

Strike Insurance Details Bared In Publishers Assn. Prospectus



Vol. XXVI—No. 7

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March 27, 1959

San Jose Guild Daily Pays Off

San Jose, Calif.—Members of the San Jose Guild were sitting tight as the strike of pressmen and stereotypers continued into its sixth week with no chance of settlement in sight.

But as the lockout dragged on, Guildsmen could count these blessings:

► Their five-day-a-week newspaper, the "San Jose Reporter," after 17 issues was in the black and gave promise of rewarding the members in the form of increased benefits.

► Contributions from other Guild locals and unions here were still coming in, adding a few dollars to their weekly paychecks.

► Morale continued high as the 250 Guildsmen realized their fellow unionists in the plant were making a stand they themselves might have been forced to resort to.

The "San Jose Reporter" is usually an eight-page edition, with a press run between 20,000 and 22,000. It is printed in San Francisco and trucked down the Peninsula to San Jose before dawn.

Staffers include Guild members of the Mercury-News editorial, advertising, business and circulation departments. Distribution is handled by locked-out Teamster members through some 200 newsstand outlets and 150 boys who sell the paper house-to-house in subdivision. Its price is 10 cents.

Circulation of The Reporter (Continued on Page 3)

Grand Rapids Daily Folds, 30 Guildsmen Lose Jobs

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thirty members of the Grand Rapids Guild are among the 250 employees of the Grand Rapids Herald who will be discharged when that newspaper goes out of existence this weekend. Fifty others, no active Guildsmen among them, have been transferred to the employ of the Grand Rapids Press, which will continue its evening editions and add a Sunday morning paper.

Announcement of the suspension of the Herald, made ten days ago, came as no surprise to its employees. The Herald, 75 years old this year, and published at one time by the late U. S. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, was bought by the Booth Newspapers, which owns the Press and seven other Michigan dailies, just a year ago.

No attempt was made, after the purchase, to improve the status of the Herald, which had long been



They're In: Four officers of the 175-member Hawaii Newspaper Guild compare Statehood Day notes on the March 12 special front pages of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

left, and Honolulu Advertiser. From left: Phil Mayer, Star-Bulletin unit chairman; Thomas Lum, local president; Fred Lee, secretary, and Kenneth Quon, treasurer. (Related photo, page 2.)

St. Louis Holds Solid Front

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Guildsmen are still saying "no" to S. I. Newhouse's demands for sweeping power to fire Globe-Democrat employees.

As the Guild strike against the Globe rolled into its fifth week, members voted overwhelmingly to reject a new company claim to the sole right to determine the size of the staff.

The vote at a membership rally, March 22, was 196 to 24.

The strikers took their stand in the face of a barrage of divide-and-conquer tactics by the New-

house management, apparently aimed at splitting editorial employees from their fellow Guildsmen in other departments.

The Guild walked out early February 21 to back up its proposal for a fair and secure pension plan. The Newhouse management promptly launched an attack on job security, demanding a one-year blank check on jobs.

Under security provisions of the present contract, the company must show just and sufficient cause for any discharge—including economy dismissals.

Management's latest line is an attempt to picture the Globe-Democrat contract with the Guild as the "most restrictive" in the country on job security.

A "unique anti-management provision," trumpeted publisher Richard H. Amberg in one of his periodic propaganda broadsides. The Guild replied with a look at the record.

When Newhouse took over the Globe four years ago, there were

some 400 regular, full-time employees in the Guild. The total had been whittled to 292 by the time the strike started.

The Globe building and printing equipment now have been sold to the rival Post-Dispatch, which is to print the Globe under contract.

In the wake of this deal, the company is seeking additional cuts to a level below 250 regular em-

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Columbus Pressmen Sign, Guildsmen Back At Work

Columbus, Ohio—Almost 300 Guildsmen here are back at work after being locked out for sixteen days during a strike by the Pressmen's union against the Dispatch and Citizen, the Ohio State Journal and the Columbus Star, a weekly.

Settlement of the strike issues came when the managements agreed to pay a Saturday night differential to pressmen amounting to 50 cents in the first year of the new contract, with another 50 cents added in the second year.

Wage gains written into the agreement are retroactive to January 1. The pressmen gain \$4 per week for the first year, add \$2 to their wages as of next January 1, and another \$2 on July 1, 1960.

The work stoppage was the first encountered by the Columbus Guild in its 25-year life. When "furlough" notices were issued, Guild officers swung into action. The local has no defense fund.

As an immediate means of bolstering the ANG benefits for which they qualified as victims of a lockout, the local members decided to publish their own newspaper. It was a profitable venture

Memo Shows Cost, Terms, Scope Of Plan

Strike benefits of up to \$10,000 a day and a maximum of \$500,000 are available to members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association under a strike insurance plan supported by the organization.

Although existence of the plan has long been known throughout the newspaper industry, information as to how much insurance is provided, how much it costs and under what circumstances it is paid has been kept well hidden.

Now, for the first time, these details are revealed in a memorandum acquired by the Guild.

The memorandum was issued by the Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund 1958-59 Committee to members of the ANPA.

Mimeographed copies are being distributed by ANG to all locals and are available to individual Guild members on request.

ANG officers said the revelations in the memorandum mean the Guild must build its defenses to meet the prolonged strikes encouraged by the publishers' strike insurance.

"Hard dollars in an adequate defense fund are the best answer," declared President Joseph F. Collins, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Their joint statement said:

"To strike effectively we must be prepared to wait out a period of no negotiations while the publishers sit back on their big fat insurance. . . . Once we can demonstrate our ability to match the

(Continued on Page 2)

Bulletin

Jefferson City, Mo.—Two state senators have called for an investigation of the Guild's strike at the Globe-Democrat.

A resolution sponsored by Senators Michael Kinney (D) of St. Louis and C. R. Hawkins (R) of Bromley asks that a special six-man committee be set up to investigate the strike and come back with recommendations to "prevent future strikes from tying up daily newspapers" and declare such publications to be "public utilities."

Strikes against public utilities are outlawed in Missouri.

(Continued on Page 3)



They Helped Hawaii: Pueblo Guild members responded almost unanimously to the request of the Hawaii Guild for support of statehood for the islands. Here Mrs. Eleanor Winters signs a petition addressed to Colorado senators and representatives, as Mrs. Mary Ann Myers awaits her turn. The petition may have been part of the reason all members of Colorado's delegation to Congress voted in favor of statehood. One of the men who had a lot to do with making Hawaii the 50th state also is a Guild member—Rep. Leo O'Brien (D) of Albany, N.Y., chairman of the House Interior Subcommittee on Territories and floor manager for both the Alaska and Hawaii statehood bills.

—Photo by George Crouter, Pueblo Guild.

Against NY Public Policy, Insurance Fund Skirts Ban

The New York State Department of Insurance in 1956 rejected the filing of strike insurance policies by several companies as "contrary to public policy." Senator Jacob K. Javits, then attorney general for the State of New York, so reported after investigating Guild complaints that the availability of strike insurance actually encouraged publishers to force their employees on strike.

Javits reported that investigations by his office turned up the fact that strike insurance did exist and that it was being made available to members of the ANPA. He said his department had acquired, including copies of the insurance policies then in use, to

the State Department of Insurance.

"On July 26, 1956," he said, "I was advised by that Department that the filings of each insurance company involved were rejected on the ground that approval of such coverage would be contrary to public policy."

Despite this ruling by New York State, however, publishers went right on carrying the insurance.

"The Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund Committee, elected by nearly 400 daily newspaper publishers from all over the U.S. who comprise the strike insurance group, merely transferred its strike insurance to other companies," Editor & Publisher reported.

New Definition Of 'Strike'

Been on strike lately? Lockout? Think you know what they are, eh? Better check with the definition according to the ANPA, as given in the strike insurance plan offered by the Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund Committee.

"10. DEFINITION OF 'STRIKE'. A 'Strike' means: (A) the voluntary and concerted cessation of work by an organized group of three or more employees of the Insured, meaning thereby (a) persons engaged in the business of the Insured, whether employed on salary, wage or commission basis, (b) those independent contractors' employees who in some instances perform operations which may be considered as usually performed by employees of newspapers, and (c) the employees of those engaged in the local delivery of newspaper and the distribution of newspapers of the Insured, and (B) a work stoppage resulting from the suspension of publication by the Insured and/or the notification by the Insured to its employees or

Institutes Slated

ANG regional weekend institutes for locals in Eastern Canada, New England and the Middle Atlantic states will be held in Toronto and New York in late April and May.

The Toronto Institute, sponsored by the Canadian District Council, will be held in the King Edward Hotel, April 25-26.

