

Major Wage Gains Avert Toronto Walkout

10% Hike Won In First Year Of Star Pact

Toronto, Ont. — Backed by a heavy strike vote taken last week by the 1,000-member Toronto Star unit, the Toronto Guild has reached agreement on a new contract, carrying \$1.5 million in new benefits, covering its full jurisdiction at the daily, Canada's largest newspaper.

A membership meeting last Tuesday night heard Executive Secretary Bob Buchanan detail the settlement terms, and voted ratification.

A 14 percent increase across the board also is applied to minimums, with 10 percent payable by April 1, 1961, and with no less than \$10 going to each employee. About half of the unit members are paid \$70 or less per week.

The minimum for top reporters, advertising salesmen and circulation district representative goes to \$135 on April 1, 1961, an increase of \$14.25 for reporters and district men. On January 1, 1962, the figure goes to \$140.40, up \$19.65 from the old figures.

Effective last Friday, 300 employees will benefit from special pay adjustments, ranging to as much as \$20 weekly. The adjustments include several large groups such as classified solicitors and country drivers. The settlement will bring parity with craft union scales in the "key" job classifications in the Guild agreement on April 1, 1961.

The agreement cuts from 50 to four the number of jobs management proposed to challenge, for exclusion from the contract altogether. Management agreed to stipulate that it would not exercise its legal right to challenge the 46 positions, by reference to the Labor Relations Board. The issue of exclusions was one on which the strike vote was taken.

Management had refused to agree to wage increases beyond a schedule recommended by the conciliation board report, which called for three 3 percent increases.

The new agreement will pay 3
(Continued on Page 2)

'59 Ad Linage Breaks Record

A record volume of advertising was published by newspapers in 1959. And 1960 is starting out even better, according to lineage reports in Editor & Publisher.

Total 1959 lineage in 418 newspapers measured by Media Records topped 5.3 billion aggregate lines, E&P said. This compared with previous highs of 5.1 billion lines in 1956 and 1957. The 1958 total was 4.9 billion lines.

As for 1960, February ad lineage in 52 cities measured by Media Records was up 6.9 percent. Lineage for the first two months in the 52 cities is 8.2 percent ahead of January and February last year.

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Portland 'Summit' Maps United Strike Offensive



Portland Planners: Top executives of five newspaper unions gathered at Portland, Ore., last week to coordinate strike activities against that city's two dailies. The sessions were climaxed with a meeting of all strikers, at which Wilfrid T. Connell, president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, introduced Rene Valentine, ITU interna-

tional representative, as general chairman of the Portland strike effort. From the left are ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, First Vice President John J. Pilch of the ITU, Valentine, Connell, who is president of the Photo Engravers Union; President Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen's Union and President James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers union.

Portland, Ore.—A united strike offensive under a single director was mapped by the international executive officers of the Portland newspaper unions at a meeting here last week, March 31 and April 1 and 2.

Local strike leaders hailed the program enthusiastically after conferring with the union executives, April 1.

The Portland Guild's executive board endorsed the program that same night.

The international officers first constituted themselves into a continuing body — The Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades—with Wilfrid T. Connell, president of the Photo Engravers, as chairman and William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, as secretary.

President Anthony J. DeAndrade represented the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union, President James H. Sampson represented the International Union of Stereotypers and Electrotypers, and First Vice President John J. Pilch represented the International Typographical Union. ITU President Elmer Brown was unable to be present because of previous commitments.

First step in the officers' program was the formal appointment of Rene Valentine, ITU international representative, as strike director with authority over
(Continued on Page 3)

Chicago Papers Stall Coverage

Chicago, Ill. — Management of Field Enterprises, Inc., publishers of the Daily News and the Sun-Times, has set up a road block to continued contract coverage by the Chicago Guild for Daily News commercial department employees.

Meeting last week with a special Guild committee named to deal with problems connected with the merger of News and Sun-Times commercial departments, the management spokesman, Russ Stewart, said that physical integration of the commercial departments would be completed this month, but that editorial departments of the two dailies would remain separated.

The merger, management told the Guild, "is giving rise to confusion and doubt as to whether the Guild represents the commercial departments as a single unit." It would not be practical, the Guild committee was told, to continue on a half-Guild, half-non-Guild basis, and management "would like to go jointly" with the Guild to the labor board for recourse to election procedure.

Asked whether management would grant recognition of the Guild for the entire department, Stewart said "No, that we cannot do."

The Guild contract at the Daily

News expires May 3. It covers advertising, editorial, inside circulation, business, promotion, dispatch and miscellaneous employees.

At the Sun-Times, a contract covers editorial employees only. It runs to next February 28.

Last year, the Sun-Times bought the News, and the present merger moves commercial employees into the modern Sun-Times plant.

Some 1,200 employees in Guild jurisdiction are affected by the shift.

Guild, ITU Officers Slate Meeting

Top officers and department heads of the American Newspaper Guild will meet with the officers of the International Typographical Union, April 18-19, to discuss "all areas of cooperation."

The conference, the first of its kind between the leaders of the two unions, will be held at ITU headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. ANG Executive Vice Presi-

dent William J. Farson said he hoped the meeting would be the first of a series with all of the newspaper crafts.

Representing the Guild will be President Arthur Rosenstock of New York, Farson, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Director of Organization J. William Blatz and Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker.

They will confer with ITU President Elmer Brown, First

Vice President John J. Pilch, Second Vice President A. Sandy Bevis, Third Vice President Joe Bailey and Secretary-Treasurer William R. Cloud.

A series of meetings between the executive boards of the Guild and the ITU was held in 1939-40, but the talks then were confined largely to jurisdictional matters.

Throughout his service with the ITU, President Brown has
(Continued on Page 3)



BROWN

PILCH

BEVIS

BAILEY

CLOUD



Before The Vote: Members of the huge Toronto Star Guild unit soberly study the unresolved issues in their contract renewal impasse, before balloting 469 to 253 to

strike Canada's largest daily. Six days later they were to meet again, to ratify a settlement bringing them cash gains estimated at \$1.5 million and wide-ranging improvements in other contract terms.

Toronto Settlement Averts Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

work retroactively to last December 1 on gross earnings. As of last Friday, the full schedule of special adjustments was made effective, about 300 employees in all being benefited. Next October 1, a second 3 percent increase will be paid; on April 1, 1961, a 4 percent increase will take effect, and on January 1, 1962, there will be

another 4 percent increase. The expiration date is Sept. 30, 1962. There are "floors," too, written into the dated pay increases. For the first two, no employee may be raised less than \$2, and for the second two steps the minimum increase is \$3. The "floor" total is \$10.

In the matter of car allowance, the Guild won a 2-year trial of a proposal that 12 classified sales-

men be put on the allowance schedule.

