The GUILD REPORTER

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

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Guild, Crafts Map Drive To Outlaw Scab Traffic

United labor support for federal and state laws to ban commercial traffic in strikebreakers will be the goal of newspaper union leaders at a meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., next week.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who will attend the meeting on the invitation of the crafts, will present a rough draft of the legislation prepared by ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter. Director of Organization J. William Blatz will accompany Farson to the session, set for March 16. Blatz spent the past week at the Portland, Ore., strike scene where the Oregonian and the Journal are publishing a hybrid daily with the use of imported professional strikebreakers.

The draft of the proposed legislation was prepared at the direction of the Guild's International Executive Board. It is similar in purpose to the Pennsylvania statute under which Bloor Schleppey, notorious scab-herder for publishers, is now being held in bail for a grand jury (Guild Reporter, Feb. 26). The Pennsylvania law, enacted in 1937, prohibits persons or firms "not directly involved in a strike or lockout" from recruiting strikebreakers.

"All of us who have ever encountered Schleppey and his kind recognize the need for similar laws in all states and on the national level," Farson declared. "It is important, however, that we coordinate our efforts and give united support to specific legislative proposals."

Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, also has called for concerted labor action to win passage of laws to stamp out strikebreaking.

Support for the campaign has been expressed too, by Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Pressmen; James H. Sampson, president of the Stereotypers, and Wilfred T. Connell, president of the Photoengravers.

In a letter to the officers of the ITU's 800 locals and the chairmen of its 4,000 shop units, Brown urged the union printers

(Continued on Page 3)



Gotham Royalty: In preparation for the New York Guild's Page One Ball, at the Hotel Astor April 1, selections were made last week of Miss Page One, queen of the evening, and her ladies-in-waiting. The queen, shown here between ANG President Arthur Rosenstock and Tony Marvin, of television, who was m.c. for the contest, is Joanne Falk, 23, a secretary in the news department of the New York Times. The court ladies are, from the left, Carol Mooney Vallila, Daily News; Marilynn Sievers, Daily News; Lilla Lyon, World-Telegram & Sun, and Kathleen Halton, Newsweek Magazine.

Portland Pact Up For Bargaining

Portland, Ore. — The strike-idled Portland Newspaper Guild, which has been honoring picket lines around The Oregonian and Oregon Journal plants since November 10, submitted new bargaining proposals to the publishers of the two metropolitan dailies last week.

The proposals were submitted in compliance with the current contract, which specifies such action 90 days before the expiration date. The PNG pact terminates in June.

In submitting the new proposals, PNG President Robert L. Shults said that if the publishers really want their staffs—including Pulitzer and Broun Award winners—back on the job, the publishers should come to the bargaining table with the Guild and bargain.

If the publishers refuse to bargain, it will mean that the publishers are willing to return to the working conditions of the 1930s, Shults added. These were the days when pay for newspapermen was so low that publishers expected their staffs to subsist partially on freeloading. They were also the days of long, split shifts, no overtime and no fringe benefits.

Three days after the Guild's proposals were submitted, a petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board for decertification of the local as bargaining representative for the Journal's inside circulation department. Three of the six signers of the petition are Guild members who did not abide by the local's decision to honor the Stereotypers' picket line. Two of the remaining three signers were hired after the strike started.

The bargaining proposals were mailed on the same day that new, specific charges were filed against 34 members of the PNG working behind the picket line at The Oregonian plant, where a joint publication of the two papers has been printed since the start of the strike. The PNG had voted, 117-23 by secret ballot, to observe and honor the picket line.

Many of the Guildsmen observing the picket line, however, are keeping their newspaper "touch" by writing for The Portland Reporter, a weekly sponsored by the Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee for the duration of the strike. This weekly started as an eight-pager with a circulation of 60,000. Since then it has increased in size to 16 pages and in circulation to 70,000.

Letter writing has figured recently in the current strike. Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk revealed a recent meeting with S. L. Newhouse, owner of the Oregonian, in a letter to a Portland woman who wanted to know more about the Mayor's press release banning mass picketing of the papers.

"I have no way of knowing whether the meeting will ever bear fruit," Mayor Schrunk admitted in his letter. Schrunk flew to New York City to talk to Newhouse about the strike situation. Newhouse returned recently from a trip to Paris.

(Continued on Page 3)

US Dailies' Circulation Tops 58 Million Mark

Daily newspaper circulation in the United States set a new record in 1959 after a slight dip the previous year, Editor & Publisher reports.

E&P said newspapers listed in its International Yearbook for 1960, now being printed, show total sales of 58,299,723. It was the first year in which daily circulation exceeded 58 million.

A new mark also was posted in Sunday sales at 47,848,477.

The breakdown of aggregate circulation among the dailies was 23,547,046 copies of 306 morning papers 34,752,677 copies of 1,455 evening papers.

The percentage of increase was nearly 1½ percent for morning papers, just over 1 percent for evening editions and almost 1¾ percent for Sunday papers. Hawaii totals were added to the 1958 figures for a proper comparison. As the 50th state, the islands were included in the 1959 calculations for the first time.

The number of daily newspapers, including Hawaii, declined from 1,768 in 1958 to 1,761 last year. The number of Sunday editions, however, rose from 558 in 1958 to 564 last year.

E&P said the conditions which accounted for the 1958 decline in circulation—consolidations and a heavy round of price increases—continued in 1959 "but the net effect, as the public became more receptive to higher prices, was a resurgence of circulation growth."

The American Newspaper Publishers Association reports that 789 out of 1,722 dailies now sell for more than 5¢ a copy—an increase of 88 in the past year. In

(Continued on Page 7)

Neuberger A Revered Friend

"The Newspaper Guild has lost a revered friend," ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson said on the death of Sen. Richard Neuberger of Oregon.

"It is tragic that the nation is deprived of his courage and brilliance at this time. He was one of the great senators, a true liberal."

A former Portland newspaperman, Senator Neuberger was the second person to sign a Guild card in Oregon during the early stages of organization in that state. In 1958, he addressed the ANG's Heywood Broun Award luncheon.

A few months ago, he urged the appointment of a state fact-finding panel to mediate the Portland newspaper strike. Striking unionists hailed the proposal, but it was spurned by management.

Guild Wins Final Tally In Houston

Houston, Texas.—In a recount of ballots cast in the Guild's representation election in the editorial department of the Houston Chronicle, the Guild has been declared the winner, by a count of 54 "Yes" votes and 52 "No" votes.

The tally was made last Tuesday at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, after the Guild had withdrawn its challenges against three votes cast by employes of the Chronicle at the Washington bureau of the newspaper.

Opened, the three ballots showed two "No" votes, while one was blank. The single blank ballot established a firm majority for the Guild.

Immediate reaction to the announcement of the new tally came from Chronicle management. Wednesday morning the newsroom bulletin board carried a statement that management would refuse to bargain with the Guild, in this way forcing a court action in which the Chronicle could argue that two employes disqualified from voting were actually eligible.

Refusal to bargain is, of course, illegal under the federal labor laws, could lead to the filing of charges and issuance of a complaint by the National Labor Relations Board, and eventually reach the courts if management invited a compliance-order move by refusing to follow a direction by the NLRB.

In the original election, held last October 15, 104 valid ballots were cast. Fifty-four were for the Guild, 50 were "No" votes and five ballots were challenged.

Since the five challenged ballots could affect the outcome, the tally was indecisive. The regional director of the NLRB reported late in December on his examination of the challenges, recommending that two of the five be sustained, and overruling the challenges against the three Washington bureau ballots.

He recommended certification of the Guild as bargaining agent,

(Continued on Page 2)



Wired For Business: The Wire Service Guild's representative assembly took time out from its annual meeting to pose with executive committee members and visitors. From left, seated, are William O'Brien, Alan Papkin, Assemblyman James Breetveld and Executive Committeeman Edward Hart, all UPI Pix New York; Assemblymen Wilbur Johnson, AP Oklahoma City; Secretary-Treasurer Leonard Millman, AP San Francisco; President John Goldsmith, UPI Washington; Assemblymen Jerry Keating, UPI Los Angeles; James Donovan, UPI Washington; Burdette Kindig, UPI New York; Ronald Gilbert, AP Indianapolis, and Robert Clark, AP Miami. Standing are Assemblymen Harry Culver, UPI Oklahoma City; Ernest Azlein, AP Denver; and Marvin Friedman, UPI Newark; Administrator Ray Mann; Vice President Ray Henry, AP Washington; Assemblyman Sol Horn, AP New York; Michael Lopez, UPI Pix New York; Assemblymen Art Edson, AP Washington; Tom Roddy, UPI Chicago, and Robert Crocker, AP Augusta, Me.; James Hackleman, AP, New York chapter chairman; Executive Committeeman Richard H. Smith, AP Cleveland, and George Muldowney, UPI Pix New York.

IT SEEMS TO US

Bard Devotee, She Spots Two Attribution Errors

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor: There are times when the desk casts earnest reflection on my sanity. Other times, self-examination has no better effect on the ego of a veteran reporter.

But a few things I know, and they're rooted in The Bard.

The February 26 Guild Reporter was enjoyed by yours truly, as usual, especially Willard Shelton and the editorial page.

Was I ever surprised when Aussie Shrimpton quoted "told by an idiot" as coming from "Measure for Measure," when it's Mr. Macbeth at his best!

Also: It's in "King Henry IV," part one, and not in Henry V that Hotspur says, "How doth they get the leisure to be sick in such a justling time?"

What I'd like to know, how doth I get time to write anything like this?

