

'One Big Union' For Industry Goal Of Guild, ITU Officers

The **ANG** **GUILD REPORTER**
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

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April 22, 1960



Single Purpose: Officials of the Guild and the International Typographical Union at their meeting in Indianapolis where they agreed on the goal of a unified organization in the printing, publishing and related industries. Clockwise from front center: John J. Pilch, ITU first vice president; William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president;

Arthur Rosenstock of New York, ANG president; Charles A. Perlík Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer; A. Sandy Bevis, ITU second vice president; Joe Bailey, ITU third vice president; Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information; J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization; William R. Cloud, ITU secretary-treasurer; Harry A. Reifin, assistant to the ITU president, and Elmer Brown, ITU president.

Mellett Leaves Guild \$38,000 Legacy

Lowell Mellett, Washington newspaper man whose will included an advisory group to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has left a bequest to the American Newspaper Guild, with a request that "the working press" use it toward solving the problem of press freedom.

The bequest is in the form of 884 shares of stock in the Scripps-Howard Investment Co., one of the groups holding financial

interest in various Scripps-Howard enterprises, which include daily papers and news-gathering associations. Current quotations of the stock place the value of the gift at about \$38,000.

Mellett's action became known a few days after his death April 6, when at a memorial meeting of friends at the Washington Cosmos Club, there was read a letter addressed to members of the Guild. It was dated October 4, 1943, at a time when Mellett had left a 16-year tenure as editor of the Washington Daily News, a

Scripps-Howard paper, to become one of FDR's "inner circle" of confidants.

Mellett was a dedicated liberal in his political convictions, a characteristic which showed steadily in the distinguished column output he wrote for the Washington Star for 12 years following Roosevelt's death.

His bequest letter also reflected his views.

"Irresponsible power is dangerous," he wrote in his Guild message, "yet the power exerted by the American press comes close

to being irresponsible . . . It should be possible somehow to establish a relationship between the people and the press whereby full responsibility for its behavior would be met by the press." (See page 6 for the full text.)

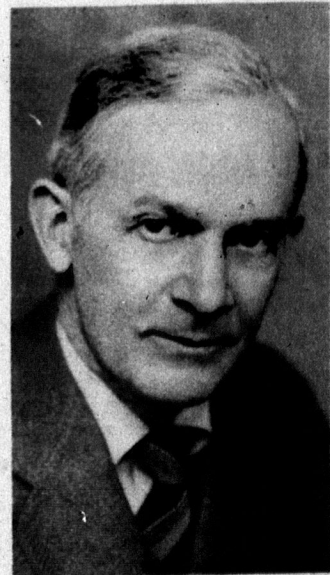
William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, said the Guild is "pleased beyond words by the bequest."

"As Mr. Mellett so rightly says," Farson continued, "there is no discounting the great power of the press, nor the fact that irresponsible use of such power poses a serious and difficult problem in a democracy.

"The Guild is honored that Mr. Mellett, out of his long experience as an editor and public servant as well as a newspaper reporter (and Guild member), has chosen the Guild to try to do something about it.

"The Guild, of course, has long concerned itself with the performance of the press. One of the stated purposes of our union, set forth in Article I of the Constitution, is to guarantee honesty in the news and raise the standards of journalism and the ethics of our industry. We have done what we could toward this end within the limits of our resources.

"Mr. Mellett's generous bequest now makes it possible for us to do much more. Beyond that, it challenges us to take the lead in finding a solution to a problem which, as Mr. Mellett says, hitherto has baffled everyone who has at-



LOWELL MELLETT
Legacy To Guild

(Continued on page 3)

AFL-CIO Backs Campaign To Ban Scab Recruiting

The drive for state legislation to outlaw the recruiting of strikebreakers by third parties gained momentum this week as the AFL-CIO threw its support behind the campaign and the Rhode Island State Senate passed an anti-scab law by a voice vote with no audible dissent.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in response to an appeal by the Guild, the Printers, the Photo Engravers, the Pressmen and the Stereotypers, wished the campaign success and arranged a conference with the federation's legislative experts.

AFL-CIO officials agreed at the

resulting meeting to distribute copies of the proposed state law drafted by the Guild and to urge its state central bodies to work for passage of the law or any necessary adaptation.

Conferring at the meeting were Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation; Tom Harris, associate general counsel of the federation; Stanton Smith, coordinator of the Department of State and Local Central Bodies; William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president; Irving Leuchter, ANG counsel; and Ellis T. Baker, ANG

(Continued on page 3)

Extend Talks, Adopt Joint Action Plans

Indianapolis, Ind. — Officers of the ANG and the International Typographical Union have agreed on the goal of "one big union" in the printing, publishing and related industries.

In a joint statement issued after a meeting at ITU headquarters here, April 18 and 19, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and ITU President Elmer Brown said:

"Whether such unity takes the form of a merger, an amalgamation of existing unions, or a new organization; whether it begins with a combination of two unions or several—are details which should not hinder us in the pursuit of our goal."

Commitment among the unions "in our field to the principle of unity and the will to work for its accomplishment" is "the immediate need," the two declared.

"We are convinced that unity is demanded to build the collective strength of our members striving for just wages and working conditions and to combat the attacks of unfair employers and the effects of punitive legislation," the statement continued.

"A unified organization of all workers in the printing, publishing and related trades, we believe, would create a strong force for the ultimate progress of employees and the industry which employs them."

Another meetings of the officers and key staff members of the two unions has been set for June 15 and 16, probably in Colorado Springs, Colo., site of the Union Printers' Home.

Besides Farson, Guild representatives at the meeting which led to the unity statement were President Arthur Rosenstock, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík Jr., Director of Organization J. William Blatz, and Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker.