Other improvements in the agreement affect union security, job security, vacations, sick and "bereavement" leave and car mileage.

A new provision writes into the contract a guarantee of continuance of the pension plan, now unilaterally administered, and makes the Guild a party to discussion of its terms.

Full strike preparations were completed, and Star management was notified that the old contract would be officially "dead" as of last Monday at noon. The terms were reached in negotiating sessions which began last Saturday morning, were adjourned late that day to 10 a.m. Monday and ran continuously until 3 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Nearly 800 members attended the unit meeting last week which debated the issue for three hours, and cast the secret ballot which authorized strike action. The count was 469 to 253. Glen Ogilvie, unit chairman, presided, and ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., presented a \$75,000 defense fund check to the local, after the vote tally had been announced.

Strike headquarters was rented, 60 picket captains were named, and picket signs were prepared, in a crowded weekend of activity.

Mrs. Edna Caplin

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Edna Caplin, 60, stenotypist for Guild conventions for the past 20 years, died suddenly February 24 while taking notes at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., National Laboratory. She owned and operated the Edna Layman Reporting Service here. She was a sister-in-law of Al Capp, cartoonist for the United Feature Syndicate, and made her home in suburban Deerfield.

Surviving are her husband, O. Peter Caplin, and a brother, Dudley Layman, of Greenwich, Conn.

Guild Launches Drive For Anti-Scab Laws

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson has urged Guild locals "to begin immediately" to muster support for anti-strikebreaker laws and to seek their introduction in state and provincial legislatures as soon as possible.

Farson called on the locals to coordinate their efforts with those of ITU locals, which have also launched a drive to outlaw scabs.

An appeal for support and assistance in the campaign is going out to AFL-CIO state central bodies and city centrals where the Guild has locals.

A similar appeal for aid in strengthening federal legislation dealing with strikebreakers has been issued to other national and international unions. A draft of a proposed amendment to the Byrnes Act has been turned over to the AFL-CIO Legislative Department for analysis and legislative action.

In his letter to locals, Farson noted that in many states it will not be possible to get legislation introduced, much less enacted, until next year. Many legislatures are not now in session and it is late in the season for most of those that are.

"Even so, the time to begin is now, while scabs still work in Portland, and the Wilson packhouse and Henderson textile strikes are still fresh in memory," Farson said.

He urged the locals to examine closely any existing state laws. "Chances are they are not as strong as the legislation we now propose. For example, the Pennsylvania law, under which scabmaster Bloor Schlepppey recently was arrested, prohibits only the recruiting of strikebreakers by outsiders, specifically exempts licensed employment agencies and makes violation a simple misdemeanor (not a felony), subject to only one year's imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine."

The proposed legislation drafted by Guild Counsel Irving Leuchter, on the other hand, would make it unlawful:

1. For anyone not directly involved in a strike to recruit replacements to take the jobs of strikers.

2. For a struck plant to employ either professional strikebreakers (as defined in the law) or any replacements recruited by it or an outsider.

3. For professional strikebreakers to seek employment in place of strikers.

4. For management (or anyone else) to recruit strike replacements without informing them that they are to be employed as strike replacements.

Violation of points 1, 2 or 3 would be a felony; violation of point 4 would be a misdemeanor. Interstate traffic in scabs is covered in the draft legislation proposed as an amendment to the Byrnes Act, which at present only bars the interstate transportation of strikebreakers for the purpose of interfering by force or threat with peaceful picketing or the exercise of organizing and bargaining rights.

A new anti-scab law in Rhode Island has been passed by the House of Representatives and is now before the State Senate. A similar bill has been introduced in Massachusetts, but the New York State bill died in committee in the State Senate after passage by the Assembly.

Revenues Drop At Struck Daily

Portland, Ore.—The five-month strike of newspaper unions against the Oregonian, a Newhouse daily, and the Journal, local owned, is beginning to bite deeply into the advertising revenues of the Oregonian, the larger of the two.

Tabulation of February figures by Media Records shows that the Oregonian ran 30 percent less advertising this year than it did in the month of February of 1959. Comparable January figures indicated a 25 percent cut from the preceding year.

By contrast, the merged operation of the two normal competitors has recorded higher lineage figures for the Journal.

In January, the Journal's figure showed a gain of 4 percent, and the February totals are 13 percent above the level for February, 1959.

For the 52 cities covered by the survey, the February gains averaged out to 6.9 percent. The Portland strike was three months old in February.

Strikebreaking Curbs Pass Rhode Island Lower House

Providence, R. I.—Supported by the Providence Newspaper Guild and the State AFL-CIO, a bill which would outlaw recruiting of strikebreakers by anyone not directly involved in a strike has been adopted by the State House of Representatives and sent to the Senate for further action.

The measure also had the endorsement of the Alliance of Newspaper Unions, a council of unions of which James M. McMullen is president. McMullen is vice president of the Providence Guild.

The bill was patterned after the Pennsylvania statute under which Bloor Schlepppey, Indiana strikebreaker agent, was arrested.

The measure was introduced by Rep. John J. Skiffington, Woodstock Democrat, who used the Portland, Ore., newspaper strike situation as an example of how strikebreaking activity can prolong and embitter a strike.

Opposition was voiced by Minority Leader John H. Chafee, Warwick Republican, but several Republicans seconded passage, which was by voice vote.

The Providence Bulletin editorialized against the proposed law as "aiding unfairly with labor."

Bulletin and Journal management is engaged in months-long negotiations for a first contract with the Guild for its editorial staff, and has been sharply criticized by local labor groups for delaying a settlement.

Officers Appoint ITU Man As Portland Strike Director

(Continued from Page 1)

activities, including bargaining. Consolidation of all the locals under Valentine creates, in effect, one large newspaper union for prosecuting the strike and negotiating with the publishers of the struck papers, the Oregon Journal and S. I. Newhouse's Oregonian.

The Inter-Union Newspaper Committee, which hitherto had directed the strike, immediately disbanded and turned its operating fund over to a new account, the Director's Fund, for use in carrying out strike activities.

At the same time, the international officers suggested that each of the locals involved in the strike contribute \$1,000 to build the Director's Fund.

Valentine's salary and personal expenses will be paid by the ITU as part of its contribution to the strike effort.

The International Presidents' Committee also agreed to make a joint nation-wide appeal to all craft and Guild locals for financial aid to meet strike expenses.

Farson emphasized that ANG locals should continue their normal contributions to the Portland Guild, used by the local for supplementary strike benefits. He urged all locals, however, to dig deep for additional donations to the Director's Fund to help finance strike operations.

A similar appeal for funds is going out to all international unions and state and city central bodies over the signatures of the

Decertification Bid Withdrawn

Portland, Ore.—A petition filed early in March to decertify the Guild as bargaining representative of inside circulation employees at the Oregon Journal has been withdrawn "without prejudice," according to the National Labor Relations Board.

