

Morse Blasts Portland Papers



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Journalist Congress Set In Peru

Panama City, Panama—The first Inter-American Conference of Working Journalists will be held in Lima, Peru, during the week of next August 8-13.

The decision to accept Peru's invitation came on a unanimous vote at an initiative meeting here. Twenty-seven delegates represented eight nations of the Western Hemisphere at the two-day session devoted to setting up ground rules and an agenda for the historic conference.

The Panama meeting, held January 12-13 at Casa del Periodistas, headquarters of the Panama Newsman's union, was called jointly by the ANG and the Union of Free Journalists in America, IFFJA. The UFFJA is made up of exiled journalists from countries within the Soviet bloc.

ANG's representatives in the United States delegation were Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Region 2 Vice President Richard Lane of Memphis. Canada was represented by ANG's Region 6 Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdron of Ottawa and Robert H. Buchanan, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild. Perlik was chairman of the meeting.

Representing UFFJA as part of the U.S. delegation were Milan Skacel and Stefane Groueff, both of New York. Also attending from the United States was David Sternback, associate inter-American representative, AFL-CIO.

Other countries represented were Panama, Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Argentina. Delegates from Ecuador had been expected but failed to appear. Organizations in Chile and Uruguay did not respond to invitations and Mexico declined to attend.

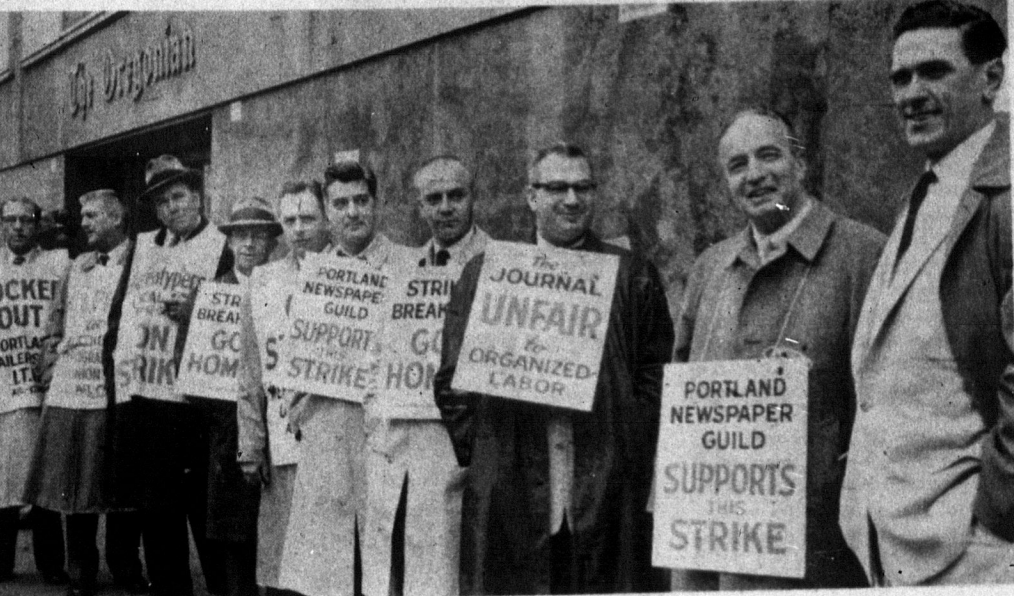
Named to a six-nation organization.

Guild Protests NLRB Action In Fort Wayne

Fort Wayne, Ind.—ANG filed strong objections to the conduct of National Labor Relations Board representation elections at the two dailies here and has asked that both votes be set aside.

Editorial staffs on January 14 voted 17 to 15 at the afternoon Journal Gazette and 22 to 12 at the morning News-Sentinel against designating the Guild as their collective bargaining agent.

But the election was prejudiced and free choice by the employees was made impossible. ANG in-



Turn On The Line: Spokesmen for seven labor unions affected by the Portland newspaper strike donned picket signs after their two-day meeting produced a declaration of a united front. Internationally-designated officers took part, indicative of the seriousness of the "Portland pattern" of anti-union action. From the left are Rene Valentine, ITU Mailers' union; William Pettyjohn, Printers' union IR; Leo J. Fee-

ney, Stereo union vice president; Roy Ellison, Photoengravers' union IR; Harold Bamberg, Portland chairman of the Web Pressmen's union; J. William Blatz, Guild director of organization; Loel Schrader and Charles Dale, Guild IR's; Arthur Rosenstock, Guild president, and Clyde C. Crosby, Teamsters' union IR. Absent when the picture was made was Walter J. Turner, Pressmen's vice president.

—Photo by Ed Lee, Portland Guild

Lynn Tely Sold, Suspended

Lynn, Mass.—This city became a one-newspaper community Friday, January 8, and 20 Guildsmen were among the 130 employees left jobless, when the Lynn Item bought the Lynn Telegram-News and suspended the latter publication. The move was consummated so quickly that the Telegram-News failed to print its own obituary, and the Item itself was scooped on the story by Boston dailies, wire services and radio stations.

Confirmation of the often-rumored sale came to affected employees hours after other media had spread the story. Until the actual suspension notices were posted, Telegram-News management continued to deny information to Guild and mechanical union spokesmen, and there was no immediate assurance that contract requirements as to severance, ter-

minal notice pay and accrued vacations would be honored.

Item Publisher Ernest W. Lawson did say that a part of the purchase money had been placed in escrow against such claims. The Guild employed counsel to press its claims, under its Guild Shop contract with the Telegram-News, covering editorial and advertising departments.

The Telegram-News had been in operation 47 years. Its founder and resident publisher, Frederick W. Enwright, sold controlling interest four years ago to Dear Publications & Radio, Inc., of Jersey City, N.J. Enwright stayed on, under a personal contract with the Dear firm.

Day before the actual sale, Fred Bowler, local Guild president, had asked both managements to discuss the status of the Guild contracts, the second agreement being with the Item. There was no formal answer from either.

Following the sale, a Guild committee sought out Lawson, asking whether he intended to employ any Telegram-News personnel. Lawson said he had no plans, but the following Monday it was

announced that the managing editor of the defunct Telegram-News, Jacob Finkle, was the new city editor of the Item. Finkle was the only editorial department employee at the T-N who was exempted from coverage of the Guild contract.

The Guild estimates that its severance claims will exceed \$90,000, while notice pay will total nearly \$5,000 and accrued vacation credits will amount to almost \$10,000. About two-thirds of the Guildsmen qualify for the contract maximum of 45 weeks' pay in severance.

Similar claims are being readied for the printers, some of whom have a total of 47 years employment with the T-N, and hence qualify for 94 weeks' pay, under a no-ceiling contract clause. For two printers who retired on Pen-

(Continued on Page 2)

Elmira Group Favors Affiliation With ANG

Elmira, N.Y.—Employees in the outside circulation department of the Elmira Star-Gazette have signed applications for Guild membership, following a unanimous vote to disband as a local affiliate of the Pressmen's union.

A second ballot established Guild status for the organization.

The group holds a contract with the Star-Gazette, which has an expiration date of January 31. Pending the processing of Guild cards, the group had moved for renegotiation of the agreement, but Joseph G. Colangelo, Guild international representative, after consultation with Pressmen's union officers, said the action would

Presses For Senate Probe Of Scab Use

The Portland newspaper strike, now in its eleventh week, got a thorough airing on the floor of the United States Senate Wednesday, in an hour-long speech by Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat.

Paying caustic respects to S. I. Newhouse, Portland Oregonian owner, as head of a "union-breaking empire," Morse departed from a prepared text to denounce the "anti-union tactics and strike-breaking activities," including the importation of professional strike-breakers and the use of strike insurance indemnities, evidenced in the Portland situation.