ETHEL BECKWITH
Bridgeport Guild

As Guildsman Shrimpton demonstrated, Shakespeare has a fitting phrase for any occasion.

Torn from context in "The Comedy of Errors," is, for example:

"Mistress, upon my life, I tell you true;
"I have not breath'd almost, since I did see it.
"I knew he was not in his perfect wits.
"I am sorry now that I did draw on him."

—Ed.

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members objected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one edition.

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

Struck Papers Published Morse Charges, He Reports

PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor: The Guild Reporter editorially accused the nation's newspapers February 12 of censoring demands by Sen. Wayne Morse for an investigation of strike-breaking in the newspaper industry.

The Journal and Oregonian in Portland, Morse's chief targets, ran stories of his accusation and demand twice, January 22 and February 15. The former was run beneath a three-column headline; both were on page 2.

The January 22 statement involved a suggestion that the head of the University of Oregon Journalism school head a fact-finding committee; beside the story was another quoting the professor as saying he would like to help restore peace but he was not a labor expert and doubted that he could help.

Accuracy and impartiality are the most important characteristics of good newspapermen. It is unfortunate that the Guild Reporter and some Guild members throw accuracy and impartiality to the winds in a frantic effort to find something wrong with anybody who disagrees with them.

It is worthy of note that the struck newspapers live up to their responsibility of informing the public and the Guild Reporter does not.

WATFORD REED
Portland Guild

Guildsman Reed, who seems to confuse editorial comment and the treatment of news, and who therefore commits a non sequitur in his concluding paragraph, is a Portland member who left the strikers' ranks January 7 and returned to work at the picketed Oregonian-Journal plant.

Despite his defection, he is legally a member in good standing at Portland, and hence entitled to be heard in the opinion forum of the "It Seem To Us" column.—Ed.

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Wants 'More Direct Action' Vs. Scab-hiring Management

RENO, NEV.

Editor: Reno has more than a spectator's interest in the activity being displayed recently by the IEB in regard to the Portland strike. Some 90 Guildsmen and Typographical union members here are out of jobs because of the strikebreaking activities of Speidel Newspapers, Inc.

Reno members commend the IEB on its action as presented in the February 26 Guild Reporter, and hope that the board will continue to fight not only for the benefit of newspaper people throughout the country, but for all citizens in our democracy.

A publisher who stalls negotiations, induces a strike and calls in strikebreakers is not likely to view the news with an unbiased eye.

Unless this whole mess, which involves the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the press and the unions can be brought to national attention; the people of this country are being cheated of their rightful access to news and to truth. The San Jose Guild hit the nail on the head when it called for less protocol and policy, and more direct action, all along the line.

GEROULD MATTOON
President, Reno Guild

...Houston Election Tally

(Continued from Page 1)

since the three unopened ballots could not affect the outcome.

Exceptions were filed by Chronicle management both as to the conduct of the election in October and to the findings in the regional director's report.

When the matter came before the full NLRB, management's objections were overruled. Meantime, the Guild had indicated that it did not wish to litigate the issue of employe-status in the case of the Washington bureau voters, and withdrew those challenges.

The board then ordered this week's re-tally. In its decision, the NLRB noted that two challenges remained in force. It sustained one of these over management objection, and in the case of the other directed that if the count of the three Washington ballots still left the outcome in doubt, a hearing on the last challenge be held.

Had all three Washington ballots been "No" votes, that procedure would have been followed. It could have resulted in a tie vote, 54-54, which under board rules is a loss to the union.

Wire Service Guild Expands Organizing

New York City—A stepped-up drive to enroll remaining non-members in the Wire Service Guild's jurisdiction was launched by the local's Representative Assembly at its annual meeting here.

The RA earmarked $3,000 of the local's annual budget to be used for organizing purposes during the year. The amount is about four times last year's expenditure for organizing. Most of the increase will be used to finance trips by key Guildsmen to other bureaus for educational and organizing purposes.

Meeting for the first time as a 15-man group, the RA operated in convention fashion through four committees—finance, organizing, collective bargaining, and research and information. The legislative body is elected on a regional basis by the local's nationwide membership on the Associated Press and United Press International staffs.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the delegates—that teletypesetting equipment used to set wire service copy has become a major strikebreaking weapon. He urged the Wire Service Guild to get together with the Commercial Telegraphers Union to explore ways of combatting the use of TTS as a union-busting device.

Local President John Goldsmith, UPI Washington, described the state of the union as "quite satisfactory," but cautioned that "we still haven't displayed the health and vigor that the rank and file would like to see displayed at the bargaining table."

Discussing bargaining objectives, delegates showed unanimity for elimination of geographical differentials, raising starting minimums and winning a shorter work week.

The RA approved continuation of the 23-member organizing committee, headed by Harry Culver, UPI Oklahoma City.

Noting the increase in the organizing budget, the delegates nevertheless emphasized by resolution the necessity for chapters to intensify their own organizing efforts. A chapter has the basic responsibility for organizing in its area, the RA said.

Board Appoints IFJ Delegates

Three delegates will represent the American Newspaper Guild at the fifth World Congress of the International Federation of Journalists, which opens a six-day session at Bern, Switzerland, on May 2.

Chosen at last month's meeting of the International Executive Board were President Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and a member of the Munich unit of the New York Guild. The IFJ Congress convenes every two years, and attracts representation from newsmen's unions throughout the free world.

Numerically the Guild is the largest group in the IFJ affiliates.

Coast Council Seeks Review Of ANG Strike Paper Policy

San Diego, Calif.—California-Nevada District Council has recommended that ANG review its policy on strike newspapers.

At its regular meeting here, the Council requested ANG's special committee studying strike machinery to include the strike newspaper in its investigation.

Specifically, the Council referred to ANG policy on granting financial aid to a local for a strike-duration newspaper.

Making no firm recommendations, the Council asked the committee to look into such points as local autonomy vs. full ANG control of the newspaper's business and editorial policies.

The Council questioned ANG's flat ban against extending advertising credit and cited San Jose's success with a system of limited credit. San Jose did not use ANG financing for its newspaper, so was not bound by the ANG regulations.

Several delegates questioned the wisdom of ANG sharing in the newspaper revenues out of a strike situation after the original debt to ANG has been repaid.

The special committee was set up by convention action, and is scheduled to report at the Chicago convention in June.

The Council elected its 1960 officers, naming Dale Lane, of San Jose, to succeed Ray Bach, of Sacramento, as president.

Also elected were Glenn Moon, of San Diego, first vice-president; Arthur Chance, of Los Angeles, second vice-president, and Bob Comstock, of Stockton, Secretary-treasurer.

The Council wired its support to U.S. Senator Wayne Morse on his stand on the Portland situation. Copies of the telegram were sent to U. S. Senators Clair Engle and Thomas Kuchel, of California, and Alan Bible and Howard Cannon, of Nevada.

John L. Commends Strikers

Portland, Ore.—Telegraphic greetings to the striking newspaper unions of this city have been received from John L. Lewis, president emeritus of the United Mine Workers.

The long-time labor leader had been invited to attend a rally of strikers here, and in expressing regret that he could not make the trip, sent the following wire, in which he was joined by the three top officers of his union:

"The United Mine Workers of America sends best wishes to union members who are fighting another of labor's fights for survival on the battleground of Portland, Ore. Your confidence should be supreme that the militance, unity and spirit of sacrifice shown thus far by all union men and women who work for Portland newspapers will mean another victory for organized labor. Our hearts are with you."



Honors For Judges: The New York Guild took the occasion of the selection of its Page One Queen for presenting two of the panel of judges with 25-year Guild membership pins. Frank Farrell, left, and Eddie Zeltner, second from right, are being congratulated by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, ANG President Arthur Rosenstock and Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild.

Weekly Is Free — But Readers Want To Pay

Portland, Ore.—The staff of the Portland Reporter this week thought many of the usual newspaper problems—and many unusual ones—as they worked to get Edition No. 5 to press.

The most unusual problem faced by the newspaper men forced out of their normal jobs by a strike of stereotypers at the Oregonian and Oregon Journal was that of fighting off potential subscribers to the giveaway tabloid weekly published by the Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee "to help fill the news vacuum created by the strike," to quote the editorial statement published in the first edition.

"Most of our phone calls are from people who want to subscribe," said Robert A. Lee, editor of the weekly and assistant news editor at the Oregonian.

"We explain that we don't take subscriptions; the paper is delivered free from house to house.

"But what can you do? Last week our press run was 70,000, which is not bad, but there are more than 500,000 persons in the area and all seem to want a copy."

The Reporter was something of a success even before it got off the ground. The first edition, originally scheduled for a run of 50,000, was increased to 60,000 before it even went to press.

The first edition was 8 pages, the second and third 12 and the fourth 16 pages.

"And even so our news hole keeps getting smaller," complains the editor. "The ad salesmen (led by Emil Salo, a Journal printer) are bringing the stuff in so fast we can't keep ahead of them."

Issue No. 4 carried better than 53 percent advertising space.

The developments cheered Reporter staffers, who consider them proof that they have achieved their purpose, stated in the first edition:

"Our purpose is to produce a well-rounded newspaper to help fill the news vacuum created by the strike and to provide a source of news and features for the thousands who have given us practical support in our fight by canceling subscriptions to the merged dailies. We shall not use it as a propaganda weapon or a publicity medium."

Unions Move Against Scab Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

to work through city and state central bodies to win speedy enactment of Pennsylvania-type anti-scab laws. He said that other unions "have a direct interest" in such legislation.

