rollin Everett and Office Manager Ruth Kimmel have come through in "old pro" style.

Everett's idea of a strike work day included at the start sleeping on a canvas cot at the Guild Hall. So much of a beating did his voice take that for two days he went around with a sign scotch-taped to his shirt. The notice was "Sorry, No Voice, Laryngitis."

And in the flurry of getting ready for one of the first strike meetings the Guild's gal Kimmel, after whirling through about two days' work in one morning, finished with a flourish and the laughing comment, "I haven't had a workout like this since I was a kid."

St. Louis, Mo.—Out-of-town Guild locals and individual donors have chipped in a total of \$2,185 to support the St. Louis Guild strike.

In addition, non-striking members of the St. Louis Guild have voted to contribute a day's pay each month, starting in April.

Robert E. Bruner, ANG international representative, drove from his home in Terre Haute, Ind., and has remained on the scene.

Meanwhile, federal mediators have arranged further meetings between the pressmen and the publishers.

The Guild has established welfare and publicity committees and plans are in progress for the payment of lockout benefits.

Contributions from other locals received as of March 6 included:

Detroit Guild \$100
Chicago Guild 50
Lima Guild 50
Memphis Guild 100
Boston Guild 50
Seattle Guild 100
Los Angeles Guild 100
Salem Guild 25
Portland Guild 50
San Antonio Guild 25
New York Guild 25
Cleveland Guild 50
New Jersey Guild 50
Ed Allen, ANG Staff 25
Individual donors 150
Total \$2,185

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

Deadline May 1, 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 1, 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 employees of locals.

• The award will be judged by Ray Girardin, C. Joseph Beaulac and Chandler Forman, and will be announced at the 1959 ANG Convention in New York City June 22-26.

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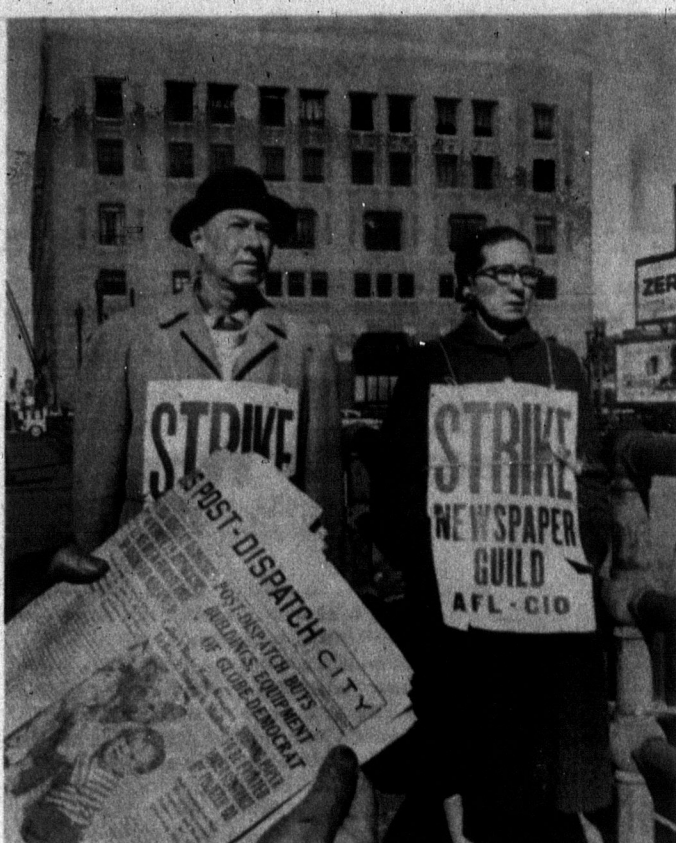
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Sold But Still Struck: Pickets stayed on parade when S. I. Newhouse sold the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's plant to its rival, the Post-Dispatch. Globe reporter Charles Fackler and his wife are on the line while a visitor reads the P-D account of the sale of the building.

Job Security Issue Added By Newhouse

(Continued from Page 1)

premise that the Guild was demanding a fully funded plan.

The Guild had not asked for full funding. But Amberg persisted in using his inflated figures, even after the sale of the building cut most mechanical employees off the Globe payroll.

At one point, he said the Guild's proposal would cost 50 percent more than the Post-Dispatch pension plan, putting the Globe at a "competitive disadvantage" with the P-D.

The Guild promptly challenged him to offer a plan identical to the P-D set-up in all details.

Under the existing "pay-as-you-go" pension arrangement, the retiring employee sits down individually with management to negotiate the amount of his benefits.

There is no definite formula and no guarantee that the pension will continue for life.

During negotiations, the Guild asked the company for figures on the pensions allotted to 11 veteran employees who had retired since January 1, 1958.

The company at first withheld the data, although the Guild was legally entitled to see it. It took a Guild threat to file unfair labor practice charges to extract the figures.

Guild leaders found out why after submitting the figures to Detroit actuary Marvin Kornhauser of Joseph H. Daoust & Associates, Inc., ANG pension consultants.

Employees retired before 1958, he reported, were on pensions averaging \$30 a week. Since then, the average has been slashed to less than \$20, in spite of the continuing rise in the cost of living.

Charlotte

Charlotte, N. C.—Emery Wister, last year's treasurer, has been elected president of the Charlotte Newspaper Guild, succeeding Ann Sawyer. Others elected at the annual membership meeting are: Vice president, Ronald Green; secretary, L. D. T. Cox, and treasurer, John L. Borchert.

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The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Vol. XXVI—No. 6 7 March 13, 1959

Sinews Of War

For the first time in four years Guild members are this month being assessed for the purpose of maintaining the cash level of the international defense fund.

The assessments are moderate as to amount, graded in relation to ability to pay, and follow ANG constitutional requirements as set down by delegate action in numerous Guild conventions.

But because any taxation is unpopular, and the first reaction to it is a feeling of resentment, some reminders are in order, directed especially to newer members of the Guild. It is worth recalling that more than half of all present Guild members have joined ANG since the last assessment, in the spring of 1955, and hence have never been called on, in direct personal fashion, to come to the support of their fellow members in emergency situations.