The Senator said he will ask the Senate Labor Committee of which he is a member to conduct a complete investigation into publisher practices, which involve "a nationwide business service that contracts to provide necessary strike-breakers."

The "business service" reference, the text makes clear, is to the Schleppey-Klein organization which deals through the American Newspaper Publishers Association in supplying struck newspapers with strikebreaking personnel.

The proposed inquiry is not intended to be limited to Portland, the Senator said, although that strike exemplifies the need for a thorough nationwide investigation "as to what certain anti-labor publishers in this country are up to."

Morse documented his speech with excerpts from the columns of the struck Oregonian and Journal, from stories in the Guild Reporter and the Portland weekly edited by Guildsman James W. Goodsell, the Oregon Labor Press.

The Congressional Record devoted 27 pages to the Morse text and records.

Morse also has prepared a 12-minute film telecast, made at the request of the Portland newspaper strike committee, and already released for use in Oregon.

"Never," said the Senator, "have I witnessed such vicious anti-labor employer conduct as that of the publishers and editors of the Journal and Oregonian in connection with this strike."

BULLETIN

Lynn, Mass.—The claims of Lynn Guildsmen against the defunct Telegram-News were settled Wednesday, January 20, with agreement to accept \$80,000, which is 83 percent of the total due in severance and to allot \$12,000 toward meeting pension claims. Guildsmen agreed to drop notice-pay and vacation credits, in order to assure continuance of otherwise unsecured pension payments.

sists, by the Board's improper investigation and announcement of the disposition of unfair practice charges filed by the Guild.

J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, accused the NLRB of "the most outrageous and improper conduct I have encountered in my 25 years in the labor movement."

In addition, the Guild charges the employers threatened their staffs in a series of letters with economic reprisal and loss of good will and satisfactory personnel relations if ANG were selected as the bargaining agent.

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not be a bar to the change of affiliation.

February 1 the Guild will submit formal notice to Star-Gazette management, asking recognition and a date for negotiating a Guild contract.

The members have favored Guild affiliation for more than a year, and were encouraged in their views by local Pressmen's union officers, who had originally organized the group.

Management owns the Star-Gazette, an evening daily of 39,000 circulation, the morning Advertiser with 11,000 circulation and the Sunday Telegram, 50,000.



President's Corner

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock here furnishes Guild Reporter readers with an extension of remarks he made at the recent membership meeting of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild ten days ago, following his visit to the scene of the Portland newspaper strike.

No Guildsman, in fact no individual working for his daily bread, can view the Portland onslaught by Publisher Newhouse with complacency.

This is one of the most vicious, heartless and deviously-designed attempts to force an open shop on newspaper employees in the entire history of our industry. We need only realize that the prime union involved—the Stereotypers—after 18 sessions of negotiations with management was given nothing but a series of retrogressions. The union could not possibly accept. Management said it explicitly to another Portland union, callously informed at the year's end that its members no longer have jobs with the Oregonian or Journal.

This open-shop drive must also be a matter of deepest concern to all citizens of Portland. Like the pebble thrown into the pond, the widening circle cannot help but affect the entire community, depressing wages and working conditions for all.

Perhaps we can say just one good thing for Mr. Newhouse. We know that for every action there is an equal reaction, and in this case it has been taken by the newspaper unions affected in Portland. If it were not for the Newhouse ruthlessness in dealing with the unions, organized labor in Portland might not have gained the impetus which now has driven us all into a pact for common self-defense.

For Newhouse proves that some publishers still believe in the law of the jungle. They still want to operate as did the publisher-barons of a half century ago.

I remember saying at our convention in New York last June in an appeal to the publishers: "No Guild member in his right mind wants to strike; and if he is sick he ought to be in the hospital. When our people hit the bricks it is debasement; it is the unwillingness of the publisher to enter into fair collective bargaining."

Although this was said of our Guild, it is equally pertinent to the Portland stereotypers. Their strike, over the publisher-created issue of a machine-manning operation, could be settled today if the Portland publishers showed the slightest indication of fair play.

Elsewhere you have read that the firm bond formed among newspaper unions in Portland requires that all contract proposals be satisfied before any union returns to work.

That such an agreement became necessary in Portland is part of the tragedy that organized labor faces throughout the country; a tragedy stemming from the restrictions imposed by the new Landrum-Griffin Act. For this law votes the unions out of equality with management. It is ironic and damnable that this new law was fashioned after organized labor won a notable victory in the previous Congressional elections. Labor cannot afford another such Pyrrhic victory.

The Taft-Hartley Act was a powder-puff slap on the wrist by comparison. Avoiced to "keep unions clean," Landrum-Griffin imposes financial burdens far in excess of fair requirements, for example in the section dealing with bonding of union officials.

It forces elections at every level of a union's operations, at a financial cost which could mean the difference, to some of us, between operating in the red or in the black. This law which pretends to emancipate union members provides, instead, shackles for most of us.

Yet we hear the Federal Commerce Commission, the general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the heads of big business, the President of the United States, all predicting a boom year to surpass anything that has gone before. And organized labor, crippled by new legislation, must bite and claw to get a fair share of the productivity of labor's own efforts.

It has been said before, but it must be reemphasized, that we must resort to political action, and drop any tendency toward complacency, under attacks from publishers emboldened by our necessary attention to law-imposed details of union operation.

We still hear Guild members who say, "Don't tell me how to vote; that's my own business."

How wrong they are! It is the business of the Guild to negotiate contracts setting up wages and working conditions in harmony with the times. But where is the profit, if the Guild contract fills your pocket and then your pocket is picked while you're not looking?

The late Samuel Gompers said we must reward our friends and punish or reject our enemies, in the field of politics. And political action is the only method open to us, when lawmakers pick our pockets with punitive and drastic legislation.

We must return to the Gompers dictum. To do so requires a firm unity. We cannot afford divisive battles among ourselves, in locals or units. This need not stifle dissent, nor deny minority and majority their vigorous debate. But the times call for the firm closing of ranks behind a policy decision once debated and decided.

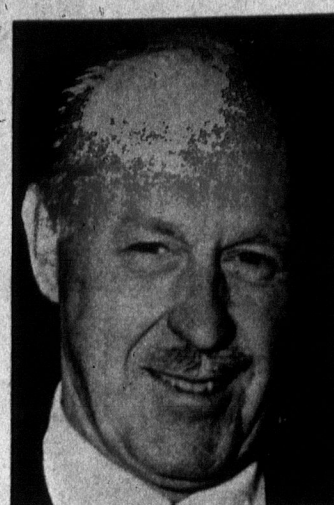
Failure to close ranks and assert our unity in political action is to invite anarchy, a luxury which none of us in the labor movement can afford, and which under present circumstances might better be labeled masochism.

Sunnyvale, Calif., Rejects Guild

San Jose, Calif.—Employees of the suburban Sunnyvale Standard voted 20-13 against bargaining representation by the San Jose Guild. The balloting was conducted under the supervision of

the National Labor Relations Board.

Management's campaign against the Guild culminated in a captive-audience address to eligible employees.



DREW PEARSON



RAYMOND BRANDT

Pearson, Brandt Fill Broun Award Panel

Columnist Drew Pearson and Washington Correspondent Raymond P. Brandt complete the panel of judges for the Guild's 1959 Heywood Broun Memorial Award.

With Associated Press Columnist James Marlow, who previously had accepted the judging assignment, they will meet at ANG headquarters, February 13, to examine entries in the Broun Award competition and select the winner.

The deadline for entries is February 1.

Before starting their newspaper work, both Pearson and Brandt were engaged in post-World War I European relief work.

After his graduation from Swarthmore, Pearson—a Quaker—went overseas in 1919 with the American Friends Service Committee to supervise the relief program in devastated Balkan villages.