"Once a newspaper is under non-union operation," he pointed out, "its editorial columns begin a campaign to have other business concerns oppose unions."

Bills already have been introduced in the Massachusetts and New York legislatures patterned after the Pennsylvania law.

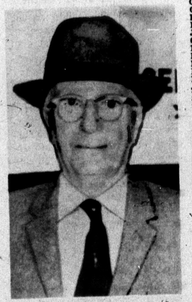
Last week, the New York State AFL-CIO called on Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood to support legislation outlawing the "unfair and evil practice" of importing out-of-state strikebreakers.

In telegrams to the two officials, Legislative Chairman Raymond J. Corbett of the state labor body declared that present labor-management laws in New York are "deficient to provide a bar against the use of such agencies as that of Bloor Schleppey."

Corbett charged that an inquiry last year into strikebreaking in the newspaper industry by a special state investigating panel showed that Schleppey and his partner, Shirley Klein, "not only helped to foment labor-management disputes, but by providing out-of-state strikebreakers, helped to insure continuance of the disagreements."

The telegrams said there were persistent reports that an anti-scab bill had been drafted by Catherwood's department and inquired whether the measure would be introduced in the current session of the legislature and whether it would have the governor's support.

Corbett informed Rockefeller and his industrial commissioner that at the request of the State AFL-CIO, Sen. Joseph F. Periconi (R) of the Bronx and Assemblyman Ernest Curto (R) of Niagara County had introduced bills similar to the Pennsylvania law.



CAMERA-SHY: One of the few pictures ever made of Bloor Schleppey, Indiana strikebreaker agent ensnared by the Pennsylvania statute barring such traffic in the Commonwealth. He faces a grand jury next week in Doylestown to answer charges that he sent scabs to ITU-struck dailies in Bristol and Levittown.

Newhouse Locations Get Story Direct From Team Of Strikers

St. Louis, Mo.—The Portland, Ore., strike story is being carried across country to cities where the Oregonian's owner, S. I. Newhouse, publishes other dailies which form his newspaper chain. The emissaries are spokesmen for the Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee, which represents the striking and locked-out unions in the Oregon city.

St. Louis was the first stop in the tour, which will include Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey points. The spokesmen are Frank C. Keith, of Multnomah Local, ITU, and W. H. Fox, secretary-treasurer of the strike committee and a member of the Mailers Union in Portland.

They addressed some 300 unionists here, gathered by invitation of the 12 unions which hold contracts with the Globe-Democrat, the Newhouse-owned daily which a year ago saw a 99-day strike by the St. Louis Newspaper Guild.

The visitors urged direct contributions to the Portland effort, asked that all union members seek to have state legislatures adopt measures which would curb both strike insurance and the importation of strikebreaking crews, and showed several films of strike activities in Portland. The films included several which had been used in television programs in Oregon.

Keith told in detail of the strike-breaking techniques employed. He said that the first wave of scabs brought in is now being replaced by young trainees, 21 of whom are now employed as linotype operators.

"These recruits are carefully screened before being hired," Keith said. "If they have any union background whatever they are rejected. The ones chosen are told they are being trained for a lifetime career, and they are thoroughly brainwashed. Most of them are adolescents, and are told that if work isn't available in Portland, they will be shipped to open shops elsewhere. They work with the imported scabs, and get their training right on the job. One recent week, the combined Oregonian-Journal had only 69 employes at work, getting out the paper, which has lost heavily through circulation cancellations by readers who have learned the facts behind the strike.

"The unions' campaign for cancellations has cut about 40 percent of the normal combined circulation," he added. "But Newhouse is not an ordinary employer, since he has 13 other newspapers which can be drawn on to balance out his Portland losses."

Fox told of the strike insurance program of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, which has been a large factor in the Portland strike, and which is under attack by the unions as a device tending to discourage good-faith collective bargaining.

He said that the strike committee in Portland had been unable to get its side of the strike published in the struck dailies, which are a monopoly in the daily paper field in Portland.

The union committee resorted to television, with some success, but even there, Fox said, copy used was subject to censorship. The censor, he added, is the attorney for the television station, who also has, acted for the Newhouse management in arbitration matters.

Portland Guild Submits New Contract Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

Another letter, written by Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, calls for vigorous labor action to produce legislation against the "scourge" of strikebreaking agencies. At least 116 professional strikebreakers were imported by The Oregonian and Oregon Journal to replace union personnel either on strike or observing the picket line.

Latest conservative estimate shows that circulation of the combined papers is down 41 percent. And more subscription cancellations are coming in, thanks to a concerted door-to-door drive conducted by newspaper union people. In an attempt to save circulation, The Oregonian is now offering a new gimmick. This consists of sending out cards offering a third month free if a person pays for two months' subscription.

Strike Gifts Reach $23,700

Portland, Ore.—Three weeks' contributions to the Portland Guild's strike benefit fund have totalled $5,687.25, according to tabulations last week end by J. Lynn Wykoff, secretary-treasurer. Strikers were heartened last week by word that the San Francisco-Oakland membership has approved assessments of $1 per month per member toward strike relief in Portland.

The total of contributions has reached $23,703.74, with recent gifts acknowledged as follows:

Akron Guild	$ 25.00
Albany Guild	50.00
AP Staff, Portland, Ore.	90.00
AP System, Div. 14, CTU, Portland	50.00
Bay City Guild	100.00
Chicago Guild	400.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Denver Guild	25.00
Empire State District Council	500.00
James and Jane Goodsell	60.00
Great Falls Guild	25.00
Harrell, Henry D., Sacramento	5.00
Howard, Ennis	75.75
Hudson County Guild	50.00
I.E.B. Tardy Fund	14.00
Indianapolis Guild	50.00
Joliet Guild	25.00
Krieg, F. T., New York City	10.00
Lehigh Valley Guild	50.00
Los Angeles Guild	100.00
Memphis Guild	100.00
Midwest District Council	200.00
Milwaukee Guild	50.00
Mullady, Bernard R., Washington, D. C.	25.00
Murphy, Frank X., Salem	16.50
New England District Council	50.00
New York Guild	250.00
Olympia Press Staff, Mill Valley, Calif.	18.00
Philadelphia Guild	75.00
Portland, Me. Guild	20.00
Providence Guild	15.00
Pueblo Guild	25.00
Roddy, Tom and Mrs., Chicago UPI	50.00
Rochester Guild	50.00
Sacramento Guild	100.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	750.00
Scranton Guild	25.00
Shea, James, Salem	16.50
Shehoyan Guild	25.00
St. Louis Guild	200.00
Toledo Guild	50.00
Toronto Guild	200.00
Twin Cities Guild	222.50
Vancouver Guild	1,000.00
Washington Guild	75.00
Weber, Stan	25.00
Wire Service Guild	200.00
Previously acknowledged	18,018.49
TOTAL	$23,703.74

John T. Plante

Providence, R. I.—John T. Plante, 46, a reporter for the Journal-Bulletin for 25 years and a charter member of the Providence Guild, died February 18 of smoke inhalation in a fire in the room he occupied in the Providence YMCA.

A graduate of Rhode Island College of Education, he served for a time as assistant city editor of the Journal and later held the same post on the Bulletin. He is survived by his wife, his mother, two daughters and a sister.

Strike Handling Commended

Commendation of the ANG officers and staff for their handling of the Portland strike was voiced by the International Executive Board at its quarterly meeting. Praise for the strikers, and those who support the strike, was made a part of the board record. The text:

"The IEB commends the officers and staff of ANG for their handling of the most difficult strike in Portland and for the initiative they have shown in the situation.

"It also salutes the determined ANG members in Portland, their leaders, their fellow trade unionists and all those who have given aid to those who chose to make their stand in a joint fight for justice.

"The Portland contribution to the long-sought goal of inter-union cooperation has been immeasurable."

The Guild Reporter

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

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'Candor, Cooperation'

Publication last week of the final report of the McClellan committee report on Improper Activities in the Labor-Management Field coincided with the issuance by Harper and Brothers of the book, "The Enemy Within," written by Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel for the committee.

Both contain some interesting nuggets.

The report, for example, congratulated the New York Times for the candor and cooperation shown by Times spokesmen regarding racketeer payoffs to insure circulation "labor peace" some dozen years back.

The Times attitude, the report added, was "in marked contrast to the lack of cooperation received from other management firms."

This latter point is amplified strongly in the Kennedy book. Says the author:

"Because of limited jurisdiction our Committee could not go into improper activities of business per se, but only where there was some direct connection with labor. Even thus restricted, we came across more than 50 companies and corporations that had acted improperly —and in many cases illegally—in dealings with labor unions.

"The improprieties and illegalities were occasioned solely by a desire for monetary gain. Furthermore we found we could expect very little assistance from management groups."

And later, in the same reference, Kennedy says:

"Although we exposed improper activities on the part of at least 15 attorneys and 50 companies and corporations around the country, with the exception of the Bar in the State of Tennessee, no management group or bar association has taken any steps to clean house.

"The only group that has tried to maintain standards and clean out corruption and dishonest elements has been the AFL-CIO."

The quotations carry meaning, in the light of Sen. Wayne Morse's demand that in the public interest there be a senatorial investigation into both the strikebreaking activities and the strike insurance coverage of "a certain group of newspaper publishers."

There are some obvious parallels. It is not suggested that either strikebreaking or strike insurance is now illegal, but all labor unions including the Guild hold that both these forms of subverting free collective bargaining should come under the restraint of federal law, as they do now in some States and in some forms. At the very best, they are improprieties, "occasioned solely by a desire for monetary gain," in Kennedy's phrase.