Representing the ITU in addition to President Brown were First

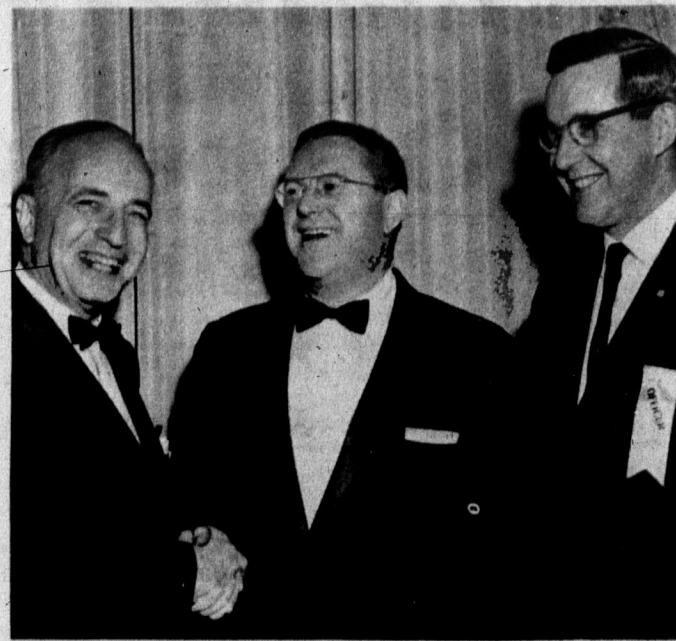
(Continued on page 3)

Strikers' Paper Boosts Schedule To Handle Ads

Portland Ore.—The Portland Reporter, interim newspaper published by the unions involved in the strike against the Oregonian and the Journal, has gone to a twice-a-week schedule and faces more growing pains.

Even as the Journal and the Oregonian once again began to publish separate newspapers, the Reporter faced such a demand from merchants for advertising space that Publisher Robert D. Webb said the possibility of

(Continued on page 2)



Levenson Levity: ANG President Arthur Rosenstock and ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., enjoy a quip by Sam Levenson, center, one of the many celebrities who enlivened the entertainment program at the New York Guild Page One Ball. Local Guild officers rated the 1960 affair tops in the long series of such events.

Portland Strike Donors Listed On 'Honor Roll'

Portland, Ore.—Contributions averaging more than \$1 per member have been received by the Portland Newspaper Guild in support of its 24-week-long strike, from 36 locals of the American Newspaper Guild.

The computation also includes the listing of several individuals who have made outstanding gifts toward strike aid. Leading this group by far is Elsie Howard, a staff member at the Oregon Labor Press, who has personally contributed \$525 by turning over one day's pay per week from the start of the strike. Joint contributions by James and Jane Goodsell, both members of the Portland local, have totaled \$355.

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Boston Guild	50.00
Buffalo Guild	50.00
J. D. Burke, Paterson, N. J.	12.00
Chicago Guild	64.50
Cincinnati Guild	75.00
Columbus Guild	25.00
John Curt, Boston	25.00
Cleveland Davidson	25.00
Denver Guild	525.00
Detroit Guild	180.00
Gary Guild	100.00
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Hammond Guild	50.00

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The unions also have distributed doorknob tags to householders. The tags advise carriers not to leave either the Oregonian or the Journal at the address unless the carrier is specifically asked to do so. The note that the subscription has been legally cancelled.

Fort Wayne Hearing Set

Fort Wayne, Ind.—A formal complaint charging that Journal Gazette management violated the federal labor laws in its campaign to prevent certification of the American Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for editorial employees awaits a hearing at the Allen County Court House here May 10.

The complaint issued from the Chicago regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, after General Counsel for the NLRB flatly reversed a finding of the regional office dismissing the Guild's charges. The Guild told

the NLRB at Washington that the regional office's mishandling of the case, through six successive reversals of position, had adverse effect on the employees of both the Journal Gazette and the News-Sentinel, when they voted in separate elections held last January and rejected the Guild despite signed majorities in both cases. Both dailies are under common ownership.

The request of the Guild to set aside the representation election results is still under consideration by NLRB officials.

Indianapolis Statement

JOINT STATEMENT by officers of the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Guild, issued April 20, 1960, following a meeting at ITU headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., April 18 and 19, 1960:

The officers of the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Guild are agreed on the goal of "one big union" in the printing, publishing and related industries.

Whether such unity takes the form of a merger, an amalgamation of existing unions, or a new organization; whether it begins with a combination of two unions or several—these details which should be hindered in the pursuit of our goal.

The immediate need is for consolidation among the unions in the field to the principle of unity and the will to work for its accomplishment.

We are convinced that unity is demanded to build the collective strength of our members striving for just wages and working conditions and to combat the attacks of unfair employers and the effects of punitive legislation.

A unified organization of all workers in the printing, publishing and related trades, we believe, would create a strong force for the ultimate progress of employees and the industry which employs them.