The New York institute is set for the following weekend, May 2-3, at a midtown hotel still to be announced. The conference will be sponsored jointly by the New England and Middle Atlantic district councils.

Prospectus Details Funding Of Publishers' War Chest

(Continued from Page 1)

waiting-out tactic, its advantage to management will no longer exist, and real negotiations will commence earlier with the net result of shorter strikes."

Briefly, as outlined in the memorandum, the plan provides:

► A daily indemnity for each paper of up to \$10,000 beginning with the eighth publishing day after the strike starts.

► Extra Sunday indemnity for publishers of Sunday papers or Sunday editions, not to exceed the amount of the daily coverage.

► Maximum aggregate coverage of \$500,000 available to any one newspaper during the year July 1, 1958, to June 30, 1959.

► Maximum aggregate indemnity of \$2 million in the event of a strike which affects all newspapers in any one city or all papers "which are signatories to any one labor contract."

► Annual costs for each \$100 of daily indemnity: \$123 if the daily benefit is payable for 25 days, \$163.50 if it is payable for 50 days and \$203 if payable for 100 days. Cost for each \$100 of extra Sunday indemnity amounts to 10 percent of the cost for the daily indemnity.

► The benefits become payable in the event of a strike by three or more employees of the publisher himself or employees of independent contractors dealing with the publisher or employees of "those engaged in the local delivery of newspaper and the distribution of newspapers of the insured."

► Benefits also are payable to publishers who look out their employees in sympathy with a struck publisher in cities where joint negotiations are involved.

► In the event that publication is not totally suspended by a strike, benefits will cover actual losses—including "profits that the insured is prevented from earning because of partial suspension"—not to exceed the benefits payable in the event of total suspension.

► To collect benefits, insured publishers must offer to arbitrate disputes, but not disputes "arising from or concerning news and editorial content, assignment or discharge of news or editorial department reporters and writers, welfare or pension plans, the union shop, maintenance of membership or the closed shop—except to the extent that provisions relating to these matters are included in contracts already in force or voluntarily entered into during the period of insurance."

Although the memorandum does not identify the underwriters, it lists Mendes & Mount, 27 William St., New York City, as their representatives. They are New York attorneys for Lloyd's of London.

Representative of the insured is given as John R. Blades, an independent insurance counsellor, 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J.

The Montreal Trust Company is identified as the escrow agent to which all payments are made and which is charged with executing escrow agreements with insurance applicants on the written advice of Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the ANPA, or Arthur Hanson, both of Washington, D.C.

"The Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund Committee," the prospectus begins, "was set up by newspaper publishers interested in insurance covering losses that

publishers may suffer as the result of business interruptions caused by strikes. Responsible underwriters have informed the committee's authorized broker that they are willing to provide such insurance under the group plan hereafter outlined which you may take advantage of if you desire. It is anticipated that the aggregate coverage issued by the underwriters will not be less than \$17,500,000.

"For the first time you may purchase extra Sunday indemnity by making an additional payment.

"The insurance can be obtained by filling out the enclosed form and sending it to Mr. P. T. Hines, secretary, Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund Committee, Room 703, 744 Broad Street, Newark 2, N.J., with a check to cover the cost thereof drawn to the order of 'Montreal Trust Company.'"

Listed as members of the Premium Fund Committee are A. V.

Miller, chairman, who is vice president and treasurer of the New York Herald Tribune; David R. Bradley, publisher of the St. Joseph, Mo., News-Press & Gazette; W. L. Fanning, executive vice president and general manager of the Macy chain in Westchester County, N.Y.; Theodore Newhouse, brother of S. I. Newhouse and general manager of his Long Island Press and Star-Journal and vice president of his Portland Oregonian; H. M. Fentress, president of the Fentress papers in Waco, Austin and Port Arthur, Tex.; Mark Ferree, executive vice president of Scripps Howard Newspapers; Gene Robb, publisher of Hearst's Albany Times-Union; M. J. Frey, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, and James S. Lyon, executive vice president and general manager of the Washington, Pa., Observer Reporter.

Guild Must Build Defenses With \$\$, Officers Declare

The following statement, commenting on the implications of the publishers' strike insurance plan, was issued jointly by ANG President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.:

"For some time we have been aware of certain aspects of publishers' strike insurance. The terms and provisions outlined in the prospectus reported 'in this issue of the Guild Reporter confirm some of our information and add new light on overall provisions of the policy."

"There is an adage that to be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Now that we are forewarned on details of the publishers' strike insurance, we should set about forearming ourselves.

"We could raise a public clamor over the moral aspects of such insurance. We could point to the fact that writing such insurance has been declared contrary to the

public interest and barred by New York State. However, we believe such wall-walling is not the answer.

"To strike effectively we must be prepared to wait out a period of no negotiations while the publishers sit back on their big fat insurance waiting for the striking Guild members to soften up."

"To offset this tactic of the publishers, we must have a Defense Fund which will permit us to follow the same strategy."

"There are no magic wands capable of competing successfully against the two-million-dollar publisher guarantee."

"Hard dollars in an adequate defense fund are the best answer."

"Once we can demonstrate our ability to match the waiting-out tactic, its advantage to management will no longer exist, and real negotiations will commence earlier with the net result of shorter strikes."

The 'Group' Plan's Costs

You're a publisher, let's pretend, and you want to figure out the cost of your strike insurance. Here's how to go about it, as outlined by the Newspaper Publishing Premium Fund Committee:

COST OF INSURANCE TO PUBLISHERS. The amount to be paid by each insured for daily and/or extra Sunday indemnity will be as follows:

Indemnity Payable	Payment for each \$100 of per diem Indemnity	Payment for each \$100 of Extra Sunday Indemnity
25 days	\$123.00	\$12.30
50 days	163.50	16.35
100 days	203.00	20.30

Example if Extra Sunday indemnity is ordered

Subject: One newspaper having weekday and Sunday editions.

Per diem Indemnity (1) \$7,000 7 days per week

Extra Sunday Indemnity (2) 5,000

Period of coverage 50 days

Computation of Cost:

(1) \$163.50 (cost per hundred for 50 days) X 70 (number of hundreds of daily coverage) \$11,445.00

(2) \$16.35 (cost per hundred of extra Sunday indemnity) X 50 (number of hundreds of extra Sunday coverage) \$817.50

TOTAL PAYMENT \$12,262.50



Wearin' O' The Green: The Irish derbies worn by these St. Louis Globe-Democrat photo-ists leave no doubt that it's St. Patrick's Day. From left: Dorothy Petichulat, classified; Betty Bernal, special events; Denzel Heberer, classified, and Eugenie Berresheim, circulation.

—Photo by Ralph Hyer, Globe-Democrat striker.

N.Y. Printers' Bargaining Poses Possible Shutdown

New York City—The possibility of another citywide shutdown of daily papers faces New York's newspaper employees as negotiations between the printers and 10 publishers continue to be deadlocked.

The papers suspended publication for 17 days last December during a strike by the independent Deliverers' Union. About 3,500 Guild members were locked out at that time.

Federal mediators have moved into the dispute between the Publishers Association of New York City and the New York Typo-

graphical Union 6, known as "Big Six." But they appeared to be making little progress in resolving the issues which separate the parties. The local has requested strike authorization from its international.

A major obstacle is the contract clause relating to the reproduction of advertising. Historically, the printers have had contract protections which call for the resetting of local ads supplied as plates by the advertisers after being set in other shops. They want tighter language to make sure that ads of local chain groceries, other chain stores and factory branch stores are covered by this clause. An adverse arbitration award recently ruled that ads from such sources are "national" and not subject to the resetting requirement.

Among other issues are wages, union security, work jurisdiction, and the contract expiration date. The printers want the contract to expire on October 31, the same day the Guild's contract expires. Six other newspaper unions in the city, including the Guild, have agreed since October to wage and welfare packages totaling \$7 a week per employee over a two-year period. The Stereotypers were the latest to ratify their agreement with the dailies.

The local has a contract covering the editorial staff. A hearing has been called by the NLRB for next Wednesday, April 1, for determination of the appropriate bargaining unit.

San Jose Lockout Daily Shows Profit

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has proceeded without incident since the first day when paper racks were raided, bundles torn open and copies ripped and scattered over many downtown and residential streets. A restraining order obtained by the Guild against the Mercury-News and its executives has continued in effect.

Several meetings of the striking stereotypers and pressmen with Publisher Joseph B. Ridder and his representatives have so far proved fruitless.

At issue are wages and hours. For 15 years the printers, press-

men and stereotypers all have enjoyed the same hourly wage rate. This year, the publisher offered the pressmen and stereotypers \$121.55 for a 35-hour week after offering the printers \$124.10 for 35 hours. The striking unions refuse to accept the departure from the established hourly wage rate parity.