The petition had been signed by six employees, including two after the strike started and three Guild members who did not abide by the local's decision to honor picket lines of the Stereotypers.

Newhouse Sues 6 Unions

Newark, N. J.—S. I. Newhouse has filed a \$6 million damage suit against six unions at his Newark Star-Ledger because, he says, they plan to take retaliatory action against him and in support of the strikers at his Portland Oregonian.

The Newhouse papers also are seeking an injunction in the U.S. District Court here against work stoppages and other retaliatory tactics by what the petition calls a "Fight Newhouse" committee of unionists. A show cause order, issued to the unions, is returnable April 25 at Newark.

Named in the suit are Newark Typographical Local 103, Newark Newspaper Pressmen's Local 8, Newark Photo Engravers Local 28, Newark Mailers Local 11, Newark Stereotypers Local 18, and the Newspaper and Mail Delivers Union of New York.

The Guild does not have a contract with the Star-Ledger



RENE VALENTINE
Portland Leader

five international executive officers.

The union leaders also are exploring the possibility of persuading Labor Secretary James Mitchell to mediate the strike issues.

As strike director, Valentine is responsible directly to the five international executive officers. They authorized him to call on the internationalized for such staff help as he needs, and to name a Director's Committee of local presidents to consult with him and implement his decisions. Local Guild President Bob Shults is a member of that group.

Valentine's authority, as conferred by the International Presidents' Committee, extends over the selection of counsel; the operations of the interim strike weekly, the Portland Reporter; expansion of the public relations program, particularly to other areas in which the Newhouse chain operates, and the direction of the bargaining of all locals—in short, to every aspect of the strike effort.

No international benefits will be paid to any union member who fails to perform assigned strike duties, it was agreed.

"This is the first time in our history that the crafts, the Guild and the Teamsters have decided on a program and are going to prosecute it together," Connell declared Friday night, April 2, at a mass meeting of union members involved in the strike, and their families.

Connell introduced the other international officers to the gathering.

Connell also announced that on a recent trip he had met and discussed the strike with S. I. Newhouse, the Oregonian owner.

Connell said he told Newhouse "that we need a settlement soon, that it is causing great concern over the entire state."

On the union side, the strike weekly continued to grow. An eight page with 60,000 circulation on its first press run seven weeks ago, the Portland Reporter hit 32 pages and 80,000 circulation in its latest issue.

Robert D. Webb recently was designated publisher of the Reporter, replacing Robert A. Lee, who has taken a job with the New York Times.

And the door-to-door "cancel your subscription" campaign conducted by the unions against the combined daily continues unabated. Circulation losses of the papers are estimated at slightly more than 40 percent.



Coercion: That's a Humphrey campaign button which Stan Weber, an adherent of the Kennedy cause in Oregon's primaries, and a fellow striker, Mrs. Cowling, club editor for 30 pre-strike years at the Oregonian, has been supplementing strike benefits by work in the Humphrey headquarters at Portland. Weber, pre-strike labor reporter for the Journal, has been directing the Oregon campaign for Kennedy.

Guild, Printers Set Top-Level Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

worked closely with Guild officials at all levels. Early in 1934, when the Guild was only a few months old and still uncertain whether to become a professional society or a labor union, Brown represented the New York World-Telegram chapter of the ITU in a debate with Marlen Pew, then editor of Editor & Publisher.

He urged members of the New York Guild not only to pursue the union course by supporting affiliation with the AFL, but to form a "vertical union" to include all newspaper workers not organized by the crafts.

"It costs just as much for a suit of clothes for a rewrite man as for a linotype operator," he reminded. "A reporter can get just as hungry as a proofreader. It makes no difference whether a man works downstairs and gets his hands dirty or upstairs and keeps his collar clean all day."

Brown later became president of the ITU's "Big Six" local in New York City, moved on to three terms as a vice president of the international and then to the ITU staff as international representative. At the time of his election to the presidency of the union two years ago, he was assistant to President Woodruff Randolph.

In his 25th anniversary greetings to the Guild from the century-old Typographical Union, Brown declared that the ITU "as a matter of principle and policy stands ready to explore with the

American Newspaper Guild and the printing trades unions every avenue that could lead to the formation of a permanent base for . . . cooperation. . . .

"As president of the International Typographical Union, I pledge to the Guild and to our sister printing trades unions that we will initiate and/or participate in any movement that has as its purpose the solution of our mutual and kindred problems."

Portland Step To One Union?

Portland, Ore.—The unprecedented accord on a unified Portland strike program may be the first step leading to "the actual merger of all the graphic arts and paper trades unions," commented Walter J. Turner, vice president of the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union.

Turner vigorously supports such a merger. At the Midwest States Conference of Pressroom Workers a year ago, he declared that "a graphic arts union of a million members, including those who manufacture paper, would be able to face the world unafraid and secure benefits that would outstrip other unions."

Following his speech, the conference adopted a resolution calling for the amalgamation of all unions in the printing and paper industries.

Coast Unity Parley Slated

San Francisco, Calif.—A Northern California conference of newspaper unions has been scheduled here May 21 to strengthen inter-union ties and map closer cooperation on mutual problems.

Against the background of the Portland newspaper strike, the conference was called at an informal get-together of officials of six San Francisco locals.

Participating were Photo Engravers Local 8, which arranged the meeting, Typographical Union 21, Pressmen's Local 24, Bookbinders Local 31-125, Stereo-

typers Local 29 and the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

The May conference will consider such problems as legislation, jurisdiction, technological changes in the industry, and unity.

Invited to attend were all graphic arts and newspaper locals from Bakersfield to the Oregon line.

SFONG Executive Secretary Sam Eubanks is a member of the committee arranging the conference. Other members are James Laskey, president of the Photo Engravers local, chairman; Sterling Rounds, ITU, and Al Mattison, Bookbinders.

Boost In Federal Minimum Wage Would Improve 220 Guild Rates

Guild support for changes in the minimum wage law to increase its base from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour has been expressed by Executive Vice President William J. Farson in a statement supplied to AFL-CIO legislative spokesmen.

The proposed legislation change would be written into the Fair Labor Standards Act. It is backed by organized labor and opposed by spokesmen for big business. Hearings are being conducted on the proposal before a committee of the House of Representatives.

Farson said that although the Guild takes a broad interest in extending coverage of the Act to workers not now protected in other areas, there is a specific Guild stake in the proposed increase in the hourly rates. Sixty-four of the Guild's 150 contracts with newspapers show 220 groups of employees with contractual minimums of less than \$1.25 an hour, Farson pointed out. Most of the instances relate to starting minimum wages, but many occur in the step-up figures for one, two and three-year experience ratings, and even a few in top minimums.