Brandt served with the Hoover American Relief Administration in Vienna and spent 10 months in Soviet Russia as the ARA district supervisor at Vitebsk. He was graduated in 1918 from the University of Missouri, where he was the Eugene Field Scholar in Journalism, and after serving as a lieutenant in the 39th Field Artillery, obtained his degree at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar.

After his return to the states in 1921, Pearson taught industrial geography at the University of Pennsylvania for a year, then began a trip around the world as a merchant seaman, lecturer and correspondent for a few U. S. and Australian newspapers. The journey launched the reporting career which led to his famous column, Washington Merry-Go-Round.

Through his work, Pearson has won a reputation as a "watchdog" who plays no favorites, a scourge of the "ins" of both political parties.

In recent years, his exposes have involved misdoings in the Federal Communications Commission that led to the ousting of one of its members and reforms in its operations; the scandal that revolved around White House assistant Sherman Adams in Eisenhower's second term; and the machinations and conflicts of interest in the Dixon-Yates power case.

For years he carried on a running battle with the late Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin.

Pearson's interest in post-war relief remained alive and in 1947 he staged what was termed by the Christian Science Monitor as "one of the greatest projects ever born of American journalism"—the Freedom Train. Seven hundred carloads of food, worth \$40 million, were collected for France and Italy.

Pearson has been a member of the Washington Guild for more than 25 years.

Brandt joined the Washington bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in 1923 and has been the paper's chief Washington correspondent since 1934. His field is politics, American and foreign social and economic developments, together with White House and Supreme Court news.

He returned to Soviet Russia in 1930, 1931, 1937 and 1955, and on each occasion wrote a series of articles reporting changes in that country. In 1947 and 1953 he went to England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany to report on postwar economic and political situations.

Brandt has covered all the major national political conventions since the Madison Square Garden Democratic convention of 1924, and has traveled with the presidential candidates since that time.

In 1933 he was elected president of the National Press Club and in 1939 was awarded the University of Missouri School of Journalism medal for Distinguished Service in Journalism. In 1945 he won the first Raymond Clapper Memorial award, and in 1946 was elected president of the Gridiron Club. He has written several magazine articles and is a frequent panelist on radio and television-interview programs.

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40 Attend POI Parley At Toledo

Toledo, Ohio—With the Guild's "Organizing Year" as its theme, the January session of the POI District Council held here last weekend drew an attendance of 40. ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz conducted the two-day discussions. It was the fourth in the season's series of institutes on the need for and methods of extending Guild membership. Chicago, tomorrow and Sunday, will be the scene of the fifth institute.

At its business meeting, the Council named officers for the year, Elwyn Hildum, of Erie, being reelected president. Helen Minear, Pittsburgh, was elected treasurer for another term, and Craig Wilson, Akron, became secretary, succeeding Ed Jester, Indianapolis. Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, is the new first vice president, an office held last year by Wilson, and the second vice president went to Jim Richardson, Toledo.

Impressed with the urgency of the strike situation at Portland, Ore., the council took three actions in financial support of the Portland Guild. It voted required approval of a pre-meeting contribution of \$100, authorized a second check for \$500 to the strike fund, and directed that monthly checks of \$125 be forwarded, pending the next council session in May, to be held at Cleveland. The \$500 item was a check returned since the Steelworkers, a gift made by POI to that union's strike fund last fall.

Among guests were ANG Vice President Frances D'Hondt and Don Ball, of the Detroit Guild. The host local, home of ANG Vice President Kenneth Rieger, entertained the delegates Saturday evening.

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'Summit' Session Affirms United Front In Portland

Portland, Ore.—National leaders of newspaper unions idled in the Portland strike reaffirmed labor's common front against "union-busting" by the Oregonian and the Journal.

A statement issued by the union officers after a two-day conference here pledged that:

"No union will return to work at the papers until the grievances of all are satisfied and new contracts are negotiated replacing those that have expired.

"Striking employees will return to work without fear of reprisal or discrimination.

"All contracts will have a common expiration date.

"All contracts will contain clauses spelling out the right of unionists to respect picket lines at the newspaper plants.

"The publishers have chosen to make this an all-out strike," the statement declared. "We pledge the utmost support of the international unions to assure that this union-busting venture by the publishers is not successful."

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock and Director of Organization J. William Blatz represented the Guild at the conference, along with International Representatives Charles Dale and Loel Schrader and Portland Guild President Bob Shults.

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ers, Pressmen and Paper Handlers, Engravers and Teamsters. Rosenstock and Blatz, while here, also conferred with the Portland Guild's Executive Board.

The strike began last November 10 when the Stereotypers, unable to win management agreement on anything but retrogressions, walked out. The Guild and all other crafts at the two dailies refused to cross the Stereos' picket lines from the beginning. The contracts of the other crafts all have since expired, and the Pressmen and Paper Handlers have themselves joined the strike. The Guild's contract runs to next June 1.

Wages, hours and union security have been in dispute since the start of negotiations between the papers and the Stereotypers. But the manning question is the one issue which, the union declares, proves that management deliberately set out to oust organized labor from the two plants.

The Oregonian insists that the Stereotypers agree in advance that only one man will be required to operate a new German casting machine it says it plans to buy. Four men are required on equipment currently in use.

The union has offered to negotiate the manning question when the new machine is purchased. It points out that the company has not even ordered the machine, that it is not installed anywhere else in the United States and that no one knows without an actual trial how many men will be needed for safe operation.

The Journal has no plans to buy the new casting equipment, but it nevertheless teamed up with its supposed arch-competitor, the Newhouse-owned Oregonian to block a new contract.

The two papers have imported strikebreaking mechanical employees to work with supervisors

and other unorganized personnel on the publication of a hybrid daily under both flags.

In the face of mass cancellation of subscriptions, the combination daily has claimed circulation of more than half a million.

As the dispute entered its eleventh week, however, more reliable figures revealed the current press run to be little more than half the circulation claimed.

A detailed report to the Multnomah County Labor Council pegged the combined daily circulation loss of the papers since the strike at 154,252—or 36 percent. The current press run, it was reported, is 273,520 against combined pre-strike circulation of 427,772.

The same report estimated Journal Sunday circulation has dropped 34 percent—from 209,673 to 142,480. No report was available on how far the Oregonian's pre-strike Sunday circulation of 306,168 has dropped.

Actual losses of paid circulation are believed to be even greater than is indicated by the press run figures, which show only the actual number of papers produced. Tons of unread "Oregonians" have piled up in a Portland dock warehouse for shipment to Japan as scrap paper.

Out-of-town circulation may be down even more than that in the city. A Coos Bay distributor told union representatives his monthly income from newspaper sales has dropped from \$700 to \$150.

Some 200 members of unions involved in the strike have been engaged in a door-to-door campaign to solicit cancellations of the scab-operated paper.

At a dramatic point in the hearing, Gish identified five of the strikebreakers from pictures taken as they had crossed the Portland picket lines. He then picked out the names of ten other strikebreakers now at the Oregonian-Journal—will whom he had worked in other strikes.

The testimony came at a hearing of the committee to explore possible legislation against the importation or use of professional strikebreakers. Some 300 spectators, including four busloads of workers idled by the Portland newspaper strike, crowded the hearing room.

At the end of the hearing, State Senator Harry Bolvin of Klamath Falls, committee chairman, and State Senator Walter Pearson of Portland said several suggestions had been made and information collected which might lead to legislation.

Gish said he was associated from 1935 to 1957 with the newspaper strikebreaking crew headed by Bloor Schleppey and Shirley Klein. In that period, he said, he worked at a number of struck newspaper plants across the country, including Zanesville, Ohio; Oklahoma City; Grand Junction, Colo.; Levittown, Pa.; and Westchester County, N. Y.