Four such emergencies existed as of last week when the IEB directed that assessments again be levied. The situation in Montreal, involving the smallest group, is now reported as being finally resolved. Despite that, nearly one thousand members of the Guild are this week receiving benefit checks from their union, instead of pay vouchers from their publishers.

These thousand Guildmen are scattered—in Ohio, in Missouri and in California. Yet they are bound together, through Guild connections, in the brotherhood of trade union organization. They may look, as a matter of right, to their union for help in time of trouble.

In each of the emergency areas, a "first time" is involved. The St. Louis local, for example, finds itself on strike for the first time in its history. In San Jose, the doors of the Mercury and News are closed for the first time in more than a century. And the Columbus Guild, holder of ANG Charter No. 13 as proof of its early origins, has never before found itself in a strike or lockout situation.

And doubtless in each of these cities many a Guild member, musing on the month-by-month payment of Guild dues, has thought of the possibility of a work stoppage only in terms of "Oh, it can't happen here."

Chances are that few of them, when they first signed a Guild membership application, ever imagined the time would come when they would be looking to the Guild for bread-and-butter money.

When the rainy day actually arrives, it doesn't matter much whether the immediate cause is a strike, self-voted by the Guild, or a lockout, prompted by another newspaper union's demands. The effect is the same. Regular income stops. And in many instances the Guildman finds himself almost wholly dependent, financially, upon the union which he has chosen as his bargaining spokesman.

The union responds, in various ways. In the striking St. Louis local, the units still at work have assessed themselves in Spartan fashion. A day's pay per month is the self-imposed bite for those still on a payroll. And the local's full resources are mobilized for the strike effort.

Other union locals dip into their treasury reserves, for contributions to the trouble spots.

District Councils, those regional groups of locals devoted to common area problems, vote sums from their treasury. The Mid-Atlantic council last weekend prorated its reserves in gifts which almost depleted its savings fund.

And ANG itself, major source of emergency benefits, finds its defense fund below the mark at which special assessments are permissible and necessary. These new assessments, then, will go to support the cause, and needs, of the one Guildman out of thirty now under emergency circumstances, from the twenty-nine still at work.

The levy should be met cheerfully and promptly, in full realization that next time around, the roles of donor and recipient could well be reversed.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH E. COLLIS

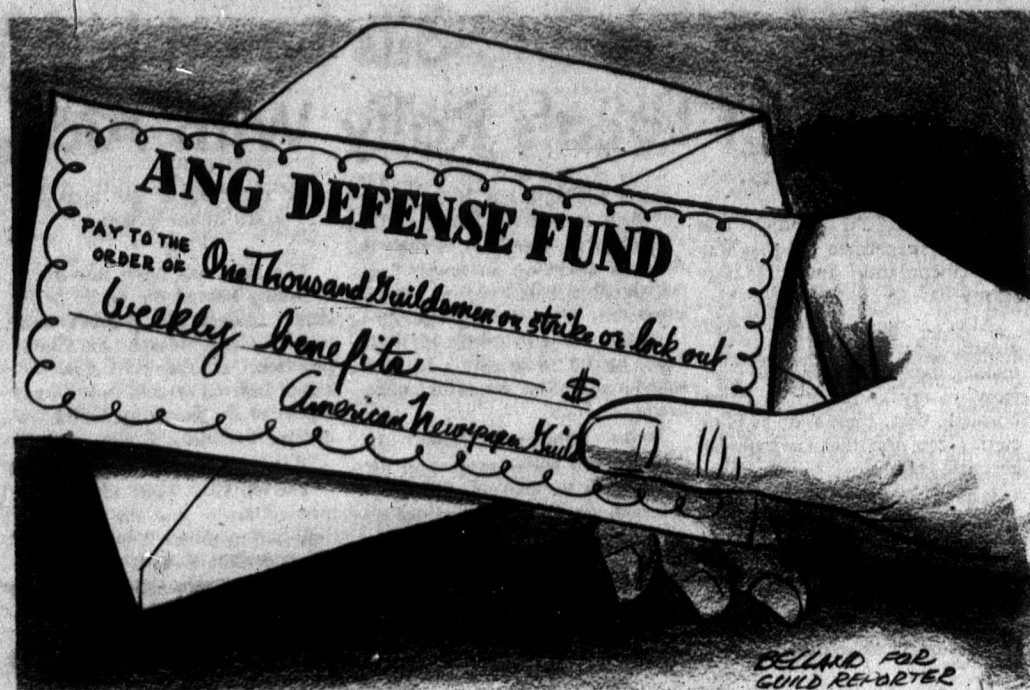
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A LABOR PHILOSOPHY

Blending Rights, Responsibilities

This article is excerpted from a pamphlet by Gus Tyler, director of the Training Institute of the International Ladies Garment Workers, who advances a six-point program for "A New Philosophy for Labor." The pamphlet was issued by the Fund for the Republic as part of its study of trade unions and individual freedom.

The protection and progress of the worker on the job must remain the broad continuing base of effective trade unionism. But if this bread-and-butter duty is not to deteriorate into business unionism or worse, if it is not to result in an uninspired, even corrupt, leadership with an inert, even fictional, membership, then the trade union needs a greater goal than the contract, a broader religion than the dollar sign.

It must be concerned with industry as a whole, with the economy, with the nation, with democracy. The social view has a double value: it makes the union an integrated and contributory force in the community; and it raises the spiritual level of both the leadership and the rank and file.

The American economy of the second half of the 20th century is much too much of a legislated economy for the unions to believe that they can defend the economic status of their workers solely through contract.

In its political work, the trade unions must place primary emphasis on social purpose rather than personal power, on program rather than patronage. This is not only morally desirable; it is also the most realistic way to proceed, because the only way a trade union leadership can "deliver" the votes of its membership is by convincing its membership that a program or a candidate is desirable.

The key to those votes is understanding: the workers must know why they should vote, for what they should vote, and for whom they should vote. Concentration on the political education of the worker would not only keep labor politics on a high plane but also revolutionize American politics, by teaching millions of voters that politics is a struggle of ideas and ideals and not just a contest among labels, faces, names and prejudices.

The modern union needs "professional" leadership in the same way that modern government needs professional guidance.