Last week's legislative hearings saw sharp exchanges between committee members and spokesmen for the National Editorial Association, appearing in opposition to the wage increase. The NEA represents several thousand small weeklies and dailies.

Testimony by Bernard Esters, of Maine, dealt largely with a plea for protecting the "little merchants" who deliver papers. Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) branded the presentation as dishonest propaganda since there is no intention to remove the exceptions in the Act which now permit "little merchants" to sell papers. Pressing for the source of the propaganda, Roosevelt gained from Edgar Bayol, executive vice president of NEA, a statement that "about 37" newspaper associations, the Southern Newspaper Association, the Inland Daily Press Association and the American Newspaper Publishers Association were "some of the people that we talked to."

"What you are basically fighting," said Roosevelt, "is the increase from \$1 to \$1.25."

Bayol agreed that was one of the points of opposition. Neither spokesman knew what percentage of the NEA group's employees would in fact be affected by the change in the hourly minimum. This statistical lack led one committee member to label the presentation as "unsubstantiated."

Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) questioned the NEA men as to rising publication costs. He pointed out that newspaper prices have jumped 250 percent in 20 years, drew an admission that wages had not increased in that proportion, and that publishers in general had made no serious effort to meet the newspaper cost problem, except to pass on the burden in higher rates to advertisers and readers.

Pucinski is a member of the Chicago Guild.

The NLRB has not appealed any of its circuit court reversals. Last month, however, the Third Circuit Court in Philadelphia held a full-scale, seven-judge review of the decision by its three-judge panel. At the same time, it heard a new case involving the Brown-Olds doctrine. Decisions on these cases, or on the case now before the Supreme Court, may lead the NLRB finally to abandon its policy, which AFL-CIO has charged "is oppressive and capricious, causing only slight inconvenience to some unions and financial ruin to others."

In the Curtis case, however, the court majority commented that the Landrum-Griffin Act, while it "goes beyond" Taft-Hartley, "also establishes safeguards against the board's interference with legitimate picketing activity."

Some labor lawyers said they thought the courts would construe the Landrum-Griffin Act as permitting boycott campaigns of the type used against O'Sullivan.

Closed Shop Remedy Rejected by Courts

A series of appellate court decisions has undermined the National Labor Relations Board's drastic "Brown-Olds remedy" for alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley ban on closed-shop hiring practices.

In the past three months, five U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal have refused to enforce NLRB orders directing unions, companies or both to reimburse all employees in the bargaining unit for union dues and initiation fees collected during periods in which the board had found an illegal hiring hall or closed shop in effect.

The precedent on which the NLRB bases its controversial doctrine is a 1958 ruling involving the

muskegon, Mich.—The Muskegon Guild has elected William D. Pepler local president, succeeding Bruce D. McCrea. Nancy Kleck is re-elected secretary and Barbara Sturmski is the new treasurer, replacing Jonathan Eyer. Jesse R. Soltes is vice president.

Lynn
Lynn, Mass.—Ernest Rosen- thal has succeeded Fred Bowler as president of the Lynn Guild and will serve for the unexpired term of the latter. Bowler resigned following suspension of his newspaper, the Telegram-News, when acquired by the opposition daily, the Item.

Day Book
LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Representation election held Mar. 29, Oakland, Calif., Tribune promotion dept., Guild 4, no union 3, challenged 1.
Oakland, Calif., Tribune inside circulation dept., no union 3, challenged 1.
Representation hearing set, Apr. 10, East St. Louis, Ill., Journal library (2 eligible).
Representation hearing held, Apr. 1, Elizabeth, N.J., Daily Journal, on petition by ITU Mailers to split off 17 delivery-auditors now represented by Guild.
NLRB briefs set, May 10, on refusal to bargain charges against Norfolk, Va., Newspapers Inc. involving plant and service dept. (25 eligible).
NLRB hearing, May 10, ordered by general counsel on unfair practice charges against Fort Wayne Journal Gazette and News-Observer involving demands, denials and interrogations of editorial dept. employees (75 eligible).
CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Seattle, Wash., Times, contract renewal approved.
Seattle, Wash., Times, contract renewal approved.
Great Falls, Mont., Tribune, Leader and Montana Farmer-Stockman, contract renewal approved.
Detroit, Mich., Free Press, contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES
ANG-ITU Officers' Conference, Indianapolis, Ind., April 10-12.
ANG Regional Training Institute and Canadian District Council meeting, Ottawa, Ont., April 22-24.
Canadian Labor Council Convention, Montreal, Que., April 22.
International Federation of Journalists 24th World Congress, Bern, Switzerland, May 2-7.
ANG International Executive Board meeting, Washington, D.C., May 10-12.
California Unity Conference of Allied Printing & Related Trades, ANG Constitutional Convention, California, June 27-July 1.

THE LAW
Brown-Olds Plumbing & Heating Corp.
A three-judge panel of the Third Circuit Court in Philadelphia, unanimously rejecting the Brown-Olds precedent, said the doctrine was foolish. The only persons who might have been injured by the closed shop agreement were persons who were never hired, and the Board's order would not help them in any respect, the court ruled in refusing to enforce the Board's order.

Appellate courts in New Orleans, the District of Columbia, New York and San Francisco also have rejected the NLRB position. In only one circuit court—in Chicago—has the Board been upheld, and labor attorneys do not consider that case a clear-cut test of the Brown-Olds doctrine. That decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

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Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award

Deadline May 1, 1960

The Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award—\$500 in cash to the winner and a plaque to his local—was set up by the Los Angeles Convention in 1954 to encourage development of local Guild leadership by stimulating participation in local activities and rewarding achievements.

It is given annually for the most notable local work in furthering the Guild's basic purposes.

Nomination of candidates may be by individual member or by the governing bodies of the local to which the nominee belongs, and must be sent to the ANG Secretary-Treasurer, postmarked no later than May 1, 1960.

Entries must be in writing not to exceed 1,500 words, containing a detailed outline of the achievements of the candidates during the two years ending March 31, 1960.

Eligible for the award shall be any officer or member or any group of officers and/or members, of any local of the ANG, whose achievements are within the scope of the award. Candidates must be members in good standing at the time of their nomination.

Not eligible are officers of the ANG, members of the ANG staff or paid officials or employees of locals.

The award will be judged by Philip Price, Eric R. I. Cawdon and Daniel A. McLaughlin, and will be announced at the 1960 ANG Convention in Chicago, June 27-July 1.

Typical Small Daily's Net 10 Percent Of '59 Income

Bouncing back from the 1958 recession, the typical small daily analyzed annually in Editor & Publisher achieved a 1959 net profit of \$57,397—nearly 10 percent of its operating revenue and some 30 percent higher than the year before.

