

Pay Raise Is 'Biggest' In Oakland

Oakland, Calif.—The first Guild contract covering the new Oakland Tribune unit features the paper's biggest pay raise and a pension proposal keyed to the San Francisco plan.

Raises of \$5 to \$16 over two years follow the pattern of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's city-wide settlement and bring minimum salaries for Oakland staff members to parity with those of San Francisco newsmen. Top minimum for reporters and photographers is now \$147.25 and will go to \$154.50 next September 27.

The Oakland contract also is identical in most other respects with the San Francisco city-wide agreement and expires only 19 days later, on October 15, 1961.

This means the Tribune's next contract could be negotiated jointly with the San Francisco pact. There will be an opportunity for trial joint bargaining at midterm when both contracts will be reopenable on vacations.

Provision also has been made for joining the San Francisco Guild pension plan. The publisher has agreed to set aside \$3.35 a week for pensions. When the details of joining the city-wide plan are worked out, he will contribute \$1.65 a week per employee to fund existing alternate benefits.

Agreement on the Tribune contract was reached after 13 negotiating sessions. It came two months after staff members voted 125 to 51 in a National Labor Relations Board election to designate SFONG as their bargaining agent. They had previously been represented by an independent union, the Oakland Editorial Employees Association.

In addition to wage increases and the pension plan, the new contract gives Tribune employees these gains:

- A 7½-hour day, effective next September 27, for all editorial department employees except those in Schedule A, the top salary group.
- Payment of all overtime in cash.
- Elimination of split shifts and double-header shifts.
- A call-back premium of two hours pay instead of one.
- Severance pay ceiling of 60 weeks instead of 56 and the elimination of several qualifying provisions.
- A 9 out of 10 Guild shop instead of 8 out of 10.
- Two weeks notice on dismissal.

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71 Vie For Broun Award

Seventy-one entries have been submitted in the 19th annual competition for the Guild's Heywood Broun Memorial Award, which recognizes the year's outstanding journalistic achievement in the Broun spirit.

Candidates for the 1959 award, \$500 and a Guild citation, come from 17 states, the District of Columbia and two Canadian provinces. The work submitted includes news and feature stories, editorials and cartoons.

The winner will be chosen February 12 and will be announced at the annual award luncheon, February 15 at the Woodner Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Judges this year are James Marlow, Associated Press writer and columnist; Drew Pearson, syndicated columnist, and Raymond Brandt, chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Portland Unions Team Up With Interim Strike Paper



Strike Songfest: Labor's wandering minstrel, Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers, leads a group of Portland strikers in singing labor and folk ballads at strike-lockout headquarters. Later in the day, a benefit concert.

by Glazer at the Multnomah hotel raised \$126 for the newspaper unions. He also introduced his latest composition—a Portland strike song to the tune of "Which Side Are You On?"

Cleveland News Staff Hunts Jobs

Cleveland, Ohio — About 130 employees of the Cleveland News covered by Guild contract were among the 800 made jobless when the News was sold to its afternoon competitor, the Cleveland Press.

The News, published since 1932 by the Forest City Publishing Company, which owns and continues to publish the morning Plain Dealer, printed its final issue Saturday, January 23. The following Monday the Press appeared with a double-name flag and masthead. The Press is owned by Scripps-Howard Newspapers, part of the chain of newspaper enterprises which includes the wire service, United Press International.

It was Scripps-Howard's fourth merger-suspension move in less than two years, each involving the loss of jobs to Guild members.

The death of the News left this city with only two dailies. Cleve-

land becomes the Nation's largest city with only two daily newspapers.

The displaced personnel from the Cleveland News group has been assured full compliance with contractual claims for severance, and the Forest City firm's personnel office is cooperating with the Cleveland Newspaper Guild in setting up a placement office to aid in obtaining new jobs. The Plain Dealer contributed advertising space for both display and classified listings, and space will be taken in Editor & Publisher.

Severance and vacation checks were being distributed last week, and job hunting efforts had met with some success. One estimate placed the total dismissal benefits at \$1.5 million, and there was an unconfirmed report that that figure also represented the sale price of the News.

Dismissal checks averaged 32 weeks of pay, at a rate of one week's pay for each six months of service, and a maximum of 32 weeks.

The Plain Dealer hired 17 of the News editorial employees and may take more. The Press hired five and was reported considering others. At last week end, about 50 of the 300 in the editorial and business office had found new jobs.

Forest City Publishing Company agreed to pay telephone charges for News people in their job search, and within a limited degree to pay travel expenses for interviews in other cities.

Recent circulation figures for the News totalled 125,000, compared with more than 300,000 for

The Press. Plain Dealer circulation also stands over 300,000.

The stock statement was issued by the Forest City management that rising production costs, "notably that of newspaper labor," made "separate publication" impossible. The announcement said that the name, good will, title and circulation records had been transferred.

The Press published a report that the News had lost \$13 million in the past 10 years.

Press management said that some of the features of the News

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Wire Service Guild Fights AP Threat Over Picketing

Portland, Ore.—An unfair labor charge has been filed against the Associated Press by the Wire Service Guild, because of a reprimand to an employee who had volunteered to walk the union picket line in front of the struck Oregonian plant.

The employee is Dean St. Dennis, who works at the AP bureau located in the struck plant, crossing the picket lines to his place of employment with the express permission of the striking unions.

One of his days off, last December, St. Dennis donned a picket sign and marched in the rain, to demonstrate his support of the strike. He and other Portland wire service members have been assessing themselves a day's pay per week as another means of

Portland, Ore.—The first edition of the Portland Reporter, an interim strike weekly, was locked up as the Guild Reporter went to press. Some 50,000 copies were scheduled for distribution in a target residential area of the city.

The Reporter, an eight-page tabloid, is backed by the Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee. It is designed to bring newspaper readers local news and features they have missed since the Stereotypers struck the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal last November 10 with the support of other unions.

The two papers have recruited strikebreakers to issue a hybrid daily during the strike under their combined flags. This makeshift operation, however, has neglected coverage of local events simply to get an edition on the streets. Moreover, an estimated 160,000 pre-strike readers of the papers have cancelled their subscriptions.

Announcement that the Reporter would appear as a weekly was greeted by the community with some disappointment. Considerable public support for a new daily has developed since the beginning of the strike.

"But strong young men grow up from infancy," Portland Guild President Bob Shults observed. "And the Reporter is admittedly an infant at this stage."

President of the Portland Reporter, Inc., is Robert A. Lee, assistant news editor of the Oregonian.

Editorial work is being performed by Guild members with close cooperation from the Typographical Union. Distribution and some ad sales are being handled by members of the craft unions.

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strike support, but St. Dennis wanted to add his bit by the round of picketing.

Next day he was called to his bureau chief's office.

Oregonian management was angered by his picketing, St. Dennis was told. The act had "damaged the relationship" between AP and a client, the bureau chief's own chances of recommendation for transfer or promotion had been lessened, St. Dennis would be shifted to a job where Oregonian personnel would see little of him, and the incident would be registered in the St. Dennis personnel file as derogatory.

A series of conferences followed with top AP management, and

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The Front Line

Oregon Democrats Blast Publishers

Salem, Ore.—The Democratic Party of Oregon last week condemned the conduct of the publishers of the Oregon Journal and the Oregonian in the present newspaper strike.

More than 500 delegates to the party's state platform convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring they "strongly disapprove" the publishers' refusal to open their doors to impartial fact-finding. The resolution also blasted the use of professional strike-breakers imported by the papers to help continue combined operation of the two publications.

Portland Guild President Bob Shults, with Bob Fox of the ITU Mailers, spent two days at the convention. They distributed some 400 copies of a special edition of the Oregon Labor Press outlining the strike issues and showed a special 10-minute film to more than 175 delegates. In the film, Senator Wayne Morse condenses the remarks he made on the Senate floor three weeks ago concerning the strike and calling for an investigation by the Senate Labor Committee of the publishers' conduct (see quotations on page 3).

Senator Morse himself was present for one showing of the film.

Locals Rally Aid For Portland Guild

Financial aid to Portland Guild members picked up this week with several major contributions:

The Chicago Guild sent \$1,000 and pledged \$100 a week.

The 65-member Rockford local sent \$250.

The New York Guild's executive board voted a second \$1,000, to be paid in four weekly installments of \$250.

The Empire State District Council wired that \$500 was on the way.

St. Louis sent \$117 as an initial payment of voluntary contributions in addition to sums voted from the local treasury.

Twin Cities forwarded \$206.84 in voluntary contributions above amounts appropriated by the local. It was the first installment in a continuing campaign of weekly collections, supervised by a four-man committee.

San Francisco-Oakland, Stockton and San Jose have scheduled membership referenda on proposals for \$1 a month assessments to aid Guildmen idled in the Portland dispute. SFONG's Representative Assembly and Executive Board previously had voted to contribute \$250 a week directly from local funds.

All-Around Champ Is Archie Moore

Portland, Ore.—Archie Moore is an all-around champion to Portland strikers.

The world's light heavyweight boxing titlist wrote Local Guild President Bob Shults that because of the strike he was hesitant about appearing at the Golden Gloves tournament sponsored annually by the Oregon Journal.