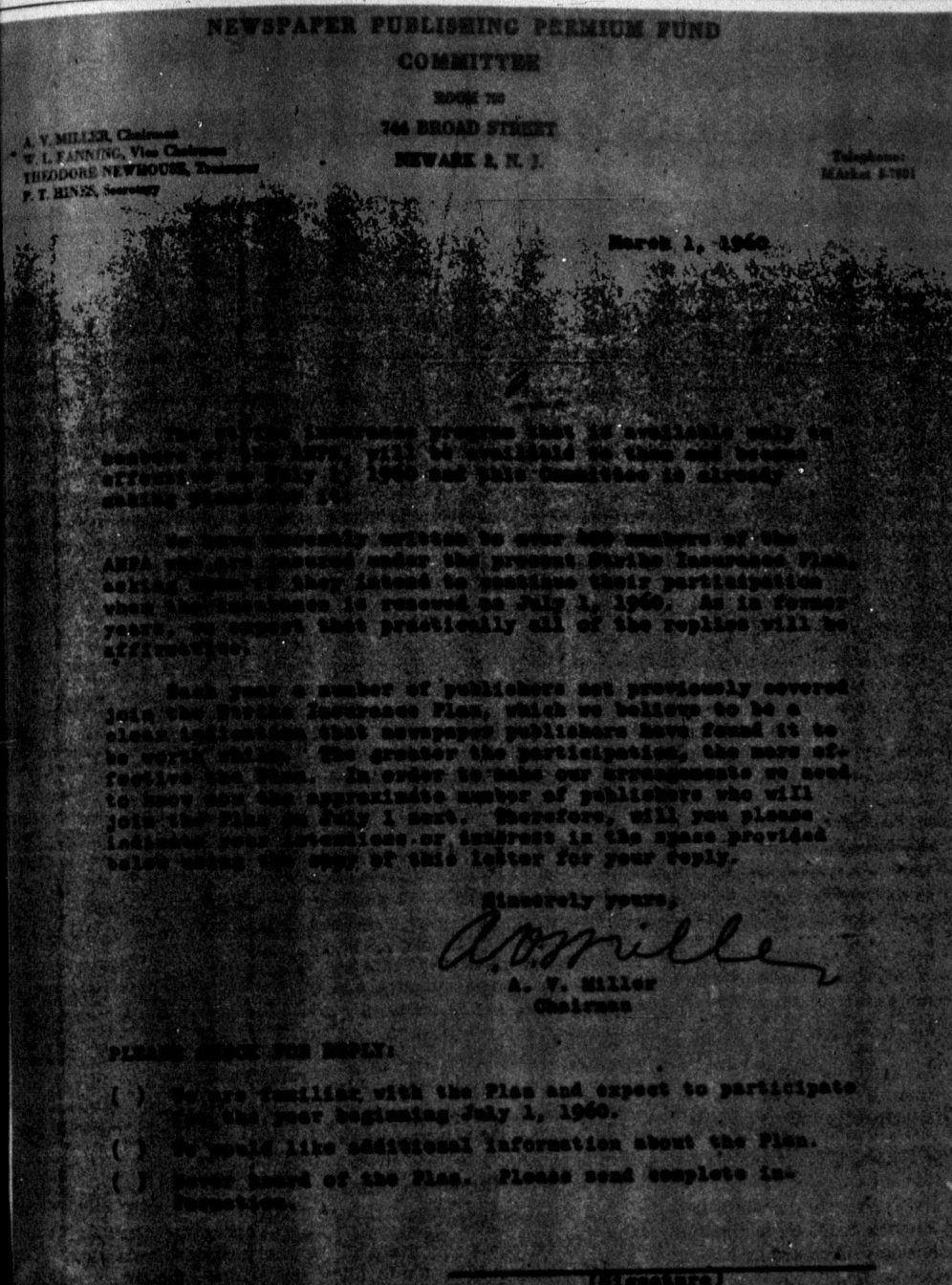
In our first discussions we have already agreed:

1. To designate field and staff directors of the ITU and the ANG as liaison representatives in the event of difficulties which may lead to a strike or lockout of either union.
2. To exchange information for use in collective bargaining as well as other areas of activity.
3. To combine our organizing drives in selected cities.
4. To explore a proposal for mobile printing plants to be used in the publication of newspapers in strike or lockout situations.
5. To study the idea of a common defense fund among all unions in the printing, publishing and related trades.
6. To work toward even closer coordination of our bargaining efforts in cities where locals of both unions are situated.

Movement toward a unified organization can be expected to come from several directions. We are pleased to note in that respect, the steps recently taken by the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

We hope that all separate efforts toward unity soon will be consolidated into discussions involving every union in the graphic arts field. Meanwhile, the officers of the ITU and the Guild have agreed to continue their talks on the subject of unity at another meeting, June 15 and 16, tentatively set for Colorado Springs, Colo.

ELMER BROWN, President International Typographical Union
WILLIAM J. FARSON, Executive Vice President American Newspaper Guild



Promotional: The American Newspaper Publishers Association committee administering strike insurance for U.S. publishers has sent out a call for renewal of all policies. With the addressee's identity blocked out, here is a photostatic copy of the renewal appeal, which indicates that more than 400 publishers now pay premiums into the multi-million dollar indemnity fund. A Senate committee is considering a resolution calling for an investigation of the practice, as a device both to break trade unions and stall honest collective bargaining.

Press, Paper Unions Talk Unity

An agreement pledging cooperation and mutual assistance, with a view to avoiding jurisdictional differences and more nearly equalizing bargaining strength between unions and management, has been signed at Washington by two international unions.

They are the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the United Paper-

makers and Paperworkers. Both are AFL-CIO affiliates, and represent a combined strength of 250,000 members.

The pact also declares for ultimate organic unity among all the unions employed in the printing, paper and paper converting industries, and invites participation by all such groups similarly interested.

Washington Guild Urges 'Physical' Union Merger

A resolution calling for physical merger of all unions in the newspaper field "at the earliest possible date" met with unanimous approval at a meeting last week of the Washington Guild's executive board.

The board instructed Local President Charles W. Puffenberger, who will head the local's convention delegation, to press for passage of a similar resolution at the Chicago ANG convention in June.

"Publisher S. I. Newhouse of the Portland Oregonian has made it plain," said Puffenberger, "that the publishers have deliberately organized for total war, with the

hope of wiping out all our unions and the hard-won benefits achieved. With the aid, first, of Taft-Hartley, and now Landrum-Griffin, the publishers obviously believe they have found the means to beat us. Such tactics, reckless and unprincipled though they may be, have in fact paid off in recent years, with the result that a Guild local or a Printers' local or a Pressmen's local has disappeared.

"The lesson is clear," he added. "We can be beaten occasionally as long as we allow our individual unions to be picked off one by one. But how many publishers would be so eager to declare war on one big union covering all of their employees?"