But will the Senate committee on Labor and Public Welfare encounter either candor or cooperation in its inquiry? Until the Guild uncovered the details of strike insurance a year ago, that whole operation was a well-kept secret. The only publicity break in the armor of Scabherder Bloor Schleppey, until his Pennsylvania arrest last month, was a piece which appeared in Time Magazine in April, 1958, headed "The Strikebreaker."

What will newspaper management say, on the witness stand, about the $17.5 million fund which twice within a year has indemnified S. I. Newhouse, newspaper chain financier, for strike losses in St. Louis and Portland?

And will the newspapers be as eager to front-page the sessions as they were to trumpet the revelations of the wrong-doings of the Teamsters' head, James R. Hoffa?

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
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'Can I Run It? Sure, It's Simple As A, B . . . Uh, B . . . Uh . . .'



UNIONS 'LEGITIMATE, DESIRABLE'

Canadian Labor States Its Case

The organized labor movement of this country is now the subject of almost constant attack which is taking various forms; economic, legislative, through the written and the spoken word, by employers and by governments.

It reflects a marked change in the attitude which prevailed fairly recently and it has taken on a complexion which forces us to regard it with far greater seriousness than any past attacks. In the past, employers fought unions for pretty selfish reasons and were frank about it. It was a matter of keeping wages down, keeping hours long, getting as much as possible for as little as possible.

This has changed. It has not changed because employers have suddenly become converted to the rightness of unions, or become more willing to grant higher wages and shorter hours. They have merely accepted the fact that unions are here to stay.

Organized employers like the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Construction Association and others, have been attempting to persuade the public as well as Parliament and Legislatures that unions are somehow irresponsible, indifferent to civil liberties, corrupt and otherwise inimical to the public good.

This we challenge. We see in these efforts a determination to undermine the labor movement. It is a reflection of the times that such employer attitudes have been successful in drastically changing the labor legislation of at least two provinces.

Trade unions are a legitimate, desirable element of our society. To the extent that they are provided with opportunities to exist and to carry out their functions, they are one of the distinguishing marks of a free society. It requires no great insight to realize what the situation would be in Canada today had unions never come into existence. That they have been accepted only grudgingly is a reflection of the fact that our society has too long been dominated by a greater devotion to the rights of property than to the needs of people.

Unions play an important and necessary role. They are much more than economic devices for working people in their relations with employers, although this is a fundamental reason for their existence.

Annually the Canadian Labor Congress files with the dominion government a memorandum covering legislative proposals favored by the trade unions. Because of its parallel applicability to the situation south of the friendly border, there are presented here some excerpts from the preamble of this year's representation.—Ed.

Because of their ability to change the status of the worker from that of being a mere "hand" to that of a self-respecting person, they have added strength to the democratic structure, have expanded the area of freedom within our political democracy, and have made possible the avoidance of the violent social conflicts characteristic of countries where workers have not enjoyed the freedom of association which obtains here. It is no accident that authoritarian governments seek to suppress trade unions, because free trade unions are a menace to any authoritarian system. Free trade unions can exist only in a free society and to the extent that a society deprives unions of freedoms it deprives itself of freedom as well.

Unions are fundamentally economic institutions. We say this as a matter of fact with a sense neither of guilt nor of pride. It is inevitable in an industrial society that workers should band together for their own protection. We do take pride, however, in the contribution which trade unions have made to the general well-being.

Higher wages have produced not only an increased standard of living for union members but for others as well. The shorter work week has made leisure almost universally available. The unions' drive for health and welfare plans has resulted in millions of Canadians getting the benefit of prepaid health care at a reasonable cost. This has undoubtedly been a contributing factor to the introduction of hospital insurance in every province but one; and the same intensive interest of the labor movement in old age security has played its part in the awakened interest in the welfare of our aged.

If Canada today enjoys the distinction of having the second highest standard of living in the world, it is in no small measure due to the efforts of trade unions. Together with the leadership of governments and the enterprise of investors, the activities of the labor movement have been an essential ingredient.

By giving workers a collective voice at the bargaining table, the labor movement has provided the wage earners of Canada with a status which they could not otherwise enjoy. It has given them a degree of parity with employers and has introduced a measure of democracy in industrial relations. It has also given them a voice in community affairs. In short, the unions have played a useful and necessary part as the spokesmen for large numbers otherwise inarticulate and helpless.

Unions have been criticized for strike action. But thousands of collective agreements are regularly negotiated and concluded without a strike or even recourse to conciliation services. Strikes are a small price to pay for freedom. Better to run the risk of occasional strikes than to deprive the workers of the right to withhold their labor when they cannot make a bargain with their employer otherwise. Far better strikes than involuntary servitude. As a general rule, they are more effective than compulsory arbitration. The possibility of a strike or, for that matter, a lockout, is a far greater incentive to genuine collective bargaining than anything else which has yet been invented.

Efforts have been made to impede the use of picketing. Here too the issue of freedom is involved. We assert our right to engage in such picketing. To infringe on this right is to invade the right of free speech and the right to disseminate information. It is a matter of fundamental civil liberty.

More recently unions have been charged with denying workers the right to work. So-called right-to-work legislation has been suggested. While recognizing that there are employers who deal fairly with unions, union security provisions were intended, and are still sought, for protection against employer interference and intimidation.

Without unions and collective bargaining, industry is a dictator-

Continued on Page 5)

A PAI ROUNDUP

Prosperity, With Storm Clouds

By HARRY CONN
Editor, Press Associates

Washington—Do you recall two short months ago when business circles and the Eisenhower Administration were proclaiming an unprecedented period of booming prosperity ahead?

At the same time, liberal and labor economists were issuing rather dire warnings that there were serious cracks in our economy and that smug complacency was extremely dangerous.

Now, some two months later, marked uneasiness and uncertainty have beclouded the business community. The economic indicators are just not bearing out the rosy prognostications.

One top business economist, for example, is being quoted by The Journal of Commerce as saying: "If I sound confused in my analysis of the business outlook it's because I am confused."

He went on to say he thought that the business trend this year would be saucer-shaped. Now, he's not so sure that the saucer isn't upside down.

The Wall Street Journal, in appraising current trends, is seeking to calm the fears of investors with this line of reasoning:

"Widespread disappointment being expressed these days over the business news seems to reflect largely a loss of previous high hopes rather than any gauging of the actual trend on a normal basis of comparison."

Another business economist quoted by the Journal of Commerce, A. Mol, says: "What lies beyond March is the big question for 1960: will the pattern of 1957 be repeated, when economy remained at a high level for another eight months before it fell off the shelf, or will the course into recession start much sooner? So far all our data point toward the second alternative as more probable."

An economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce recently confided that they expected a recession, but they were hoping that it would come after the 1960 Presidential election.

As a matter of fact, long before the end of the year two noted economists, a man and wife team, W. S. and E. S. Woytinsky, warned that there were extremely dangerous signs in our economy. They have been able to predict economic downturns with uncanny accuracy. Late in 1959 they felt that the economic blow would be felt in 1961. Then, as they became alarmed by key indicators, they moved the time up to the end of 1960. Now they estimate that the full impact of an economic decline will be under way by the fall of 1960.

In a study by the Woytinskys, being released by the Public Affairs Institute in the near future, the authors say that economic indicators may be easily misinterpreted.

They point out that in periods when the economy is recovering from a recession, the national income and industry production rise steadily month after month, adding:

"The recovery may continue until national income regains the pre-recession peak. The population may have increased in this lapse of time by 3.5 percent, prices may have advanced as much or more. If national income reaches now the pre-recession peak it would be 3.5 percent below this mark in constant prices and real per capita income."

In a comparison of the growth rate of per capita income the Woytinskys note that national product per capita of population expanded at a rate of 3.26 percent between 1933 and 1953 while it slowed down to a creeping 0.74 percent between 1953 and 1959.

Observing far-above-average increases in income from interest and profits, they declared: "It is easier to squeeze out extravagant profits for stockholders from a stagnating economy and hire the best brains of Madison Avenue to persuade the people that they enjoy unprecedented prosperity than, say, provide means for defense of the nation or hot lunches to school children."

This thinking was recently reflected in the majority report of the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee, headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D. Ill.) which charged that the Eisenhower Administration has pursued economic policies which have caused instability, frequent recessions and prolonged unemployment.

They declared that the programs outlined in Eisenhower's budget and economic report are inadequate to promote needed economic growth and that they propose to starve the nation's schools, slum clearance, resource development and other key public functions

Here are some of the "economic indicators" that are causing concern:

► The tight money policies of the Eisenhower Administration are being held in a large measure responsible for the decline of construction, for example. For six straight months contracts for future construction have dropped. Contracts in January fell 5 percent from January 1959.

► In the housing field, dollar volume for contracts dropped 9 percent in comparison with a year ago and the number of dwelling units fell 14 percent. Nonresidential building contracts last month fell 2 percent from January 1959. The only pickup was a gain in school awards. Highway contracts were down, too, 12 percent below one year ago.

► Estimates of automobile production for 1960 have been reduced several times from 7 million to 6.4 million and more recently, 6.25 million. Whereas the new low-cost compact models are selling fairly well, the standard products are moving slowly.

► Reduction in steel output is expected, too. For the second quarter, Iron Age magazine predicts that the industry will be operating about 86 percent of capacity. The shortages as a result of the lengthy steel strike appear to have been eased and inventory stocks are rising.