"The highest I ever got was \$627 for one week in the Zanesville strike," he said.

Gish also reported that strikebreaking organizations know well in advance the plant layouts at the newspapers which will call on their services, and assignments of key strikebreakers are pre-determined.

Brooklyn, Mass.—Thomas E. O'Brien, veteran county editor, was elected to his third successive term as president of the Brockton Guild. Other officers are Peter J. Farley, vice president, and Howard J. Foster, secretary-treasurer. Three collectors—Florence Peterson, Laverne Smith and Joseph Smith—were returned to their posts. Mrs. H. C. Corinne Thompson and Alton Caldwell, both past presidents, were elected delegates to the New England District Council. Alternates are Bruce Smith and Farley.

Contracts of all of the mechanical craft unions have now expired. We reaffirm our decision that no union will return to work at the two newspapers until settlements are reached with all of the unions with expired contracts. Striking employees will return to work without fear of reprisal or discrimination. The unions agree that all contracts must contain a clause allowing all unions to respect picket lines at the newspaper plants.

The publishers are publicly tied in a common front against unions and have consistently rejected all union offers to negotiate separate contracts with the Oregon Journal and the Oregonian. This stone wall of publisher opposition has today created the most significant and far-reaching team effort by international newspaper unions in the history of the American newspaper industry.



Pointing Them Out: Gerald E. Gish, now a union printer in Cleveland, identifies professional strikebreakers working at the Oregonian plant. Gish testified at a legislative committee hearing in Salem that he worked with many present Oregonian-Journal imports on strikebreaking jobs in Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Colorado and New York.

State Probers Study Business Of Scabbing

Salem, Ore.—A former strikebreaker told state investigators here that professional scabs now working at the Oregonian-Journal have been herded across the country from one struck newspaper to another by a central agency.

Gerald E. Gish, now a union printer at the Cleveland Plain Dealer, told the state legislative interim committee on labor-management relations that as recently as two years ago he had worked shoulder to shoulder, breaking strikes, with many of the persons working behind the picket lines at the Oregonian plant.

At a dramatic point in the hearing, Gish identified five of the strikebreakers from pictures taken as they had crossed the Portland picket lines. He then picked out the names of ten other strikebreakers now at the Oregonian-Journal—will whom he had worked in other strikes.

The Guild Reporter

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

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CIO) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 20 per year. Single copies 15c.

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Of Strike Insurance

Insurance coverage, safeguarded by law and supervised by public agencies appointed to prevent fraud on the part of either the insurer or the insured, has come to be a commonplace in the nation's business life. The prudent businessman purchases insurance coverage to fit his needs, almost as a matter of course. To do less would earn him the reputation of being stupidly negligent of his own best interests.

Some years ago the prudent businessmen who own our nation's newspapers and who make up the American Newspaper Publishers Association decided that the industry needed insurance against the occurrence of strikes, and consequent economic losses. But such insurance could not be purchased in the "open market," and the ANPA set up its own committee to devise a cooperative self-insurance plan. It has since been put into operation.

For reasons unstated and possibly irrelevant here, existence of the plan was kept wholly secret until 10 months ago, when the American Newspaper Guild obtained a copy of the "prospectus" put out by the ANPA, and published the details of its operation. Aside from a curt admission that the Guild Reporter story was correct, the ANPA has declined comment.

The Guild has a direct interest in this system of insurance and how it works, for on three occasions the Guild has encountered it face to face.

Five years ago the Borough of Brooklyn lost its only daily paper and some 300 Guildsmen lost their jobs. Publishers' strike insurance was a major factor in the death of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Last spring a Guild strike in St. Louis lasted for 99 days—one day short of the maximum benefit period under strike insurance. The St. Louis publisher involved has double representation on the ANPA strike insurance directorate, according to its own prospectus.

And since November 10 a strike against the same publisher who collected benefits in St. Louis has idled more than 100 Guildsmen in Portland, Oregon, a struggle which still goes on, with the support of all other premium-paying members of ANPA who participate in the fund.

That fund is a substantial one—so says the prospectus, which prescribed a minimum of \$17.5 million to be reached before the coffers could be tapped for benefits. The money is cashed in a bank outside this country, in Montreal, Canada, again for reasons which do not concern us now.

There are some questions, though, that should be put quite bluntly. For example, what safeguards the public's interest, in a plan which flouts the public's right to know, which killed a respected daily in Brooklyn and which jeopardizes the continued life of Portland's second-place daily, now haplessly involved with its competitor, in the work stoppage in that city?

In insurance, so administered, consonant with the public welfare? One answer comes from New York State's Insurance commission, which refused to sanction registration of the plan at Albany.

Why, if the plan can stand public scrutiny, is it not available through established insurance companies, which are hedged about with official safeguards and which file public reports of their transactions?

The answers to these, and to other related questions, can come only from the organization that gave rise to them, the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Perhaps the ANPA can find time, between cocktail parties and Banquet luncheons, to review the situation at its upcoming New York City convention. Perhaps the ANPA members are, after all, genuinely prudent businessmen, able to recognize an untenable position and abandon it forthwith. Perhaps.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

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

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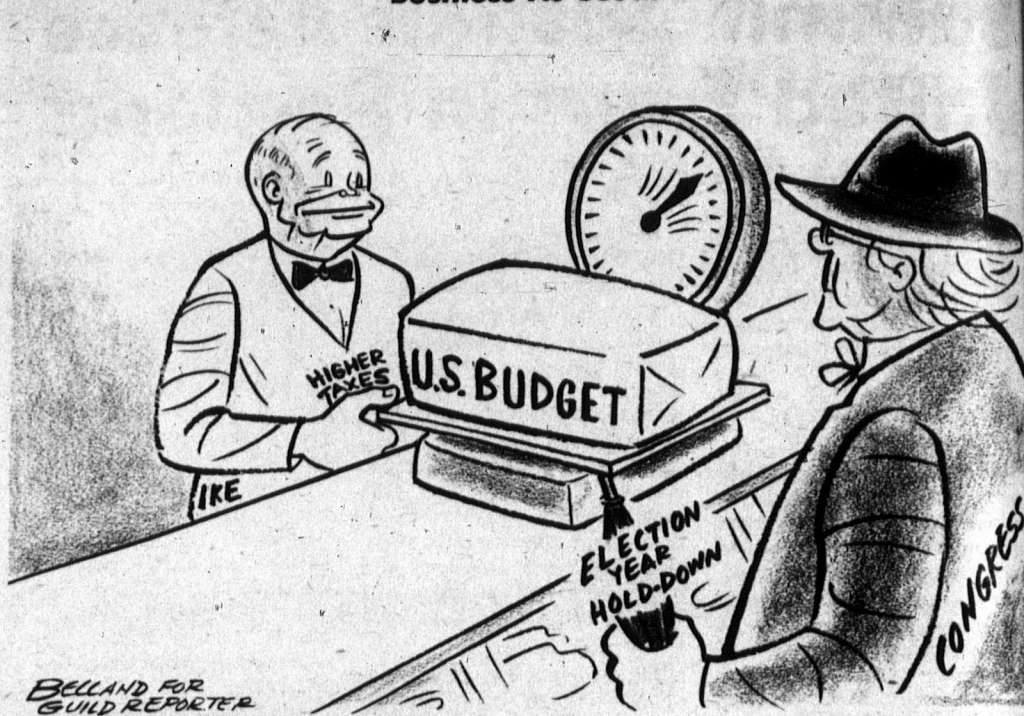
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Business As Usual



BRITISH JOURNALISTS' UNION

NUJ Thrives On Central Control

By C. J. BUNDUCK
Honorary President, International Federation of Journalists

The structure of the National Union of Journalists is, in the main, that of a centralized union. The unit of the organization is in the office, and is known as the chapel. That is a very old term in the printing unions, and there have been one or two explanations of it. As likely as any is the belief that it is derived from the fact that Caxton set up his first printing press in a chapel adjoining Westminster Abbey. The chairman and spokesman of the chapel is known as the father of the chapel.