"If you don't think I should come, say so," he wrote. "It is not publicity I am seeking. I just

want to be of assistance to the youth."

After consultation with the Inter-Union Strike Committee, Shults announced that the unions would not stand in the way of Moore's visit as guest referee.

"Golden Gloves is a charity of wide benefit to youth," Shults said, "and as such, it transcends any labor-management dispute."

He said he hoped Moore might put on a special show, however, for strikers' children.

It Wouldn't Work—At Any Scale

St. Louis, Mo.—Accordianist Avis Sherman, playing at a business convention here, mentioned casually to a delegate from Portland that her husband, Charles, is a Post-Dispatch staffer.

"He's a newspaperman?" said the delegate. "He ought to come out to Portland. He can work three shifts a day for \$3.25 an hour."

But Sherman, a member of the P-D's Sunday staff, also is the new president of the St. Louis Guild, Avis explained.

"Oh," said the Portlander pensively. "No, that wouldn't work."

No, agreed Avis, it probably wouldn't.

Javits Chastised For Newhouse Blurb

When Sen. Jacob Javits (R, N.Y.) praised Publisher S. I. Newhouse for contributing \$2 million to Syracuse University, and entered his remarks in the Congressional Record, Washington Newspaper Guild membership directed that a protest be lodged with the Senator.

"Guild members have a quite different opinion of Mr. Newhouse gained through years of bitter experience with his competition-killing mergers and his vicious anti-labor tactics," said the letter from Harris Monroe, administrative officer of the local.

The letter enclosed copies of the December 25 special edition of the Oregon Labor Press and of a summary of strike facts.

"These publications," commented the letter, "offer a sampling of the honest beliefs of 850 good trade union men and women. After twelve weeks on the bricks, they would prefer decency at the bargaining table to Mr. Newhouse's self-serving philanthropy."

New Protest Filed Over Fort Wayne

ANG has filed another protest with the National Labor Relations Board in the case of the Fort Wayne, Ind., Journal Gazette.

The new action asks the NLRB general counsel to review the refusal of the Board's regional director in Chicago to issue a complaint on unfair practice charges against the company.

The Guild had charged the Journal Gazette with dismissing two employees and demoting a third for Guild activity.

The Guild already has asked that representation elections at the morning Journal Gazette and the afternoon News-Sentinel be set aside because improper investigation of the charges and announcement of their disposition had prejudiced the voting. In the



25-Year Memento: For 25 of the 36 years Miss Helen Murphy has been a staff writer for the Toledo Blade, she has been paying dues to the Toledo Newspaper Guild. She is the sole remaining member of the group which founded Local 43 in October, 1934, and recalls the sharply-contrasting working conditions which preceded the coming of the Guild. ANG Vice President Kenneth Rieger presents a quarter-century membership pin, at a recent local meeting.

—Photo by Doug Moore, Toledo Guild

Portland Yule Fund Set At \$4,000 In Final Tally

Portland, Ore.—The Christmas cheer fund for Portland Guildsmen's families reached an audited total of \$4,172.89, comprising dimes and dollars from different sources and representing the gifts of uncounted individuals throughout the Guild.

To all who contributed toward providing turkeys and toys go the thanks of the several hundred Guildsmen and members of their families who otherwise would have cancelled out Christmas, 1959, as just another day on the calendar. The fund came about at the suggestion of Leonard Millman, retiring president of the Wire Service Guild, whose letters to Guild officials across the country sparked the unprecedented response.

The following donors have been listed by the Guild office here:

San Jose Guild	\$100.00
San Fran.—Oakland Guild	\$125.00
San Fran.—Yosemite Guild	\$75.00
Portland Wire Service	\$400.00
member	\$5.00
Victoria Guild	\$25.13
Boston Guild	\$40.00
Baltimore Guild	\$15.00
Milwaukee Guild	\$5.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	\$5.00
St. Louis Guild	\$60.00
Detroit Guild	\$15.00
Vancouver Guild	\$71.00
Toronto Guild	\$17.00
Gary Guild	\$5.00
Twin Cities Guild	\$5.00
Wire Service Guild	\$5.00
Cincinnati Guild	\$5.00
Hudson County Guild	\$5.00
Toronto Guild	\$5.00
TOTAL	\$4,172.89

elections, the editorial staffs rejected Guild representation 17 to 15 at the News-Sentinel and 22 to 12 at the Journal Gazette (Guild Reporter, January 22, 1960).

At the time the first protest was filed, the Board's disposition of the charges against the paper still was unclear. A report that the Board had decided against issuing a complaint was leaked to the Journal Gazette and appeared in the paper on January 9, five days before the election. When ANG International Representative Robert Bruner asked the Board what was going on, he received a reply from NLRB Field Examiner Robert G. Mayberry that there was "insufficient evidence to warrant issuance of a complaint." However, when Bruner

requested a review of this decision, Mayberry responded that the request was premature since the charges had not yet been dismissed.

But the charges subsequently were dismissed, and the new request was filed for review.

The Guild charges that Richard Harneson, president of the provisional ANG local in Fort Wayne, and Jane Strong, a society writer, were dismissed and that Joann Banks, society editor, was demoted for Guild activity.

Mayberry told Bruner the Board's regional director had concluded there was cause for the discharges and the demotion, but he flatly declined to describe or specify the cause for discharge.

Dears Sell 3rd Daily, Staff Cut

New Kensington, Pa.—The New Kensington-Arnold Dispatch, with which the Pittsburgh Guild has had a contract since 1951, has been sold, effective February 15, to the publishers of the Tarentum Valley Daily News.

The News is a direct competitor of the Dispatch, and has been making circulation and advertising gains in recent years.

Announcement of the sale carried the statement that of the 50 employees, "only a few" would be retained, although the new owner insisted that he intended to maintain two separate publications.

The few retained do not include the 26 Guild members in the editorial, advertising, circulation, business, maintenance and proofreading staffs. They have been assured, Pittsburgh Guild officers said, that they will receive full severance pay and accrued vacation pay, under the terms of the contract, which has an expiration date of March 31. Today was their final day on the job, and management said the dismissed employees would be paid today through this check, and receive their severance checks next Wednesday, which is the regular payday.

Severance is earned at the rate of a week's pay for each six months of service, and with a maximum of 36 weeks' pay. The Dispatch has been owned by the Alden Publishing Company, headed by Walter M. Dett. The Dispatch sale is the third recent transaction in Dear family publications. Last month the Lynn, Mass., Telegram-News was sold and suspended, and a few months ago the Dear interests sold their Gallopis, Ohio, Tribune.

Northwest Locals Study Proposals For Mutual Aid

Seattle, Wash.—Representatives of Guild locals in the Pacific Northwest will meet here shortly to consider formation of a mutual aid pact.

The pact would cover nearly 2,000 newspaper employees in four ANG locals at Vancouver-New Westminster, Victoria, Seattle-Tacoma, and Portland. The four locals are members of the Pacific Northwest Liaison Committee.

The pact was first proposed at the January meeting of the Liaison Committee and drew immediate and unanimous support from the delegates.

The Portland strike and current negotiations in the other three locals were cited by delegates in urging an immediate start on the pact. On the ground that "an injury to one is an injury to all," the pact would bring immediate aid to any member local faced with an emergency.

Vancouver Guild members already have endorsed the principle of the mutual aid pact, and the three other locals are taking similar steps. George Lambert, executive secretary of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild, heads the committee working out details of the pact.

At its January meeting, the PNLC also decided to explore the feasibility and possibility of acquiring district council status within the ANG. Formed three years ago, PNLC has operated as an informal body for the exchange of information.

What Morse Said

Here are a few excerpts from the hour-long speech of U. S. Sen. Wayne Morse, delivered in the Senate Jan. 20, on the Portland newspaper strike situation. His comments received scant attention in the nation's press.—Ed.

I have never witnessed such vicious anti-labor employer conduct as I have witnessed on the part of the publishers and editors of the Portland Journal and the Oregonian in connection with this newspaper strike.

We have now reached the point where the public interest must be given first consideration.

The public is bound to get only biased and slanted news from one of the participants in this controversy, namely the newspaper publishers themselves.

It is a sad thing that these newspapers have brought into our State, State with high labor standards, known professional strikebreakers. There is no doubt about this union busting activity on the part of the Journal and the Oregonian. It is an old pattern and technique by the Newhouse chain dynasty. We need to keep in mind that Samuel Newhouse is not really a newspaperman. He is basically a financier; he is not interested in newspapers, but in what newspapers can make for him by way of profit.

It is a sad thing that the journalistic profession in our State has accepted the low that Newhouse has brought it to in Oregon. These are facts that need to be brought out by an impartial board. Let Newhouse come on in and defend his practices in St. Louis and in some eastern states.

On the matter of strike insurance, it needs to be pointed out that publishers couldn't get their insurance policies registered in the State of New York, because officials of the State found that this practice is against sound public policy.

The Journal and the Oregonian are guilty of deception in the propaganda against the newspapermen and women who are on strike in their plants. They would have you believe that these newspaper workers are bound contractually to go through a picket line and scab on their fellow workers. The publishers and editors of the Journal and Oregonian know, or should have known, when they entered into collective bargaining agreements with these newspaper unions that no self-respecting union man or woman is going to scab on a sister union by walking through a good-faith picket line. There is no question that the stereotypes went out in a good-faith strike over wages, hours and conditions of employment.