Three meetings with federal mediators were followed by two sessions at which a San Jose attorney and a Jesuit priest attempted to break the deadlock. No progress was reported. The unions have refused the publisher's continued offer to arbitrate, which they assume is one of the

St. Louis Strikers Now In 5th Week, Shake Off Newhouse Baited Hook

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playes—and the almost unrestricted right to go still further.

To date, the cuts have been made primarily through attrition. Employees who leave or retire are not replaced. The Guild has complained of speed-ups resulting in many departments.

Fishing for support for its new demands, the company baited the hook with a promise that editorial employees would be safe from dismissal.

New employees could be laid off by the company at will, however, and there would be nothing to require replacement of editorial staffers who leave voluntarily.

"Publisher Amberg is under the illusion that the editorial employees will abandon the other departments," Guild leaders said.

"His evaluation is insulting to the integrity and courage of his news staff. He is just as wrong as he has been about every other move made to divide and discourage the members."

Such moves were not new to the strikers.

They had been warned in advance that their walkout probably would be a long one—that the company would coast along on strike insurance and try to wear Guildsmen down to submission.

As predicted, serious negotiations were stymied while management laid down a barrage of rumors, threats, letters, telephone calls and newspaper ads.

The company tried to picture the Guild as arbitrary and unreasonable. It alternated "hard sell" threats to close the paper for good with "soft sell" talk of purported "guarantees" of pension security.

The Guild, meanwhile, made repeated efforts to secure from the company a clear and definite statement as to what operating changes it planned and what jobs would be affected as a result.

But the company continued to insist on what the Guild saw as blank-check dismissal power.

On the original strike issue—pensions—the company has offered payments equivalent to those at the Post-Dispatch. They would be guaranteed for the "life of the contract" by bonding through an insurance company or "equivalent security."

The Guild seeks a system which would provide retirement security not confined just to the life of the contract. The P-D's Pulitzer Plan is secured by a trust fund.

The company has indicated a willingness to go along with a Guild proposal that any successor to the Newhouse ownership would

be required to employ Guild members with full rights. If no such agreement were reached with the successor, the Newhouse ownership would have to pay double severance pay.

The question of whether the Globe will be continued by the Newhouse ownership or sold has been a subject of speculation here in newspaper circles generally. Publisher Amberg has declared there is no intention to sell.

When the late Publisher E. Lansing Ray sold the paper to Newhouse, the agreement provided that Newhouse would have to forfeit \$1,000,000 if he sold the

property in less than five years. The period runs out on March 23, 1960.

Reports of an impending sale were fanned by a company request that the Guild extend any agreement reached now for one year. This would carry it to the expiration of the five-year forfeit period instead of the normal January 1.

The present dispute arose under a reopening of a two-year contract, which runs to December 31. The company claimed the right to inject issues not provided for in the reopening, once the Guild was on strike.

Grand Rapids Daily Folds

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a settlement which would guarantee a measure of security should the merger or suspension occur. The strike ended January 6.

Last week, shortly after a formal announcement of the suspension, thirty editorial staffers received statements showing the amount of severance each was computed as having earned, as of the date of suspension, March 29.

Under the Guild contract, severance is payable on a scale ranging up to 24 weeks salary, earned after fifteen years of service with the publisher. Several qualify for the maximum amount.

As of this week, there remained twenty of the dismissed employees

who had not succeeded in finding other employment. A "Situations Wanted" advertisement was placed in Editor & Publisher, the newspaper trade weekly, listing the news, desk and photographic experience of the group.

The Guild has been under contract with the Herald since 1942, and at one time also held a contract for editorial employees on the competing Press.

The public announcement of the suspension cited increasing costs of newsprint and lessened revenues from both advertising and circulation as reasons for the decision. Next Sunday's paper will be the last to bear the name of the Herald.

'Thanks, All' From Montreal

Montreal, Que.—"Thank you, one and all," is the message from the Montreal unit of the Canadian Wire Service Guild to other locals and individual members who contributed financial aid during the strike by French-language television producers at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation here.

Twenty-five members of the unit honored the producers' picket lines throughout the strike, which ended March 9.

"As a result of Guild generosity and the CWSG defense fund," said Francois Peladeau, local vice president and unit chairman, "we

were able to distribute supplementary benefits averaging a little more than \$10 a week."

Additional contributions included:

Previously acknowledged	\$1,762.00
Wire Services Guild (second)	10.00
Greater Philadelphia Guild	25.00
Bay City Guild	25.00
Wire Services Guild (third)	25.00
Vancover Guild (second)	50.00
I.B.S. (hardiness fund)	25.00
Wire Services Guild (fourth)	50.00
Hammond Guild	25.00
Winnipeg Unit CWSG	25.00
Rockford Guild	25.00
Greater Philadelphia (second)	25.00
L. H. Beardsley	10.00
Winnipeg Unit CWSG (sec.)	10.00
Youngstown Guild	15.00
Indianapolis Guild	15.00
Working Montreal Members (second)	162.26
Total	\$2,276.26

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

Deadline May 3, 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 Beauclerc and Chandler Forman, and will be announced at the 1959 ANG Convention in New York City June 22-26.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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'On, Wisconsin!'

A large measure of political know-how accrues to individuals who survive campaign buffettings in the State of Wisconsin and are elected to Congress from that midwestern cradle of free thinking and free speech.

Casting back to the era of the LaFollettes, father and son, confirms the statement. They were masters of the art of being elected and re-elected; they had an uncanny sense of timing, in commenting and acting on national issues; and they not only knew their own minds, but spoke forthrightly of their convictions. They personified what the term "Progressive" has come to mean in politics. And they raised the level of their politics close to the plane of statesmanship.

The impression of fertility in Wisconsin politics is not lessened by the hapless interlude during which the state was misrepresented by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. While he compelled disagreement with most of what he said, and condemnation for much of what he did, he still emerged as a powerful political personality, who used the arts of communication to stamp his name and deeds on the national memory. As an effective politician, his motives aside, he had few peers.

Now we have a new figure in Senator William Proxmire, latest emissary from Wisconsin to the Nation's legislative chambers.

He is definitely in his state's tradition, politically speaking. By happy circumstance, he gained his earliest experience with public affairs as a newspaper man. Even more gratifying is his record in Madison, as a leader in the first days of the Newspaper Guild in that capital city.

Proxmire, too, is an artful campaigner, despite the pre-election estimate of Time Magazine last November. (They called him "inept," although "tireless," shifting to "amiable" the week after election, when his G.O.P. opponent suddenly became "inept!")

The Wisconsin junior Senator won his nomination in a state which always takes its primary battles seriously. He swept the general election in November by greater margins than were shown in other segments of the wide Democratic victory.

And his latest feat, likened by some to David challenging a Goliath, is his frontal attack on the one-man party rule, in the Senate, of Lyndon Johnson, majority leader.

Proxmire's courage appalled his conferees, but protests and criticisms for the most part missed their mark. No one has seriously questioned the validity of Proxmire's complaint, which is based on sound party politics, learned in the proving ground of his home state.

His boldness won him instant attention, a precious Sunday half-hour on network television, acclaim from liberal quarters and unspoken support from others.

It's a promising start for a promising young public official. If he can sublimate his political shrewdness into statesmanship, he will write another bright chapter in the Wisconsin history of leadership.

Strictly Business

Lingering illusions concerning the high-minded devotion of the newspaper publisher to interests other than those of the cash register should be completely dispelled by disclosure of the details of strike insurance coverage and costs, appearing elsewhere in this issue.

It is well to note that the Newhouse newspapers, whose St. Louis management has forced the St. Louis Guild into its first strike, are represented on the publishers strike insurance committee by two members, in the group of nine. Hearst and Scripps-Howard have one each. But any member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association may subscribe to the fund, and collect when the collective bargaining path grows too thorny.

This is the "defense fund" of the "publishers' union." We have seen it in action in New York most recently, in the concerted shutdown of dailies there, in calm unconcern for the interests of readers and advertisers. We saw it operate in the planned demise of the Brooklyn Eagle four years ago.

A fund which is based on an "aggregate coverage" of not less than \$17.5 millions qualifies as Big Business, but the emphasis belongs on "business" rather than on "big."