Union members in a town and perhaps the surrounding area form a branch, and the branch is represented on a district council.

The chapel deals with internal office affairs, the branch with the wider concerns of members. General questions of union policy are considered, contributions are collected, and application for benefits is made by the branch.

The detailed application of policy as it affects the individual office and the observance of union agreements in the office are the business of the chapel. A chapel collector (particularly in the larger branches) may collect contributions in the office and pay them into the branch. Branch meetings are monthly.

The purpose of the district council is to promote the best interests of the union in its area by the supervision of branches and the provision of advice when requested; to act in an advisory capacity to the National Executive Council; to investigate local grievances, and with the sanction of the NEC to negotiate with local employers for the removal of such grievances. It is provided in the rules that each district council shall hold not fewer than three meetings in a year.

The country is divided into areas—Eastern; Southeastern; South Midlands; Central Midlands; North Midlands; Hants; East Wiltshire and Dorset; Wales and Borders; North Eastern; Sheffield; Yorkshire; Liverpool; Manchester; Lancashire and the land central and north; Ireland North; and Ireland South. Each of these

The second in a series on the National Union of Journalists prepared for publication in the Toronto Guild's New Lead, and reprinted here by permission.

area elects a representative to the National Executive Council. London suburban branches send two representatives. Central London Branch sends two, and the following branches combine to send two: Law Courts; London Evening Papers; London Radio, Parliamentary, Press and Public Relations, and Whitehall. The Periodical and Book branch and the Trade and Technical branch together send one. These representatives, with the honorary treasurer, the editor of The Journalist and three trustees (all elected persons) make a National Executive Council of 31 members.

The governing body of the unions is the annual delegate meeting. It receives the annual report and accounts, reviews the rules once in the three years, decides questions of general policy raised upon notice by the branches or the NEC, elects a tribunal to act as a final court of appeal for members, and elects the president, vice president, general treasurer, editor of the union's journal, trustees and standing committees for the next annual delegate meeting. All these are yearly appointments.

Each branch is entitled to send at least one delegate. The number of delegates a branch may send is according to the following scale:

Branch Membership	No. of Delegates
1-75	1
76-100	2
101-150	3
151-200	4
201-300	5
301-400	6
401-500	7
501-1,000	8
1,001-1,500	9
1,501-2,000	10
2,001-2,500	11
2,501-3,000	12

The votes of a branch may not exceed the number of its delegates to ADM and are recorded by delegates displaying their cards. In the event of even voting the president has a casting vote. Officers, trustees and members of the NEC are automatically members of the ADM, but as such they have no vote.

The present contribution from

full members is 12 shillings a calendar month; from probationers (persons over 16 years of age who have had at least 12 months but less than three years full-time journalistic experience and are engaged in whole-time journalism) seven shillings a month; from probationers under the age of 18, two shillings six pence a month.

Unemployment benefit is paid at the following rates: For the first eight weeks £3.5.0, for a further 10 weeks, £2.10.0, a week; for probationers £2.5.0, £2.0.0 and £1.10.0.

In the event of withdrawal of any member from his employment a special weekly payment of not more than the equivalent of his weekly salary is made for a period of six months.

A payment of £25 is made on the death of a member of five years standing. Generous grants are made to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The benefits of membership also include legal aid in professional matters.

Pete Sala, Erie, To Puerto Rico

Erie, Pa.—Pete Sala, longtime leader of the Erie Newspaper Guild, has joined the staff of the San Juan Star, the new English language daily in Puerto Rico.

A native of Erie, Sala had worked for newspapers in the city for more than a decade. He was city editor of the Erie Morning News when he left. He joined the staff of the News in 1956 when the paper was established by the Times Publishing Co. after it bought out its evening rival, the Dispatch.

Sala's service with the Erie Guild included the presidency and the post of chief negotiator. He was a local delegate to several ANG conventions. Even when he held no office, he served as an unofficial trouble shooter.

When the Dispatch folded, Sala played a leading role in final negotiations with management for termination pay and other obligations due Guild members.

Before his departure for San Juan, fellow employees held a going-away party for him and another Erie newspaperman, Terry McQuown, who left the Sunday staff to take a public relations position with the General Telephone Company of Pennsylvania in Erie.

Inter-American Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

izing committee, whose function will be to issue invitations and make arrangements for the Lima Congress, were Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Peru, the United States and Venezuela. At its initial meeting, the organizing committee named Peru and the U. S. delegation designated Perlik as its co-chairman.

With the tide of nationalism rising in Latin America and with the United States-Cuban relationship badly frayed, the Panama meeting was marked by several sessions, one of which led to withdrawal of Cuba's four-man delegation.

A Cuban declaration of principle involving the Canal Zone and a host of other subjects, offered as a resolution, provoked a parliamentary skirmish and lively debate.

The resolution called upon the meeting to "consider it as a permanent aggression against the sovereignty of the people of Panama in that its territory is divided by a canal at the service of a foreign power, and demand the necessary aid for nationalization of that canal of Panama which must be at the service of the economic development of its people and of all the continent."

The 10-point Cuban declaration also asked that the meeting condemn "recent terrorist acts in Venezuela and show that it represents a directed plot to destroy

the constitutional regime of a brother nation." While endorsing the idea of strengthening journalism, the declaration said the Panama meeting "should be the vanguard of a Latin American congress of journalists"—pointedly excluding the United States and Canada by limitation to Latin American nations.

The declaration also would have condemned unspecified American newspapers, United Press International and the Associated Press for "slanted and false campaigns of attack against the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people."

Submitted in Spanish on opening day after the Cuban delegation's tardy arrival, the resolution was held over to the second day when Perlik supported pleas from the floor that consideration be delayed in order to allow time for translation and opportunity for English-speaking delegates to study it.

Cuba, after walking out the first day when immediate consideration was not forthcoming, served an ultimatum that its delegates would withdraw permanently the second day if action then wasn't prompt.

The Cubans lost some possible support and damaged friendship by harshly branding the meeting a "fraud." When the second day's session opened, the Cubans failed to appear. In Cuba's absence, Panama moved for adoption of the resolution. Peru supported the motion.

Many delegates argued that the declaration went beyond the meeting's purpose, which was to set up a conference to better newspapermen's wages, working conditions, tenure and ethical standards and deal with similar professional problems—not to engage in political issues.

They contended that if the Cuban declaration were accepted, other delegations also would want to submit a declaration of principle. Many saw merit in some sections of the proposal, but felt such matters were the province of the Lima Congress when further hemispheric representation would be present.

After an hour's debate, the motion to adopt was defeated, 5-0. Panama and Colombia abstained. Peru, Canada, Venezuela, Argentina and the United States voted against adoption.

The other fireworks came on opening day when Jorge Turner, president of the Panama newspapermen's union, read a denunciation of United States policy toward Panama in a message of greeting to delegates.

Turner said the Panama union plans to send a delegation on a tour of Latin American nations to state Panama's case. Perlik and Cawdon promptly extended invitations to Turner to return to their seats to cast a vote—the all-important one for Panama—despite a special request by a Panamanian representative. The United States delegation abstained.

However, on the second day the U. S. delegation declared it felt the Panama amendment "had ample intrinsic merit" and in the interest of good will offered a privileged motion. It enlarged a Lima working committee's scope by defining it as "the committee on future activities, on sovereignty of the people, struggle against dictatorship, and other matters." This may mean political issues at Lima.