The paper, with circulation of 12,892, reported total income for the year of \$686,222, up 5.67 percent, and total costs of \$78,551, up 1.56 percent. This left an operating profit (before taxes and miscellaneous income) of \$107,671, which was 15.75 percent of operating revenue and 35 percent higher than the operating profit in 1958.

Net earnings of \$57,397 were 9.2 percent of operating revenue. They compare with 1958 earnings of \$43,974, which amounted to 6.77 percent of operating income.

Despite the sharp gain in 1959, profits still were below those achieved in the paper's best year, 1955. Net income in 1955 was \$64,042, which was 10.55 percent of operating revenue of \$607,148.

The paper attributed last year's improvement over 1958 to determined efforts to economize in expenses and to a "well-planned and effective rate increase local and nationally."

Total advertising revenue, at \$472,839, was 7.56 percent higher than the 1958 figure despite a decline of 1.12 percent in total income.

Income from local advertising, \$396,959, was up 8.81 percent over 1958 in the face of a 99 percent drop in local lineage.

National advertising income, at \$39,175 reflected a continuing decline in revenue from this source. It was off 53 percent from 1958 and more than 43 percent from 1955.

Circulation income, \$210,845, amounted to 30.84 percent of total operating revenue. It was 1.08 percent above the 1958 figure and 25.76 percent higher than in 1955.

Price of the paper was increased from 5c to 7c in October 1957.

Plant Expansion Rate \$100 Million A Year
U.S. and Canadian newspapers are spending about \$100 million a year on plant expansion and mod-

ECONOMICS

ernization, the American Newspaper Publishers Association reports.

A survey by the ANPA found that 876 dailies in the United States and 19 in Canada had capital outlays totaling \$106,046,197 last year and plan to spend \$99,360,622 in 1960.

An earlier poll brought replies from 725 U.S. dailies that they had spent \$129,991,529 on plant and equipment in 1957 and planned to spend \$75,208,070 in 1958. No survey was made of actual expenditures in 1958.

It was Adams' friend Heywood Brown who founded the American Newspaper Guild, but to Adams probably belongs the honor of first using the term "guild" in print, describing a newsmen's union.

In "The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepps," a Saturday feature of his column, F.P.A. wrote on June 3, 1912:

"To the office, labouring hard amid so great heat that I would there were a scrivener's guild that might strike for more sanitary conditions, as do waiters and layers of brick."

F.P.A. became an active Guild member when Brown was named first president of the new "scriveners' union." He was a delegate to the 1936 ANG convention, serving as chairman of a committee on awards and standards.

Lardner's death followed by only two days that of Adams. Lardner had intended writing his column for Newsweek in memory of F.P.A. Lardner died of a heart attack at his home, before he could complete the tribute.

Lardner was one of four sons of a distinguished father, Ring Lardner, Sr. The latter's best known book, a baseball humor classic "You Know Me, Al," is shortly to be re-issued, and John had written a foreword for the new edition, probably the last bit of work he completed.

Lardner, like F.P.A., was born in Chicago and found his writing career in New York City. He did war correspondence, sports commentaries, free lance writing and television criticism, besides being author of half a dozen books. Lardner was 47 years old.

Seek To Retain Drivers
Elizabeth, N. J.—Appearing last week before a National Labor Relations Board hearing officer, the North Jersey Guild asked that the NLRB dismiss a petition filed by the Newark local of the ITU Mailers union.

The petition sought a representation election to determine bargaining rights for 17 driver-mailers, covered since 1943 by the Guild contract with the Elizabeth Guild Journal.

ANG Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, a member of the North Jersey Guild, and Irving Leuchter, of Newark, ANG counsel, appeared at the hearing for the Guild. They argued for dismissal on two grounds, that the group

Complaints Ordered In Ft. Wayne Snafu

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Chicago regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has been squarely reversed in its refusal to sustain charges brought by the Fort Wayne Guild against management of the Journal Gazette and News-Sentinel.

By order of the general counsel of the NLRB at Washington, the regional office has been directed to prepare complaints covering each of the actions cited in the Guild's charges. Drafting of the complaints was to be completed this week and the Chicago office has set May 10 as the date for formal hearings, at Fort Wayne.

The regional office then reversed itself six times on the charges, dismissing them for the final time late in March, shortly before NLRB general counsel ordered hearings held.

Five days before the representation elections which were held on January 24, the Fort Wayne papers ran "leaked" stories that the Guild charges had been dismissed. Both elections were lost despite "solid majorities" of Guild card signers.

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Two Seattle Pacts Net \$10 In 2 Years

Seattle, Wash.—General increases ranging up to \$10 over a two-year period are provided in Guild contract renewals with the Seattle Times and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Salaries and minimums go up \$2.75 to \$5 as of last October 1 and \$2.50 to \$5 next October 1 at both papers. The \$5 goes to those earning \$100 or more in the first year, \$110 or more in the second.

Upgradings at both papers add further increases in several classifications. Top minimum for switchboard operators goes up \$7.25 at the Times and \$5.50 at the P-I. Also at the Times, a \$10 top minimum increase goes to library assistants and clerks, society and club reporters and home economics writers.

At both papers, the "minor account" category of display salesmen is eliminated, moving employees formerly in that group in with other display salesmen and increasing their top minimum \$35.50 at the Times and \$40.75 at the P-I.

In the first year of the contract, top minimum for the reporter, display ad salesman group goes to \$130.50 at the Times, \$134.50 at the P-I. The \$4 difference reflects diversion of a past pay hike into a pension plan at the Times.

All weekly car allowances at the P-I are increased \$1 on the minimum, and the mileage rate for occasional auto use by editorial personnel goes to 9c, up from 8c. At the Times, a new system of computing mileage results in a slight increase, although the minimum allowance for circulation men and photographers remains the same.

The Times contract also improves the call-back premium.

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JACK HOWARD
Vice President of the Guild

Jack Howard Is Appointed As Moss Aide

ANG Vice President Jack Howard, of San Francisco, has been appointed to the staff of the Government Information Subcommittee, of which Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) is chairman.

The committee, created in 1955, investigates and reports on the availability to the public of information about government agencies. Howard served the committee in 1957-58 under a fellowship from the American Political Science Association.

Howard's appointment, effective April 15, follows by two weeks the naming of another well-known Guild member to the committee staff. Last week Jacob Scher, Chicago Guildsman and professor of journalism at Northwestern University, became chief counsel to the Moss committee.

Scher practiced law before turning to newspaper work, then joined the Northwestern journalism faculty. He specializes in press law.

Howard has been labor editor of the San Francisco Chronicle for five years. He had army service in World War II, and holds political science and journalism degrees from the University of California. He is serving his second two-year term on the Guild's International Executive Board as vice president from Region IV.

Great Falls Gains Follow Strike Vote

Great Falls, Mont.—Negotiated under the pressure of a local strike vote, a new contract provides increases of \$1.63 to \$4 in the first year and \$1.30 to \$3.20 in the second.