Finding the proper relationship between professional administration and democratic control is a necessary part of a new philosophy which seeks trade unions conducted along efficient, ethical, creative lines within the framework of a vigorous democracy.

The structural devices for democratic direction and control must vary from trade to trade, union to union, but the form is less important than the spirit; namely, professional performance under democratic controls.

From the point of view of both servicing the member and maintaining civilized industrial relations the union security clauses with their predictable flow of income through dues are highly desirable.

However, because of the large sums of money involved, because they are to be held and used in trust for the membership, and because dues payments are obligatory, there must be public accountability of union finances. Preferably, this should be complete and voluntary. Failing that, it should be compulsory, under legislation that allows freedom of action for the union while protecting the mem-

bership against theft, misappropriation or malfeasance of funds.

Unions require autonomy—in structure, in policy. It is necessary because of the wide variety of circumstances in the crafts, trades and industries to which different unions must make adjustment. It is also required because of local customs, ethnic attitudes, traditions.

The labor movement in recent years has felt the need to modify the old concept of autonomy. This feeling arose from the fear that the good name of labor would be blackened by the behavior of some unions and unionists. Although labor as a whole had no legal responsibility for every part thereof and lacked the constitutional means for correcting the behavior of any part thereof, it nevertheless recognized that it had a collective responsibility for each of its constituents before the public. This realization created a concept of modified autonomy: If you want to carry the family name, you must not disgrace the family. A minimum standard of conduct is established and the ethical codes are enforced with warnings, requests for reform and ultimate expulsion.

As quasi-public institutions, deeply and immediately affecting the public interest, unions cannot hope to escape and should positively seek some degree of public regulation. They should demand a body of public law that would make union officers accountable not only to the membership but to the public for proper handling of finances and conformity with a union's democratic constitution.

The alternative to proper legislative regulation of unions is no legislation. This is acceptable and feasible if there is no misuse of funds or power by trade union leadership. But so long as there is any sizable or well-publicized abuse—a probability made more likely in the absence of public regulation—the national temper will ultimately turn against unionism to demand not just that the abuses be eradicated but that the unions themselves be destroyed.

Can these six strands of proposed policy be woven into a pattern of balanced rights and responsibilities?

• A union has the right to protect, advance and champion its dues-paying members against all and any. But it has the responsibility to understand how its activities affect the total society of which it and its members are a part.

• A union has the right to security, a union shop and a regular income. But it has the responsibility to guarantee internal democracy and to provide a proper accounting of its funds.

• A union has the right to autonomous action. But it has the responsibility to join with its fellow unionists to establish and enforce a collective code of ethical, democratic and socially-minded behavior.

• A union has the right to develop methods and personnel that will provide a professional level of operation. But it has the responsibility to place this professional machinery under democratic controls.

• A union has the right to political action. But it has the responsibility to turn its political power to high social purpose.

• A union has the right to free action within a democracy and to establish legal status. But it has the responsibility to work within that democracy to define and regulate its legal status so as to give further strength and moral purpose to democratic society.

THE FIRST 25 YEARS

Third Try Succeeded In Toronto

By JOE BEAULIER
ANG Vice President, 1951-57

There's an old tradition that most newspapermen got that way by accident, and I know it was so in my case.

After a youth spent in such pursuits as packing tea and making boxes for a cereal company, in my home city of Peterborough, Ont., I got a job as filing clerk for a firm that sponsored a baseball team.

I hung around with the team, and the reporter for the local paper showed me how to score the games. Then he got the habit of sending me the score book while he went about other pursuits, later writing the game from my hieroglyphics.

The city editor found that I could write, after a fashion, gave me part-time jobs, and when his

editorial department. That was the start of the present successful Toronto Newspaper Guild, which at last count numbered some 1,700 members.

Except for short intervals, from 1948 on I have been a member of the Local executive, served one term as vice president and another as local president, two years as Star unit chairman and six years as ANG vice president for the Canadian region established in 1951.

Perhaps this sounds like a pretty dull life, but it has been pleasant and rewarding. When I balance the small services I have done for the Guild against the friendships I have made, the financial gains and better employment relationships which have resulted and all the other benefits of Guild membership and participation, I feel burdened with a debt I can never pay.

In 1948 I was the last and least of 12 Star employees who signed a call for an organizing meeting in

the editorial department. That was the start of the present successful Toronto Newspaper Guild, which at last count numbered some 1,700 members.

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Results Of Local Guild Elections

Portland, Me.

Portland, Me.—Richard Kendall succeeds Merton G. Doyle as president of the Portland Guild. The following also have been elected: Vice president, Richard Cousins; secretary, Frances Haggood; a reelection; treasurer, Paul Porter, succeeding Harold Bulger, who has been treasurer since January, 1944, a span of 15 years.

Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore.—Bob Shults, Oregon Journal reporter, and Lynn Wykoff, Oregonian assistant news editor, have been reelected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Portland Guild.

New local officers are: Vice presidents, Dan Lindsay and William Swing; Journal unit chair-

man, John Finch; vice chairman, Stan Durland; secretary-treasurer, Nancy Gavin; delegates to the executive board, Wayne Scott and Jack Zimmerman; Oregonian unit chairman, Ted Wagner; vice chairman, Dewey Ray; secretary-treasurer, Phyllis Lauritz; delegates to the executive board, Freda Cowling and Jack Rosenthal.

Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—Richard P. Davis, Evening Sun copyreader, has been reelected president of the Baltimore Guild. In contests, Mrs. Agnes Magrogan was re-elected vice president, defeating Charles Devaud, and Donald Bremner won another term as secretary, defeating Jerry Borstel. Rod Dent was named treasurer, succeeding Joseph D'Adamo. James S. Keat is Sun unit chair-

man, Ruth M. Larkin is vice chairman and James B. Donnelly is unit treasurer, all named as the result of election contests. John M. Sprock, Gus Gribbin and Donald W. Hirzel were named Sun delegates to the executive committee, with Donald Klein as an alternate.

Hammond

Hammond, Ind.—The Hammond Newspaper Guild's new officers are headed by Fred Kreckor as president, named in an election which saw only one incumbent, Treasurer Robert Byer, returned to office. Kreckor has been one of the local's delegates to the Midwest District Council. He succeeds Edward S. Gilbreth, who did not seek another term, but who continues as a vice president and as a delegate to the Midwest council, of which he is treasurer.