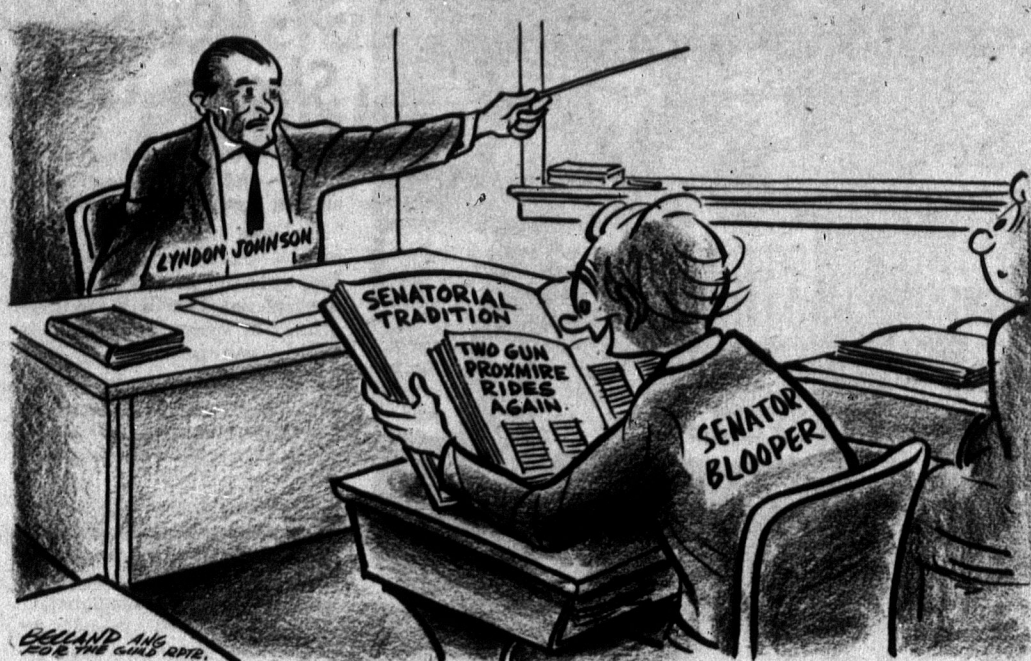
Business means profit-making as a primary motivation. This doesn't square with the ideal which sees the press as guardian of public liberty and general welfare, but it does square with the operations of, for example, the Newhouse group.

Papers acquired by Newhouse make money, invariably, and regardless of their financial condition, prior to his regime.

This interesting fact was duly noted in print, on the occasion of the recent Newhouse purchase of the ailing Conde Nast enterprises.

Full grasp of the situation should harden the spirits of Guild negotiators, should speedily enhance the Guild's own defense fund, and lend added weight to the Guild's reliance on concerted manpower, to help counterbalance the mass of economic power represented by ANPA money bags.

Not In The Curriculum



'TOO MUCH SENSE'

He's A Lobbyist—And Likes It

John Edelman, a Guild member who has spoken for labor before scores of Congressional committees, was honored as the dean of labor lobbyists at a banquet, March 5.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson was among 400 friends and associates who paid tribute to Edelman's long service to the trade union movement and to the cause of liberalism and humanity.

Although officially he is known as Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, Edelman himself prefers the designation "labor lobbyist."

"It's a good name," he says. "I like it."

His work keeps him close to Capitol Hill, but he has also specialized in workers' education, publicity, housing, minimum wage, political action and community services.

"Today in the labor movement," he observed recently, "staff members are specialists in single areas or fields. It's political action or legislation or research or publicity or workers' education. In the '20s and '30s we were frequently called upon to be specialists in almost all fields—and run strikes, to boot."

A fixture in Washington since 1939, and a frequent visitor before, Edelman has built up impressive relationships and won countless friends among Senators, Congressmen, trade unionists, the press and liberals.

His ability to marshal facts and hold his audience when arguing labor's case is attested by this remark of a Southern Congress-

man after hearing him testify on the minimum wage:

"I don't know what it is about him. He's the only one of these labor guys I listen to, and damn it, he makes too much sense."

Edelman came to the labor movement early in life and his activity left little time for formal schooling. He was born in New Jersey and was taken to England

at the age of nine. There, at 14, he became active in labor political work as secretary of his local branch of the Independent Labor Party. He worked with striking woolen workers and, at 16, joined the British National Agricultural Union. At 17, he became a journalist and a member of the British National Union of Journalists.

Returning to the United States in 1917, he became city editor of the Springfield, Mass., Republican. After Army service in World War I, he was named principal of a modern school attended by children of union garment workers.

In 1926, he joined the staff of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia as one of the nation's few labor specialists. From this point on he played a leading part in the fights for workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, adequate housing, the minimum wage and other goals.

He was an early supporter of the Guild in the Philadelphia area and in 1935 filled in for Heywood Brown to help negotiate, at Reading, one of the first Guild shop contracts.

He served as CIO regional director in Philadelphia for three years and came to his present post with the TWUA in 1943.

Says Attack on Canon 35 Was Only Scanty Reference

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Editor: I refer to page 9, issue of February 27, in the story about Heywoods bestowed at Cleveland Guild's luncheon. The sixth paragraph of the story states that Probate Judge Frank Merrick was the speaker and he attacked Canon 35.

Merrick was the speaker, but he did not attack Canon 35. His speech was a recital mostly of the shortcomings, as he had experienced them, of Cleveland newspapers.

Deep in the speech, in one off-hand remark, he stated he didn't particularly object to photos being taken in courtrooms although he would uphold the law in this respect.

Any "attack on Canon 35" must have been wishful thinking on the part of the reporter, perhaps an example of the inaccura-

cies which Merrick so deplored in his speech on news coverage in the courts.

HOWARD PRESTON
News unit,
Cleveland Guild

Three Errors Include The Unforgivable Sin

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: Brother Lokos, misspelled my name (GR, March 13). Perhaps he also misread my letter (GR, Feb. 27). He certainly misunderstood my point.

JOEL SHULMAN
Consumers Reports Unit
New York Guild

THE FIRST 25 YEARS

A Persistent, Peaceful Revolution

By LOUIS BURGESS
San Francisco-Oakland Guild

What the Guild has meant to me, and what the whole union movement has meant to me, is the organizing of working people, employees, so that they can cooperate in the day-by-day reorganizing of society to meet incessantly rising new conditions.

If we employees are not organized to do this, the reorganizing of society will be done entirely by employers, with the result that injustice would reach a point where only revolution, violent and indiscriminating, would make the necessary adjustment to the changed conditions.

I did not feel 25 years ago, and I do not feel now, that most union people in the Guild and in other unions are sufficiently aware of this need for day-to-day aggressive non-violent revolutionary radicalism, the laborious persistent peaceful revolution such as I like to believe Thomas Jefferson had in mind.

Most of us either subside into arthritic bureaucracy or fly off into energetic subservience to Moscow.

To me it is a dream come true to have men of the integrity and courage of George Meany and Walter Reuther heading a drive to get rid of the

Louis Burgess, now editor of the East Bay Labor Journal, was one of the first ANG "martyrs." He was fired for "economy" a week after discussing Guild matters with the publisher as chairman of the Examiner unit of the San Francisco Guild. At the time, April 1934, he had seven years of service with the Hearst chain. Burgess was one of the signers of the "Hearst Manifesto" issued two months earlier by Examiner employees to declare their intention to form a chapter of ANG. This led, in the following month, to the founding of the Newspaper Guild of San Francisco Bay Cities, which later became the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

crooks in the labor movement. Judging by my own experience as editor of a labor paper, and noting the howl that is raised by many labor leaders over any plain specific speaking editorially on this subject, I assume we have a long way to go before we succeed in cleaning up the mess.

But since I believe in the labor movement, since it is my social religion, I hope on, grope on, but please, no soap on the crooks.

Wire Service Guild One Year Old

New York City—The Wire Service Guild, third largest local in the American Newspaper Guild, marked its first birthday here by a meeting of its elected Representative Assembly. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who in March, 1958, handed the local its charter, attended the anniversary meeting at which reports of the year's progress were heard.

When it was first chartered, the local was aided in its finances by a loan of \$7,500 from ANG. Reports this year showed that it is operating "in the black," and has been able to set aside a few thousand dollars as a reserve in its own defense fund. During the year the local also aided strike situations on six occasions, donating \$2,400 in this fashion to other Guild locals facing emergencies.

Farson told the representative assembly that, like all locals, it will meet further difficulties, but that in the wire service membership can be found the men to solve the problems. He recounted his January trip to South America, saying that he was told constantly that the American press is considered the voice of big business and of the public relations experts. He urged wire service members to do all they can to carry out the expressed aim of the Guild, "to insure constant honesty in the news."

Seven AP delegates and five from UPI, elected to the assembly on a geographical basis, attended the two-day sessions, as did members of the local's executive committee.