What is involved basically is another attempt of the Newhouse dynasty to set up an open shop in Portland; to subject workers to all the harassment that goes with an open shop; to the lowering of wages, hours and conditions of employment.

We have a daily newspaper monopoly in the Portland Oregonian and the Journal, whose editorial policies and practices are almost indistinguishable, in effect one side of the coin. This monopoly is dominated by the Oregonian, a member of the financial empire of the Newhouse chain of eastern newspapers and television stations. This monopoly is aided and abetted by mercenaries, imported strikebreakers, paid handily to take over the jobs of responsible local residents.

There is much evidence that here, as Newhouse has done elsewhere, there has been a long thorough preparation of the economic warfare against the free men and women who belong to the newspaper unions in Portland.

The Portland situation is an example of the need for a thorough nationwide investigation as to what certain anti-labor newspaper publishers are up to.

I do not know the facts as to the business strategy of this remarkable merger of the two anti-union newspapers. The Journal continues to deny that it plans to sell out to Newhouse, but the rumor persists that it is the strategy of the Newhouse empire elsewhere, as they have worked to the end of merging, gobbling up and buying out newspapers which have found themselves in a weakened economic position.

The Oregonian and Journal have been unwilling to cooperate with anyone in bringing this dispute to a conclusion. They have declined to meet with the Governor. They have declined the offer of assistance by Oregon's clergy. In my judgment they have failed to use reasonable efforts at the bargaining table to bring about a fair settlement. The evidence convinces me that their desire has not been to bargain collectively, but to put the employees in a position where they will be compelled to surrender to the employer's terms.

On the matter of strike insurance, we ought to consider the public policy involved. This kind of insurance is designed to help stir up labor strife, or will have that result; because if an employer has strike insurance for four or six or eight weeks, he thinks that by playing tough he can destroy the union in four or six or eight weeks. A basic question of public policy is involved.

If I am correctly informed, there has developed a combination of newspaper publishers in this country acting in concert in connection with this particular union-busting tactic.

There is need for investigation of a systematic arrangement by union-busting newspaper publishers with a concern that contracts to insure and guarantee them that it will provide them with the necessary strike-breakers in case they get themselves involved in a strike with any of the newspaper unions.

One good way could come out of this very costly strike. Perhaps a new newspaper in our State may become a reality. We need it. I hope the plans for its development meet with success.



Waste Paper: Tons of unread Oregonian-Journal papers pile up in a Portland dock warehouse, awaiting shipment to Japan as scrap paper. Union canvassers are credited with obtaining many of the 160,000 reported cancellations which have put circulation of the hybrid daily some 36 percent below the combined pre-strike press run.

Portland Unions Offer Reward In Probe Of Truck Dynamiting

Portland, Ore.—Portland newspaper unions have posted a \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of persons responsible for the dynamite bombing of ten newspaper delivery trucks.

"We deeply regret this senseless dynamiting," the Inter-Union Strike Committee declared. "It can only hurt the unions' cause."

Portland Guild President Bob Shults said two of the local's reporters had been assigned to assist police in investigating the blasts.

The Inter-Union Committee urged the public "to withhold judgment until we know who committed this senseless and criminal act." The committee noted that several previous reports of "union violence" have proved fraudulent.

In one case, a strikebreaker, Tommie J. Buckner, told police he was beaten and threatened by two men who broke into his home. He later confessed that he had inflicted on himself several scratches and a slightly black eye and had made up the story of the housebreakers to create an excuse to leave Portland without offending the publishers. He was convicted of filing a false police report and drew a \$50 fine and a 30-day jail sentence, suspended.

Earlier, Mrs. James Kever told police she had been kidnapped for seven hours by two men who threatened her because her husband, an Oregonian advertising salesman normally, was working as a pressman in the struck plant. Later she confessed she had made up the story in the hope her husband would not find out she had actually been out with a male acquaintance. She, too, was convicted of making a false police report and was fined \$25.

In a third case, a jar containing a liquid was thrown into a drug store in the Oregonian building. The paper screamed across page one: "ACID JAR HURLED INTO DRUG STORE." But police laboratory technicians said their tests "did not show either acid or alkaline. Chances are that no

common acids were present originally as there would be some left behind, unless of course the pieces have been washed off."

In each case the combined Oregonian-Journal played up the original charges and downplayed or ignored the later findings.

The reward posted by the Inter-Union Committee in the dynamiting case matched a \$1,000 reward offered by the City Council. Later the same day, the Chamber of Commerce added a \$500 reward. Two days later, the Oregonian and the Journal added \$1,000 each to the reward money.

The trucks were blown up in two separate but almost simultaneous explosions, Sunday night, January 31. The first blasts oc-

curred at the Wynore Transfer Company in Oregon City, where four trucks were destroyed and two others were damaged. Minutes later, four trucks were dynamited at the Oregon Film Service lot in Northwest Portland. Both firms do contract hauling for the Oregonian-Oregon Journal. The blasts occurred when no personnel was around, and there were no injuries.

The reward offers brought a flood of tips to police, but a Portland detective described "98 percent of them" as useless. No progress was reported in the investigation. An attempt to trace the purchase of the dynamite, some of which was found unexploded, failed because of the common type that was used.

...Oakland Tribune Pact

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sal for cause (none in the old agreement).

► Application of seniority as a prime factor in determining economy dismissals, and the establishment of a rehiring list.

► Elimination of no-strike clause and compulsory arbitration of contract renewal.

► Arbitration of unsettled grievances.

► Posting of working schedules 72 hours in advance instead of 48 hours.

► Dues checkoff monthly instead of quarterly.

► Leaves of absence for maternity, Guild business or scholastic fellowships.

Under a separate memorandum of understanding, the number of combination reporter-photographers will be reduced from 18 to nine through attrition. The group is divided into an "A" list and a "B" list. Those on the "A" list may be replaced by combination men; those on the "B" list by either reporters or photographers.

Sam Eubanks, executive secretary of SFONG, was spokesman for the Guild negotiating committee, headed by Rex Adkins. Other members were Unit Chair-

man Havelock Hunter, Frank Finney, Kathryn Wahl, Ray Martta, Gordon Stirling, John T. Miller, Leonard Verborg and William T. Crouch.

Principal management negotiators were Assistant Publisher William F. Knowland, Eugene Bitler of the Publishers Association and General Manager Harold Forrester.

... Cleveland

(Continued from Page 1)

would be continued in the single afternoon daily.

A whole page of News comics appeared immediately in the Press, and that paper increased its press run to more than 400,000, to cover unduplicated News circulation. Last Friday the Press went to 96 pages, part of the press run being done at the closed News Plant.

Scraps-Howard interests bought out Hearst's International News Service in May, 1958, merged and suspended dailies in Cincinnati and Columbus thereafter, and last year entered into "partnership" with Hearst in San Francisco by combining its News with Hearst's Call-Bulletin.

The Guild Reporter

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

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Brains Wanted

Raucous and discourteous noises rose above the customary clatter of news rooms across the country when wire stories announced the grant of \$2 million by Samuel I. Newhouse to Syracuse University, and projected a new and startling public image of the publisher as an open handed philanthropist.

The announced purpose of the grant is beyond reproach and in the best traditions of public beneficence. The first two million is but a starter. Half of it will go to building a school of journalism, the other half for operating the plant. And Newhouse says that the bulk of his huge estate will go not to his heirs, but to Syracuse for building the world's largest communications research center. It will delve into all phases of mass communications, radio, television, and other means of reaching the public mind.

All this is fair enough, and the news got the wide treatment that it deserved.

The New York Times went further. Alongside the Syracuse story was a two-column "Man in the News" piece, with a Newhouse biography. It was interesting and accurate, but incomplete. It lacked details of the methods by which Newhouse has earned the bitter contempt of those who work for his chain of newspapers, now the nation's third largest, just below Hearst and Scripps-Howard.

The Times story praised the "Newhouse formula" for success as "chopping costs hard and perking up advertising, circulation and mechanical operations."

There was silence regarding the Newhouse role in devising and then making full use of the machinery of strike insurance, notably in St. Louis last Spring and in Portland, Ore., this Winter.

And as for Newhouse relations with labor unions, the Times euphemizes neatly:

"In business 'S. I.' can be tough. He has not backed off from long, costly labor strife when he has felt that a union was blocking... efficient operation."

The Times could have added that Newhouse doesn't back away from the slimy business of importing armed thugs as strike-breakers, and that in doing so he operates through a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and a nationally known concern that specializes in mercenaries available to do the publishers' dirty work in strike situations.

The Times, of course, is not alone in its reluctance to print material critical of the press and those who own it.

Both the Associated Press and the United Press International moved stories of from 300 to 400 words on the Senate floor speech by Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) demanding nationwide investigation into strike insurance and strike-breaking in the newspaper industry. But how many newspaper readers were able to learn of it in their home city dailies?

Even Editor & Publisher, usually willing to state a case fully, although adverse to the interests of its publisher-readers, brushed off the Morse charges with just two sentences of text, shirt-tailed to a story date-lined from Portland.