Others chosen: Vice president, William Kappes; secretary, Rose Irene Whitlock and Gilbreth follows John Drabik in the vice presidency.

Pawtucket

Pawtucket, R. I.—Henry J. Sherlock, Times reporter, is the new president of the Pawtucket Guild, succeeding W. Dean Trombhauser.

Others named are: Vice presidents, Robert Baird and Joseph E. Mulligan; recording secretary, Lucy Ricci; corresponding secretary, Lyn Nerney; treasurer, Mrs. Marcella Shea, assistant treasurer, Peter Siner. Chosen as stewards are Frank C. Pritchard, editorial; William Fesick, advertising; Beatrice Morrison, business office; Deborah Handigan, proof room, and John Greene, maintenance.

Richmond

Richmond, Va.—Elected to terms which will begin July 1 are the following Richmond Guild officers:

President, Charles A. Goodykuntz; vice presidents, William C. Deekins and Victor Dorr; treasurer, Carl Shires; secretary, Frank J. Wain.

Houston

Houston, Texas — Raymond Farmer, who has served as treasurer of the Houston Guild, has been elected president of the local for 1959. W. R. Lockler, past president, was named vice president; W. T. Hall has been re-elected secretary, and M. C. Johnson becomes treasurer.

LIONEL LOKOS
WQXR unit,
New York Guild

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

BY ALL ODDS the most fascinating political event in this capital, where power is the business of the practitioners, is Senator Proxmire's criticism of the leadership of the extremely powerful Lyndon Baines Johnson. A sensitive man, the somewhat overwhelming Johnson has been infuriated by the rock hurled through his picture window and by his consciousness that Proxmire has expressed emotions not unshared by other Democrats, chiefly of the northern liberal variety.

A highly influential House Democrat, shrugging off the constant publicity about Johnson, remarked that the Texan "doesn't mean anything" in northern congressional districts. Others give Johnson credit for extraordinary capacity as a "tactician" but no high marks as a "strategist." TRB, the astute political observer whose weekly reports grace the pages of the New Republic, cited the parallel comment that Lyndon knows all about driving conditions and detours, but hasn't got a road map.

What this means, obviously, is that northern Democrats are unhappy that Johnson does not speedily drive, even with his increased majority, for all the items of the 1956 Democratic platform and reflect wholly the philosophy recommended by the national committee's Democratic Advisory Council. This is the nub of Proxmire's complaint, also. The charge that Johnson does not have enough "conferences" of Senate Democrats ignores the fact that no bill would be advanced, through a conference, that is not advanced through the relentless Johnson process of "touching base."

THE IMMUTABLE FACT of American politics is that whereas the presidential nominees are selected nationally and the President is elected, substantially, on a national basis, Congress is elected by districts and by states.

In the former case, the populous states with huge electoral college votes are dominant. But in Congress each member of the House is responsible solely to his constituency, each senator solely to the voters of his state. Delaware, Nevada, Alaska, Georgia and Mississippi has each precisely as many Senate votes as New York or Pennsylvania. Johnson, as leader, has two constituencies of his own. His first is in Texas. If he should fail to be re-nominated next year, his celebrated power would vanish utterly, and Democratic politicians would be otherwise engaged when invited to make the trip to the LBJ ranch and its kidney-shaped swimming pool.

His second constituency is the Senate itself, which is individualistic, vain and profoundly sectional in its collection. No man, however skillful, can lead the Senate in a direction that its majority absolutely does not choose to go. Instead, the most brilliant Johnson achievement, technically, may have been his success in keeping a majority from going, last August, toward curbs on the Supreme Court. Every time they were ready to rush ahead they ran into cunningly devised parliamentary roadblocks.

WILL JOHNSON'S LEADERSHIP provides the base from which the Democratic party can win the presidency next year?

Here the Democrats confront the hard issue of civil rights and the resistance of the Deep South. It was a remarkable feat, surely, for Johnson to produce the 1957 right-to-vote statute that the southerners accepted without a filibuster, however reluctantly. But the bitter truth is that the South isn't moving quickly enough nor in sufficient good faith to redeem Johnson's pledge that the statute would be "meaningful."

And civil rights is only the symbol, not the total content, of the conservative South's domination of the congressional program of the Democratic party.

William L. White, the columnist who must be viewed as an informed source on Johnson's intentions, says the Texan is moving the South in an extremely delicate operation. In his earlier book on the Senate, *Citadel*, White said that Johnson in a showdown would "always" come down with the southerners, but this reporter thinks that has been proved wrong.

I do not understate, however, the problem of any leader in producing a fundamental revolution that undercuts the historic and never wholly-broken power of the South in our political life. The South used to have a veto over presidential nominations, too, through the Democratic convention's two-thirds rule, which only a leader like Roosevelt with the strength he accumulated in his first term was able to repeal.

North Jersey Ups Dues Schedule

Elizabeth, N. J.—Membership of the North Jersey Newspaper Guild has approved a new dues scale in accord with the 1958 ANG convention mandate. The vote in a referendum was 106 in favor of the change, 70 opposed.

Under the new scale, which was proposed by the local Executive Board, members will pay 5 percent of a week's salary per month. The previous scale called for dues ranging from 5 percent in the lower pay brackets to 3½ percent in the upper brackets.



SHELTON



Community Honor: Miss Lillian Nitcher of the Madison Welfare Council, is cited by the Madison Guild as Citizen of the Year for her work for young people of the community. Left is Robert Meloon, Page One chairman; and right is Calvin Erickson, local Guild president.

—Photo by C. A. Thompson, Madison Guild

Oshiki, Washington Guild, On Congressman's Staff

Kaz Oshiki, last year's treasurer of the Washington Newspaper Guild, has been appointed administrative assistant on the staff of Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wisconsin Democrat from the second district. He will serve at the Washington office of the newly-elected member of Congress.



Oshiki has been employed by the Capital Times during the past year on the public relations staff of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, AFL-CIO, and holds membership in the labor press unit of the Washington Guild. Before coming to Washington, he had been a reporter for the Madison, Wis., Capital Times, and had held office as treasurer of the Madison Guild local.