Major emphasis was on planning improved collective bargaining and increasing membership. Collective bargaining, as to training negotiators, is to be placed on a year-round program. Member-

ship showed losses early last summer, when International News Service and International News Photos were liquidated, and Associated Press launched on a drastic economy program. Thereafter there was a slow and steady increase.

Leonard Millman, San Francisco AP, conducted the meetings as local president. Assembly delegates were: Associated Press—Carlos Escudero and Sol Horn, New York City; Ray Henry, Washington; Bob Crocker, Augusta, Me.; Dick Moorefield, Atlanta; Dick Smith, Cleveland; and Millman as alternate for Frank Pitman, Denver, resigned.

United Press International—Bob Liles and Ed Hart, New York City; Ed McFall, Philadelphia; James Donovan, Washington; Dick Harrett, San Francisco. Absent because of illness was Roger McCarthy, Omaha.

News Privilege Proposals Found Wanting

New York City—None of the current legislative proposals which would establish "newspaperman's privilege" can resolve the conflict between press freedom and the due process of law, says the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU directors last week announced findings derived from a 15-month study of the problem, arising from the case of Marie Torre, Herald Tribune columnist jailed for refusing to divulge

sources of a news story, under court order to do so.

The ACLU statement recognizes the competing civil liberties claims involved:

"On one hand there is the vital public right, implied by the First Amendment, to the freest and fullest flow of public information—and it is well known that much of this information becomes available only because the sources are confident that their identities will not be disclosed."

"On the other hand, there is the vital public and private right to the unhampered administration of justice, including—under one of the most firmly established of legal principles—the right of a litigant or defendant to compel the production of relevant testimony."

Examination of all the proposed legislation, introduced in Congress and in several states, led the ACLU to note that none meets the situation completely. One difficulty is "accurate drafting," says the statement.

"Even if the issue of principle could be satisfactorily resolved, there would remain large troubles of definition. Who is a 'reporter,' a 'source,' or a 'publisher,' what constitutes 'in the interests of national security,' 'publication,' and so on?"

The "privilege" problem has been twice debated by the Guild's International Executive Board, which has referred the question of official Guild policy to the upcoming ANG convention for determination.

The IEB differentiated, in its findings, between unlimited privilege, and privilege qualified by the demands of public interest. It had declined to join the New York Guild in defense of Miss Torre.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

ELEVEN YEARS AFTER "BULL" CONNOR, the foghorn-voiced police commissioner of Birmingham, led a melodramatic bolt of half the Alabama delegation from the Democratic National Convention that nominated Harry S. Truman. Dixiecrats of various southern states are threatening another States Rights party. The device in Georgia and Arkansas, as well as Alabama, is re-adoption of a system under which "Democratic" electors are legally authorized to refuse to vote for the national Democratic nominee for President.

A senatorial Dixiecrat explained to this reporter, in 1948, that this neat little dodge would be used continuously by the political machines that control these one-party states. "Sometimes we will vote Electoral College votes for the Republican, sometimes for our own candidate," he said—and sometimes, when they pleased, maybe even for the Democratic nominee.

This was an experiment in attempted blackmail that failed at the time, because Mr. Truman was elected despite the withholding of Dixiecrat votes in four states and despite Truman's loss of three other states due to the Wallace "fourth party" operation. It is a measure of the deficiency in southern Old Guard statesmanship that the self-defeating plan should be revived.

The true problem of the southern Old Guard is not how to maintain racial suppression through political main power or the trickery of throwing a presidential election into the House of Representatives. It is how to make the necessary modifications to acknowledge—however gradually—the human rights of colored Americans as first-class citizens.

THE TROUBLE with Senator Lyndon Johnson's proposed 1959 civil rights program, which would spare the South federal sanctions that most people would believe are legitimate, is the southern Old Guard's refusal to show good faith. The deficiency is not so much in Johnson's proposals as in the situation they would meet.

The American people are not coercive in temper; they tend to shrink from drastic legal measures to correct what are deemed to be social wrongs. Most people would like nothing more than that Negro Americans in the South be given the chance to work out their own salvation, through the processes of local politics, by what was professed in 1957 as a "meaningful" right-to-vote law.

It hasn't proved "meaningful" in Alabama or Georgia or South Carolina, nor has good faith been demonstrated by legal obstructionists such as the "resignation" of registrars so as to flout the processes of the federal courts. One of the wisest and least doctrinaire of congressional observers—a southerner—puts it bluntly: "The South isn't moving fast enough."

THIS IS HOW government by leak works, on the authority of Senator Anderson of New Mexico. A "White House official" at 7 p. m. on March 18 telephoned various functionaries to say that the New York Times, four hours later, would carry an exclusive story on the "secret" high-altitude atomic tests. The White House gave the functionaries guidance on what they should say when queried about the story.

Anderson's objection is that his Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was given information about the tests on January 13 but warned not to release it. The committee wasn't told officially that the Times had the story until after its publication—16 hours after the White House telephoned its "alert" to its own subordinates.

AND IF YOU ARE CONCERNED about the power of lobbies, the American Medical Association seems to have plenty. The AMA violently opposes, as an opening step toward "socialized medicine," a bill by Representative Forand of Rhode Island to provide benefits for certain hospital and medical expenses to those on the social security rolls.

Forand is a high-ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee, entitled by seniority to chairmanship of a subcommittee that has jurisdiction over the social security system. But the full committee ruled that if he took the post his subcommittee could not study and propose any changes in the system.

In short, the AMA opposes his bill and he can't even conduct hearings on his own measure. He refused the condition and turned down both chairmanship and membership on the subcommittee.

Coincidentally, a former high-ranking Eisenhower Administration official, Charles I. Schottland, said in New York that medical benefits such as the Forand bill proposes should be added to the social security system. This was not what Mr. Schottland was allowed to say when he served for four years as Ike's commissioner of social security. It is just what he believes and can say now that he is again a free man.



SHELTON

Labor's Lighter Side

By LES FINNEGAN, Washington Guild

—IN HUCKNALL, ENGLAND, the distinction of being the world's smallest union was relinquished by the United Wool, Shawl, Fall & Antimacassar Union and was picked up by the Amalgamated Society of Lace Pattern Readers, Correctors, Press & Piano Punchers. The UWSFAAU has 100 members; the ASLPRCP&PP only 15. The Piano Punchers, incidentally, have nothing to do with pummeling musical instruments; rather they punch tricky patterns on a piano-like keyboard used in lace manufacture.

—IN NEW YORK CITY, organization of the unorganized was finally completed in the American theater as stage directors and choreographers—the last non-union group in the business—formed their own association. The world's most famous directors, including such names as George Abbott, Ella Kazan and Joshua Logan, reached full agreement on forming the Society of Stage Directors & Choreographers, which is expected to apply for AFL-CIO affiliation. Thus another group of "workers"—many of whom earn \$100,000 to \$200,000-a-year—decided they needed the benefits of unionism.

—IN CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, union construction workers at the newest U.S. Air Force Base in Canada debated whether to demand bonus pay for a new kind of occupational hazard—while employers claimed that the men ought to take a pay cut because of the same occupational hazard. The hazard? Polar bears. Huge, powerful, inquisitive polar bears weighing a half-ton and more.

"So far," explained a foreman, "they're a major and insoluble hazard. They amble across the runways, climb all over our bulldozers and other machinery, and virtually take over new buildings we have under construction. All work has to stop completely when the bears appear."

The union workers have tried everything they could think of to frighten the bears away, including on pans, mass singing, shooting in the air, making motors backfire, starting fires, but nothing has worked. What makes the problem insoluble is the fact that polar bears, faced with extinction, are now protected by special laws. Only Eskimos are permitted to hunt them. As a result, the union workers claim they're entitled to bonus wages because they're risking life and limb on their jobs, but at least one employer contends that the bears provide the men a number of "free hours" for which they shouldn't expect pay.

—IN WASHINGTON, D.C., union officials enjoyed their biggest laugh of the year following a White House press conference at which President Eisenhower insisted that the American public should practice "frugality." With a sense of timing that sent shivers down the spines of the few remaining Republicans in Congress, Mamie Eisenhower, the very next day, boarded a special car of the Southern Railway and headed for Arizona. In frugal Phoenix Mrs. Eisenhower will stay at Elizabeth Arden's beauty ranch and live in a cottage that rents at rates up to \$700-a-week.

—IN COLUMBO, CEYLON, the only dancing picket lines on record came when one of the city's two newspapers locked out its union employees. The pickets turned up outside the plant with the famous Kandyan drums, pounded happily, sang and clapped hands all round the clock. Other pickets danced and sang in chorus. After two weeks they were still the happiest picket line in Asia.