Guild, ITU Chiefs Map Cooperation, Agree On Goals

(Continued from page 1)

Vice President John J. Pilch, Second Vice President A. Sandy Bevis, Third Vice President Joe Bailey, Secretary-treasurer William R. Cloud, and Harry A. Reffin and F. E. McGlothlin, assistants to the president. Brown, Pilch, Bevis, Bailey and Cloud constitute the ITU Executive Council.

Discussions at the two-day meeting covered a broad range of mutual problems and areas of cooperation. They led to agreement:

1. To designate field and staff directors of the ITU and the ANG as liaison representatives in the event of difficulties which may lead to a strike or lockout of either union.
2. To exchange information for use in collective bargaining as well as other areas of activity.
3. To combine our organizing drives in selected cities.
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mobile printing plants to be used in the publication of newspapers in strike or lockout situations.

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Scab Fight Wins Support, RI Bill Goes To Governor

(Continued from page 1)

director of research and information.

Also discussed, and scheduled for future talks, were problems of strategy in bringing before Congress the proposed amendment to the Federal Byrnes Act designed to outlaw interstate traffic in scabs.

A number of international unions also have responded with support for the legislative campaign against strikebreakers.

Among them are the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers; the American Federation of Technical Engineers; the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers; the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees; the Commercial Telegraphers Union; and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

Several of the unions announced they were circulating their locals with copies of the draft law and urging their support for its adoption in their states.

The Rhode Island law, which has the active backing of the Providence Guild and the State AFL-CIO, is expected to be signed by Gov. Christopher Del Sesto. It is patterned after the Pennsylvania statute under which Bloor Schleppey was arrested, but provides stiffer penalties and closes several loopholes.

A similar measure was passed by the New Jersey Assembly, April 11, and was sent on to the State Senate, where it faces strong opposition. ANG Vice President Dan McLaughlin, working with state labor groups, has been active in the campaign to secure its passage.

In Wilmington, Del., the City Council has adopted an ordinance banning the recruiting or importing of strikebreakers when a strike or lockout exists. The State AFL-CIO Council is pushing for a statewide law as well.

Bloor Schleppey Fined \$500 Under Pennsylvania Statute

Doylestown, Pa.—By entering a plea of "nolo contendere"—no contest—Bloor Schleppey, professional strikebreaking agent from Indiana, drew an immediate sentencing on charges of violating the Pennsylvania anti-scab laws, and was fined \$500 in the Bucks County Court.

He had been scheduled for a grand jury hearing next month on charges that he had supplied strikebreakers to two newspapers against which the International Typographical Union was on strike. The 1937 statute forbids the practice.

Maximum sentence under the

law is a year's imprisonment and \$1,000. Schleppey was arrested in February at a Philadelphia motel, where he had met with a group of non-union printers reportedly standing by as replacements should a Chester strike situation develop.

The Indiana man, well-known in publishing circles as a professional purveyor of scab personnel to newspaper publishers, told the Bucks County court that he would not repeat his operations in Pennsylvania. The pledge came when the possibility was raised that he might be placed on probation.



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raised at Christmas time for the holiday observance of strikers' families.

The total per member thus far received by the Portland Guild shows the following local gifts: Rockford, \$7.72; Hudson County, \$6.66; Vancouver, B.C., \$5.34; Seattle-Tacoma, \$5.30; Gary, \$4.41; San Jose, \$4.40; Chicago, \$4.21.

Hawaii, \$3.91; Hampton Roads, \$3.90; San Francisco-Oakland, \$2.53; Terre Haute, \$2.53; Lima, \$2.44; Kenosha, \$1.40; Joliet, \$2.27; Salem, \$2.03; Hammond, \$2.03; Indianapolis, \$2.00; Stockton, \$1.96; Harrisburg, \$1.92.

Woonsocket, \$1.92; Pueblo, \$1.78; Wilkes-Barre, \$1.70; Los Angeles, \$1.67; Kingston, \$1.66; Houston, \$1.61; St. Louis, \$1.61; Bakersfield, \$1.49; Youngstown, \$1.49; Peoria, \$1.48; Victoria, \$1.43; Twin Cities, \$1.43; Pawtucket, \$1.40.

Scranton, \$1.30; Denver, \$1.27; San Diego, \$1.08; Hazleton, \$1.08; and Sacramento, \$1.05.

Regional groups of locals as represented by district council treasury gifts have the following credited totals as contributions:

Calif.-Nevada, \$350; Empire State, \$500; Midwest, \$300; Middle Atlantic, \$300; New England, \$190; Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana, \$337.30; and Southern, \$50.

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Whether such unity takes the form of a merger, an amalgamation of existing unions, or a new organization; whether it begins with a combination of two unions or several—these details which should hinder us in the pursuit of our goal.

The immediate need is for commitment among the unions in the field to the principle of unity and the will to work for its accomplishment.

We are convinced that unity is demanded to build the collective strength of our members striving for just wages and working conditions and to combat the attacks of unfair employers and the effects of punitive legislation.

A unified organization of all workers in the printing, publishing and related trades, we believe, would create a strong force for the ultimate progress of employees and the industry which employs them.

In our first discussions we have already agreed:

1. To designate field and staff directors of the ITU and the ANG as liaison representatives in the event of difficulties which may lead to a strike or lockout of either union.
2. To exchange information for use in collective bargaining as well as other areas of activity.
3. To combine our organizing drives in selected cities.
4. To explore a proposal for mobile printing plants to be used in the publication of newspapers in strike or lockout situations.
5. To study the idea of a common defense fund among all unions in the printing, publishing and related trades.
6. To work toward even closer coordination of our bargaining efforts in cities where locals of both unions are situated.

Movement toward a unified organization can be expected to come from several directions. We are pleased to note in that respect, the steps recently taken by the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

We hope that all separate efforts toward unity soon will be consolidated into discussions involving every union in the graphic arts field. Meanwhile, the officers of the ITU and the Guild have agreed to continue their talks on the subject of unity at another meeting, June 15 and 16, tentatively set for Colorado Springs, Colo.