The Morse speech was sparked by the Senator's indignation over the ruthless disregard for the rights of both the Oregon public and the newspaper unions in Portland, by the same Newhouse whose grant to Syracuse won wide public acclaim.

Small wonder that the Newhouse \$2 million bid for respectability and the Newhouse comment that "more and better talent, especially on the editorial side" is the need of the day, met with an echoing Bronx cheer.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

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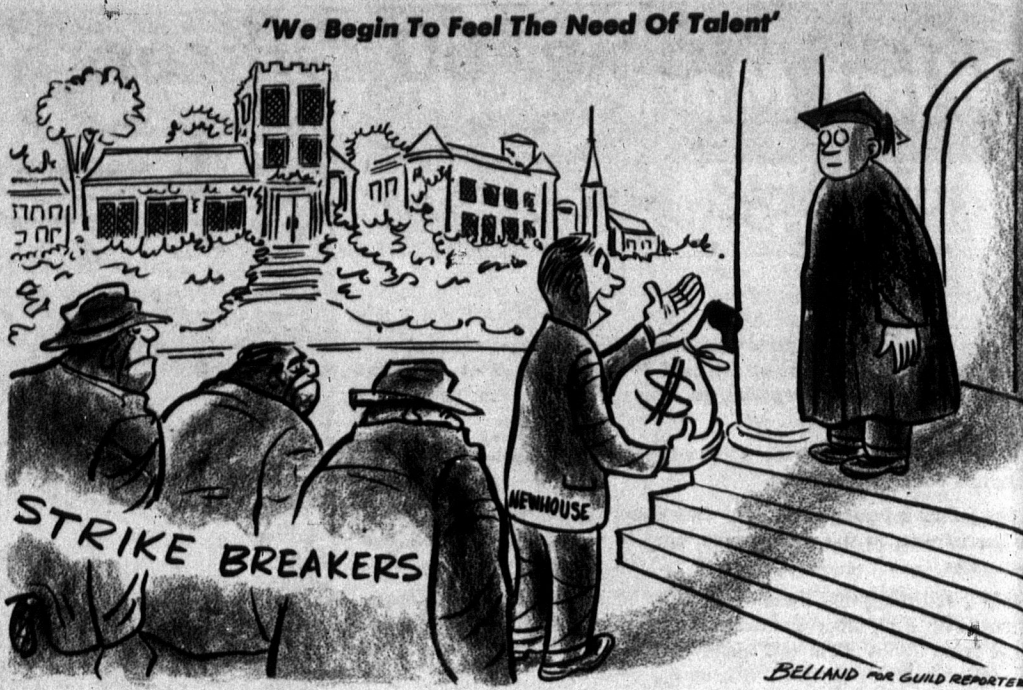
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INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger, Robert E. Bruner, Kenneth R. Byrd, Bob Christensen, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Peter Kelly (on leave), Lou Schneider, John Sloan.



HISTORY OF A UNION

The NUJ Weathers A Few Crises

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

The National Union of Journalists has not reached its present position of strength without experiencing a few crises.

The first was the 1914-18 war. In the early months of the war newspaper proprietors were more than a little panicky and set about reducing their staffs, not realizing that in the near future men would be in short supply.

The union was only seven years old, and obviously had not accumulated large funds. Its income was greatly reduced by the loss of contributions from those who had gone into the services or who had lost their employment. On the other hand, its expenditure was doubled by the unusual amount of unemployment benefits it had to pay.

If this grim situation had continued the effect upon the organization would have been crippling, and a levy of 6d. a week was imposed to steady the position. Fortunately, the situation was completely altered in a short time by the drain of manpower and the consequent reduction of unemployment benefits to practically nothing.

The president said in 1915, "The crisis has not wrecked the union. On the contrary, it has supplied the most convincing testimony to its strength on two essential points—the economic soundness of the constitution laid down by the founders and the splendid spirit of loyalty and comradeship which has already grown up among the members."

Another and severer financial crisis occurred in 1932, which in Britain was a year of economic slump. With a membership of 5,299 the union paid out £13,331 in benefits. This prompted the national executive council to submit a motion to the following annual delegate meeting to provide for such an eventuality.

The motion was:

"For the purpose of meeting any excess calls for unemployment benefit the NEC shall be authorized to make a general levy when the number of persons who have drawn benefits during the preceding six months exceeds 75, such levy not to exceed 1s. a month. If the number exceeds 125, the levy may be 1s. 6d. a month, with an increase of 6d. for

Third in a series, by Mr. Bunduck, written for the Toronto Guild's New Lead, and reprinted by the Guild Reporter with permission.

each additional 50 members who have drawn benefits, providing that the levy shall not exceed 6s. a month without a general ballot being called."

At this time the normal union subscription was 6s. a month. It is interesting to note that the union, not more than 26 years old, had paid out no less than £100,000 in benefits.

The Newspaper Society, feeling the pinch of the slump, asked for a reduction in wages. They wanted a cut of 15 percent. The union resisted. As the national economy began slowly to improve the Newspaper Society dropped the proposal.

In 1937 a strike in the Law Courts provided an interesting highlight in the union story. The dispute was with the Press Association and was not concerned with wages. A member of the staff was dismissed under circumstances which his colleagues considered extremely unfair. The Law Court Branch asked its chairman and the general secretary to see the editor-in-chief, but he replied that the PA had a right to dismiss any member for incompetence, and refused the interview.

The Branch was indignant at the refusal to talk and resolved to cease work until talks were begun. The secretary said, "For the first time on record, no reporter was in his accustomed place. This was quickly noticed: judges and barristers commented on their absence, inquired the reason and, so rumor had it, made sympathetic remarks and hoped for a speedy settlement in the reporter's favor."

It is hardly necessary to say that, faced with this determined action, the PA received the deputation. The issues were thoroughly discussed and the notice was eventually withdrawn.

A number of office strikes have occurred on various issues, but perhaps the most significant are those which have taken place because of the employment of a man without a union card.

A minor crisis developed in 1942 on the major question of the rights of minorities in a de-

mocracy. At the annual delegate meeting that year five members of the executive spoke against an executive decision. This indiscipline led the executive to resolve by 17 votes against five that decisions of the NEC until they were rescinded or set aside by a delegate meeting were binding upon NEC members, who should not speak or vote against those decisions at conferences or meetings other than branch or district council meetings.

The president, in view of that decision, felt unable to carry on and tendered his resignation from office.

"When the day dawns upon which I can no longer speak freely on union affairs," he said, "the time will have come when my period of usefulness to the NEC will have passed."

The executive held that the issue was a simple question of loyalty—"whether in a democratically constructed organization men should accept the verdict of the majority and remain loyal to decisions in the making of which they have played their full part."

The issue was settled at the next ADM by a compromise. The conference required members of the NEC to observe the obligations of democratic government and to conform loyally to majority decisions.

NY Guild Joins Allied Council

New York City—The Newspaper Guild of New York has become the first ANG local to affiliate formally with an Allied Printing Trades Council.

In response to an invitation from Joseph Hellman, president of the N. Y. State APTC, the executive board of the New York Guild approved affiliation with the body. The board also authorized the application of the local for affiliation with the Greater New York City Allied Council.

The affiliations will formalize a relationship between the Guild and the newspaper craft unions of the city and state which had existed unofficially since 1950. Even before merger of the two complete cooperation and consultation between the Guild, then CIO, and the crafts, then AFL.

Locals Name '60 Officers

Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.—Robert Pope, of the Triangle Publication unit, has been elected president of the Los Angeles Guild, and Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., has been renamed as administrative officer, in a local-wide election. Pope's opponent was Orel Schmidt, of the Herald-Express unit, who polled 179 votes to 377 for Pope. The count for McCarthy was 382, against Mike G. Halby, of the Herald-Express unit, who polled 176 votes.

Other officers were filled without contests, except for the choice of two in a field of five for the post of local delegates to the California-Nevada District Council. Albert B. Chance and Sidney R. Meenes were winners, with Lola V. Downs, Ollie Heatt and Martha Eakle the other contestants.

Chance was chosen first vice president, Mrs. Hieatt, secretary; Mrs. Downs, treasurer, and J. M. (Mac) Halby, sergeant-at-arms, through unopposed nominations.

Unit vice presidents are: Garden Grove unit, Jack Miller; Herald-Express-Hillbro, Nick Abraham; Huntington Park, Mrs. Eakle; Triangle, Janet Ervine; Citizen-News, Bob Daniel; Long Beach, Arthur E. Davis; San Pedro, Charles Taylor.

Albany

Albany, N. Y.—Top officers were reelected by the Albany Guild at the January membership meeting. They are: President, James M. Gallagher; vice president, John Archer and George Kearney; secretary, Ann Bolich; treasurer, Paul Lyman.

Daytona Beach

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Gordon E. Kipp was elected president of the Daytona Beach Guild in the local's balloting, January 10. Other officers are: Wayne E. Chandler, first vice president; Robert J. Desiderio, second vice president; Dotti G. Einhorn, secretary, and Robert P. Vance, treasurer.

Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—Wilf Bell, of the Citizen editorial staff, is president of the Ottawa Newspaper Guild for 1960. He was named by acclamation to succeed Pat Best. Others chosen without contest are: Second vice president, Paul M. Dunn; secretary, Charles Whiten, and treasurer, Ted Craig, both reelected.