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NO SOLUTION

High Cost, Low Benefits Mark Private Health Plans For Aged

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Readers are asking about the hospital and surgical insurance for people over 65 being offered through the mails by the American Association for Retired Persons.

To get this insurance—at \$6 a month—you have to join the AARP for \$2. Anyone over 55 can join AARP, but you or your spouse have to be at least 65 to buy its insurance.

AARP's insurance, while among the best available except for Blue Cross in some areas, provides no real solution for the tough problem of medical insurance for retired workers.

In fact, analysis of AARP's plan, others offered by companies, and new Blue Cross "senior" plans, clearly shows there isn't going to be any adequate hospital and health insurance for seniors unless it's made part of the Social Security system as the Forand bill, now before Congress, would provide.

The problem of health insurance for senior citizens is just too big and expensive for private insurance companies or any individual association to solve. A survey by Health Insurance Plan of New York shows that people over 65 need 40 percent more medical care than the population as a

whole and about twice as much hospital care as for all ages. They also require about 25 percent more hospitalized surgery.

But the new plans being offered by AARP and other sources offer only relatively slight protection. The AARP plan actually is insured by Continental Casualty Company. It costs \$72 a year for each person compared to \$78 for Continental's "65-plus" policy. For this AARP pays up to 31 days of hospital bed and board at a rate of \$10 a day; 50 percent of miscellaneous services required while in the hospital, like X-rays, lab tests, etc., up to \$125; surgical payments on the basis of a specified rate of payment, like \$100 for an appendectomy, but in no case more than \$200, and outpatient emergency hospital care up to a maximum of \$125 for any one accident.

The AARP plan covers any existing illnesses immediately. Under Continental's own plan you're not protected against existing illnesses until your policy has been in effect six months. Both policies are non-cancellable individually, but the entire group can be cancelled.

AARP also provides an optional coverage for \$3 a month extra. This pays for 50 doctor calls a year, at the rate of \$3 at office or hospital or \$4 at home, plus nursing-home payments of \$5 a day for 31 days and \$3.75 for the next 29 days of each confinement, plus additional hospital pay-

ments of \$7.50 a day for the next 29 days.

This optional coverage is a desirable extension, but coverage doesn't begin until you already have spent \$25 for doctor's visits at the above rates.

The trouble with these privately-insured plans is that the cost is too high for most retired people, and the benefits are too limited. The cost for a couple is \$144 a year for only partial hospital and surgical insurance, with no provision for ordinary doctor bills unless you also buy the optional coverage at an additional \$72 a year for a couple. A single person would be paying \$108 a year and a couple \$216. This would take about 10 percent of the current maximum Social Security income of a retired couple without insuring against most medical, dental and drug expenses.

The payment of \$10 a day for hospital room and board is far from the actual cost these days in most cities. The rough average cost of semi-private hospital room and board in 17 cities selected at random is \$19.15 a day.

Just as serious is the limitation on so-called "ancillary" benefits, the extras like X-rays, lab tests, etc. These are very important in hospital admissions of elderly people, but commercial policies characteristically limit them. The insurance companies know what they're doing. It's not unusual for a person over 65 to run through \$100 of these extra charges in just one day of a hospital stay.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Better Late—

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Are you the type who shows up at 10 o'clock sharp for a 10 o'clock appointment? Well, stop it! You're wasting your time.

I used to be like that. Always punctual. If I had a 9 o'clock dentist appointment, I showed up on the dot, leaving the beds unmade and the dishes unwashed. As a result, I spent roughly 25 percent of my time waiting around.

I cooled my heels in coffee shops and offices and I lounged around on street corners, waiting for other people who showed up 25 minutes late, asking, "Have you been waiting long?"

"Oh no," I'd say, "I just got here myself."

I don't understand why it's considered rude to admit you've been kept waiting. It's bad enough to wait on a street corner for half an hour without having to be pleasant about it. But that's the way things are, and you might as well get used to it.

Punctuality has gone out of style. Dinner guests who are asked to come at 7 p.m. are not expected before 7:15 at the very earliest. In my innocence, I used to think I was actually supposed to show up at the appointed hour, and I arrived to find my hostess in pincurls and my host just starting upstairs to take a shower. They were clearly horrified to see me, and it was very embarrassing. I had obviously violated a rule of etiquette.

Well, I've reformed. Now I never arrive anywhere on time. I try to be at least 20 minutes late for every appointment, and ulti-

mately I hope to extend this to half an hour.

My disposition has improved enormously. I used to be mad and resentful all the time. All that waiting around made me bitter, and I brooded about other people's lack of consideration for me. Now that I've broken the punctuality habit, I'm a new woman. I'm blithe. I'm gay. Every time I'm the last to arrive, I congratulate myself.

I'll admit this becomes increasingly difficult. Now that I've acquired a reputation for being late, everyone tries to arrive later than I do. But I'll keep ahead of them if I have to arrive a whole day late.

My status has gone up, too. I'm treated with respect as a busy individual who leads a rich, full life in which every minute counts. I have better ways to spend my time than arriving promptly for appointments.

Training yourself to be late is not easy, if you're a punctual sort at heart. You have to put your mind to it, and use will power. It's a struggle, but it's worth it.

My technique for tardiness might not work for everyone, but this is what I do. If I have an appointment for 11 o'clock, I get all ready to leave by 10:30. Then I sit down and work a crossword puzzle or read a book or file my fingernails until 10:45 or so. I drive very slowly to my place of appointment, and then I make a dash for it so that I'll arrive out of breath. I burst in exclaiming, "Heavens, I had no idea it was so late! Have you been waiting long?"

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Salaries, Merit Area At Memphis Papers

Payroll information showing salaries and merit increases for commercial department employees 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

Bookkeepers—General, Item, Display Accounts Receivable, Bills Payable and General Circulation; Assistant Credit Manager, Cashier, Paper Record Clerk and Chief Payroll Clerk

\$63.50 to start none listed
\$68.50 after 1 year none listed
\$76.00 after 2 years none listed
\$82.00 after 3 years none listed
\$92.00 after 4 years none listed
\$105.50 top after 5 years 5 from \$105.51 to \$115.50
1 at \$116.50
1 at \$132.50

Bookkeepers—Social Security, National Ad Accounts Receivable, Radio Accounts Receivable, Circulation Accounts Receivable, Transfer, Display Paper Checkers, Income Estimate Clerk, Display Collectors, Classified Paper Checker, Payroll Clerk

\$58.00 to start none listed
\$63.50 after 1 year none listed
\$68.50 after 2 years none listed
\$76.00 after 3 years none listed
\$82.00 after 4 years none listed
\$87.00 top after 5 years 11 from \$78.00 to \$88.00
6 from \$88.01 to \$98.00
1 at \$103.50
2 at \$111.00