The conference otherwise was a harmonious, working meeting devoted to its stated purpose. Delegates left satisfied that a tremendous stride had been taken toward better understanding and a closer working relationship to improve the lot of newspapermen in the hemisphere.

Perlik's handling of the meeting from the chair brought compliments from all delegates. Two able translators reduced the language barrier to an insignificant status.

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DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THE LIMITED FISCAL and political ideas that Mr. Eisenhower brought into the presidency have not been broadened by time and circumstance. He is less naive in phrase, he no longer suggests that social security benefits are comparable to the security of a prison—food, shelter, clothing and free surgical and medical care. His eighth-year Budget Message and Economic Report tacked on to the State of the Union Message nevertheless echo adages on fiscal "responsibility" that bear little relation to present facts and sound no bold note on the social responsibility of a modern and prosperous nation.

It is almost as if he feared the notion that a democratic society can use its free processes to be bold and adventurous for social and civilized purposes.

The budget is "record-breaking," says the misleading headline phrase. Well, so it is, but the population is breaking records more radically, there are more people whose needs must be met and we have greater economic strength to meet these needs. The President himself forecasts that the Gross National Product—the total of production of goods and services—will pass the magic half-trillion mark in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

The budget the President proposes, at a time when the Soviet Union admittedly is more advanced in conventional weapons and in both missiles and space rocketry, is proportionately smaller than in the past. He says we can't afford to spend for common purposes more than 18 percent of our Gross National Product in 1961 although we are spending 19 percent this year and have averaged expenditures of 20 percent all through his seven years.

He says the national debt is a burden on future generations. In fact, the per capita public debt is smaller than it was at the end of World War II and the total debt far smaller in relation to Gross National Product.

The only unfavorable factor is in the cost of servicing the debt: the total debt has increased 8.5 percent since 1947, but the interest charges—forced up by tight-money policies—have nearly doubled, so that interest eats up 11 percent of our public revenues and is the biggest single spending item after national defense.

WHAT ABOUT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS for the Eisenhower eighth year? We have had nearly a decade of pause, of a "breathing spell," of executive and legislative negativism. It can be argued that the last major breakthrough in domestic social affairs was the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, unless we count the Employment Act of 1946 that the President wants to water down. There is nothing fresh from the White House this year.

On social security, Welfare Secretary Flemming has said for months that he hoped to have some proposals and that he is particularly concerned about the high cost of ill health to social security beneficiaries, which devours their savings and pensions. But no proposals were contained in the presidential messages.

There are no expanded programs for schools but a proposal to cut down existing federal spending. There is nothing bigger than in the past for urban renewal, for public housing, for middle-income housing, but there are recommendations for higher interest rates on GI loans and abolition of the GI housing program.

On minimum wages and unemployment compensation and many other brave programs, our society has slipped behind the standards set a generation ago. Mr. Eisenhower talks often of the plight of the fixed-income pensioner whose income is gnawed at by price rises, but there is no comfort in his policies for those caught without protection in minimum wages for their productive years.

THERE ARE ANOMALIES that baffle comprehension. Our genuinely well-to-do and decently-provided-for are more numerous than ever, but the Administration's concern seems to be to save them from taxes to support and vindicate the democratic principles that nourish and protect them.

The President wants to aggrandize the states at the expense of the federal government, when the real political problem is how to give equitable status and influence to the two-thirds of our people who now live in cities—not in rural areas that through gerrymandering allow the minority to dominate the state legislatures.

Mr. Eisenhower thinks that federal expenditures are shockingly high. In fact, welfare spending by states and localities has increased far more spectacularly than federal spending for welfare programs.

It is inconceivable that in the next Administration, whoever now seeking the White House is elected, these attitudes can be prolonged. Problems must be grappled with in some orderly fashion.

Pay Hikes Boost Star Pay Data

The listing of the Washington Star payroll data in the January 8 issue of the Guild Reporter did not reflect two general increases applied to all minimums and salaries since July 27, 1958, the effective date of the information published.

The combined general increases ranged from \$6 for those earning less than \$50 to \$11 for those earning \$127 or more. In addition there were several upgradings raising minimums in two steps by \$22.25 for artists, \$17.50 for photographers, \$16 for display ad salesmen and national editors, \$9.50 for telephone ad clerks and \$10.50 for PBX operator.

The data published in the January 8 GR was the latest available from the Star.



SHELTON

Panama Parley: Listening intently to a speaker at the initiative Working Journalists are Canadian delegates Eric R. I. Cawdon (extreme right), ANG Region 6

Vice President, and R. H. Buchanan (right foreground), Executive Secretary of the Toronto Guild. Standing at the rear is ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who was chairman of the meeting.



Presidents Meet: Bill Gratton, left, first president of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, receives the congratulations of ANG President Arthur Rosenstock after Gratton was presented with a 25-year membership pin by ANG Vice President Harvey Wing, center. Twenty-two other members of the local were honored at the annual Presidents' Breakfast for quarter-century membership.

25-Year Guild Members Feted At SFONG Session

San Francisco, Calif.—Twenty-five year members, past presidents, and the local's attorney were guests at the Presidents' Breakfast preceding the annual meeting of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.

Several of the 23 members of the local, certified for 25-year ANG membership pins were on hand to receive the pins. The list includes four past presidents of the local: Bill Gratton, first SFONG president; Jack McDon-

Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C.—Dan Illingworth has been reelected president of the Vancouver Guild, and Allison Gentleman has been returned to another term as local secretary. Bill McLeman succeeds Richard Goehring as local treasurer, and named to vice presidency are Bob Noydin and Bruce Smith. Rod MacDonald is membership director.

John L. Lewis Steps Down — But Not Completely Out

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers for 40 years and one of the dynamic figures of labor history, has officially stepped down.

In an emotion-packed meeting of the UMW's executive board, with more than 200 other union officials looking on, Lewis resigned his post and became the first president-emeritus in the union's history.

Assuming the presidency is 72-year-old Thomas Kennedy who, along with Secretary-Treasurer John Owens, was a comrade of Lewis in many historic battles.

Elevated to Kennedy's former post of vice president is W. A. (Tony) Boyle, 56, who is in line of succession to the top office.

At a testimonial dinner at the Shoreham Terrace, Lewis warned that the "dark, dark Siberia of the coal mines and steel mills" are not so far behind us that labor can afford "divided councils."

ANG Vice President Joseph F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, a friend

of both Lewis and Kennedy, attended the dinner.

Lewis said that we are in trouble "because our economy is not expanding at a rate sufficiently rapid to protect the standards of life here."

Lewis referred a number of times to the leadership that miners had provided the labor movement over the years, but declined "to place in a capsule" its many historic and dramatic achievements.

The beetle-browed, gray-haired union leader was the first president of the CIO, providing the drive and direction for the organization of workers in such mass production industries as steel, auto, rubber, textiles, transportation, oil, electrical manufacturing and journalism.

Reporters attending the dinner in honor of Lewis signed a scroll with the inscription: "To Our Guided Missile to Page 1." It was news made by Lewis over the last 40 years that enabled many a newspaperman to land stories on Page One of his paper.

Portland's Strike Contributions Exceed \$1,000 Weekly Average

Portland, Ore.—As of January 13, contributions to the strike operation fund of the Portland Guild totalled \$9,398.75, it is shown in an accounting by J. Lynn Wykoff, local secretary-treasurer.

The gifts came from sixty-two Guild locals, many represented by several payments spread over the nine weeks reported. In addition, district councils and individuals Guild members and groups of members are listed as donors. Nearly \$1,000 of the total has come from Portland employees of the wire services. Guild members at AP and UPI bureaus here are contributing a day's pay a week to the strike fund. And members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union at the AP here have added \$170 more.