He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and was once a lecturer in the university's journalism department. Rep. Kastenmeier succeeds a Republican, Donald E. Tewes.

Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—Patrick Best has been reelected president of the Ottawa Newspaper Guild, and Ted Craig has been returned to another term as treasurer. Charles Whiten, of the Citizen news staff, succeeds Edmund Cadieux as local secretary. Cadieux remains on the executive. Ben Dworkin and Phyllis Wilson are vice presidents, and other executive members are W. M. Arnett, Wilf Bell, Paul A. Dunn, Hugh Cundell, Paul A. Dunn, Larry Seaman, John Ladas and Jack Gordon.

Madison Observes Anniversary

Madison, Wis.—The Newspaper Guild of Madison marked its silver anniversary with a highly successful Page One Awards Dinner-Dance Feb. 28. The Guild plans to make it an annual affair. Nearly 400 persons attended. A Citizen-of-the-Year award and six Page One Citations went to Madison area residents, including U. S. Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), a former member of the Madison Guild.

Proxmire was unable to attend but sent a special representative to accept the award and bring his greetings on the silver anniversary.

Among others present were Wisconsin Atty.-Gen. John Reynolds, Madison Mayor Ivan A. Nestingen, State Democratic Chairman Patrick Lucey, State Republican Chairman Claude Jasper, and Prof. Ralph O. Nafziger, chairman of the University of Wisconsin's school of journalism.

Gov. Gaylord Nelson, who

had a prior commitment, arrived in time to attend the dance.

The Guild provided identification "press cards" and special souvenir programs, which outlined the Madison Guild's history.

Calvin C. Erickson, president of Local 64, said the Page One affair was a product of the Guild's public relations committee and proved to be a financial success as well as accomplishing its original goal.

The Guild announced its Citizen-of-the-Year award would go to a resident of Dane County whose work had gone largely unrecognized and invited the public to submit nominations.

The selection of Miss Lillian Nitcher, associate executive secretary of the Community Welfare Council, for her work with young people, was widely hailed.

The Page One Citations, in which prior recognition was not a factor, were given to:

- University of Wisconsin Prof. Selig Perlman for his re-

search and writings about the American labor movement and for his 50 years of service as a teacher.

- Rabbi Max Lipshitz and his congregation, who opened the doors of their synagogue to Catholic students who were temporarily without classrooms.

- Oscar Mayer & Co. for its community service and outstanding record of labor relations.

- William Carow for his accomplishments as an Olympic speed skater.

- Richard Huffman, editor of the Union Labor News, for his contributions to the Madison labor movement and labor journalism.

- Senator Proxmire for his political achievements.

The Page One Committee was composed of Robert Meloon, general chairman; Herbert Marcus, Erickson, Elliott Maranis, Mack Hoffman, Betty Danfield, Tom Barlet, John C. Sammis and Frank Custer.



Poster Photoq: Paul Hida, St. Paul Dispatch photographer and Twin Cities Guild member, holds a copy of his dramatic picture, "In The Wake Of Disaster," selected by the American National Red Cross for its 1959 fund campaign poster. The picture was taken last June at Colfax, Wis., where 30 persons died in a series of

twisters that ripped through north central Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota. The photograph was the basis for the poster painting by Anthony Sarris, New York city artist, who donated his work to the Red Cross. Hida learned the feel of disaster as official photographer for the St. Paul Red Cross chapter through two floods and five years.

More Loopholes Favor Big Taxpayer Against Wage Earner

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

Despite widespread complaints that loopholes for big taxpayers, deliberately permitted by Congress, are destroying the principle of progressive taxation, Congress actually created even more loopholes in the tax legislation it passed in 1958.

For one thing, the new loopholes permit corporations even more latitude in deducting a loss in one year's operations from previous year's profits. This is in striking contrast to the tax treatment of wage-earners. If you suffer some unemployment one year and don't make your living expenses for the year, you can't get a rebate on previous taxes or future taxes as can a businessman.

Here are other new tax favors granted business men and stockholders: Wealthy taxpayers now have more opportunity to set up temporary "collapsible" corporations so they can pay the lower-rate capital-gains tax instead of the full personal-income rate. Congress also voted to allow corporations to retain a larger share of their income without penalty. It also increased depreciation rates on business equipment to permit accelerated tax deductions.

One of the most amazing new loopholes granted bankers and individual investors is special tax concessions if they invest in companies that make loans to small businessmen. This is a new device supposed to make available capital for small businesses. But instead of making these loans directly as the Government used to do, Congress decided to lend the public's money to these new private investment companies. They in turn will do the lending—at a profit. If the private investors

put up only \$150,000, the Government will put up \$300,000.

Besides making a profit by acting as middlemen for the public's money, these investment companies won't have to pay any tax at all on the dividends they earn, and get special tax rebates on any losses they incur.

These and the many other loopholes already in existence have made a mockery of the theoretical high tax rates on big incomes, supposed to go up to 91 percent. Sydney Prereau, director of the J. K. Lasser Tax Institute, reports that in 1955 there were 267 Americans with incomes over a million dollars for the year. They paid an average tax of about 53 percent, not the 91 the public has been led to believe wealthy people pay.

People who work for wages are noticeably discriminated against in another way. They're the only ones who pay taxes ahead of time—out of pay. All others get at least three months' credit or can hold off a whole year by paying six percent interest.

Another handicap on the small taxpayer is that one tax district may allow certain deductions because the Court of Appeals there so ruled. But a Circuit Court decision is binding only in that circuit, not in the other tax districts. A big taxpayer can try legal action to get a deduction on the basis of other rulings. The little fellow generally can't afford to.

Small taxpayers themselves sometimes

friend added up his heavy church contributions, mortgage interest, property tax, allowable medical bills, deductible job expenses, license fees, gas tax and other legal deductions. The total was \$860, not the \$480 allowed him by the standard deduction. He had paid \$76 more than necessary.

That punch-card Form 1040A is really a snare and a delusion for many small taxpayers. It's easy to fill out, but if you use it you can't claim all your deductions if these would total more than the blanket ten percent allowed by the short form return. Nor can you claim the valuable sick-pay exclusion and the child-care deduction permitted working mothers and widowers.