ELMER BROWN, President
International Typographical Union
WILLIAM J. FARSON, Executive Vice President
American Newspaper Guild

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING PREMIUM FUND

COMMITTEE

BOOK TO
704 BROAD STREET
NEWARK, N. J.

March 1, 1960

The Guild Insurance program that is available only to members of the ANG, will be available to those who have been making plans for it.

We have recently written to over 400 members of the ANG who had assumed under the present Strike Insurance Plan, asking them to indicate their intention to continue their participation when the insurance is renewed on July 1, 1960. As in former years, we expect that practically all of the replies will be affirmative.

Each year a number of publishers not previously covered join the Strike Insurance Plan, which we believe to be a clear indication that newspaper publishers have found it to be worth while. The greater the participation, the more effective the Plan. In order to make our arrangements we need to know now the approximate number of publishers who will join the Plan on July 1 next. Therefore, will you please indicate your intentions or interest in the space provided below using the copy of this letter for your reply.

Sincerely yours,
A. V. Miller
A. V. Miller
Chairman

PLEASE CHECK FOR REPLY:

() We are familiar with the Plan and expect to participate for the year beginning July 1, 1960.

() We would like additional information about the Plan.

() Never heard of the Plan. Please send complete information.

(Signature)

Promotional: The American Newspaper Publishers Association committee administering strike insurance for U.S. publishers has sent out a call for renewal of all policies. With the addressee's identity blocked out, here is a photostatic copy of the renewal appeal, which indicates that more than 400 publishers now pay premiums into the multi-million dollar indemnity fund. A Senate committee is considering a resolution calling for an investigation of the practice, as a device both to break trade unions and stall honest collective bargaining.

Press, Paper Unions Talk Unity

An agreement pledging cooperation and mutual assistance, with a view to avoiding jurisdictional differences and more nearly equalizing bargaining strength between unions and management, has been signed at Washington by two international unions.

They are the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers. Both are AFL-CIO affiliates, and represent a combined strength of 250,000 members.

The pact also declares for ultimate organic unity among all the unions employed in the printing, paper and paper converting industries, and invites participation by all such groups similarly interested.

Signers of the pact were Vice Presidents, Walter J. Turner and Alexander J. Rohan for the Pressmen, and Harry Sayre, executive vice president, and Mark Fisher, vice president, for the Papermakers and Paperworkers.

Turner has been an outspoken advocate of integration of unions in the newspaper and printing areas, and last year gained convention approval of a merger with the paper unions, which themselves are the product of a recent successful merger.

Interim discussions of the merger have taken place in recent months, culminating in the Washington agreement. The pact pledges the participants to cooperate fully in all union matters of mutual concern, listing specifically collective bargaining, joint organizing campaigns, strike and lockout aid, and exchange of timely information.

Each union is appointing committees for carrying the declaration into effect.

"The lesson is clear," he added. "We can be beaten occasionally as long as we allow our individual unions to be picked off one by one. But how many publishers would be so eager to declare war on one big union covering all of their employees?"

Guild, ITU Chiefs Map Cooperation, Agree On Goals

(Continued from page 1)

Vice President John J. Pilch, Second Vice President A. Sandy Bevis, Third Vice President Joe Bailey, Secretary-treasurer William R. Cloud, and Harry A. Reffin, and F. E. McGlothlin, assistants to the president. Brown, Pilch, Bevis, Bailey and Cloud constitute the ITU Executive Council.

Discussions at the two-day meeting covered a broad range of mutual problems and areas of cooperation. They led to agreement:

1. To designate field and staff directors of the ITU and the ANG as liaison representatives in the event of difficulties which may lead to a strike or lockout of either union.
2. To exchange information for use in collective bargaining as well as other areas of activity.
3. To combine our organizing drives in selected cities.
4. To explore a proposal for

mobile printing plants to be used in the publication of newspapers in strike or lockout situations.

"5. To study the idea of a common defense fund among all unions in the printing, publishing and related trades.

"6. To work toward even closer coordination of our bargaining efforts in cities where locals of both unions are situated."

The joint statement observed that movement toward a unified organization "can be expected to come from several directions."

"We are pleased to note, in that respect, the steps recently taken by the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers. (See story on this page.)

"We hope that all separate efforts toward unity soon will be consolidated into discussions involving every union in the graphic arts field."

Scab Fight Wins Support, RI Bill Goes To Governor

(Continued from page 1)

director of research and information.

Also discussed, and scheduled for future talks, were problems of strategy in bringing before Congress the proposed amendment to the Federal Byrnes Act designed to outlaw interstate traffic in scabs.

A number of international unions also have responded with support for the legislative campaign against strikebreakers.

Among them are the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers; the American Federation of Technical Engineers; the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers; the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees; the Commercial Telegraphers Union; and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

Several of the unions announced they were circulating

their locals with copies of the draft law and urging their support for its adoption in their states.

The Rhode Island law, which has the active backing of the Providence-Guild-and-the State AFL-CIO, is expected to be signed by Gov. Christopher Del Sesto. It is patterned after the Pennsylvania statute under which Bloor Schleppey was arrested, but provides stiffer penalties and closes several loopholes.

A similar measure was passed by the New Jersey Assembly, April 11, and was sent on to the State Senate, where it faces strong opposition. ANG Vice President Dan McLaughlin, working with state labor groups, has been active in the campaign to secure its passage.

In Wilmington, Del., the City Council has adopted an ordinance banning the recruiting or importing of strikebreakers when a strike or lockout exists. The State AFL-CIO Council is pushing for a statewide law as well.