Emmie Howard, a Guild member on the staff of the Oregon Labor Press, also has been contributing a day's pay a week, for a total so far of \$362.50.

Not listed below are further contributions already voted by several locals. The Representative Assembly and the Executive Board of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild voted last week to contribute \$250 a week from SFONG funds to the Portland strike effort. In addition, a mail referendum will be conducted on a proposal to assess each SFONG member \$1 a month for strike support.

The Vancouver Guild, which had a similar assessment in December for the strikers' Christmas fund, now has levied a January assessment of \$1 for members earning less than \$100 a week and \$2 for those earning \$100 or more. The local estimates that more than \$1,000 in strike contributions will be realized.

At a recent membership meeting of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild, an additional \$500 contribution was voted.

The cumulative list of donors and totals:

Emmie Howard, Portland	\$ 262.50
San Jose Guild	250.00
San Fran.—Oakland Guild	892.75
Of the Commercial Telegraphers Union at the AP here	170.00
Village unit, SFONG	48.50
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	100.00
Los Angeles Guild	400.00
San Diego Guild	144.00
Portland Wire Service	724.00
Victoria Guild	50.00
Ted Hallowell	25.00
Hawaii Guild	100.00
Boston Guild	50.00
Ray Bach	25.00
Chicago Guild	100.00
Baltimore Guild	100.00
Milwaukee Guild A	50.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
U.S. Sen. R. L. Neuberger	25.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Leonard Millman	5.00
Steno Guild	10.00
Albany Guild	50.00
Calif.—Nevada, DC	100.00
Memphis Guild	50.00
Salem Guild	50.00
Detroit Guild	200.00
Richard P. Davis	1.00
Vancouver Guild	100.00
San Jose Guild	50.00
Peoria Guild	50.00
Don Wilber	10.00
Leslie Bushman	50.00
Glen Gillette	5.00
Gary Guild	50.00
TOTAL	\$9,398.75

NLRB Vote Was Bungled, Says ANG

(Continued from Page 1)

The improper Board activity protested by the Guild involved primarily ANG's charges that the Journal Gazette dismissed the local president and another Guild member and demoted a third for Guild activity.

NLRB Field Examiner Robert G. Mayberry, after a preliminary investigation, asked the Guild to arrange interviews with additional witnesses. Mayberry never returned for the interviews, however.

Mayberry also assured ANG International Representative Robert Bruner that he would be informed of the company's stated reasons for the discharges and demotion and would be given an opportunity to produce additional witnesses in rebuttal if necessary.

This was never done, and the Guild still has not been informed of the causes given by the Board for management for the discharges and demotion.

The Guild later was informed by a Board representative that Guild affidavits were so good that there was no need for further investigation.

Then, without any notice to the Guild, a Board agent leaked to management an announcement that the Board had decided against issuing a complaint on the Guild's charges. A story to that effect appeared in the Journal Gazette, January 9—five days before the elections—and the company subsequently declared in its propaganda that the Guild had made false charges which have "since been repudiated by the United States Government."

After the story appeared in the Journal-Gazette, Bruner queried the NLRB regional office in Chicago to find out what was going on.

In a letter to the Guild dated January 11, Mayberry stated:

"Further it has been determined well in advance of the elections that the charge was found to have merit, he waited until after the balloting to move for a settlement.

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Twin Cities Guild	100.00
Winnipeg Guild	100.00
San Antonio Guild	25.00
Cleveland Guild	25.00
Cincinnati Guild	100.00
Bakersfield Guild	100.00
Hudson County Guild	100.00
Toronto Guild	100.00
Sacramento Guild	50.00
Washington Guild	100.00
Ed Allen	47.50
Rockester Guild	100.00
Middle Atlantic DC	200.00
Carl Vermilyea	7.50
New York Guild	100.00
Ted Waggoner	12.50
Manchester Guild	50.00
Hamilton Guild	10.00
Portland, Me. Guild	10.00
Woonsocket Guild	25.00
Rockford Guild	100.00
Portland, Me. Guild	10.00
Dist. Council ILWU	50.00
Bill Logan	10.00
Claude Baskette	25.00
Denver Guild	25.00
POI District Council	100.00
POI District Council	100.00
Providence Guild	10.00
Providence Guild	10.00
Pittsburgh Guild	100.00
Lima Guild	10.00
Stan Weber	11.00
Ottawa Guild	40.00
San Diego Guild	100.00
Jack Zimmerman	10.00
Midwest DC	100.00
Jewish Daily Forward unit	25.00
Philadelphia Guild	100.00
Stockton Guild	25.00
Mike Jay	5.00
Red Wright	10.00
Bob Thomas	10.00
North Jersey Guild	100.00
Houston Guild	100.00
Youngstown Guild	10.00
Richard H. Smith	10.00
Chford Guild	10.00
Great Falls Guild	25.00
Indianapolis Guild	50.00
Harborside Guild	100.00
Alvin Guild	25.00
Wall St. Journal unit Chicago	4.00
Columbia Guild	25.00
Kittanning Guild	25.00
Dale W. Burgess	3.50
TOTAL	\$9,398.75

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.

HERITAGE OF LABOR—22

Gene Debs, Labor Crusader, Martyr

Out of the troubled Pullman strike of 1894 emerged two developments destined to leave their marks on American Labor: the advent of Eugene V. Debs as a militant crusader for the working man and the adoption by the federal government of the injunction as a weapon against labor.

Outwardly, the condition of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company appeared to be far superior to that of other industrial workers. They lived in a "model" town established by the company. There were neat brick houses, shade trees, parks, flower beds.

"But were these happy attributes of life in Pullman actually so 'generously provided'?" asks historian Foster Rhea Dulles. The employees had no choice but to live within this feudal domain, renting their homes or apartments from the company, buying their water and gas from the company, paying the company for such other services as garbage removal and the daily watering of streets.

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Hobby Printing Is Ancient Do-It-Yourself Art

By WILLIAM F. HAYWOOD
Daily News Unit
New York Guild

In recent years the leisure hours not taken up by TV have been channeled into do-it-yourself projects of an infinite variety. One such avocation, although it is by no means a new one, is especially suited to those of us who use words and type as the tools of our profession. Have you ever considered a Do It Yourself publication?

Perhaps you have an editor whose ideas may not exactly coincide with yours. It could be that you plan a printed page and then watch the printer struggle with it while you stand by helplessly. Or you might like to see some of that deathless prose or poetry you write on the side emerge as a printed piece, while employing your hands at a craft where skill and taste still go hand in hand.

This writer and his wife, both newspaper veterans, enjoy just such a hobby together. In our cellar, where others might have a workshop or darkroom, stands an 8x12 C&P press, a stand holding about a dozen cases of foundry type, and a cabinet filled with paper and the assorted items needed to publish a small journal. Ours is titled JUST OUR TYPE and, as we say in the title page, it is published just for the fun of it. We write what pleases us, occasionally running a poem or article by an outside contributor, and we print it as often as we find opportunity, without hurry or sweat.

The number of people engaged in this sort of activity is greater than the publicity given to it would seem to indicate. In metropolitan areas there are groups of private press operators who meet regularly to trade ideas, equipment and conversation. The New York Chappel has instituted an annual calendar, the months printed by different members and assembled at the Christmas meeting. The membership currently is engaged in a cooperative book project.

On the national level there are several organizations serving the hobby printer's cause. Oldest of these is the National Amateur Press Association, founded in Philadelphia on July 4, 1876. Through membership in this association, publishers are able to circulate their papers more economically through a Mailing Bureau, and may avail themselves

The author, a charter member of the New York Guild, is a staff artist for the New York Daily News, where he has worked for the last 25 years. As an artist, he has done freelance lettering for comics as well as layout and design. As a writer, he has contributed both poetry and prose to the professional and amateur press and has lectured on graphic arts subjects. He has served as president of most of the major amateur press organizations and is currently a member of the National Amateur Press Association, The Fossils, New York Chappel, Amateur Printers Club and the Blue Pencil Club.

of the services of the Manuscript Bureau and the Bureau of Critics. To those of us who have attended them, the annual conventions, where one may meet those whose papers we have enjoyed and whose helpful letters we have welcomed, are the high point of the year.