Vancouver

Vancouver, B. C.—Dan Illingworth has been reelected president of the Vancouver Guild, and Allison Gentlemen has been returned to another term as local secretary. Bill McLeman speaks Richard Goehring as local treasurer, and named to vice presidencies are Bob Nordin and Bruce Smilie. Rod MacDonald is membership director.

Victoria

Victoria, B. C.—Pete Sallaway was returned to office as president of the Victoria Guild for a 15th consecutive year, by vote of the January membership meeting. Others elected: Vice presidents, J. T. Jones and Peter Loudon; secretary, David Brown; treasurer, Kay Paulin, and directors, Keith Wilson, Joan Gregory and Jean Meyers.

International Representative Charles Dale installed the group.

Brockton

Brockton, 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, Lavine Smith and Joseph Smith—were returned to their posts. Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson and Alton Caldwell, both past presidents, were elected delegates to the New England District Council. Alternates are Bruce Smith and Farley.

Organizing Chief Midwest Topic

Chicago, Ill.—A two-day training institute conducted by J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, combined with the annual meeting of the Midwest District Council, to give delegates a full program.

Officers and two executive board members were reelected. They are: President Douglas Adams, Rockford; vice president,

Wire Service Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

Leman Millman and Joe Wilson, local president and secretary-treasurer, came from San Francisco to Portland for an "official" Wire Service Guild representation on the picket line, without resultant management comment.

In New York, local administrator Ray Mann sought to have the St. Dennis record expunged by A.P. officials, but drew only a stumpy reply from Wes Gallagher, assistant general manager.

Gallagher wrote that St. Dennis had not been threatened nor has any action been taken against him.

But Gallagher added, "St. Dennis right to participate in any union

activity outside of his employment... does not mean that we have to ignore the fact that any impartial observer would question the judgment, wisdom and common sense of a union employee who carries his union activities to such an extreme that they are likely to injure not only his employer but also the work of his fellow employees."

Local officers disagreed emphatically. So did ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, who held that the reprimand alone was a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, without the added coercion tactics. When management continued to refuse adjustment, the case was prepared for submission to the labor board.

Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn.—Richard Wanek has been reelected president of the Newspaper Guild at the Twin Cities.

He heads a list of eleven officers who were reelected to the board without opposition. Editorial vice president is Ed Hadro; commercial vice president is Robert Hageman. John Carmichael was reelected executive secretary; Robert Weber, treasurer. William Brooks names secretary to succeed Bill Anstett who remained on the board as a director.

Other directors are Harold Chucker, Martin Merrick, John Connelly and Leon Carr. New member of the board named in the election was Francis Truso, a director.

Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio—Ray Matias succeeds John Fisher as president of the Cleveland Guild. Others, installed at a dinner January 28 are: Vice presidents, Robert Havel, Tim Murnane, Jack Sheridan and Noel Wical; treasurer, John Cummins; executive secretary, William M. Davy.

Dues for at-large members have been increased from \$1.50 to \$2 a month. Retired members will pay 10 cents a month.

San Antonio

San Antonio, Tex.—Bob Ostrom, secretary-treasurer of the Guild's Heart Chain Council, has been elected president of the San Antonio Guild, succeeding Don Hayes. Others named at the January membership meeting are: Vice presidents, Sam Blakely and Jean Osborne; secretary, Mary Koenning, and treasurer, Harold Atkinson.

The local has revised and extended its dues schedule upward, for a top of \$7 for those earning \$130 or more per week. The revision adds 25¢ in dues for those earning less than \$100, and increases by 50¢ the dues of those in the \$100-104.99 brackets.

land Guild's strike fund, approved a treasury contribution of \$50 to the Committee on Political Education, and underwrote a suggested total of \$750 to the convention hospitality fund of the Chicago Guild, which will be host to the ANG convention in June. The council urged that its member locals, few able to accommodate a Guild convention, make contributions toward the Chicago fund instead.

Revision of the council's per capita structure was approved. The changes make \$15, instead of \$100, the top monthly payment by a local, and adjust the per capita formula on a sliding scale, with 25 cents per member as the maximum charge.

The council set up a committee to administer a new project, a contest among college journalism students. The plan will go into effect with the collegiate year opening next September.

The institute dealt with organizing techniques, an emphasis prompted by the Organizing Year theme developed at the ANG convention in New York.

Registrants at the institute were from Chicago, Milwaukee, Rockford, Gary, Peoria, Hammond and Detroit.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

IN THIS PERIOD OF SPECULATION and guesses about the Democratic presidential contest, the most fascinating unknown element is the disposition and place of the burgeoning West. Senator Johnson is trying hard to be a cowboy, and there is nothing improper about it; his Texas has far more in common with New Mexico and Wyoming and Colorado than with Georgia or South Carolina, and Texas people away from the river banks think more like Westerners than Deep South men. Senators Kennedy and Humphrey joined Johnson at the Albuquerque meeting of the Western States Democratic Conference, and Humphrey made a speech that had delegates swinging from the rafters.

Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico summed up the West's new consciousness of strength in his weekly newsletter to his constituents.

Population shifts have "changed the political face of the country... as compared to 1941," when he first went to Congress, Anderson wrote. When Democrats tried to organize a "western bloc" in those days, he said, we "settled for a group largely identified with the Rocky Mountain States," some of which had only one congressman as compared with the 30 to 45 that Pennsylvania and New York had.

Now California alone sends more members to the House of Representatives than the Mountain States did in 1941. (It also sends more delegates to the Democratic National Convention.)

The little mountain bloc has grown to include "all the old West, and Hawaii and Alaska, Oklahoma and Texas," Anderson said. He made the absolutely safe prediction that "the West will play an important part in the coming national convention."

The West, on the other hand is by no means so monolithic as the South. California, like the Mountain States, has "ranches"—most of them raising oranges rather than cattle—but it also has mechanized, large-scale agriculture, and the whole Coast is urban, sea-inclined and cosmopolitan. What the Mountain States do is not necessarily controlling on the populous Pacific Seaboard states.

Governor Brown of California chose not to attend the Western States shindig in Albuquerque. Senators Kennedy and Humphrey are probably correct in acknowledging, individually, that the Wisconsin primary in May is crucial to their ambitions—but California and the West will help determine the winner rather than the losers.

SENATORS RUSSELL AND TALMADGE paid their obeisance to home-state political necessities in speeches to the Georgia legislature, on the eve of the Senate civil rights battle, pledging massive resistance to any more legislation that interferes with what southern politicians call local self-government and raising the verbal threat of maybe a walkout at the Democratic convention.

The walkout may come but the time is past for such gestures. A civil rights bill is going through this year because the political realities no longer ride with the South. And this is not merely because the addition of two new states and four new senators has cut down southern filibuster power.

Many members of Congress three years ago listened sympathetically to Senator Russell's attack on the injunction powers proposed in the "right-to-vote" bill of 1957 and agreed to modify the measure before passage. But the assumption was good faith in the South in accepting the intent of the law as passed—which was, simply, that Negroes should be allowed to register and vote and have their ballots counted honestly.

Great numbers of southern politicians have not shown good faith. They have used ruthless devices to deny registration to Negroes and have treated with contempt the federal government's efforts to investigate and to prepare to enforce the law.

No resistance can be mounted in this day that bases itself on resentment growing out of Civil War Reconstruction or that claims, fundamentally, that Negro Americans don't have the right to vote. Most Southerners in Washington recognize the facts, and the real problem is the delicate and genuine one of explaining to the voters back home. When the electoral base is broadened, such explanations will not be so difficult.

SAID VICE PRESIDENT NIXON IN CHICAGO on January 27: "Inadequate classrooms, underpaid teachers and flabby standards are weaknesses we must constantly strive to eliminate." In the Senate five days later he cast a tie-breaking vote to kill the Clark amendment authorizing \$2.2 billion in federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries. A scaled-down bill later was passed, with only eight Republicans voting for it and 24 against.

Sacramento Adds Phone Operators

Sacramento, Calif.—Four telephone operators at the Sacramento Guild were voted unanimously for the Sacramento Guild as bargaining agent, in a representation election directed by the National Labor Relations Board. In a pre-election hearing, the board held that the chief operator, who also

sought Guild membership, was supervisory and outside the appropriate bargaining unit.

Fred D. Fletcher, assistant executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, aided in the hearing and will head the committee negotiating for a supplement to the existing Bee contract.



SHELTON

'Look Mom, No Teeth' If You Heed Those Commercials

By **SIDNEY MARGOLUS**
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

That charming little girl on television who runs in, hollering "Look Mom, no cavities", may be an even more dangerous child than Dennis the Menace. If you heed the insinuation that you too can eliminate cavities just by using a certain toothpaste, you could do damage to your family's teeth.

You can get into even greater dental trouble from the pretty TV housewife, whose family rushes off without brushing, if you let her persuade you to rely on a "toothpaste for people who can't brush after every meal."

These are two examples of the seriously misleading nature of current toothpaste advertising, along with Gardol's "invisible shield" commercials and the "bacteria-destroying" message of Stripe.