Bookkeepers—Inside Circulation, Assistant Transient Petty Accounts Receivable, Assistant Radio Accounts Receivable, Classified Collectors, Circulation Ledger Clerks, Stenographers

\$48.50 to start 1 at minimum
\$53.50 after 1 year 3 at minimum
1 at \$60.50
1 at \$83.00
\$56.00 after 2 years 1 at minimum
3 from \$56.01 to \$66.00
1 at \$71.00
\$58.50 after 3 years none at minimum
1 at \$62.50
\$61.00 after 4 years 1 at minimum
\$66.00 top after 5 years 10 from \$66.01 to \$76.00
3 from \$76.01 to \$86.00
4 from \$86.01 to \$96.00
1 at \$103.00

PBX Operators none at minimum
\$66.00 top after 4 years 4 from \$71.00 to \$76.00

Typists none listed
\$58.50 top after 3 years none listed

Building Mechanics none listed
\$63.50 to start none at minimum
\$68.50 after 1 year 1 at \$88.50
\$78.50 after 2 years none at minimum
\$91.00 top after 3 years 2 from \$101.01 to \$111.00
3 from \$111.01 to \$121.00

Night Watchmen none listed
\$48.50 to start none at minimum
\$51.00 after 1 year 2 at \$56.00
\$54.50 top after 2 years 3 from \$59.00 to \$67.00

Office Boys and Mail Clerks 1 at \$52.00
\$51.00 to after 2 years none listed

Elevator Operators 1 at \$59.00
\$56.00 top after 2 years none listed

Cost Of 'Accepted' Living Up 3% In Heller Budgets

It cost a salaried worker's family in the San Francisco area \$273.51 more and a wage earner's family renting a house \$185.12 more to maintain the "commonly accepted" standard of living last year than it did in 1958, the latest Heller budgets show.

The increase for a wage earner's family which owns its own home was \$203.17.

This represents an increase in the budgets of about 3 percent for the salaried worker and the renting wage earner and slightly more for the wage-earner home-owner.

A comparison of the latest Heller budgets for September 1959 with the budgets for September 1958 tells that story.

Recently released by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, the new budgets list income needs for a family of four in each category to meet "commonly accepted" standards:

For a "salaried junior professional," \$9,476.43 a year or \$182.20 a week against \$9,202.92 a year or \$176.98 in 1958.

For a wage earner renting his home, \$6,271.10 a year or \$120.60 a week against \$6,086.88 a year or \$117.06 a week the previous year.

For a wage earner who owns his home, \$6,638.28 a year or \$127.66 a week against 1958 needs of \$6,435.11 a year or \$123.75 a week.

The figures are based on the cost of goods and services in the San Francisco area. The budgets, the Heller Committee states, are an attempt to measure the cost of maintaining the commonly accepted living standards of families (consisting of man, wife, boy or girl and 8) in two occupational groups.

The committee has attempted to describe the "commonly accepted" standard as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living." As used by the committee, the term "necessary" includes "far more than a minimum of physical needs. It represents what men commonly expect to enjoy."

"Experts in the field of housing have set up standards followed in the Heller budgets: dwellings in slum areas, those which are dilapidated or without private baths have been excluded.

"But in all parts of the budget, including food and housing, the kinds and quantities of goods allowed are based on the customary habits of families living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Essentially, therefore, the Heller budgets are a reflection of what people 'ought to have'; they do not attempt to indicate the best way to spend a given income."

The Heller Committee has considered that, if more than half of the families reporting in the expenditure studies purchased or had a stock of a particular item . . . that item should be included in the budget as representing the standard of the group."

The most important increases affecting the budgets were in medical and dental care, personal insurance and tobacco, the committee found.

The cost of medical and dental care rose 7.9 percent for the salaried worker and 6.8 percent for the wage earner.

Personal insurance cost rose 7.6 percent for the salaried worker and 10.5 percent for the wage earner.

The 17 percent increase in the cost of cigarettes reflected for the first time a state tax of three cents a pack.

For the salaried worker, the annual expense for home ownership rose 5.8 percent over 1958, reflecting primarily the increase in the mortgage interest rate. For the wage earner, the annual cost of home ownership was 5½ percent higher than the preceding year.

Food away from home cost the salaried worker 4.4 percent more in 1959 than in 1958.

Items listed in the wage earner's budget include:

Monthly rent for a 4- or 5-room dwelling of \$65, including water but no other utilities (for monthly payments of \$88.31 on a \$12,869 house).

A 1954 model used car costing \$659.39, with provision for replacement every four years.

\$1.10 a week for beer and liquor.

\$6.48 a week for snacks eaten away from home.

Such clothing items for the husband as one hat (\$9.84) replaced every four years, one topcoat (\$48.77) replaced every four years, two suits (\$60.27 each) with a new one every three years.

Such clothing items for the wife as one winter coat (\$31.61) replaced every five years, one summer coat (\$21.56) replaced every four years, three street dresses (\$8.28 each) with two new ones each year, four house dresses (\$5.52 each) with a new one each year, one rayon afternoon dress

for rent of a housekeeping cabin for two weeks.

Heller Budget Standards

San Francisco Area, September 1959

	Salaried Worker		Wage Earner	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
TOTAL COST	\$9,476.43	\$9,202.92	\$6,271.10	\$6,086.88
Income taxes	1,213.11	1,170.53	661.46	623.48
Food, beverages	2,392.76	2,372.60	1,813.91	1,830.55
Housing	1,378.62	1,303.07	780.00	750.00
Household operation (utilities, laundry, supplies, etc.)	446.27	431.33	238.53	232.01
Household furnishings	338.06	331.44	222.65	221.04
Clothing and upkeep	724.08	710.28	488.67	480.85
Transportation	1,010.78	1,031.21	586.95	570.67
Medical, dental care	617.17	572.07	527.25	493.75
Personal insurance (including gov't insurance)	359.18	333.68	269.08	243.58
Personal care (barber and beauty service, supplies)	149.36	143.65	115.47	111.93
Recreation (guild admissions, TV, vacation, etc.)	430.03	411.83	232.45	223.01
Tobacco	118.56	101.40	118.56	101.40
Reading	51.38	50.23	36.46	34.79
Education (school dues, supplies, etc.)	65.03	63.16	8.34	6.48
Union dues			63.38	58.50
Gifts and contributions	152.04	146.94	91.40	88.84
Miscellaneous	39.00	29.50	16.50	16.00

1 Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for salaried worker, wife and two children owning a home in the San Francisco area in September 1959. Home owner needs \$387.18 more.

2 Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for wage earner, wife and two children renting a home in the San Francisco area in September 1959. Home owner needs \$387.18 more.