Bloor Schleppey Fined \$500 Under Pennsylvania Statute

Doylesburg, Pa.—By entering a plea of "nolo contendere"—no contest—Bloor Schleppey, professional strikebreaking agent from Indiana, drew an immediate sentencing on charges of violating the Pennsylvania anti-scab laws, and was fined \$500 in the Bucks County Court.

He had been scheduled for a grand jury hearing next month on charges that he had supplied strikebreakers to two newspapers against which the International Typographical Union was on strike. The 1937 statute forbids the practice.

Maximum sentence under the

law is a year's imprisonment and \$1,000. Schleppey was arrested in February at a Philadelphia motel, where he had met with a group of non-union printers reportedly standing by as replacements should a Chester strike situation develop.

The Indiana man, well-known in publishing circles as a professional purveyor of scab personnel to newspaper publishers, told the Bucks County court that he would not repeat his operations in Pennsylvania. The pledge came when the possibility was raised that he might be placed on probation.

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 members 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.



\$7 Top Over 2 Years Marks Several Contract Settlements

Elizabeth, N. J.—A two-year renewal contract with the Elizabeth Daily Journal brings general increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$7, applied to minimums throughout. The first-year increases are \$1.50 to \$4, and for the second year are \$1 to \$3.

Key minimums in the first year become \$128.50 for reporters, artists, and display ad salesmen; \$139 for copywriters; \$161 for city editor; \$93 for district managers; \$109 for mailers, and \$82.50 for bookkeeping machine operators, PBX operators and telephone solicitors.

Five new classifications have been written into the contract, covering women's editor, minimum \$138; editorial assistant, \$60 to start and \$80 after three years; editorial writer, \$139; fish and game editor, \$132.50, and night editor, \$156, plus differential.

Sick leave has been improved by an additional five days per year after 10 years. The present rate is five days per six months of employment.

A covering letter on management's pension plan provisions becomes an addendum to the contract.

Indianapolis Star Has \$122 Reporter Minimum

Indianapolis, Ind.—Increases ranging from \$1 to \$4 in the first year of a new contract, and from \$1 to \$3 in the second year, have been negotiated by the Indianapolis Guild for editorial and maintenance employees at the Star. The top figures for the first year apply to employees at \$95 and over, for the second year to those at \$90 or more.

Reporter top minimum goes to \$122, with a \$5 night differential. Day and night minimums for janitors are \$62 and \$67; for maids, \$53.50 and \$58.50.

Mileage allowance for employees' cars has been improved, with 10 cents per mile for the first 100 miles, eight cents thereafter.

CONTRACTS

Two-Year Peoria Pact Ups Pay and Severance

Peoria, Ill.—Reporter top minimums go to \$120.25, an increase of \$3.75, in the first year of a two-year agreement reached with the Journal Star. A \$3.25 increase in the second year sends the minimum to \$123.50. Comparable figures for district managers become \$115.25 and \$118.50.

In the second year of the contract, the maximum severance pay increases from 20 to 22 weeks.

S-H News Bureau Gets Retroactive Settlement

Columbus, Ohio—The Columbus Guild has negotiated an agreement with the Scripps-Howard Ohio Bureau in a long-deferred settlement following the filing and withdrawal of charges against management of refusal to bargain.

Retroactive increases effective November 1, 1958, pay \$2.50 for employees earning less than \$80, and \$4 for employees at \$80 or more. As of last November 1, there is payable a second general increase of \$3 across the board.

Top reporter minimum as of the latter date went to \$128. The agreement also adds a clause providing that the employer pays \$8.50 per month per employee for Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage.

Wage Gains in Contract At Lansing Labor Paper

Lansing, Mich.—Increases ranging as high as \$18.78 are provided in a renewal agreement for the staff of the Lansing Labor News. Top minimums are now reached after four years, instead of three. Top editor minimum becomes \$148.78, up from \$130; reporter-photographers are increased \$6.98 to \$116.98; clerks, up \$4.28 to \$69.28.

Improvements have also been made in sick leave and health insurance clauses.

Daily Forward Contract Improves Health Benefits

New York City—A renewal of the New York Guild's contract with the Jewish Daily Forward has brought increases of \$2 per year for the two-year agreement. Management has also agreed to add \$1 per week to hospitalization costs.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
NLRB hearing set, May 19, on appeal to Supreme Court of *United States v. Newspaper Inc.* involving plant closing and service dept. (12 digest).

NLRB hearing, May 19, ordered by general counsel on unfair practice charges against Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette and News-Sentinel involving dismissal, demotions and interrogations of editorial dept. employees (75 digest).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE
Elizabeth, N. J., Daily Journal, contract renewal approved.

Indianapolis, Ind., Star, contract renewal approved with few wage increases, continued for less wage increases, continued for less wage increases, continued for less wage increases.

Peoria, Ill., Journal Star, contract renewal approved with few wage increases, continued for less wage increases, continued for less wage increases.

Scripps-Howard Ohio Bureau, contract renewal approved with few wage increases, continued for less wage increases, continued for less wage increases.

New York Jewish Daily Forward, contract renewal approved.

Lansing, Mich., Labor News, contract renewal approved with few wage increases, continued for less wage increases, continued for less wage increases.

ANG Regional Training Institute and Council District Council meeting, Ottawa, Ont., April 23-24.

Canadian Labor Congress convention, Montreal, Que., April 25.

International Federation of Journalists 5th World Congress, Bern, Switzerland, May 2-7.

POI District Council meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, May 14-15.

ANG International Executive Board meeting, Washington, D. C., May 16-20.

Northern California Unity Conference of Allied Printing & Related Trades, San Francisco, May 21.

ANG Constitutional Convention, Chicago, Ill., June 27-July 1.

Agree on Separate Pact For Chicago News Staff

Chicago, Ill.—Holding in abeyance any immediate attempt at solving the problems of Guild representation in the merged commercial staffs of the Chicago Daily News and Sun-Times, the Chicago Guild is proceeding with negotiations for a new contract covering editorial employees of the News.