Toothpaste advertising always has been one of the worst areas of misleading claims. But current toothpaste ads make pseudo-medical claims that tend actually to wear people away from the reliable methods of protecting teeth. These claims now are coupled with the special power of television commercials to deceive through artful emphasis.

Perhaps worst of all, through the medium of TV a greater amount of misleading toothpaste advertising is reaching children and implanting false ideas in their receptive little heads.

For example, Dr. Sholem Pearlman of the American Dental As-

sociation has reported this experience:

In several Chicago elementary schools, the association tried out posters showing a child washing his hands before eating, and brushing his teeth after. The children agreed it was a good health practice to wash hands. But there was much argument about the need for brushing teeth after eating. The youngsters said that certain TV characters, "in whom they evidently placed a great deal of confidence, said that you only have to brush once in the morning because the toothpaste had something in it that would protect your teeth all day."

The television industry, through the National Association of Broadcasters, has protested this department's recent assertion that TV has become the No. 1 deceiver in advertising. Current toothpaste advertising certainly is another piece of evidence that TV has won leadership in deception. ADA officials also have testified that in the case of Ipana, the printed ads are modest compared to some of the TV commercials. On TV the visual emphasis and vocal presentation exaggerated even further the claims that Ipana routed the character called "Decay Germ."

The shocking thing is that Congressional committees have investigated these misleading toothpaste ads; that the Federal Trade Commission and Food & Drug Administration know what's going on; that the American Dental Association has been trying vainly for months to stop this kind of advertising. Yet there has been no end to it.

The Food and Drug Adminis-

tration can't do anything (or doesn't seem to want to try), since on their packages the toothpaste manufacturers don't make the same claims as in ads. The Federal Trade Commission, which can control ads, must go through a long procedure. This lets the advertisers continue while the FTC gathers evidence and conducts hearings. Also, or at least until recently, FTC displayed a strangely tolerant attitude toward such large-scale advertising exaggerations as the toothpaste campaigns.

On its package Gleem makes no suggestions that it can protect your teeth all day. Otherwise the labeling is weasel-worded. It says: "Contains GL-70... Miracle Cleaner and Bacteria Fighter."

What the heck is "Miracle GL-70"? It sounds like a new miracle drug. The label further explains that "GL-70 is Procter & Gamble's trademark for the active ingredient, a blend of anionic sulfonates."

And what are "anionic sulfonates"? They're simply synthetic detergents, something like those you use to wash dishes. So Gleem has no "miracle" or medical ingredient at all. It merely has synthetic detergents and all toothpastes have detergents of one kind or another. Despite the implications of the ads, you still have to brush your teeth after every meal for genuine protection.

The fact that a manufacturer can get away with defining his

"miracle" ingredient with an unfamiliar term like "anionic sulfonates" certainly is a loophole in the Food & Drug law, and also shows the Food & Drug Administration's complaisant attitude toward obscure labeling.

Procter & Gamble is one of those advertisers who don't really care whether you buy their brand or Brand X, since they own both. P&G also makes Crest. This toothpaste does contain a medical ingredient—stannous fluoride.

Other toothpastes also contain fluoride and make strong claims for preventing decay, although Crest is the most widely and aggressively promoted of the fluoride-type pastes at this time.

The fluoride toothpastes, of course, are attempting to capitalize on the fact that fluoridated drinking water does help prevent decay. But there is no demonstrated proof that fluoride toothpastes have an equally beneficial effect. In fact, the chief value of even fluoridated water is in building strength into a child's teeth while they are still forming. Once formed, Dr. Pearlman points out, the resistance-building effect of waterborne fluoride doesn't operate in the same way.

Tests have indicated that Crest did have some beneficial effect on some children in the first year of use, and little or none the second year. Thus, this advertiser is not telling the whole story, and in no case is Crest to be considered a

reliable substitute for thorough brushing after every meal.

There is no substitute for meticulous brushing—with any dentifrice or merely baking soda and salt—for either adults or kids. Adults don't get as many cavities but do tend to lose teeth from pyorrhea (a loosening of teeth), an accumulation of food debris around the neck of the teeth at the gum line.

St. Louis Award Honors Historian

St. Louis, Mo.—The Page One Award of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild was presented to Charles van Ravenswaay, director of the Missouri Historical Society, at the annual installation meeting of the local in January.

The award is given annually to a citizen whose contributions to the city have not been recognized. The facilities and program of the Missouri Historical Society, located in St. Louis have been tremendously expanded under van Ravenswaay until it has attained the largest membership of any privately supported historical society in the country.

A scroll was presented the historian by Charles Sherman, incoming Guild president, while John Sabin, outgoing president, presented him a stick of type setting forth the reasons for the presentation.



a drink
is only as
SURE
as the
whiskey
that makes it

Confidence comes straight from the
knowledge that the incomparable taste of
7 Crown never varies. The pleasure is in
the trying. One taste will make you sure.

say **Seagram's** and be **Sure**

BLENDED WHISKEY. 50 PROOF. ONE HUNDRED PARTS. SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, N.Y.C.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Salaries & Merit Area At Philadelphia Inquirer

Payroll information showing salaries and merit increases for employees in the Guild's jurisdiction at the Philadelphia Inquirer as of July 10, 1959:

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Top Minimum in Contract	Makeup Men, Desk Assistants	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$139.00 after 1 year	5 from \$159.01 to \$169.00	11 at \$159.00
	11 from \$169.01 to \$179.00	
	6 from \$179.01 to \$189.00	
	1 from \$189.01 to \$199.00	
	5 from \$199.01 to \$209.00	
	1 from \$209.01 to \$219.00	
	2 from \$219.01 to \$229.00	
	1 from \$229.01 to \$239.00	
	1 from \$239.01 to \$249.00	
	3 from \$249.01 to \$259.00	
	1 at \$275.00	
	1 at \$357.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Rewrite Men & Writing Reporters	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$144.00 after 4 years	14 at \$144.00	3 on steps
	10 from \$144.01 to \$154.00	14 at \$144.00
	4 from \$154.01 to \$164.00	
	2 from \$164.01 to \$174.00	
	1 from \$174.01 to \$184.00	
	1 from \$184.01 to \$194.00	
	3 from \$194.01 to \$204.00	
	1 at \$220.00	
	1 at \$225.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Copyreaders	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$144.00 after 3 years	1 on steps	9 at \$144.00
	1 from \$144.01 to \$154.00	
	3 from \$154.01 to \$164.00	
	1 at \$185.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Reporters	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$139.00 after 5 years	1 on steps	15 at \$139.00
	4 from \$139.01 to \$149.00	
	1 at \$169.92	

Top Minimum in Contract	Artists	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$139.00 after 5 years	2 on steps	17 at \$139.00
	2 from \$139.01 to \$149.00	
	2 from \$149.01 to \$159.00	
	5 from \$159.01 to \$169.00	
	2 from \$169.01 to \$179.00	
	1 at \$192.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Photographers	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$139.00 after 5 years	17 at \$139.00	2 from \$139.01 to \$149.00
	2 from \$149.01 to \$159.00	
	1 from \$159.01 to \$169.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Information Service Employees	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$144.00 after 4 years	2 at \$144.00	2 at \$141.50
	1 at \$141.50	

Top Minimum in Contract	Library Classifiers	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$114.00 after 4 years	5 at \$114.00	1 at \$130.80
	1 at \$130.80	

Top Minimum in Contract	Inside Printers (Photo)	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$102.00 after 4 years	3 at \$102.00	
	1 at \$98.50	
	7 at \$102.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Secretaries (all departments)	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$83.50 after 2 years	6 from \$83.51 to \$93.50	3 from \$93.51 to \$103.00
	4 at \$78.00	
	1 at \$148.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Editorial Clerks & Photoassistants	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$78 after 4 years	7 on steps	3 at \$61.50
	1 at \$65.24	
	1 at \$102.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Copyboys, Office Boys, Messengers (all departments)	Actual Salaries of Employees
\$61.50 after 3 years	18 on steps	3 at \$61.50
	1 at \$65.24	
	1 at \$102.00	

Top Minimum in Contract	Trainmen Remove Race Bar	Actual Salaries of Employees
	The Guild has sent official congratulations to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which at its January convention in Cleveland voted out of its constitution a restriction against membership based on race.	
	In a letter from ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., it is recalled that the Guild was	

Wages, Benefits Improved In New Guild Agreements

San Antonio, Texas—General increases of \$2.50 to \$3.75 a week are contained in a new agreement between the San Antonio Guild and the San Antonio Light.

The settlement followed 16 negotiating meetings with management and one session with a federal mediator, brought in after the local voted to strike if necessary to obtain a satisfactory renewal.

Management's top wage offer before the strike vote called for wage increases of \$1 to \$2 a week. The wage settlement, retroactive to last September 19, provides increases of \$2.50 a week for employees earning less than \$90, \$2.75 for those earning between \$90 and \$109.99, and \$3.75 for those at \$110 or more. Top minimum for reporters, photographers and artists goes to \$118.80.

The contract will be renewable after one year for further negotiations on wages and hours.

Other gains:

- A \$2 daily differential for the early desk man in the sports department.
- The spelling out of existing night differentials in the contract.
- Application of seniority in vacation scheduling.