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now in new
HANDY GLASS BOTTLES

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GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, 50 PARK AVE., NEW YORK 16

EDITORIAL

Streamlined

Newspaper management in Portland never planned it that way, but the five-month-long strike at the Oregonian and Journal has assumed some astonishing, and welcome, aspects.

For the first time in a newspaper work stoppage, the top executives of the affected unions have laid aside all real and fancied differences among their labor groups, to adopt instead a concerted plan of defense.

This is unprecedented. In varying degrees personal and official contacts have been made and maintained in specific localities, in the past, among newspaper unions. This cooperation "at the local level" was in recognition of common needs and against a common threat. It was welcomed by all thoughtful union members.

Just as welcome is the development in Oregon, which sees accord on a stream-lined coordinated direction of strike activities in all fields, a policy achieved in this instance by a meeting of minds at the international union level. More such inter-union sessions are inevitable; indeed, an upcoming meeting in Indianapolis will bring ITU and Guild officers together this month, with "all areas of cooperation" on the discussion agenda.

In Portland, then, the fight has just begun, and any doubt of its successful outcome has been removed.

The net result of the Newhouse experiment in union busting could be a lasting gain to organized labor, far beyond the scope of any present forecast.

\$50 A Week?

There may be surprise in some Guild quarters that our union should be affected by the proposal to boost the federal minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25.

Guild references to contract minimums are usually stated in terms of what a fully-experienced reporter is guaranteed, for the reason that the reporter category is found in nearly every contract. The Guild's wage goal for such workers is \$200 per week, and in terms of an hourly rate that would figure down to \$5 or better, depending on the length of the negotiated work week. Almost all reporter minimums in our contracts now exceed \$2.50 per hour.

But a detailed examination of the contracts in force with newspapers has shown that application of the \$1.25 rate would mean increased pay guarantees to a sizeable group of persons under Guild contract, and by no means all of them at the bottom of the pay ladder.

Last time the minimum wage law was amended it required revision in quite a number of Guild contracts. Guild local negotiation committees will be glad to repeat that performance when the much-needed amendment becomes effective.

'An Idea In Action'

"There is growing realization by enough top labor leaders to sustain the hope that the movement of labor as an idea in action is the *sine qua non* of survival and growth.

"The transformation will not come out of a clear sky. It must be administered by leaders of conviction and responsibility and daring, assisted by members aware that 'not by bread alone liveth man.'"

From "Labor Faces The Sixties," an address by J. B. S. Hardman at a New York Labor-Management luncheon, March 9.

The Guild Reporter

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

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American Newspaper Guild

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"How About Using Some Of That To Fix This Bottom Step?"



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

'Freed' Nixon Faces Rough Going In GOP Leader Role

by WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

This observer thought Vice President Nixon did slightly better in Wisconsin than he might have, but as Senator Humphrey said, no politician is helped by running third. Without reference to this speculation, Mr. Nixon is beginning to have to climb over or avoid some of the boulders and obstacles that will thicken in his path as the political year gets rougher.

Technically, Nixon has been set free of Eisenhower restraint by the President himself, who handsomely conceded that naturally the Vice President would want to "build upon" the Administration's eight-year record rather than merely stand on it, or be stuck with it, and that Nixon would be "absolutely stupid" to feel otherwise. "This world moves," declared the President.

It doesn't move for Mr. Eisenhower, and hasn't moved since 1935, when GOP right-wingers of the time fought the original social security bill as foul "compulsion" and a "give-away," just as the White House today is fighting the Forand bill and the whole principle of health protection for retired workers under the social security system.

There is unmistakable evidence of heavy public demand for social security health protection, but the Administration is rejecting all internal pressures—including reputed pressure by H-E-W Secretary Flemming with Nixon's consent—to yield an inch. Liberal Republican Senators have desperately sought a compromise, and a Wall Street Journal report certifies that even conservative GOP forces in Congress are beginning to clamor for action. The best the White House will concede is a tentative proposal for some kind of plan that uses tax funds to subsidize private insurance firms, with an unspecified federal commitment, and maybe a specific program—but not necessarily a bill—in two weeks.

The Republican convention that presumably is gathering in

July to ratify Mr. Nixon's leadership of the party is going to have to deal with this issue in its platform, and Nixon is going to have to deal with it in his campaign. His party's President in the White House will still be Mr. Eisenhower, who said many years ago that the only perfect social security "is in a federal prison," and apparently hasn't changed his mind.

The Vice President at the same time is being raked with verbal shot by his party's right-wingers who suspect him of preparing to try to tempt a few liberal and independent votes to his side.

Senator Barry Goldwater, the Arizona conservative who forced his way back into a position as chairman of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee after his 1958 re-election, is issuing public statements with harsh warnings to Nixon not to try to turn liberal.

Goldwater went to the South Carolina Republican state convention a couple of weeks ago and annexed, in his own behalf, the state's delegates to the GOP nominating convention. The tactician who arranged this surprise was an anti-union textile emperor named Roger Milliken, whose last previous contribution to modern American culture was vengefully to close down one of his mills when the workers voted to be represented by the Textile Workers Union of America. Milliken outfoxed the Republican

National Committee's so-called director to take the South Carolina votes away from Nixon and give them to Goldwater.

George Sokolsky has used a syndicated column on several occasions to parallel the Goldwater assault. To Walter Lippmann, different breed of observer, seems incredible that the GOP reactionaries continue to paralyze the bizarre theory that Republicans lose elections only because "millions" of GOP "conservatives" sit home and pout, or because all their candidates except Mr. Eisenhower have been "New Deal" me-tooers, and that they may sit home and pout at Nixon this year. Nevertheless, Sokolsky keeps reminding the Vice President that he has lost his reputation as a conservative and warns him not to try to turn liberal Senator Kennedy and Senator Humphrey.

The fluctuating public polls show Nixon on the downward grade, which he well may be, as hopeful murmurs are heard again about Governor Rockefeller. Mr. Nixon is undoubtedly aware that the party managers at the convention, who control the nominating process, will be precisely the people who forced Rockefeller out of the race last December. But he gets open criticism only from right wingers, which does not ease his problem in trying to create a new picture of himself as a Republican who can attract the millions of middle-road independents and liberals who elected General Eisenhower.

Mike Russell Dies In Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—Michael J. Russell, 45 years old, former president and vice president of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, died last Saturday following several months' hospitalization for a liver ailment.

He was a circulation department employee of the Toronto Star, and had been a key figure in the first Guild organization of that group, as well as taking active part in subsequent organ-

izing campaigns which aided the Guild in achieving a membership of the second round only to New York among all ANG locals.

Russell, known universally as Mike, was a familiar figure at Guild conventions, to which he had local named him as a delegate on six occasions, dating back to 1953 at Boston.

He is survived by his parents and his wife, Victoria. Funeral services were held Tuesday.