Field Enterprises, Inc., last year acquired the Daily News and is now completing the physical merger of its Sun-Times and Daily News commercial departments, in the comparatively new Sun-Times building. It is the announced intention of management to maintain wholly separated editorial departments for the round-the-clock dailies.

The Guild's current contract for News employees covers the Guild's full jurisdiction. The agreement expires in less than two weeks, on May 3.

The Sun-Times contract, covering editorial employees only, extends to next February 28.

Management last month raised the question of continued Guild representation of the merged departments. (GR, April 8.)

The parties have now agreed to negotiate those terms of the News agreement which concern editorial employees. In early exchanges in the bargaining, management agreed to a duration clause which would bring together the terminal dates of both editorial contracts, next February. The management proposed a modified union shop, and arbitration of grievances. Improvement in car mileage allowances and minimum guarantees for the use of employees' cars, was also offered.

In money, management offered a \$3 general increase, but would not agree that the full amount be applied to the contract minimums, a requisite for approved Guild contracts. In other proposed changes, management was willing to write a clause prohibiting involuntary transfers of editorial personnel from the Daily News to the Sun-Times.

Meantime, the Guild local is launching a full-scale drive for new members in the commercial staffs of both dailies, and is seeking full-time services of two local representatives for the duration of the campaign.

For early arrivals the local's Page One Ball is being staged on Friday evening, June 24, and tickets will be available for delegates and their wives. Special events during the convention week are being planned for wives and families.

Letter Written In 1943 States Purpose Of Gift

The message in which the late Lowell Mellett explained the purpose of his bequest to the American Newspaper Guild was written more than 16 years ago. It remained in his files until it was read Sunday, April 16, by Attorney Thomas M. Woodward, a participant in a memorial service to Mr. Mellett at the Cosmos Club in Washington.

Its full text:

October 4, 1943

To the Members of the American Newspaper Guild:

Freedom of expression, in my opinion, is essential to the health and endurance of democratic government. This is the justification for the freedom under which the press has prospered in the United States and grown powerful. There is no discounting its present great power, and irresponsible power is dangerous, under any form of government, in any kind of society. Yet the power exerted by the American press comes close to being irresponsible. This is a cause for concern on the part of those who have at heart the welfare of the country and of the press.

How to find a means of curbing this condition without curtailing freedom of expression has thus far proved baffling. Yet it should be possible somehow to establish a relationship between the people and the press whereby full responsibility for its behavior would be met by the press.

Publishers, even those with the best purposes, have not succeeded in solving the problem. It may be that those men and women who constitute what is called the working press can do better. In any case, regardless of publishers, the members of the working press have individual moral responsibility and any thought given by them to this subject is certain to be useful.

The small bequest I am offering the American Newspaper Guild is intended to promote thinking that may some day result in beneficial action. An annual award for what the Guild, in its wisdom, may consider the year's best thinking on this subject, is the most practical use of the bequest that occurs to me, but some member may have a better idea.

(signed) LOWELL MELLETT



"New Brown": It remained for the Industrial Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor to publish a photograph of Heywood Brown, first Guild president, which the Guild Reporter had never used, and the origin of which is still uncertain. The picture helped to illustrate an article on the Guild written by I. Kaufman, New York's Frontpage editor, for the April issue of the Bulletin. Background signs indicate that it might have been taken in Cleveland at a general labor rally, but no one at ANG or the New York Guild is sure. At any rate, the pose, and the shirt-sleeved garb, are familiar.

Net Profits Rise 20% In 1959 For Typical Medium-Size Daily

Net profit rose nearly 20 percent in 1959 on a typical medium-size daily analyzed by Editor & Publisher. With a circulation of 37,600, the paper reported a profit after taxes of \$360,000, an increase of \$42,000 or 12.7 percent over the net for the previous year. The 1959 profit amounted to 10.3 percent of operating revenues, which totalled \$2,520,000.

That 1959 proved to be a generally excellent money year for newspapers also is reflected in E&P's cross-section survey of the industry.

For the second time in the 13-year history of E&P's study of revenue and expenses in four circulation groups, income rose faster than costs for the average paper in each group. The first time was in 1955 as compared to 1954.

By circulation groups, the increases are 10,000-25,000 circulation, revenue up 6.51 percent, costs up 4.54 percent; 25,000-50,000, revenue up 7.47 percent, costs up 5.96 percent; 50,000-100,000, revenue up 5.25 percent, costs up 4.61 percent; over 100,000, revenue up 10.11 percent, costs up 8.03 percent.

For the "composite daily"—an overall average of the four groups—income rose 7.33 percent while costs were up 5.78 percent.

From 1945 through 1958, E&P

published annually a study of revenues and costs of a "typical 50,000 circulation" daily. This year, however, it substituted another medium-size paper.

E&P explained that a basic change in operations of the 50,000 circulation daily had occurred in the past year and that the 1959 figures for the paper could not properly be compared with those of previous years.

The substitute, 37,600 circulation daily derived \$1,903,000, or 75.51 percent of its operating revenue, from advertising. Of this, \$1,348,000 came from local advertising, a gain of 12.90 percent over 1958; \$146,000 came from national advertising, a gain of 7.35 percent, and \$409,000 from classified ads, a gain of 30.12 percent.

Circulation revenue, at \$617,000, was 24.49 percent of operating income and represented a gain of 1.65 percent over the figure for the previous year.

Operating expenses totalled \$2,009,000. The largest single item was paper and ink, which accounted for 18.52 percent of the total. Other major cost categories were composing room, 16.23 percent of all expenses; editorial department, 15.38 percent; employee benefits, 12.05 percent; circulation department, 8.91 percent, and advertising department, 7.07 percent.

Overall operating expenses of the paper rose 9.30 percent over 1958 figures while operating income increased 11.55 percent.