► Overproduction in oil is also a problem. Reductions in refinery runs are becoming general, with a number of layoffs being announced.

► Another indicator, retail sales, has also been disappointing. In January sales reached $17.8 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis. This was the third month in a row to fall short of the $18 billion plus months of May, June, July, August and October.

► With unemployment zooming up 600,000 last month there is general uneasiness on this score. As Business Week magazine observes: "Fingers will have to be kept crossed on employment trends as long as businessmen seem to suffer from a sort of chill of disappointment."

Cleveland Honors '59 Craftsmen

Cleveland, Ohio—Employes of the defunct Cleveland News won six top awards in the Cleveland Guild's annual honors competition. The Plain Dealer staff took six first places, also, and employes of the Press took eight.

Two "deans of the year" also were honored at the luncheon last month. They were Ed Bang, long-time sports columnist for the News, and John R. Markham, Press editorial writer.

Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Press, as usual, added cash prizes for his employes who won awards. He gave $150 to each first place winner and $90 to each who won a citation, or honorable mention. Jerry Horton, former News photographer who was hired by the Press, received a $150 check from Seltzer although his winning picture was taken for the News.

The competition was open to Guildsmen and non-Guildsmen alike.

Following were winners of "Heywoods," bronze casts of the bust of Heywood Broun, which is the first prize award:

Best Single News Story: Al Ostrow and Bill Barrett, Press.

Best Running News Story: Al Ostrow, Press; Wilson Hirschfeld, Plain Dealer (two first prizes given).

Best Single Feature Story: Bill Barrett, Press.

Best Feature Series: Helen Borsick, News.

Public Service: Louis Clifford, city editor, and staff, Press.

Best Sports News Story: Hal Lebovitz, News.

Best Sports Feature Writing: Esther Brightman, Plain Dealer.

Best Column: Howard Preston, News.

Best Editorial: John F. Huth, Jr., Plain Dealer.

Best Editorial Series: Tom Boardman, Press.

Best Headline Writing: Will Adams, Plain Dealer.

Best Editorial Art Work: Lou Darvas, Press.

Best Specialized Series: Bob Modic, Press.

Best Women's Page Article: Helen Borsick, News.

Best News Photo: Jerry Horton, News.

Best Feature Photo: Tony Tomsic, Press.

Best Sports Photo: Marvin Green, Plain Dealer.

Best Commercial Art: Donald P. Spagnolia, Plain Dealer.

Best Commercial Copy: John C. Erney, News.

Wilkes-Barre

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—New officers of the Wilkes-Barre Guild were named at the annual meeting as follows: President, Kermit Griffiths; first vice president, Carl J. Pesavento; second vice president, John Wallace; secretary, Edward Schrode; treasurer, Thomas McCormack; recording secretary, Gerald O'Brien; sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin Kupstas.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON'S repudiation of the New Hampshire "Red smear" of Senator Kennedy shows how certain Nixon is of the Republican presidential nomination and how thoroughly he has his eye on the general election in November.

All the Democratic hopefuls must concentrate first on how to get their party's nomination. But Nixon is able to think of wooing the independents, wooing conservative Democrats, wooing the intellectuals for the long haul. It may have been very useful to him, indeed, to have right-wing Republican Governor Wesley Powell of New Hampshire, on the eve of that state's primary, brand Kennedy as "soft on Communism." When Kennedy called for a repudiation of Powell by the Vice President, he got it.



SHELTON

Powell promptly shot back a telegram rejecting Nixon's disavowal and giving Nixon the campaign counsel that if "you and the Republican Party expect to win, you must be on the attack." The Vice President can be excused if he thinks that he is more expert in the strategy and tactics of winning elections than the freshman governor of New Hampshire, who used to be administrative assistant to Senator Styles Bridges and was licked in a couple of political forays before he barely made the grade in 1958.

Mr. Nixon has a cool eye, politically, and he is not fool enough to think that a man can be elected president by appealing solely to the phobias and frustrations of right-wing Republican partisans and outdated McCarthyites.

The GOP is the minority party in America—the exact reversal of its situation from the Civil War up to thirty years ago, before Roosevelt. This situation is subject to change, and Mr. Nixon may be the man to change it, and we therefore see a new facet of the image of the "new Nixon." Powell & Co. may be infuriated—but where else do they have to go?

* * *

A NEW SYSTEM IS COMING into effect in the financing of Democratic operations, and to some extent it reflects Democratic confidence in the strength of the party's appeal. The House and Senate campaign committees, which in the past have been supported irregularly by the Democratic National Committee, are setting up machinery to raise their own funds. The first big-money event is an April 30 $100-a-plate dinner in Washington, with the objective of raising $600,000 to be divided equally between the two groups.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in 1952, informed sources say, got less than $20,000 from the party's National Committee, and in the campaign of 1958 less than that. National Committee Chairman Paul Butler, who still is laboring under a heavy debt left over from the 1956 presidential campaign, is said to have concurred in the new system. It is the hope of Democratic professionals on Capitol Hill to develop a long-range program for the financing of the party's congressional and senatorial campaigns.

The professionals say that strongly-financed congressional campaigns should yield a positive if indirect benefit to the presidential nominees of the party. They recall the obvious fact that Democratic candidates for the House and Senate twice ran far ahead of Adlai Stevenson—and the further fact that even in 1948, when Harry S. Truman pulled his upset victory, the national ticket was helped by the attraction of the congressional nominees. Truman, in fact, lagged behind congressional candidates in all but five of the country's 435 congressional districts.

* * *

MR. BUTLER HAS PROBLEMS—southern Democratic state organizations that decline to support the party while the gentleman from Indiana is there, and southern states that are adopting laws or rules "freeing" electors chosen on the Democratic ticket from the elemental responsibility of voting in the Electoral College for the candidates the national convention nominates.

Butler has the immense advantage, however, of realizing that elections are not won or lost in the southern states, but by the votes of the industrial and heavily populated states in the East, Midwest and Far Wets. In the Democratic convention, the balance of power is reflected accurately.

. . . Canadian Credo For Labor

(Continued from Page 4)

ship of the employer. Unions have introduced constitutional government into industry. The collective agreement is the industrial constitution. All workers benefit by the industrial citizenship it confers. Is there one single worker who has ever refused to accept the higher wages, shorter hours, holidays, pensions, and health and welfare plans the union has won for him? All should be willing to accept the obligations of their industrial citizenship.

We do not intend to be on the defensive in the face of the attacks launched against us. Unions have a legitimate role to play, for which they have no need to apologize. We expect not only to go on existing but to grow.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AFL-CIO Vice-President James B. Carey urged other union leaders to join him in a campaign to eradicate North-South wage inequities. Carey pointed out that in the electrical industry, inequities range as high as 80¢-an-hour. One of the worst offenders, according to Carey, is the giant General Electric Co., which he described as a "den of inequity."

IN LOUISVILLE, KY., a young lady applying for a position in a defense plant had to fill out a government loyalty questionnaire. She did all right until she came to the section requiring information about time spent abroad. The girl wrote: "Before the war I spent one year in Germany. Does that make me a Nazi? I also spent one year in Russia. Does that make me a Communist? I also own property in the Virgin Islands. Period."

IN THEDFORD, ONTARIO, Fred Derbyshire learned the hard way that it can be extremely risky to ask for a pay raise. Derbyshire had the sympathy of all local union members when he asked for a pay raise and to be relieved of some of his extra duties. His pay was $87-a-month and his official assignments included: dogcatcher, street maintenance inspector, and garbage collector. The Thedford Town Council met to consider Derbyshire's request—and fired him.

IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA, the federal government announced that it was going to break up the Beggars' Union because things had come to such a state of affairs that the beggars were hiring other beggars to beg for them. Specifically, according to federal officials, some members of the Beggars Union had become so well-to-do that they imported beggars from as far away as Colombia and Peru and put them to work on the streets as assistants.

IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS., an old superstition of foremen and supervisors was upended by studies made in Harvard University research laboratories. The superstition was that if girls work in a plant or a shop the male workers lose a lot of time watching them. But the Harvard report proved that men workers ogle girls less than girls ogle other girls.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., the U. S. Court of Claims handed down a decision that set tight-fisted bosses shivering in their shoes. The court ruled that a fireman discharged by the Government and then reinstated was entitled to the overtime pay he might have earned during the period he was out of work.

Roy W. Lockwood was fired from the Oxnard Air Force Base, Cal., as the result of what the Court described as "personality clashes." It wasn't until the autumn of 1958 that he won reinstatement. First Lockwood was paid the straight-time wages he had lost because of the unfair discharge. Then he learned that the man who replaced him had earned $6,000 in overtime. "Overtime work goes with the job, was Lockwood's simple argument to the Court of Claims. The Court agreed.

IN YSTRADGYNDAIS, WALES, time was the cause and time came to a halt in a unique strike staged in this ancient Welsh town. More than 1,200 workers at a clock and watch factory walked out on strike because the boss decreed that an employe tardy more than three minutes for work would be docked 15 minutes pay. In no time whatever the workers won their strike.

Board OK's Pact With ANG Staff

ANG officers were authorized by last month's meeting of the International Executive Board to sign an agreement negotiated with the Federation of Guild Representatives, the organization which bargains for administrative employes of the Guild.

The agreement will be retroactive to last May 1, and provides that a general increase of $3.50 a week will, from the date of signing, be paid into a fund for pension purposes. The pension plan is still to be devised.

The board also approved a $7.50 salary increase, effective last August 1, for J. William Blatz, director of organization, and a $10 increase for Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information. These two positions are excluded from the FGR contract coverage. Per diem allowance for the two directors was fixed at $8.50 for out-of-town assignments.