In 1958 Congress made it official that up to \$100 a week of pay you get when sick is tax free, whether paid by your employer's insurance plan or just your ordinary wages continued when you were ill. Sick pay for the first seven days of an illness is not excludable unless you suffered an injury or were hospitalized at least one day. You subtract legally-excludable sick pay from your taxable income on page 1 of Form 1040.

Also remember to have any of your children who worked part-time or during vacations file a tax return if their employers withheld taxes. They may be entitled to a refund. As long as the child is under 19 or is still a student and his parents provide more than half his total support including board and school expenses, they can claim him as a dependent and take a \$600 exemption for him. This is so even though he earns over \$600 for the year. He too can file a return claiming actual deductions to see if they tote up to more than ten percent. One year a

he claimed as a dependent on two different tax returns.

A bone of contention between wage-earners and the Treasury Department has been the deductibility of expenses while working away from home. It's clear enough that workers who get temporary jobs away from home can deduct for their first and last travel expenses and all costs of board while away from home. But in 1958, the Supreme Court ruled that three construction workers who had been employed on a job away from home could not deduct their travel and board expenses because they quit the job while work was still available. Thus they could not prove the job was only temporary. This was legal hair splitting, but keep in mind that such jobs, to pass the rule, must be temporary in nature.

You can't deduct your everyday expenses for getting to work. But in these days when many people hold more than one job, you are permitted to deduct your transportation costs, including use of your own car, to get to a second job.

This year you may have more latitude in deducting for medical expenses. The tendency now is to permit deductions for special household equipment bought to relieve a specific illness at a doctor's advice, such as an air conditioner bought for a heart patient or asthma sufferer, or a special bed board or reclining chair bought for an ill person at a doctor's behest. The Internal Revenue Service now also permits medical deductions for special schooling of handicapped children.

Also keep in mind that vocational education costs now are deductible if you take such courses to keep up with developments on your present job and not merely to win a promotion.

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.

THE HERITAGE OF LABOR—15

Trade Unions Unite; Origins Of The AFL

The American Federation of Labor, organized in 1886, actually had its origin five years earlier at a meeting of labor leaders in Pittsburgh.

At that meeting, with Samuel Gompers of the Cigar Makers heading the committee on organization, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions was founded by 107 delegates, including leaders of eight national unions.

The new organization was intended as an alliance of all labor—craft unions and the Knights of Labor alike. It was destined, however, for a short life. Delegates from the Knights of Labor had hoped the Noble and Holy Order would be the basis for the new federation. When this did not develop, they withdrew from the Federation shortly after its founding. Some of the national unions later pulled out.

Differences between the craft unions and the Noble and Holy Order were growing more and more pronounced. The crafts concentrated increasingly on the "pure and simple" unionism of Gompers and had little use for the uplift and social reform goals of the Knights. They resented, further, what they considered attempts by the Order to interfere with the internal affairs of their unions. The Knights, on the other hand, after a series of spectacular strike successes at the peak of their strength, preached that craft and trade unions were unnecessary.

These opposing viewpoints, and the failure of an attempt to reconcile them through a "treaty," led to the demise of the FOTLU.

On December 8, 1886, the remaining handful of the organization's delegates met with representatives of national unions at

Columbus, Ohio, to consider solely methods of protecting and advancing the interests of the crafts.

It was here that the American Federation of Labor was formed by 42 representatives of 25 unions with total membership of about 150,000.

Gompers was elected president.

Partly as a reaction to the centralized controls of the Knights of Labor, the AFL pledged from the beginning "strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade."

One of its major functions was the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between affiliates. The Federation also contributed practical assistance to member unions involved in strikes and lockouts, helped them organize in their fields, lobbied for legislation and campaigned politically to "reward its friends and punish its enemies."

Its bargaining goals could be summed up in the motto "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

The feud with the Knights of Labor continued and further attempts to unite the two groups proved futile. As the rolls of the Knights dwindled and its strength declined, the AFL gradually declared members in the face of violent opposition by industry.

When the AFL survived the economic depression of the 1890's, it was clear that pure, simple business unionism had arrived to stay.

"It is noteworthy," Gompers told the 1893 convention, "that while in every previous industrial crisis the trade unions were literally mowed down and swept out of existence, the unions now in existence have manifested, not only the powers of resistance, but of stability and permanency."

\$500,000 In Scholarships Given Each Year By Labor

Six new four-year merit scholarships being offered high school seniors by the AFL-CIO bring to more than half a million dollars the amount invested annually by labor to broaden educational opportunities for the nation's youth.

The value of scholarships offered by the federation plus national and international unions, state and city central bodies and local unions exceeds \$539,000 a year, the AFL-CIO Department of Education found after a recent survey. In addition, Director John D. Connors estimates there are dozens of additional labor-sponsored scholarships worth many more thousands of dollars which were not reported to his department.

The AFL-CIO, 16 state federations and 27 central labor bodies account for some \$500,000 of the money contributed by labor each year for scholarships. The remainder—nearly \$450,000 annually—comes from 26 international or their various locals.

Among the Guild locals which give, or have given, scholarships are Bay City, Mich.; Brockton, Mass.; Charlotte, N. C.; Detroit, Mich.; Lake Superior (Duluth, Minn.); Hammond, Ind.; Richmond, Va.; Sacramento, Calif.; Salem, Mass.; San Jose, Calif.; Scranton, Pa.; Woonsocket, R. I.; and Youngstown, Ohio.

The new program recently announced by the AFL-CIO provides six \$5,000 four-year merit

scholarships to high school seniors of exceptional ability. Two scholarships will be granted in each of three geographical sections of the country. One will be awarded to a student either of whose parents is a current member of a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO; the other is entirely unrestricted.

The program is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, an independent, non-profit organization. Winners will be selected by AFL-CIO representatives from finalists in the 1958-59 National Merit Scholarship examinations. They will be permitted to study at any accredited college or university.

The awards will vary upward to \$1,500 a year depending on the actual costs involved in attending

the school selected and the financial needs of the individual student. The amount is subject to change if the family's financial circumstances change in the course of the year.