New Inflation Beginning To Brew; Buying Tips For April

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

After a six-month breathing spell of stable prices, a new inflation has begun to brew, with higher prices due to hit moderate-income families this summer. Only temporarily cheaper food prices are concealing the new cost-of-living boost now in the making at producer and wholesale levels.

Among goods now edging up in price are rugs, textiles, clothing, sheets, towels, blankets, furniture, lumber and copper and lead products. Nor will food remain comparatively reasonable as now. Food prices will shoot up again this summer, with a resulting explosion of the cost of living.

Our advice is to shop judiciously now for values in those items now inching up. The unusually early spring clothing clearances, because of the early Easter, offer a good opportunity to find reduced prices while the season is still young. After this month fewer clothing bargains will be available. The May white sales will give wise shoppers a chance to anticipate needs on sheets and towels before their prices rise further.

The real runaway expense is medical care, up 4 percent in just the past year, and 48 percent in the past ten years.

The other big living-cost headache this year is the price of cars, especially for moderate-income families. New car prices have dropped about 2 percent in recent months as dealer discounts increased. But a new vehicle still will cost you about 6 percent more than last spring. Even worse,

the price tags on used cars are a whopping 11-12 percent higher this year. (Used-car prices will take the traditional tumble after July 4.)

There's a real deadlock between the big car manufacturers and the public. The public can't buy at present record-high prices, and the auto manufacturers won't cut the prices. Result is that dealers already are holding an inventory of 800,000 1959 models, and auto factories which never reached maximum production this year already are cutting back.

This spring when you shop for clothing you'll notice more garments available with a new type of closure consisting of two velvety nylon tapes which interlock. This new closure is marketed under the name of Velcro. You may have seen it demonstrated on television in men's and boy's sports jackets.

Velcro is an important new development which is already being tried out on petticoats, pajamas, belts, dresses, jackets, handbags, trousers and slip covers. It is also being tried on girdles, brassieres, trousers and even diapers. The usefulness of this new closure is that the two tapes cling together very strongly but are easy to open with a lengthwise pull. Thus, you can even change the trimming of a coat or dress by peeling off a collar, bow, or other trim and pressing a new bow, etc., into place.

Velcro interlocking tapes also will be available this spring by the yard for home use.

For many uses Velcro tapes can replace zippers and also can be used where zippers are too bulky or create other prob-

Victoria

Victoria, B. C.—L. M. (Pete) Salloway has been elected president of the Victoria Guild for his fourteenth consecutive term.

The annual meeting of the membership also named the following:

Vice presidents, Duncan Macphail and Jean Myers; treasurer, Kay Paulin; secretary, David Brown; directors, Peic Loudon, Keith Wilson and Barbara Hagen. Installation of officers was by ANG International Representative Charles Dale, of Vancouver.

Gary

Gary, Ind.—Terry O'Rourke has been elected president of the Gary Guild, succeeding Paul Schuette, who was named to a vice presidency after two and one-half years as president. O'Rourke had headed the local's negotiating committee.

Jim Driscoll is the other vice president. Also chosen are: Secretary, Audrey Pawlicki; treasurer, Eugene Borden; executive committee members at large, Clarence Hunter and Paul Sealock. Hunter and Carrol Vertrees continue as Midwest District Council delegates.

New Westminster

New Westminster, B. C.—Herbert Hamm succeeds Frank Heard as president of the New Westminster Guild. Other officers are: Vice president, Rolfe Rose; recording secretary, June Onusko; corresponding secretary, Carolyn Kennedy; treasurer, Madeline Strange; directors, Bill Stewart, Ora Cole and Rolf Macey.

Kenosha

Kenosha, Wis.—Joseph J. Jacoby succeeds LeRoy Anderson as president of the Kenosha Guild. The local has re-elected Martha Simpkins as treasurer, and chosen Erma Mattiazzi as secretary and James Kornkven as vice president.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Quiet Family Life

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Our house has eight unsoundproofed rooms and a basement. We have three children, all daughters. We possess three phonographs, a piano, two radios, a ukulele, a set of bongo drums and several hundred objects which make a loud noise when dropped, which is frequently.

All the children have voices, which are usually raised.

Our oldest daughter is currently engaged in learning the words to songs on the Hit Parade, and our middle daughter practices belching, croaking like the little green frog and, sometimes, her scales on the piano. Our youngest daughter yells and shrieks and giggles and sings and blows her toy trumpet and beats her toy drum and plays her record player at full volume.

Our middle daughter goes up and down stairs three at a time. Our oldest daughter takes the last six steps in one leap, landing with a thud that makes the house shake. The way all three children slam doors makes their mother shake.

Our oldest daughter watches television while she is doing her Latin while she argues with her sister who is seeing how far she can count while she jumps rope, which excites the dog who runs in circles and barks.

The children have a father, who sings lusty ballads in the basement where he pounds and saws and hammers and drops things and hurts his fingers and swears loudly.

The children's father has a wife who turns on the radio in the kitchen where the dishwasher is swishing and the electric mixer is whirling and she is banging pot lids around as she calls upstairs to the children and downstairs to

her husband, none of whom can hear what she's saying.

The family pet is a dachshund who barks because the doorbell is ringing or because somebody is walking past the house or because another dog is barking or just because he feels like barking.

The scene is constantly shifting. Sometimes it is the wife who is upstairs, running the vacuum, while the husband shaves with an electric razor while the middle daughter is in the basement jumping on a pogo stick and the oldest daughter is drumming on the piano and the youngest daughter is watching television and howling for a cookie.

This mode of living is known as quiet family life.

Guildsmen Respect Arlington Pickets

Arlington, Va.—Two Guild members on the staff of the Northern Virginia Sun, although not yet covered by any contract, have refused to cross a picket line established by locked-out Typographical Union members.

The Washington Guild had been exploring organizing bids from the paper's staff in recent months and the two had signed up during these efforts. They are receiving Guild benefits.

The printers' lockout occurred when management broke off negotiations with the Columbia Typographical Union, began laying off its union composing room employees and replacing them with non-union printers from various parts of the country.

In all, 19 printers were laid off.

Publisher of the Sun, which has made substantial circulation gains under a new management in the last 18 months, is Clayton Fritchey, former editor of the Democratic Digest.

In the case of a boy's jacket which costs \$3 with a zipper and \$5 with a Velcro closure, extra charge is almost the price of the garment itself.

The interlocking tapes also make a ripping sound when opened, which may be a disadvantage if you have a large family and already have enough noise around the house.

FOOD BUYS: Pork, eggs, broilers and cheese are this month's best buys. Eggs are at the year's low in price and the year's high in quality. Food experts point out that two large eggs at a total cost of ten cents provide as much protein as an average serving of meat.

In pork, best buys this month are smoked ham and loin roast. In lamb, shoulder roast is relatively inexpensive. Prices of beef are still high except for chopped beef, and beef should be used sparingly this spring to keep down family food bills.

Families who tend to buy in food markets that give stamps should know that a new report by the U. S. Agriculture Department found they raised prices in a recent period six-tenths of one percent more than non-stamp stores. Often the value of the stamps did more than compensate for higher prices, if you do save the stamps. But non-stamp savers help pay the stamps. But non-stamp savers help pay the stamps. But non-stamp savers help pay the stamps.

You have to compare prices and quality in both stamp and non-stamp stores to find which offers most value in the merchandise itself. The stamps are equivalent to about a 1½ to 2 percent reduction in the prices charged by a stamp-giving store.

Montreal's CBC Strike Unique, Says Allen

By ED ALLEN

ANG International Representative

Montreal, Que.—I have never seen a strike like the ten-weeks walkout of 74 French-speaking television producers in Montreal and I hope I never see another.

More than 2,000 actors, comedians, announcers, playwrights, stagehands, technicians, clerks and professional employees, including 25 members of the Montreal unit of the Canadian Wire Services Guild local of the ANG, resisted every threat and bribe

which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation tried in order to frighten them or seduce them back to work.

The only group of employees to receive regular weekly benefits from its international union was the Guild unit. The total available to 2,000 others in hardship loans and grants averaged less than \$5 a week. A few got more, but many got nothing, from the impromptu stage shows, card parties, tag days and auctions of donated paintings organized in their behalf.

The CBC tried every trick in the classic book on strikebreaking to stall and starve them back to

work. The book was followed with so little originality or imagination that it was frequently possible to predict the next management move several days in advance.

The so-called "negotiations" between management and the producers were conducted on a timetable designed to coincide with television and radio news broadcasts and to provide a weekend discouragement which, it was hoped, would result in a Monday morning back-to-work rout. The fact that the maneuver failed each week for nine successive weeks shows the remarkable solidarity of French Canadian trade unionists.