Rockford

Rockford, Ill.—Roger Hedges, Morning Star reporter and deskman, has been reelected president of the Rockford Guild.

Others chosen: Vice president, Carl Brown; acting secretary, Dick Johnston; treasurer, Eleanor Overfield; director of research and information, Fred Senters; delegate to Midwest District Council, Doug Adams; inter-shop council delegate, Jack Scholler; delegates to Rockford United Labor, Bill Snyder and Joe Fisher; stewards, Jack Nelson and Lou Hickox.

Madison

Madison, Wis. — Tom Barlet has been chosen for another term as president of the Madison Guild. With him are serving: Vice presidents, Ted Hartman and Herb Marcus; secretary, Dolores Hendersin; treasurer, Mack Hoffman; trustees, Jerry Ambelang and Bob Meloon.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

My Sin

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

I'll have you know I'm a respectable woman, mother of three, a pillar of the PTA and a dues-paying member of the League of Women Voters. I defrost the refrigerator and change the beds every week.

I'm the soul of propriety, but there's no denying that I dab my ear lobes with perfumes called Indiscreet and My Sin.

I wouldn't confess this even in a whisper if there were anything the least bit unusual about it. The fact is there are millions of women, good citizens and perfect ladies, who douse themselves with Surrender and Nuit d'Amour.

This is a curious state of affairs. What motivates us anyway? Are we Lolitas at heart, who secretly yearn for illicit romance? Do we long to be so seductive that one whiff of us will drive men wild with desire? And are we so gullible that we think men will find us irresistible simply because we smell good?

Of course not. Women are a cautious and practical breed. We know perfectly well that perfumes don't fulfill their promises, and we don't expect them to. We don't want to be pursued by passion-crazed men. It sounds far too dangerous and much too complicated, and we don't have time for love affairs anyway. Taking care of the house and the children and attending PTA meetings keep us too busy as it is.

If perfumes actually lived up to their grandiose claims to make us irresistible, not a single drop would touch our ear lobes.

As for our own husbands, we have no illusions. Their ardor for us isn't based on how we smell. When we are at our most fragrant—sprayed from head to toe with $16 an ounce (plus tax) perfume—they are no more likely to smother us with kisses than to mutter, "Where the blazes did you put my cuff links?"

To a man, a nice smell is simply a nice smell. It doesn't automatically lead to thoughts of love.

Of course he might get the idea if you marched right up to him and told him you had sprayed yourself with Spellbound just for him. But I don't call that casting a spell. It's more like a direct order.

Perfumes are not the love potions they claim to be because their power depends not on fragrance, but illusion. Just as hamburger tastes different when it's served at an expensive restaurant and called Chopped Beef at Brochette, so is perfume glamorous because it has an exotic name and high price tag.

Like little girls dressing up in their mother's clothes, we know it's just pretend, but it's fun. There is a wayward corner of our minds that rebels at our efficient, practical, housewifely selves. We don't actually want to be sirens, but we occasionally like to feel like sirens.

That's what perfume does for us. It gives us the illusion of wickedness. A conscientious PTA member needs to feel wicked once in a while. It's clear proof of our female practicality that we can fulfill that urge so simply and harmlessly.

When a man feels wicked, he's likely to do something rash. We girls just douse ourselves with My Sin.

Spreading Sales Taxes Burden Moderate-Income Families

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Moderate-income taxpayers are shouldering an increasing share of the nation's taxes. For one thing, families with $5,000-$10,000 incomes are paying the biggest part of Federal income taxes, not the wealthy taxpayers as is popularly supposed.

In fact, only one-sixth of all taxes come from the progressive tax rates above 20 percent. In one recent year, those taxpayers with incomes over $1 million a year paid about 35 percent of their income in federal income taxes, not to the top rate of 91 percent as the public generally believes.

Working families also are paying an increasingly big chunk of state and city taxes as the result of an alarming jump in sales taxes and other local and state levies. One authority reports that state and local taxes leaped from $59 per person in 1940 to more than $175 now.

Just last year eight states increased sales taxes. Pennsylvania even increased its sales tax twice, first to 3½ percent and then to 4, to match Washington state's rate, highest in the nation. In all, 33 states and many cities and towns now levy general sales taxes and three more currently are considering new sales taxes. In 1959, 16 states increased cigarette sales taxes and California enacted one for the first time. Four states also increased their gasoline taxes. Others increased taxes on individual items.

Sales taxes are a reversal of the traditional American system of progressive taxation. Progressive taxes put the biggest bite on higher incomes. Sales taxes punish moderate-income families hardest since rich and poor pay the same penny tax on a loaf of bread, or the same 3 percent on a pair of shoes. Most punishing sales tax is that which includes food. Lower-income families spend a bigger part of their incomes for food than do higher-income people.

Behind the runaway boost in sales taxes is a campaign to cut down the progressive income tax rates on higher incomes and get government funds from sales taxes instead. Chief campaigner for more sales taxes is the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which last fall opened a drive for a cut in income taxes to be offset by a national sales tax. The Chamber said: "This would distribute the tax burden most equally." Actual effect, of course, would be exactly the opposite.

Besides arousing moderate-income families to halt the trend to more and bigger sales taxes, the new local taxes have two immediate side effects:

► They encourage unions to seek more fringe benefits from employers. Income taxes on pensions and other fringe benefits are deferred and for most wage-earners will be escaped altogether.

► They encourage moderate-income taxpayers to itemize Federal income-tax deductions on the long form 1040 rather than use the short form 1040A. The short form automatically allows you a 10 percent standard deduction. But with increased sales, gasoline, cigarette, income and other local taxes, there's greater likelihood that these and other deductible expenses may add up to more than 10 percent of your income.

A new form—1040W—is available for use by wage earners this year for the first time. It's simpler to fill out than long-form 1040 but still allows you to itemize deductions and to claim the permitted exclusion for sick pay. Form 1040A doesn't allow you to exclude a permissible part of the pay you get while ill this year.

Moderate-income workers still tend to pass up the sick-pay exclusion. A survey by Charles D. Spencer & Associates, benefit-plan experts, shows that 50 percent of the taxpayers in the $5,000-$10,000 bracket claimed sick-pay exclusions, but only 40 percent of those under $5,000.

You can exclude from your taxable income up to $100 a week of pay received after the first week of an illness. If the illness resulted from an injury or you were hospitalized at least one day, then the exclusion applies from the first day. The sick-pay exclusion now also applies to pregnancy absences advised by a physician.

Before you decide whether to itemize deductions or take the standard 10 percent, make a trial list of your potential deductions. These include:

► Contributions to churches, charities and non-profit schools, and gas and oil used in performing unpaid services for these organizations.

► Interest on carrying charges you pay on debts, installment purchases and mortgages.

► Other taxes you pay including property taxes. State cigarette taxes and various local taxes on specific items such as movies are deductible if the state law says the tax is paid by the consumer. Your local Internal Revenue Service office can tell you which local sales taxes are deductible and what the collectors generally use as a local guide line if you haven't kept actual records of sale-tax payments. Most people don't.

► Medical, dental and drug expenses within permissible limits, including fares and car expenses to get treatment.

► Casualty losses, storm damage to your house, boat or other property, and thefts for which you weren't reimbursed by insurance. This includes car damage from a collision even if it was your own fault. Termite damage to a house now is considered deductible by most tax authorities if it can be shown to have been caused by a sudden invasion.

► Vocational education expenses if the course was necessary to keep your job or employment status and not merely to get a new job or promotion.

► Work expenses, including union dues, employment agency fees, technical periodicals, tools, safety equipment and distinctive work uniforms which you can't use for general wear (plus repair and maintenance costs).

You can't deduct expenses of traveling to work, but you can deduct costs of going to a second job. You can deduct costs of travel and living expenses for a job out of town if it can be shown that the job was temporary and its termination could be foreseen within a short period of time, say within a year.

► Other potential deductions include child-care expense allowed to women workers and widowers within limits, investment expenses including fees for a safe-deposit box to hold bonds or other securities, and alimony payments.

Handling Guild Grievances: How The NY Local Does It

By M. MICHAEL POTOKER
Secretary-Treasurer
New York Guild

Within the framework of the ANG Constitution, most Guild locals have devised their own procedures for handling employe grievances, some more formal than others. This article, which appeared originally in Frontpage, official publication of the Newspaper Guild of New York, describes the rules followed in that local. As secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, M. Michael Potoker also is the local's contract enforcement officer.

Most Guild members are well acquainted with the difficult and manifold problems involved in negotiating a Guild—or other union—contract. Often there are many months of unit meetings, negotiating sessions, strike threats, and even a strike, with more negotiations and perhaps mediation before the boss is finally convinced that the Guild demands are justified and had better get serious consideration.

Once the contract is finally agreed on and signed by both parties, most trade unionists—most Guild members, too—lose all interest in the contract, unless they are aggrieved in some manner by a straw boss or top management. If they are, they quickly turn to the grievance committee for assistance or guidance. They then want to know: Didn't management violate our contract?

Contracts are agreements which must be observed by both the union (Guild) and employer (publisher). Too often greedy employers have attempted to circumvent the written agreement or violate it directly. Unless our contracts are policed, the publishers can succeed in destroying the effect of the contracts.

The members of the grievance committee, appointed by the local at the unit, are actually the "policemen" of the Guild for contract enforcement purposes. Having accepted appointment to the committee, they owe it to their fellow Guildsmen to function.