Qualifying tests for National Merit Scholarships are given each April to second semester juniors and first semester seniors in their own high schools. Ten thousand students, the highest marked in each state provided by population, are named as semi-finalists in September and take a second examination in December in testing centers throughout the nation. Finalists are announced in January. It is from this group that the winners of the AFL-CIO merit scholarships will be chosen. They will be announced in May and presentation ceremonies will take place at graduation exercises.

How To Apply For AFL-CIO Scholarships

Guild members whose sons or daughters are second semester juniors or first semester seniors in public, private or parochial high schools may apply for a four-year AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship for examination at local high schools, April 28, 1959.

If your son or daughter is attending a high school where the principal cannot make the Merit Scholarship examination available, write immediately to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., and make arrangements for your son or daughter to take the examination individually.

These examinations are for the 1960 scholarships. Sons and daughters of AFL-CIO members who are graduating from high school this year are eligible for the 1959 scholarships only if they have qualified through the Merit Scholarship examinations which were held in April, 1958.

Which Health Plan For The Aged?

The health insurance policies recently introduced by commercial companies for people over 65 will not solve the problem of financing the health needs of the aged, the AFL-CIO warns.

Nor are the new policies any adequate substitute for proposed legislation which would provide more satisfactory coverage for elderly people under Social Security.

The AFL-CIO has endorsed a bill sponsored by Rep. Alvin Forand of Rhode Island which would give protection to persons eligible for Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits against the costs of hospital, nursing home and surgical services. The bill, HR 4700, is awaiting hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. A similar measure has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.

The Forand bill would provide for coverage of up to 60 days in a hospital during a year with provisions for transfer of the patient, if necessary, to a nursing home for a total of up to 120 days, including the period of hospitalization. All drugs and appliances ordinarily furnished patients by the hospital would be paid for but not the services of the attending doctor, except for surgery. The bill would aid widows and surviving children as well as those eligible for retirement.

The plan would be financed by adding one-quarter of one percent to the Social Security contribution rates of employers and em-

ployees and three-eighths of one percent to the rate for the self-employed.

Against this proposal, the insurance industry has offered a plan which Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO's Social Security department, says "may be as good as any that private, commercial insurance carriers can come up with."

"But their best is not good enough," he says. The high premium rate of \$6.50 per person per month, Cruikshank notes, would take one dollar out of eight of the average retired couple's Social Security Benefits. And the cost would be borne by the old people alone. There is no sharing of cost either with groups of younger people or between employer and employee.

As for the limited benefits provided by the commercial plan, Cruikshank has these comments:

- The \$10 maximum allowance per hospital day is about half the average hospital room and board charge in the states where the policy is being offered.

- A maximum of 31 days of hospital coverage is provided, although about 3 out of 10 hospitalizations in this age group are for more than 31 days.

- The maximum payment for "hospital extras" is \$100, although these charges have become as expensive as the room and board charge itself.

- There is a six-months' exclusion of pre-existing conditions,

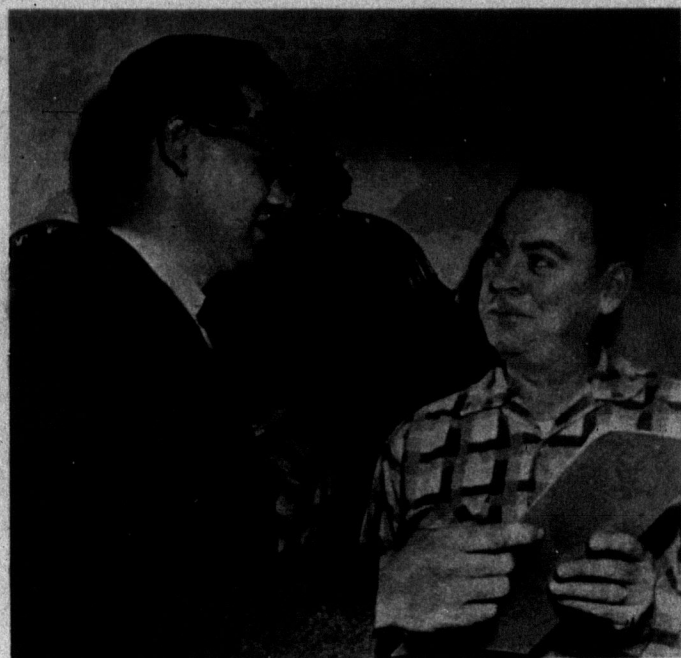
despite the fact that few people reach age 65 without a complex of pre-existing ailments.

- There is no coverage for skilled nursing home care, home nursing, or any non-surgical medical care.

Cruikshank also pointed out that a policyholder is automatically cut off and cannot be reinstated if his monthly premium is not received by the end of a 10-day grace period, even though he gets no reminder that the payment is due. The policy contains no protection against a statewide increase in rates or statewide cancellation.

"Despite the weaknesses, despite the loopholes, despite what may turn out to be merciless administration, despite the high premiums that are all inherent in this plan, it has been seized upon as the ultimate answer by the dedicated few whose unstinting efforts are devoted to preventing old people from getting health protection through the mechanism of Social Security," Cruikshank commented.

"The present dismal state of health care for the aged can be substantially improved only through a program that will make broad benefits available to virtually all the aged in our country, with costs shared by employer and employee, and fully paid at the time of retirement. Such a program can be realized through the use of our Social Security system and is embodied in the legislation which has been proposed by Congressman Forand."



Zeal and Energy: Robert L. Shultz, left, president of the Portland, Ore., Guild, presents the 1958 Cowling Award to Journal Unit Chairman John Finch. The memorial honors Owen S. (Pop) Cowling, charter member of the local, and goes to the member adjudged as best exemplifying "the devotion to the aims and ideals of the Guild for which Pop Cowling was noted, and his zeal and energetic promotion of these aims." Finch is the fourth annual recipient of the award, established in 1955.

Industry's Lockout Tactics Spur Bid For ANG Study

In receipt of a resolution from the Cleveland Guild's executive board asking that a Guild-wide study be made of methods of countering publishers' tactics in closing down all daily papers in a city in the event of a strike against one, the International Executive Board last month assured the Cleveland group of full cooperation.