The producers had been trying ever since a first consultation with management in 1953 to arrange a meeting to discuss conditions. But for five years they were kidded, bluffed and stalled. Meanwhile, their conditions deteriorated to a point where 22 producers were working without contracts on a day-to-day basis and where their average annual earnings were \$1,700 below those of their English-speaking colleagues in Toronto.

The highest-paid producers in the world's third largest television production center were getting \$11,000 a year. Some were getting less than \$5,000.

The strike might not have occurred if a careless supervisor had not apologized for his inability to grant better conditions by stating, "Of course, if you were on strike, Ottawa would have to wake up and listen."

And so, on December 29, 1958, they went on strike.

Since then, more than 100 inches of snow have fallen on Montreal and temperatures have dropped at times to 35 degrees below zero. The producers maintained a 24-hour picket line which their colleagues refused to cross.

Press and public opinion across Canada were, at first hostile to the strikers. Gradually, as it became apparent that CBC was trying to starve and stall them out of business, public opinion began to

change. During the final week of the strike, all of the four major Montreal newspapers, including the Gazette and the Star, published editorials favorable to the strikers' position. Some of the independent radio stations backed them from the first day of the strike.

CBC pulled two enormous boobies during the strike. The first was a letter to each employee ordering him back to work under threat of what amounted to dismissal. This was hastily withdrawn, however, when the Council of Broadcasting Unions met in Toronto to consider national action.

The second major blunder occurred March 2, when mounted policemen were used to prevent a peaceful and orderly march around the CBC building. Thirty persons, including one Guildsmen, were arrested on charges ranging from obstructing traffic to singing "O, Canada" in a public street. Only one was charged with assault.

Chief of Police Langlois lamely explained that one of his stool-pigeons planted in a mass strike meeting had reported that a rank-and-file unionist, speaking from the floor during a question period, had suggested that the employees take over the CBC building.

The union leaders stormed to City Hall. There they were sympathetically received by Mayor Sarto Fournier, who promised an investigation of alleged police brutality. The Mayor then accompanied them to the CBC building for a surprise midnight visit.

He personally ordered the mounted police to return to their barracks, reduced the number of foot patrolmen in the area, and put a stop to the wholesale arrests of demonstrators.

The effect on public opinion was instantaneous. Members of the Quebec Federation of Labour joined the picket line, as did students from McGill and Montreal Universities. Cardinal Leger permitted use of the Cathedral for a strikers' mass at which the unionists prayed for the recovery of Alphonse Ouimet, president of CBC, who suffered a heart attack during the strike, and for Egan Chambers, the Progressive Conservative M.P. who was an unofficial mediator in the negotiations.

Finally, on March 7, the CBC management caved in and signed the agreement, which it had already initiated exactly one month earlier.

The frustrating stalls and delays which the corporation used,

first against the producers and then against the other unions, trying to effect back-to-work settlements, disgusted—and united—the unions and the public as no other strike I have ever witnessed.

The strike issue was solely one of union recognition. At no time did the producers make any demand for more than the right to bargain eventually and go to arbitration if their efforts failed. They refused to go to the federal labor board for certification because they had twice before been notified they were management personnel excluded from the act. They claimed the right of association under the 1873 law which granted Canadian workers the right to form unions and to strike, and under the Quebec professional syndicates act.

When the agreement to recognize them was initiated February 7, everyone supposed the strike would be over in a few hours. Instead, the management took two more weeks to bargain with the industrial unions over return-to-work conditions. As soon as these agreements were settled on February 23, management tried to take back some of the conditions already initiated in the producers' settlement, including a clause which, although denying them the right to affiliate formally with the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, nevertheless permitted them to seek "technical assistance" from experienced trade unionists.

It is interesting to note that the agreement signed March 7 was identical with the one initiated February 7. Meanwhile, the CCIL made it clear that it wanted no direct affiliation with the producers, who had won their right to union assistance on a unilateral basis. But CBC stalling had brought the producers and trade unions into a relationship much closer and warmer than formal affiliation could have accomplished.

Johnny Amerson
Atlanta, Ga.—Johnny Amerson, UPI photographer, died Feb. 11 from injuries suffered in a multi-car crash on Highway 78 near Atlanta.

Amerson, 28, had been with United Press pictures and Acme Newspictures since 1946. In 1956 he opened the Raleigh, N.C., bureau of UPI Newspictures as manager. In September 1958 he returned to Southeastern Division Headquarters in Atlanta.

Statement of Condition of General Fund as at January 31, 1959

CURRENT ASSETS		ASSETS	
Cash in Banks and On Hand	\$53,290.17	Reserves	
Advances Receivable	1,465.80	Reserve for Work	\$2,500.00
Loans Receivable	13,240.00	Negotiations	372.61
Advances on Life Insurance Premiums	6,186.30	Reserve for Conventions	372.61
Total Current Assets	\$74,182.27	TOTAL RESERVES	\$32,745.22
OTHER ASSETS		TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	\$69,705.24
Accounting Equipment, Less Depreciation Allowances	\$ 500.00		
Deposits	\$ 500.00		
Total Other Assets	\$ 1,000.00		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$75,182.27		

Analysis of General Fund Budget and Expense for Quarter Ending January 31, 1959

	EXPENDED Qtr. End. Jan. 1-31-59	BUDGET Qtr. End. Jan. 1-31-59
1. PER CAPITA TAXES	\$ 5,331.21	\$ 5,500.00
2. ORGANIZING AND SERVICING		
Salary—Director & Rep.	\$ 26,561.90	\$ 26,500.00
Sec.-Seno.	508.81	500.00
Expense—Director & Rep.	10,625.12	11,000.00
Misc. Organizational Expense	2,084.74	2,000.00
	\$ 39,781.57	\$ 40,100.00
3. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		
Salary—Contract Committee	\$ 2,382.70	\$ 2,300.00
Sec.-Seno.	705.00	700.00
Pension Consultant	705.00	100.00
Expense—Personnel	—	25.00
Miscellaneous	—	—
	\$ 3,492.70	\$ 3,725.00
4. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION		
Salary—Director	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Assistant	4,340.40	4,250.00
Sec.-Seno.	1,025.11	1,000.00
Expense—Director	212.07	200.00
Expense—Assistant	—	50.00
Books and Periodicals	106.90	125.00
Legal and Bargaining Service	275.29	200.00
Human Rights, COPE, etc.	26.25	100.00
Publications and Literature	—	1,500.00
Organizing and Other Literature	262.16	300.00
Contracts Survey	1,228.44	1,200.00
A.N.C. Manual	250.72	1,000.00
Training Conferences and/or Seminars	25.00	80.00
Miscellaneous	—	—
	\$ 9,977.94	\$ 12,305.00
5. GUILD REPORTER		
Salary—Editor	\$ 2,477.70	\$ 2,400.00
Assistant	2,172.30	2,175.00
Clerical	425.75	500.00
Printing	7,004.49	6,000.00
Distribution—Mailings	594.27	500.00
Postage	274.11	300.00
Addressing	619.72	500.00
Pictures and Special Material	182.28	125.00
Miscellaneous	—	—
Total Expense	\$ 13,810.55	\$ 13,405.00
Less: Reporter Income	703.65	—
	\$ 13,106.90	\$ 13,405.00
6. EXECUTIVES		
Net Publication Costs	\$ 6,175.00	\$ 6,945.00
Officers—Salaries	1,347.74	1,500.00
Expense	7,522.74	7,545.00
7. ADMINISTRATIVE		
Salary—Office Manager	\$ 2,055.20	\$ 2,000.00
Secretary-Seno.	1,524.06	1,500.00
Bookkeeping Dept.	1,768.50	2,000.00
General Clerical	825.75	500.00
Rent and Maintenance	2,600.00	2,000.00
Stationery and Supplies	2,031.43	2,000.00
Equipment	120.08	500.00
Bookkeeping Machine Expense	1,706.83	2,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph	47.50	250.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,623.00	800.00
Postage	294.00	300.00
Auditing	641.40	500.00
Insurance and Bonding	228.89	1,000.00
Employee Health and Welfare	228.89	200.00
Sundry	—	—
	\$ 17,053.03	\$ 17,710.00
8. OTHER EXPENSES		
Legal Fees	\$ 2,310.43	\$ 4,000.00
Payroll and Other Taxes	1,520.71	2,000.00
Contributions	2,000.73	2,000.00
Brown Award Expense	417.21	800.00
Delegates and Committees	4,000.00	4,000.00
I.E.R. Meetings	2,507.42	2,500.00
Severance Pay Provision	2,250.00	2,250.00
1959 Convention Reserve	2,018.03	2,000.00
1958 Convention Expense Above Reserve	—	—
	\$ 12,778.00	\$ 15,550.00
TOTALS	\$100,023.00	\$130,145.00

* Denotes Red Figure.