So that grievances may be successfully handled and expedited with all due diligence and fairness, grievance committee chairmen and members are asked to observe the following simple but helpful rules:

WRITTEN REPORT — Have the aggrieved member file a written grievance report with the committee on the form distributed by the Guild.

DISCUSSION — Let aggrieved member discuss his complaint, before it goes to management, with the grievance committee and its chairman.

GRIEVANCES WITHOUT MERIT—A number of lost grievances are the type that have no standing under the contract to begin with. If certain that there is no grievance in a complaint, the grievance committee chairman or a member should tell the person so. Tell him why he has no grievance and show him the clause in the contract which makes that clear. Explain to him how the contract can be improved by support of the Guild but that, until the contract is improved—that is, until a new provision covering his case can be written in—not much can be done about the situation.

The filing of grievances that cannot be sustained clutters up the grievance procedure and in part accounts for long delays in the settlement of legitimate grievances.

By processing grievances that have no merit, which must inevitably be lost, you lead people down a blind alley. No problem is settled that way. When some grievance is finally tossed out, perhaps lost in arbitration, the reaction of the members involved may be that the union has let them down or that they have been "sold out."

Grievances that have no standing under the contract can be adjusted sometimes — but not through grievance procedure. Sometimes a settlement can be negotiated.

PRESENTATION—Make sure that you properly present the grievance and point out the clause of the contract that has been violated.

INVESTIGATION AND PREPARATION — Make sure you have all the facts before attempting to raise the question with management. Know who was aggrieved, why the occurrence constitutes a grievance and what the Guild asks in the way of redress.

If you don't specify these matters, chances are you will lose the grievance.

TIME—Failure to file a grievance within time limits specified in the contract has often resulted in the inability of the Guild to right a wrong where there was no question that the grievance was justified. Therefore, familiarize yourself with the time limitations for the filing of grievances set up in the contract with your publisher.

ORAL UNDERSTANDINGS—Grievances have been lost because the Guild relied on an oral understanding with management—which, however, denied knowing anything about it. When you come to an understanding put it in writing and have management initial it or sign it.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST FELLOW GUILDSMEN — Where the grievance is against another employe, see if you can't call a quick meeting of the people involved and there dispose of the problem. In no circumstances should Guild members be placed in the position of filing grievances with management against fellow employes.

FIND A PRECEDENT—When presenting a grievance, try to find a precedent. Cite a similar case that has been settled the way you want this settled. Quote the contract to prove your point.

LOG ROLLING — Grievances must be settled on their merits only and not by "log rolling," which is an absolutely erroneous approach. When you settle one grievance by saying "give me this" or "I'll take this" and "forget that," you have only settled one of two grievances; you have not settled them both. The "forgotten" one will return to plague you because it has not been settled on its merits.

ATTENDANCE OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS — In no circumstances are grievance committee sessions to be held with management unless a majority of the grievance committee members is present. Individuals have no right to settle any grievance, and the local will not honor any agreements reached if this rule is violated.

WHOSE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE? — Keep in mind that the grievance committee in a given shop is named by and speaks for the local—the New York Guild—not a unit. All agreements must be made with the consent of the New York Guild and its contract enforcement officer, the secretary-treasurer.

Article XVIII, Section 4, of the Constitution of the American Newspaper Guild provides:

"Contract Enforcement and Disposition of Grievances

"(a) The power and duty of contract enforcement and disposition of any other matters affecting the relationship of employe and employer shall rest with the local.

"(b) It shall be the duty of each member to report any complaint to his unit officers and the duty of the unit officers after investigation to report to officers of the local any dispute regarding any terms or conditions of employment.

"(c) The local shall determine the procedure for disposition of any dispute including delegation of authority to a unit committee. Progress and settlement of grievances so delegated shall be reported to the local.

"(d) The settlement of grievances shall be subject to ratification by the local's governing body, and shall be subject successively to appeal to the local membership, the IEB and the ANG Convention."

Grievance committees at the units should consist of at least one member of each of the major departments in your shop, such as editorial, advertising, circulation, composing room, etc. Check your contract to make sure that the number of members appointed to your grievance committee does not exceed the number authorized by the specific contract provision.

REPORTING GRIEVANCES TO GUILD — When a grievance committee has completed processing a grievance, have the committee chairman fill out the Guild form and mail it to the secretary-treasurer of the local. Be sure to complete the form in its entirety, how the case was disposed of; what aid, if any, is required from the local's contract enforcement officer, and what recommendation, if any, was made by the committee. Such information in the hands of the local will serve as a clearing house for other units who may run into similar problems and for guidance of the secretary-treasurer of the Guild.

...Circulation

(Continued from Page 1)

three states—Alaska, Maine and New Hampshire—it is no longer possible to buy a daily paper for a nickel. And half a dozen other states may soon be in the same category.

The E&P Yearbook lists 101 dailies in Canada, a gain of 3 over 1958. Circulation of 17 morning editions hit 855,272 for a gain of 1 percent. The 84 evening papers had aggregate circulation of 3,008,426, up 3 percent from the previous year. Weekend editions reported aggregate circulation of 1,806,865, a decline of 766,150. Thirteen weekend editions are listed, one fewer than in 1958.

Local Copy
A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Salaries, Merit Area At Memphis Papers

Payroll information showing salaries and merit increases for editorial employes under Guild contract at the Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press Scimitar as of November 8, 1958:

(Note: Two general increases totalling $4.50 across the board have since become effective.)

Contract Minimum		*Actual Salaries*
Reporters, Photographers, Copyreaders, Rewrite Men, Special Writers and Editorial sub-executives		
$58.00 to start	None listed	
68.00 after 1 year	3 from	$68.01 to $78.00
	3 from	$78.01 to $88.00
	2 from	$88.01 to $98.00
	2 from	$118.01 to $128.00
	3 from	$128.01 to $138.00
73.50 after 8 years	None on minimum	
	1 at	$94.85
	2 from	$203.51 to $113.50
	5 from	$113.51 to $123.00
	2 from	$123.51 to $133.50
85.50 after 3 years	None on minimum	
	1 at	$95.00
	2 from	$95.51 to $105.50
	1 from	$105.51 to $115.50
	3 from	$115.51 to $125.50
96.50 after 4 years	None on minimum	
	1 at	$120.00
	1 at	$127.05
	1 at	$132.30
	1 at	$142.80
113.00 top after 5 years	None on minimum	
	5 from	$113.01 to $114.00
	13 from	$114.01 to $124.00
	19 from	$124.01 to $134.00
	6 from	$144.01 to $154.00
	4 from	$154.01 to $164.00
	5 from	$164.01 to $174.00
	5 from	$174.01 to $184.00
	5 from	$184.01 to $194.00
	2 from	$194.01 to $204.00
Editorial Assistants		
75.00 top after 5 years	None on minimum	
	1 at	$75.50
	1 at	$76.50
Clerical Assistants		
51.00 after 1 year	1 at	$56.00
53.50 after 2 years	1 at	$56.00
	1 at	$65.00
68.50 top after 5 years	1 at	$74.50
	1 at	$75.50
	1 at	$93.50
	1 at	$98.74
	1 at	$108.50
Office Boys		
46 after 1 year	None on minimum	
	1 at	$55.50
51 after 2 years (top minimum)	None on minimum	
	2 at	$56.00

33 Twin Cities Members Get 25-Year Guild Pins

Twin Cities, Minn. — Thirty-three members of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities who joined the local at least 25 years ago have received gold pins.

The Guild veterans received the pins in presentation ceremonies at the annual meeting of the local which holds ANG Charter No. 2. Richard Wanek, local president, presented the pins.

The members were Richard Gilfillan, first president of the local in 1933 and a delegate to the organization convention at Washington, D. C.; John K. Sherman, Irvin Rudick, Warner Nelson, John Matthews, George Luxton, Norman C. Houk, Louis Greene, Edward M. Franey, Wesley Dow, Robert Beebe, Wayne Bell, Abe Altrowitz, Earl L. Vogt, Mark Tierney, Row. W. Swanson, Edwin B. Olwin, Ernest T. Larsen, Carl Langland, Lewis Jones, William Hennessey, Joseph Hennessey, William Hendrickson, John Harvey, Louis Gollop, Hubert M. Dustin, Nate Bomberg, Mrs. Amy Birdsall, Horace Annis, Emil Krieg, John J. Biddison, Kathryn Boardman, and George Edmonds.

Biddison, one of the recipients, was the first executive secretary of the local and a former president.

Manchester

Manchester, N. H.—Paul Tracy has been elected to another term as president of the Manchester Guild. Serving with him are: Vice president, Donald Halpin; treasurer, Ray Dery, secretary, Eleanor Clark; executive committee, Louis Kuszek, Dan Corcoran, Larry Feid and Lou Joslyn; delegates to the New England District Council, Dery, Halpin and Joslyn.

Toledo Negotiates Pension Fund, Salem Wins 35-Hour Work-Week

Toledo, Ohio — Across-the-board wage increases and pension contributions of $5.50 a week per employe are features of a new Guild contract with the Toledo Blade and Times.

Salaries are increased $1.50 effective last October 21 and $1.50 more in the second year of the agreement. An added $3 per week applies to the period from October 21 to December 31, 1959.

The weekly pension contributions are effective January 1, 1960.

In addition, several new job classifications were written into the contract, some of them providing upgradings. A new over-night differential for work between midnight and 5 a.m. is $3.50 a day, and the callback premium goes to $2, up from $1.