Many hobby printers begin as boys (some girls!) and develop into professionals in printing or publishing. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, most successful of all magazine publishers, began his career at the age of 14, when he published YOUNG AMERICA. Its four pages, 3 1/2 x 5 inches, were printed one at a time on a press he bought for \$2.50 and with type costing \$15. When he died, Curtis owned more than ten million dollars' worth of printing equipment. Few of us can come close to that, but the experience and knowledge gained in amateur printing can contribute to our professional ability, and surely to our peace of mind.

Small magazines are the major output of the private presses, but many have essayed books, some of which are outstanding examples of book production. The average hobby printer's equipment is a hand press about 5x8 inches in form area, so that his paper will be about that size, printed in 10 or 12 point type.

The publisher may experiment widely with layout and type arrangement, or attempt to duplicate classic printing techniques. Others may be more interested in what they have to say than its appearance; which accounts for a number of mimeographed papers. A few, more devoted to the art or farther up the financial ladder, can boast of print shops that rival professional equipment.

But for most, it is the "smell

of printer's ink," the fascination of a hand craft that has the ability to produce a work of art with the tools of a trade that has made the printed word a force ever since Gutenberg mechanized the pen of the ancient scribes.

Since 1869, when the small hand press was introduced, hobby printing has grown steadily. The thrill felt by a boy seeing the first lines he has set in type and printed is difficult to duplicate with any more modern diversion. Our son, Paul, now ten years old, has known this experience from his seventh year, when he began to print his own paper, THE STUDENT PRINTS. His father, home from what may have been a frustrating week's work at The News, can relax at the type case or while feeding the press. And if neither of us ever produces the Book of the Year, we'll still have plenty of fun.

Many people associated with newspapers have enjoyed hobby printing as a creative diversion. Burton Crane, New York Times, when he lived in Elizabeth, N. J., owned one of the most complete print shops and produced an enviable little magazine called MASAKA. He was frequently host there to the Amateur Printers Club, a metropolitan New York group that visits in members' shops, printing a paper called APC NEWS at each such meeting. It was at Burton's home that I met my wife, at just such a gathering, so I mention him first.

Alvin S. Fick, linotype operator for the Amsterdam, N. Y., Evening Recorder, whose outdoors column has developed into two beautiful books from his Pinion Private Press, likes the change to foundry type and hand press. Another professional printer is Milton Grady, Des Moines Register-Tribune, whose SPECTATOR is a prize-winning journal among the amateurs. He doesn't linotype it, of course, but sets it by hand in his favorite Janson type.

Tampa Tribune reporter Leland M. Hawes, Jr., relaxes with a very literate publication with the typically-Florida title of GATOR GROWL.

The late Spencer D. Irwin, Cleveland Plain Dealer foreign affairs expert and columnist, publishes some interesting accounts of his delving into typographical history in the publications from his DeLaunay Press.

Out in Yokohama, Japan, Fairchild Publications' Far East representative, Sheldon C. Wesson, has set up a print shop with a



Family Affair: Guildsman William F. Haywood, a New York Daily News artist, doesn't exactly take his work home with him. But he doesn't stray far from publishing, either. Here he operates the press as son Paul works at the type case in "The Private Press of the Three Haywoods." Mrs. Haywood, a devoted hobby printer herself, is the third member of the team.

press brought over from the States as a "toy." Customs officials in the Orient to the contrary, recipients of Wesson's papers, printed on handmade Japanese papers, know it to be a graphic arts tool.

The international flavor of the hobby of amateur journalism can also be demonstrated in the annual publication, IT'S A SMALL WORLD. Contributors in all parts of the world are invited to submit inserts in a standard two-page, 5x7 inch size. These are bound and distributed free to hobby printers by the Private Press of the Haywoods. If you're a private press operator, you're welcome to participate.

Perhaps, however, the idea has never occurred to you before, but sounds interesting. Look around for a used printing press, no smaller than 5x8 platen. Pick up some foundry type, concentrating mostly on one or two faces and making sure you have enough in 10 or 12 point for your body matter. For a small investment you can derive large dividends in the pleasure of producing your own publications. For what a workshop or darkroom might cost, a most adequate print shop can be set up. Lack of space need not be a problem. I know of several amateurs operating with a press mounted on a type cabinet in the corner of an apartment bedroom.

And if you think the hobby might pall, consider that most of the amateurs I've mentioned are also members of The Fossils, Inc., alumni organization of those connected with amateur journalism at least 15 years. Among these distinguished alumni have been some notables in the publishing world — Theodore Bodenwein, editor of New London, Conn.,

DAY and a charter member of the AP; the aforementioned Cyrus Curtis; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh NEWS AND OBSERVER publisher and former Secretary of the Navy; Edwin Grozier, owner and editor of the Boston POST; Frederick Ives, inventor of the halftone process; Frank Noyes, president of the Washington STAR and for many years AP president; Charles Scribner, magazine and book publisher and Harry L. Lindquist, publisher of STAMPS magazine.

One of the most famous names in printing, John Baskerville, was an amateur. After amassing a fortune as a manufacturer in Birmingham England, Baskerville at the age of 50 took up the hobby which was to make him famous. Printing as an art was in eclipse in England at the time, so he started at the beginning with the making of type. He built a press, which he set up in his home. Because he didn't like the available paper, he had some made to his specifications. This was the first wove paper, the kind now in general use. The ink of Baskerville's day wasn't up to his standards, either, so he made his own. It took him seven years to produce his first book, but when it appeared it was worth it.

Baskerville's achievements probably are beyond the skills of the typical do-it-yourself printer, but they give an idea of how devoted to the hobby its adherents can become.

If you would like to take up this hobby as your own, this writer will be glad to answer your questions—and if you're already engaged in hobby printing, let's exchange productions. The address is 3-09 Cyril Ave., Fair Lawn, N. J.

Last Word, For Now, On L-G Labor Law

(Continued from Page 7)

inquire if any person prohibited by holding any office enumerated in that section is doing so, and to take immediate action to remove any such person from such office."

Counsel advises that all locals make formal written inquiry of all present officers and administrative employees. A sworn statement is not necessary.

ANG also advises that compliance with this section would be a sensible prerequisite to running for as well as holding local office.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

► It is unlawful for a union to discipline a member for exercising rights under the Act. This prohibition is enforceable by a suit by the member affected.

TITLE VII—TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS

► The ban on secondary strikes and boycotts does not prohibit a Guild unit from taking concerted action to observe the picket lines of other employees of the same publisher, and vice versa.

► The new law does broaden the scope of the prohibitions against secondary action (1) by making it unlawful for a union to coerce employers into secondary action or encourage secondary action by supervisors and individual employees as well as by employees acting in concert, and (2) by undertaking to prohibit secondary consumer picketing. (For example, a "don't patronize" picket line outside a department store which continues to advertise in a struck paper.)

► The law creates a new unfair labor practice making so called hot cargo agreements unlawful. However, in counsel's opinion, the distinction between the character of the Guild's model struck work and picket line clause and the clauses prohibited by the Act is "real and controlling."

"I think it can be demonstrated," he says, "that the purpose and effect of the Guild clause is not to prevent the employer from handling the work of, or doing business with, the struck other employer, but only to prevent the obnoxious assignment of the work to Guild members or the obnoxious requirement that they cross a picket line."