The Cleveland resolution had been adopted prior to the city-wide lockout in New York in December, and stemmed from

Cleveland's own experience two years earlier.

It was discussed at the IEB meeting by former ANG Vice President Robert C. Stafford, in Washington on other business. He said that his home local considers the situation one which may develop in any city where competitive newspapers publish, and which has emerged as a definite pattern of resistance to unions.

He urged that full cooperation of other unions in the industry be sought at the highest levels. Board members pointed out that inter-union cooperation had proved effective where local contacts had been established by the Guild with the craft unions in the plants, but that continued emphasis is being given to the need for complete understanding among international unions' top officials.

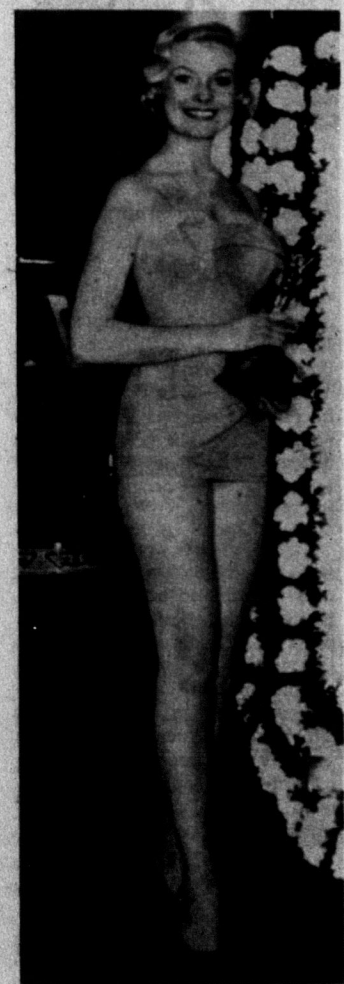
One Arbitrator Sought For NY Pay Claims

New York City—Claims of the New York Guild against seven publishers of daily newspapers for lost pay during last December's 19-day suspension of publication will be submitted to a single arbitrator for settlement, it has been decided by Guild officials.

Underlying basis for the separate claims is identical, although the fact that seven Guild contracts are involved makes separate actions necessary. It is also possible that settlement may be reached in one case short of actual arbitration; that against the New York Times.

Some 3,500 employees in all lost pay for all or part of the shutdown period, December 10 to 29, while the independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers union was on strike.

In the case of the Times, less than 100 Guild members, employed in the composing room, were taken off the payroll. About 1,500 others under the Times contract continued to perform their work and were paid, although no papers were distributed. Major claims of the Guild rest against the Herald Tribune, the Daily News, the Journal-American, the Mirror, the Post and the World-Telegram & Sun.



RUNNER-UP: Sue Boucher, 19-year-old Guild member from Joliet, where she works on the editorial staff of the Herald-News, took second place in the Chicago Press Photographers Association's Miss Photoflash contest. The winner? She was pretty, too.

Empire State DC Reelects Tiano, Considers News 'Privilege' Issue

Rochester, N. Y.—Charles Tiano, Kingston, was re-elected president of the Empire State District Council at the council's annual meeting here last month.

A talk by Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz and a speech by U. S. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating pointed up the theme, the "Reporter's Privilege." The two-day session was in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the granting of its charter to the Rochester Guild.

Charles M. McCarthy, Utica, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed M. Michael Potoker, who was not a candidate for reelection. McCarthy, retiring president of the Utica Guild, served the past two years as a vice president of the Council.

Elected Council vice presidents were James Gallagher, Albany; Arthur Deutsch, Rochester; Edwin Harnett, Hudson County (N.J.); C. Boehm Rosa, Newburgh-Beacon, and Victor Leo, New York City. Tiano has long served as president of the Kingston local.

The ANG was represented by Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer; Thomas J. Murphy, international vice president and former president of the Council and the Rochester local, and international representatives Joseph G. Colangelo, New York and Fred Jones, Toronto.

Lefkowitz, top New York State legal official, was a last-minute "sub" for Senator Keating at the Rochester Anniversary Breakfast on Sunday. Keating, Republican solon from Rochester, was summoned to Washington for the funeral of Rep. Daniel Reed. He is sponsor of the "Reporters' Privilege Bill."

Commenting on the proposed bill, the attorney general said that if such legislation were passed, he "would want more adequate research before I lend my name to it." He said while it is not an "absolute privilege," there are certain instances in "the public interest" where a newsman's sources should remain confidential. The law provides in both civil and criminal cases, he said, for court chamber discussion without minutes, legal secretary or witnesses, to determine whether it is in the public interest that a news source be disclosed.

Both Keating and Lefkowitz agree the newsman's privilege is a controversial issue. In absence of the Rochester legislator his prepared speech was read by Murphy.

However, on the matter of "defining what is in the public interest and what is not," Sen. Keating held, "we are subjecting ourselves to variations of court interpretation. Here we would have persons outside the journalistic profession trying to determine what is worthwhile news and what is not—and this could be a step in the direction of press censorship."

Perlik detailed IEB action on the subject and explained it will

Lehigh Valley

Allentown, Pa.—The Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild has re-elected Bob Golden as president; Wally Stefany as vice president; Bob Reid as secretary and Donald Uhrich as treasurer.

New members of the executive board are Fred McCready and Hal Albright. Re-elected to the board are Charley Zaines, Phil Storch, Ray Knapp and Bill Bischoff.

be referred to the New York Convention in June. ESDC affiliates agreed to take the matter to their locals for action.

Mitchell Kaidy, Rochester president, was elected chairman of the Gannett Conference of Guilds comprised of Council affiliates within the Gannett Group of newspapers. McCarthy was elected vice chairman, and Brian Sullivan, Rochester, secretary-treasurer.

Potoker read the Council's 1958 audit report. Statehood for

Hawaii and letters to legislators on its behalf were among new business considered. Murphy's motion to make a presentation to Potoker for his years of service to the Council was unanimously approved. Potoker is secretary-treasurer of the New York City Guild. Bob Buchanan, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild, was among the 25 delegates and guests at the Council meetings and Rochester Guild breakfast.

The Utica Guild will be host at the Council meeting in May.

The long...



and the short of it



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