The mileage rate, formerly 10¢ a mile for the first 50 miles and 9¢ thereafter, now is a flat 10¢. Circulation mileage goes to 9¢ a mile and for traveling representatives to 8¢, both up 1¢.

* * *

Other recent contract settlements:

SALEM (MASS.) NEWS: All minimums are up $4 in a new one-year agreement which also reduces the work week, with certain exceptions, from 37½ hours to 35.

New top minimums are $64 a week for switchboard operators, $124 for reporters and ad salesmen, $132.80 for copy deskmen, and $145.45 for assistant editor.

LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) HERALD-EXPRESS & HILLBRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING COMPANY: General increases in both contracts are $3.25 to $4.25 retroactive to May 18, 1959 and $2.25 to $3.25 effective next May 18, with the Guild retaining the right to divert all or part of the second step to pensions.

In addition, mechanics get a special adjustment of $5 a week effective last November 18 and six junior clerks are reclassified as of that date.

WAUKEGAN (ILL.) NEWS-SUN: Minimums are increased $2 to $10.50 on the stepups and $4 to $11 at the top, effective March 1. Top minimums are now $125 for reporters, $128 for copyreaders and $131 for telegraph editor. The contract is reopenable after a year on wages, severance pay and vacations.

COLUMBUS (OHIO) CITIZEN-JOURNAL: A wage reopening settlement of $4.50 across the board, retroactive to last November 1, sends the top minimum for reporters to $128 a week.

BRANTFORD (ONT.) EXPOSITOR: Wages are up $2.50 to $5.30 in the first year, $2 to $3.71 in the second year of a new contract effective last October 8.

The agreement consolidates two previous contracts, one covering circulation and mailing employes and the other covering the editorial staff. A third contract covering business and advertising departments was dropped when the Guild lost its majority.

Other improvements include an increase in the severance pay ceiling to 11 weeks in the first year and to 12 in the second, reduction of the service requirement for a third week of vacation to 13 years in the first step and 12 years in the second, and improved language affecting the work week and holiday pay.

The publisher will pay the full cost for present subscribers and all new employes of group life insurance premiums. As of June 1, he will pay the full cost of Ontario Hospital Insurance Coverage.

NMU PILOT (NY): Increases of $5 effective January 1 send minimums to $205 for editor, $165 for managing editor, and $155 for staff writers, photographers and artists. A new contract replaces the previous memorandum of understanding and adds provisions for dues checkoff, job security, grievance procedure and arbitration, an additional half-holiday on Election Day to make the total 10½ days, sick leave, group life insurance, and medical, surgical, dental and hospitalization insurance.

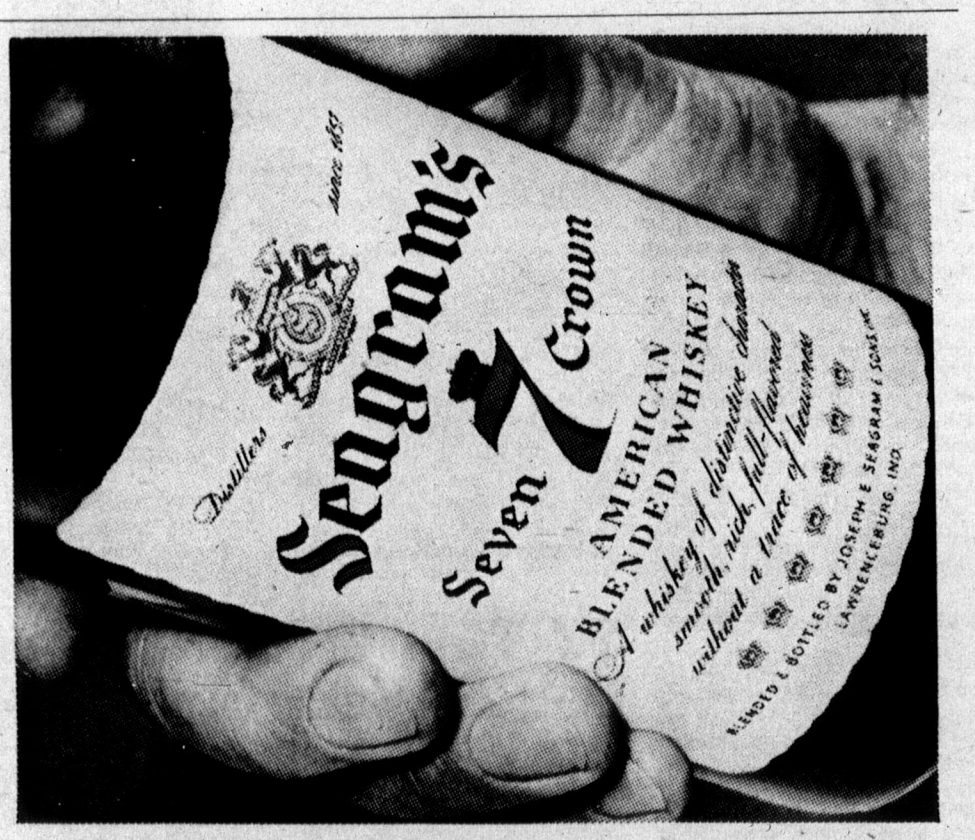


For Service Rendered: Eight years as treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Guild earned for Arthur Albertson, at the left, a gift camera from the membership. Presentation was by Kermit Griffiths, local president, at a dinner dance attended by more than 200 members and guests. Edward Donohoe, city editor of the Scranton Times and a former local president, was a special guest.

Quarterly Budget

The fourth quarterly budget adopted by last month's meeting of the International Executive Board, totalling $115,338, was itemized as follows:

PER CAPITA TAXES		
AFL-CIO	$ 5,500.00	
CLC	550.00	
IFJ	900.00	
		$ 6,950.00
ORGANIZING AND SERVICING		
Salaries		
Director and IR's	$26,500.00	
Secys-Stenos	600.00	
Expenses		
Director and IR's	11,000.00	
Misc. Org. Expenses	1,000.00	
		$39,100.00
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		
Salaries		
Exec. Secy	$ 2,138.50	
Secy-Stenos	600.00	
Pension consultation	600.00	
Expenses		
Personnel	200.00	
Miscellaneous	25.00	
		$ 3,563.50
WIRE SERVICES		
Misc. Expenses	$ 250.00	
RESEARCH AND INFORMATION		
Salaries		
Director	$ 2,750.00	
Assistants	3,952.00	
Secys-Stenos	600.00	
Expenses		
Director	200.00	
Assistants	50.00	
Books & Periodicals		
Legal and Coll. Barg.	125.00	
Subscriptions	100.00	
Human rights, COPE, etc.	100.00	
Publications and Lit.		
Contracts survey	750.00	
Org. & Other Lit.	1,000.00	
Training Confs.	300.00	
Miscellaneous	50.00	
		$ 9,977.00
GUILD REPORTER		
Salaries		
Editor		$ 2,333.00
Asst. Editor		2,025.00
Clerical		475.00
Expenses		
Printing & Mailing		7,000.00
Postage		500.00
Addressing		300.00
Pix and Spec. Material		500.00
Miscellaneous		150.00
		$13,283.00
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries		
Office Mgr.-Head Bkpr.		$ 1,911.00
Secy-Stenos		1,800.00
Bookkeeping Dept		2,300.00
General clerical		475.00
Expenses		
Rent and Maintenance		3,000.00
Stationery and Supplies		1,500.00
Equipment		750.00
Telephone & Telegraph		1,500.00
Repairs and Improvements		250.00
Postage		1,000.00
Auditing		600.00
Insurance and Bonding		250.00
Employe Health and Welfare		1,000.00
Miscellaneous		200.00
		$16,536.00
EXECUTIVES		
Officers' salaries		$ 6,175.00
Expenses		1,500.00
		$ 7,675.00
OTHER EXPENSES		
Legal fees		$ 3,500.00
Payroll & Pers. Prop. Taxes		2,500.00
Contributions		250.00
Broun Award		500.00
Broun Award expenses		400.00
Delegates and Committees		1,000.00
IEB meeting		5,000.00
Severance pay provisions		2,500.00
1960 (59) Convention reserve		2,250.00
AFL-CIO Convention		100.00
		$18,000.00
TOTAL QUARTER BUDGET		$115,338.00



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Byrd Leaves ANG Staff For Chicago Local Office

Kenneth R. Byrd, of San Antonio, a member of the ANG staff of international representatives since April, 1955, has been appointed executive secretary of the Chicago Newspaper Guild and began his new duties there last week. He succeeds Stuart Broad, who has taken a post with the National Labor Relations Board.

Byrd had been active in the San Antonio Guild since joining the editorial staff of the San Antonio Light in 1950. The following year he was a delegate of his local to the ANG convention at Pittsburgh. He was active in the Hearst Chain Council, and in his local had held almost every office, being local president at the time of his appointment to the ANG staff. He handled organizing assignments throughout the southern region, and during the strike of the newly-formed Peoria, Ill., Guild, was assigned as staff member for the duration of that successful action.

Byrd is the second ANG staff member from the south to take a local executive position in the midwest. His immediate predecessor as southern international representative was John Carmichael, of New Orleans, who left the staff to become executive secretary for the Twin Cities Guild.

Yarbrough Enters County Court Bid

Knoxville, Tenn.—Willard Yarbrough, former president of the Knoxville Guild and of the Southern District Council, has entered his name as a candidate for the County Court, subject to the Democratic convention this month.

It will be Yarbrough's second bid for the office. Six years ago he was a candidate and lost by a few votes.