Other recent contract settlements:

LABOR (WASHINGTON, D. C.): Minimums are up \$4 a week on the step-ups, \$7.65 a week at the top, which becomes \$157.65 for editorial employees. The contract runs for one year from last October 1. Four weeks of vacation now are given after 10 years of service instead of 12.

NORFOLK VIRGINIAN PILOT: Minimums are increased \$11 to \$14 for reporters in the first half of a two-year renewal, sending the contract top to \$120. Other minimums are up \$5.50 to \$17 for society editor and limited assignment reporters (new top \$103), \$6 for society reporters (new top \$84), \$3 to \$7 for library assistants and clerks (new top \$63).

The contract is renewable on wages at the end of its first year. The agreement increases the night differential to \$4 a week, up \$1, and the call-back premium to \$3, up \$1. The mileage rate, formerly a flat 8 cents a mile, now is 10 cents a mile for the first 100 miles, 8 cents thereafter. Three weeks of vacation now are given after 7 years of service instead of 10, and holiday work is compensated at the double time rate, with a minimum guarantee of a full day's pay for a four-hour shift plus double time for all work in excess of four hours.

NY: COMTELBUR: Pay is up \$2 to \$5 this year, \$2 to \$4 next. In the first step, top minimums go to \$152 for reporters, \$126 for tabulators. A new classification of clerks provides a starting rate of \$65 and a top minimum of \$80 after 3 years of service.

The contract also specifies that first consideration will be given to seniority in promotions.

JOLIET (ILL.) HERALD-NEWS: A wage reopening settlement effective last November 1 increases minimums \$1.87 to \$4, sending the top minimum for reporters to \$126 and for assistant city editor to \$154.

The contract also specifies that first consideration will be given to seniority in promotions.

PRINTERS' INK: Said physical volume exceeded that of 1958 in all media except direct mail and possibly network radio.

As much as one-half the dollar gain, however, may have resulted from rate increases, PI noted.

Total newspaper lineage in 52

HOLLYWOOD (CALIF.) CITIZEN NEWS (LANG): Increases of \$7 to \$9 in three steps are provided in a two-year renewal. Raises in the first step, \$3.25 to \$4.25, are retroactive to last May 18. Effective last November 18 is an additional 75 cents across the board. These bring the top reporter minimum to \$131. Raises of \$3 to \$4 go into effect next November 18.

In addition, the Guild is accepting a company pension plan financed by employer payments of 10 percent of net profits before taxes, with a minimum contribution of 10 percent of salaries. Employees have the option of adding from 2 to 10 percent of their own salaries. Benefits will be based on the amount in each employee's account.

LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) RACING FORM: Pay is up \$7 to \$9 in the same three steps as at the Hollywood Citizen-News. Top reporter minimum is now \$134.25. In addition, several differentials are increased by amounts ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 a week. Alternate benefits now are payable at age 65 after 20 years of service instead of 25 and a fourth week of vacation is added for employees with 15 years of service or more. Group life insurance is doubled, making it \$2,000, and a new clause bars discrimination for sex, race, creed, color or national origin. Improvements also are written in clauses governing military service and maternity leaves.

GARDEN GROVE (CALIF.) DAILY NEWS (LANG): A two-year contract includes increases of \$3.50 to \$4.50 effective last October 1 and provides for reopening at the end of one year. Top minimum for reporters goes to \$122.50. Other gains are posted in clauses governing information, union security, job security, overtime, leaves of absence, expenses, military service and outside activity.

The contract is renewable on wages at the end of its first year. The agreement increases the night differential to \$4 a week, up \$1, and the call-back premium to \$3, up \$1. The mileage rate, formerly a flat 8 cents a mile, now is 10 cents a mile for the first 100 miles, 8 cents thereafter. Three weeks of vacation now are given after 7 years of service instead of 10, and holiday work is compensated at the double time rate, with a minimum guarantee of a full day's pay for a four-hour shift plus double time for all work in excess of four hours.

NY: COMTELBUR: Pay is up \$2 to \$5 this year, \$2 to \$4 next. In the first step, top minimums go to \$152 for reporters, \$126 for tabulators. A new classification of clerks provides a starting rate of \$65 and a top minimum of \$80 after 3 years of service.

The contract also specifies that first consideration will be given to seniority in promotions.

PRINTERS' INK: Said physical volume exceeded that of 1958 in all media except direct mail and possibly network radio.

As much as one-half the dollar gain, however, may have resulted from rate increases, PI noted.

Total newspaper lineage in 52

HAZLETON (PA.) PLAIN SPEAKER & STANDARD-SENTINEL: In an 18-month contract, pay is up \$2 effective last May 1 and \$2 as of last January 1. Top minimums become \$111 for reporters and \$89 for suburban reporters. The latter also go from a 6-day, 40-hour week to a 5-day week.

The contract also adds a fourth week of vacation for employees with 30 years of service or more and guarantees continuation of the present pension plan.

RICHMOND (CALIF.) INDEPENDENT (SFONG): Increases range from \$2 to \$10 in four steps over a two-year period starting last October 6. Top minimum for reporters now is \$136. In addition, beginning next July 10, the publisher will contribute \$3.50 per employee per week into a pension plan still to be worked out.

The severance pay ceiling goes to 30 weeks, an increase of four, and the mileage rate, formerly 8 cents, goes to 10 cents a mile for the first 50 miles and nine cents a mile thereafter. The contract may be reopened next fall for further bargaining on vacations.

VALLEJO (CALIF.) TIMES-HERALD & NEWS CHRONICLE (SFONG): Minimums are increased by \$5.05 to \$10 in four steps over a two-year period beginning last September 7. Top minimum for the society editor goes up \$13.10 to parity with reporters.

In addition to the editorial department, the contract covers for the first time the recently organized advertising department. Immediate increases for advertising employees range up to \$22 a week. Top minimum for display salesman is set at \$132 compared with \$136 for reporters. Parity with reporters at \$139 is reached next September 12.

As in Richmond, the paper will contribute \$3.50 a week per employee to a pension fund starting next July 10.

Newspaper Ad Income Jumps To Record High

Newspaper advertising revenue jumped 10.2 percent in 1959 to a record total of \$3,517,000,000, according to a preliminary estimate issued by Printers' Ink.

Advertising volume for all media reached an estimated \$11,090,000,000, up 7.6 percent from 1958, said the estimate, prepared for Printers' Ink by McCann-Erickson Advertising on the basis of data for the first nine months of the year.

"All current indications point to a continuation of this upward movement with a good possibility that 1960 will end up at a level near \$12 billion," said the advertising and marketing weekly in its January 29 issue.

Printers' Ink said physical volume exceeded that of 1958 in all media except direct mail and possibly network radio.

As much as one-half the dollar gain, however, may have resulted from rate increases, PI noted.

Total newspaper lineage in 52

cities, compiled by Editor & Publisher from Media Records measurements, scored a 6.7 percent gain for the year. But at 2,865,238,252 lines, it was still below the 1956 record of 2,910,780,505 lines.

The Printers' Ink study shows that newspapers last year took a slightly larger share of the advertiser's dollar than in 1958—31.7 percent against 31 percent—and continued to run far ahead of every other medium. The percentage gains of magazine and television ad income, however, exceeded that of the newspaper industry. Dollar volume was up 13 percent for magazines and 11.3 percent for TV.

Only direct mail advertising showed a decline in revenue. It was off one percent.

Most of the gain for newspapers was posted in local ad income, up 11 percent to \$2,691,000,000. Revenue from national ads hit \$826,000,000 for a gain of 7.5 percent.

Police Seeking Bloor Schleppey On Pa. Strikebreaking Count

Bristol, Pa. — Bloor Schleppey, recruiter of strikebreakers for newspapers from coast to coast, is being hunted by police.

He is being sought on charges of violating Pennsylvania's anti-racketeering law, which prohibits the recruiting of strike-breakers by persons not directly involved in the strike. Penalty for conviction is a year's imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine, or both.

Schleppey's name has come to light most recently in connection with the Portland, Ore., strike at the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal. The papers are publishing a combined edition with the use of scabs known to have

worked for Schleppey in other disputes.

The warrant for the arrest of Schleppey, who brought in hordes of scab printers to the Bristol Daily Courier and the Levittown Times, was sworn by Joseph Radice, special representative of the International Typographical Union and president of the Trenton Typographical Union No. 71.

Two charges were filed before Justice of the Peace William Oettinger in Falls Township, Pa. Judge Oettinger turned the warrant over to the police for service. If Schleppey is not picked up in Pennsylvania, Radice said, it is planned to seek his extradition from Zionsville, Ind.

The 1937 Pennsylvania statute

prohibits "... any person, firm or corporation" not involved in a strike or lockout, from "recruiting or offering employment for strikebreaking purposes."

The state law thus differs from the federal Byrnes Act, which bars traffic in strikebreakers across state lines to obstruct or interfere with peaceful picketing or with the right of employees to organize for collective bargaining. The Byrnes Act has been invoked infrequently.

The warrant for Schleppey's arrest followed fast two other events marking the 16-month-old strike of Bristol and Levittown printers. Three former strikebreakers charged Murray Hotchkiss, co-publisher of one of the struck papers, with illegally withholding wages due them. They said Hotchkiss put a note in their pay envelopes stating that management was withholding the money—more than \$200 in all—to compensate for "damages" they had done to machinery. The trio denied the allegation.