Disbelief? The Mayors of Jerusalem and Detroit, center, seem to be showing incredulity as Bob Forbes, left, tells of his unopposed election as president of the Detroit Newspaper Guild. The occasion was a reception for the Israeli official by the Detroit Building Trades Council, whose secretary-treasurer, Tom McNamara, is at the right. Mayor Gerson Agnon is also publisher of the English-language Jerusalem Post. The Detroit Mayor is Louis Mirani. McNamara is brother to the U. S. Senator from Michigan.

Calif.-Nevada DC Chooses Officers

Los Angeles, Calif.—Ray Bach, display advertising salesman on the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, was elected president of the California-Nevada District Council at its February meeting, held here.

Bach, who succeeds James Barnhill of Reno as council president, has been a CNDC delegate for various terms during the past 10 years. He is a past president of the Sacramento Guild and an active member of negotiating committees there.

Other new officers are Arthur Kay of Bakersfield, first vice president; Glenn Moon of San Diego, second vice president; and Dale Lane of San Jose, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Among major items of business at the two-day meeting in the Hollywood Plaza hotel was the adoption of final plans for an

ANG training institute, to be held April 4-5 in the Hacienda Motel, Fresno, Calif.

CNDC delegates voted to ask ANG to expand its suggested topic of arbitration to include all phases of contract enforcement. The CNDC program calls for Saturday's session to cover shop stewards, grievances, policing the contract and arbitration. Films on arbitration will be shown Saturday night.

Sunday's agenda will include new member programs and inter-union cooperation. The committee is attempting to establish a panel discussion on the subject of interunion cooperation, inviting representatives of other newspaper unions to participate.

Also high on the list of topics at the February meeting was the San Jose Mercury-News strike-lockout, which had then been under way about a week. Lane reported on the general situation, with particular discussion centering on the strike newspaper, the San Jose Reporter, which made its first appearance Feb. 26, a few days after the CNDC meeting.

CNDC delegates voted to send \$250 to the San Jose Newspaper Guild, and then, after receiving word during their meeting of the St. Louis strike, voted to send \$100 to St. Louis Guildsmen. Delegates also authorized their finance committee and officers to send additional contributions to both locals.

The council adopted a motion of congratulations to the San Jose Guild for the leadership shown in the strike-lockout situation, and promised full CNDC support.

Noting that some district councils have sponsored journalism contests in their areas, the CNDC named a committee to study the possibility of sponsoring a contest for colleges and junior colleges in the CNDC area.

The council also adopted a motion commending the Guild Reporter for its anniversary issue.

Delegates representing locals in Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Reno, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose and Stockton attended the session. Also present were International Vice Presidents Jack Howard and Harvey Wing.



Pleasant Viewing: Closing half a century of service for the Bay City Times, Edgar C. Heiden, at the right, is honored by his fellow employees and Times management. Guild Local Vice President Leslie B. Stanton, here presents a television set from 70 staffers, at the banquet marking the event.

Bay City Honors For 50-Year Man

Bay City, Mich.—Edgar C. Heiden, national advertising manager of the Bay City Times, has retired after 50 years' service on the Michigan Booth newspaper.

At the same time George W. Minns, Times' advertising staffer, becomes manager of general advertising, a new post giving Minns executive capacity. He has resigned as president of the Newspaper Guild of Bay City, being ineligible for further membership.

Guildsmen and Times management joined to honor Heiden at a banquet at the Michigan House. He was presented with a television set.

Leslie B. Stanton, of the advertising department, and Guild vice-president, presented Ray J. Kuhn, city editor, presented a scroll to Heiden signed by some 70 Times' staffers. Remarks were made by Editor Glenn MacDonnell and Manager John H. Kraft.

Heiden came to The Times in June 1909 and was a longtime Guild member.

Stanton has been elected Guild local president, and JoAnn Quellan, of the bookkeeping staff, becomes vice president.



Jersey Document: The new Hudson County Guild contract with the Jersey Journal carries \$9 in two annual pay increases, other contract provisions being unchanged. Shown signing the agreement are, from the left, Marvin Duskin, local president; Eugene G. Farrell, editor in chief for the Newhouse paper, and Haig Anlian, Journal Guild unit chairman.

Gary Gains \$11.62 In New Pact, Highlights Of Other Settlements

Gary, Ind.—A wage-pension package totaling \$11.62 is part of a two-year renewal of the Gary Guild's contract with the Post-Tribune.

In addition to across-the-board increases of \$4.50 this year and \$3 next, the contract calls for pension contributions by the publisher equivalent to \$4.12 a week per employee.

First step in the pay hikes, effective February 24, sends top minimum for reporters to \$130.50. The contract also calls for cost-of-living increases of 3½¢ a week for each rise of 4 of a point on the Consumer Price Index.

The severance pay ceiling is increased from 40 to 42 weeks in the first year and to 44 weeks in the second. Service time for three weeks of vacation is reduced from three years to two and for four weeks of vacation from 20 years to 18.

Also improved are clauses relating to union and job security, night differential, overtime, schedule posting, sick leave and military service.

Other recent contract settlements:

AKRON (OHIO) BEACON JOURNAL: Across-the-board increases of \$4.50 in one-year renewals of both editorial and maintenance contracts send top minimums to \$134 for reporters, \$93 for secretaries, \$77 for stenographers, \$67 for sports statistician (new classification), \$94.50 for electricians and plumbers, and \$60 for janitors.

The maintenance department contract shortens the work week from 37½ hours to 36¼.

JERSEY JOURNAL (JERSEY CITY, N. J.): Across-the-board hikes of \$5 the first year, \$4 the second. Top minimums now go to \$116 for reporters, \$133.50 for editors, \$80 for secretaries.

STAATS-ZEITUNG & HEROLD (N. Y.): Pay up \$2 to \$4.50 first year, \$1.50 to \$3.50 second year. Contract also adds dues checkoff clause, another holiday for a total of nine, and two more weeks to severance pay ceiling, now 28 weeks.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (N. Y.): General increases over a two-year period range from \$4

to \$8.75 with a cutoff at \$200 a week. Minimum of full day's pay guaranteed for overtime work on sixth or seventh day. Severance pay ceiling up from 16 to 20 weeks. Supper and lunch allowances while working overtime are increased from \$2 to \$3.50. Publisher agrees to institute major medical and hospital expense plan and to continue retirement plan.

CINCINNATI (OHIO) POST & TIMES-STAR & KENTUCKY POST & TIMES-STAR: General increases range from \$3 to \$5.25 this year, depending on salary, plus \$3 across the board in the second year. Upgradings and new classifications provide total increases as high as \$22.75.

Mileage allowance is changed to a flat 10¢ per mile instead of 10¢ for first 50 miles, 9¢ a mile thereafter. Daily allowance for city circulation men goes up 25¢ to \$5.25 this year and to \$5.75 next. The country circulation allowance goes up 25¢ to \$7. Severance pay ceiling is boosted by two weeks to 52.

BELL SYNDICATE (N. Y.): Raises of \$3 across-the-board in both years of a two-year renewal. Salesmen and assistant and fashion editors go to top minimums of \$136.50 in the first year of the new agreement.

The contract also improves sick leave, job security, severance pay and military service clauses.

TERRE HAUTE (IND.) TRIBUNE & STAR: Minimums up to \$1.50 to \$3.50 in each of two years. Agency shop, with appropriate checkoff form, is added. Other improvements relate to grievances, holiday schedule posting, hours, and information. The contract also guarantees against discrimination for age, sex, race, religion, color or national origin.

MUSKEGON (MICH.) CHRONICLE: Picking up past raises, minimums are increased \$3 to \$28, with the reporter top going up \$14 to \$128, in the first year. In the second year, top minimums go up \$2.50 to \$6 more. The severance pay ceiling is upped from 28 to 30 weeks and the monthly guarantee for employees using cars goes from \$25 to \$30.

A new job security clause bars dismissals except for just and sufficient cause.

YORK (PA.) DISPATCH: Across-the-board increase of \$4 this year and \$3 next. Top minimum for reporters goes to \$107 as of last January 1. The new agreement also reduces the service time required for three weeks of vacation from 7½ years to five, and adds the model clause governing transfers to another enterprise or another city.

CUMBERLAND (MD.) TIMES: General increases are \$3.75 in each of the contract's two years. Minimums are up \$1.87 to \$4.57 in the first year and \$1.68 to \$3.75 in the second. The reporter top minimum now is \$100.50.

Other improvements include a night differential amounting to \$4 a week, maintenance of differentials and the right to bargain for merit increases.

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