In another incident a Schleppey-imported scab, Roland O. Briant, was being held in Mount Holly, N. J., for bail jumping and passing worthless checks. Authorities said Briant, of La Marque Ring, Tex., has a record of several arrests. Pennsylvania officials have filed a detainer to pick up Briant when New Jersey is finished with him.

...Portland Strike Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

The first edition originally was planned to contain no advertising. These plans collapsed, however, under pressure from merchants, and the paper will carry some 200 inches of display ads.

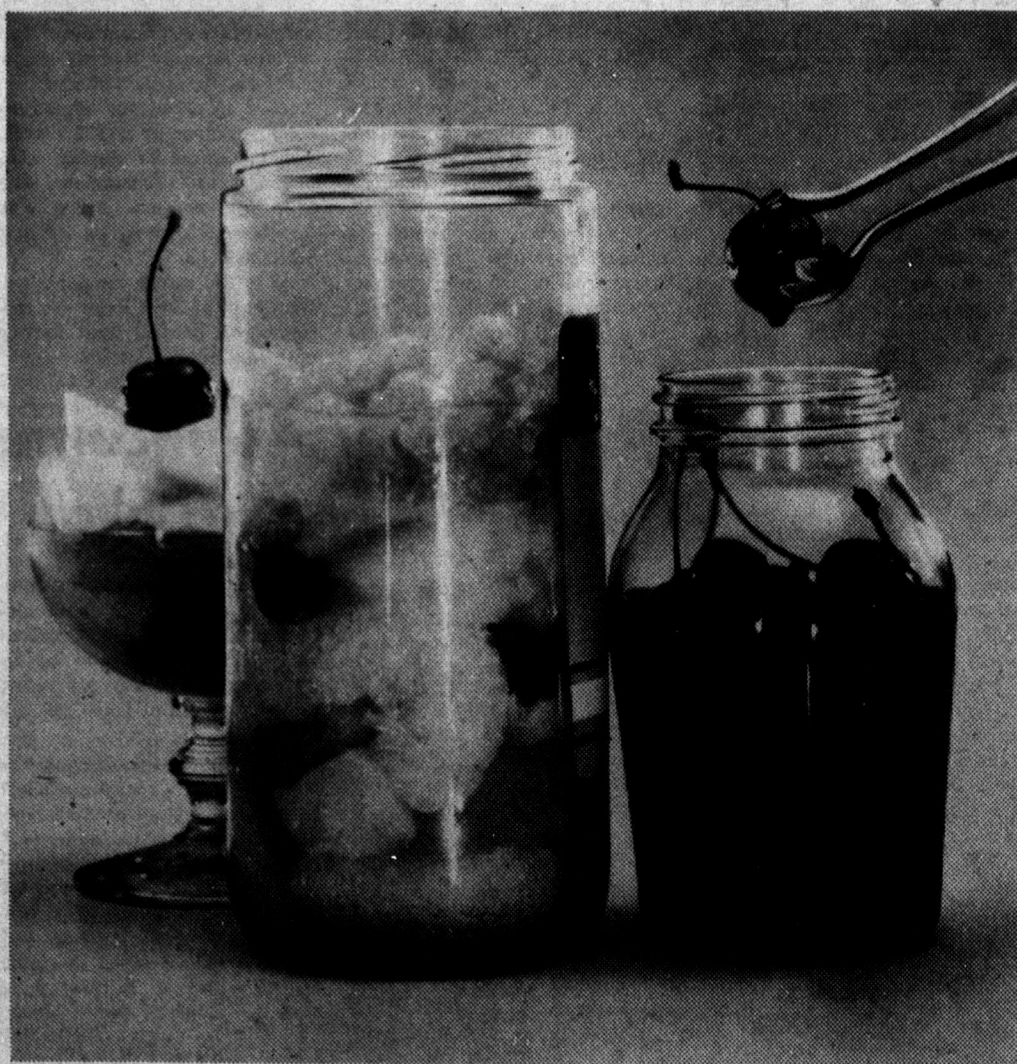
"We have everything a newspaper has," Lee told a rally of 900 union representatives at the Labor Temple last week. "Our news editor already is complaining that his 'news hole' isn't big enough and is demanding that we go up two pages. We have theater ads, a radio-TV section, good features and comics. We have everything

a newspaper has—except, of course, strike insurance."

On the bargaining front, informal meetings with Oregonian and Journal managements were held this week by the Photoengravers, the Paperhandlers and the ITU Mailers. No mediators were present.

Although the strike began as a dispute between the Stereotypers and the companies, the contracts of all the craft unions at the papers since have expired. The Guild's contracts run out next June 1.

GLASS CONTAINERS HAVE BEEN UNION PRODUCED IN THE U.S.A. SINCE 1842



"So good in glass"

Glass containers show you exactly what you're buying. What's left stores safely, stays fresh, because there's nothing in glass to change original flavor.

GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

John L. Off Guard

By LEO SOLOMON Washington Guild

If you have been wondering whether John L. Lewis was aware that he was being photographed as a Washington barber shaved him, the answer is that he wasn't.

Our authority is the man who made the picture, C. Ed Alley, UPI Washington picture staffer, and a member of the Wire Service Guild. He also edits The White House Photographer, in which his column, "Down Our Alley," is a regular feature.

January 14, the day that Lewis retired as president of the United Mine Workers of America, was a thoroughly chilly one in Washington. Alley realized just how cold it was while he waited on assignment in front of the UMW building on Fifteenth street, for Lewis to arrive.

Then he saw a chauffeur-driven car pass the building, northbound to K street, and recognized the passenger. Alley ran to K street, arriving just as Mr. Lewis stepped to the sidewalk near a barbershop. Alley fell into step and walked beside the Miners' president.

At the barbershop door, Lewis turned and said, "I don't want anything here."

"But it's cold out here," said Alley. "Can't I wait inside where it's warm?" And he followed the union man into the shop.

Lewis stretched out in the barber chair for his shave, while Alley took one of the chairs for waiting customers.

The sudden change from outdoor to indoor temperature snapped a lens in his eyeglasses, and steamed up his camera lens, too. Alley borrowed a piece of tissue from a second barber to wipe away the condensation.

The camera he was using, a Rolleiflex, was on a strap around his neck, and he unslung it into his lap for the cleaning process. Then the opportunity for a "candid" shot proved too great a temptation.

Using an opened newspaper as a shield, Alley focused for 10 feet, and made six exposures at 1/50 of a second at F8. He got six

good negatives, he discovered when the films were processed.

Alley had a bad moment when the barber started to ask when the pictures would be published, but he was gestured to silence. Mr. Lewis was gracious and cooperative during their back to the Mine Workers' quarters, where the retiring head posed for a whole series of formal shots. He shook hands when Alley left.

The barber-chair picture on front pages all over the country and although Alley had some qualms about "stealing" shots, there has been no reproach from the subject, noted his thunderous disapproval aroused.

Both amateurs and pros may enter photos in the just-announced National Urban League's "America's Many Faces" contest.

The League is seeking photographs that will picture the various aspects of life in multi-racial America... that will depict a wide variety of racial, national and cultural origins of the people.

Entries may be single prints, photo essays and series of at least five photos. Prints must be mounted, either black and white or color. Minimum size is 4x6 maximum 11x14. Caption material or data must accompany says or series.

Prints should be backed up, name, address and telephone number of the person submitting. Time and place must be included. Entries will not be returned unless a \$2 handling fee accompanies them.

Deadline for submission is March 31. All entries must be addressed to "AMERICA'S MANY FACES," National Urban League, 14 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Photographers will receive \$250 for each photograph accepted and \$250 for each series or essay. Edward Steichen is chairman of the Board of Judges.

Area COPE Sessions Scheduled

Area conferences have been scheduled by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for discussion of the COPE program and the issues in the 1960 campaign.

Guild locals in the states listed should send their representatives to the appropriate conferences as follows:

Florida—February 13-14, DeSoto Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina—February 16-17, Washington Duke Hotel, Durham, N. C.

Kentucky, Tennessee—February 20-21, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

Texas—February 20-March 1, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

New England states—March 4-5, Somerset Hotel, Boston, Mass.

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania—March 7-8, Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia—March 12-13, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio—March 19-20, Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Illinois, Missouri—March 23, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Iowa—March 27-28, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Minnesota, Wisconsin—March 29-30, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Colorado—April 23-24, Commodore Hotel, Denver, Colo.

California, Hawaii, Nevada—April 27-28, Whitcomb Motel, San Francisco, Calif.

Montana, Oregon, Washington—April 30-May 1, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

Terre Haute

Terre Haute, Ind.—Ned Bush, Sr., press wire editor of the Tribune and charter member of the Terre Haute Guild, has been installed as the 1960 local president succeeding Elvin Mahan.

Other officers are Don Cogram, vice president; John Brassy, secretary-treasurer; and the following additional executive board members: Lamont Gray, Patricia Wedel, Edna Laye, Betty Cutliff, John Hess, Ernie Slough, James Monroney, Elvin Mahan and Dan Ashcraft.