Part of the rise in costs was attributed to larger issues. There was a 10.67 percent increase in both the number of pages (from 9,300 to 10,292 pages) and in the number of columns in the final edition (74,400 to 82,336). The average number of pages per issue increased from 30 1/2 to 33 1/2.

Advertising took 58.87 percent of total space in 1959, up from 57.14 percent in 1958.

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SFONG Signs Oakland Unit

Oakland, Calif.—About 50 employees of the inside circulation department of the Oakland Tribune are covered by a petition filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild. A majority of the group signed Guild membership cards, and the Guild local seeks to have the NLRB conduct an election to prove its bargaining status.

The department is the third to be organized by the Guild within the past six months. Nearly 200 editorial staffers chose the Guild last November, and achieved a contract which brought wide gains. Last month an election was held for eight employees in the promotion department, with one challenged ballot delaying immediate determination of a Guild majority.



'Barefoot in Orbit': This spectacular shot of an athlete at the Rural peak of a mountain was for Frank Jarkowski, of the New York Journal American staff, an award as best sports photo at the 1960 Page One Ball of the New York Guild.



'Her Spirit Is Unhurt': Best news photograph at New York's Page One Ball was this entry, the work of Gary Kagan, of the New York Daily News. A traffic accident injury furnished the subject, with the victim reassured by the solicitous patrolman.

DIFF IS TERRIFF

Unwary Consumers May Find 'Sizzle' Salesmanship Costly

By SIDNEY MARGOLUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

One of the big slogans in the advertising trade is: "Don't sell the steak, sell the sizzle." By this the ad experts mean they can sell us more goods at higher prices by playing up emotional and psychological aspects of the merchandise, rather than telling us plain facts about the merchandise itself. The many psychologists employed by ad agencies nowadays say that "sizzle selling" really works. It's being used to sell everything from peanut butter to political candidates.

Even a federal judge recently pointed out how successful emotional appeals are in persuading us to buy.

"The men of Madison avenue sold shirts by depicting a man with an eye patch; they have sold

Hammond

Hammond, Ind.—Fred Kreeker has been reelected president of the Hammond Guild, in balloting which gave new terms to Elmer Bernard as vice president and Robert Beyer as treasurer. James R. Rechs succeeds Rose Trbovich as secretary.



Union officials, Anthony Polito, Secy-Treas. (seated), Joseph Costanzo, Business Agent (left), Oscar Cocchiara, President (center) with Sebastian Chappone, Nationalwide agent (right), Union to Journeyman Barber, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America Local 248.

"Nationwide is tops with us!"

Anthony Polito, Secretary-Treasurer of the above local, doesn't mince words in praising Nationwide. Over 450 members of this local are covered by Nationwide Group Insurance—Life & Weekly Income Benefits. No worry about claims—Nationwide Group experts are on-the-spot locally to serve you promptly.

For many of these union members, here's the first step to SECURITY—a new program for true family security,

originated by Nationwide Insurance. It's the modern method of providing through one representative all (or part) of one's insurance—life, health, home, car, property; may include car and home financing, too.

Start your union members on a program of SECURITY. A low-cost Nationwide Group Plan plus individual protection plans can make their future secure. For details, contact:

NATIONWIDE INSURANCE

Regional Group Insurance Office
246 North High Street
Columbus 16, Ohio
Phone: C-APital 8-4711



Nationwide Life Ins. Co. / Nationwide Mutual Ins. Co. / Home Office, Columbus, O.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Thataway?

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Christopher Columbus thought he was on his way to India when he was actually heading straight for the New World. That's just the sort of thing that's always happening to me.

Only the other day I was trying to find a little Italian delicatessen, and I ended up in an apple orchard. I wasn't very surprised. As I said, that's the sort of thing I'm always doing, and I don't really expect to arrive where I'm going.

But the man who owned the orchard, he was surprised. He kept scratching his head and muttering, "Lady, I just can't understand how you got here when you were trying to go there."

I got there in my usual fashion, more or less. I started out with carefully detailed instructions, and a firm resolve to follow them to the letter and to keep calm, no matter what happened. I kept on course until a sign stating THIS LANE MUST TURN RIGHT loomed up ahead of me, and the next thing I knew, I was barreling along a freeway, headed heaven-knew-where, surrounded on both sides by speeding cars. Some 15 miles later I managed to escape and, after driving wildly around for another 20 minutes, I found myself in the apple orchard.

I was born without a sense of direction, and I'm still disoriented. I don't know where I am, where I've been or where I'm going, and snaps only compound my confusion. I like maps, I think they're pretty, but they're no help at all in getting me from one place to another.

To begin with, I consult a map only in desperation—when I'm hopelessly lost. Not knowing

where I am, I am in no position to find myself on the map. What's more, I have a fixed idea in my mind that south is downhill because it's at the bottom of the map, and uphill is always north. East is right and west is left. I know this isn't true, but I can't get it out of my head.

Getting directions from people is no more helpful than consulting maps. People toss around phrases like "Bear east for ten miles," and the only directions I can grasp are Up and Down. If I knew which way was east, I wouldn't be asking for directions, would I? Even if I'm told how to go east, I lose my bearings the minute I turn a corner.

Cloverleafs and overpasses and overpasses make my head spin. I can't understand how any traffic situation could be improved by those baffling mazes of weaving cars.

Speedways and freeways may be a boon to people who know where they're going. But they are horrifying to people like me, who get sinking sensations that they are headed in the wrong direction. By the time I can get myself turned around in the right direction, I'm likely to be in another state and out of gas.

Just between us, my situation is even worse than I've admitted. I get lost in buildings, too. I can't find the ladies room. I can't find the elevators. I can't even find my way out. I can't find my seat in a theater if I leave it during an intermission. I can't remember where I parked the car. Oh well, I guess all of us have our shortcomings. My husband, who has a marvelous sense of direction, can't ever remember where we keep the sugar, and it's been in the same place for eight years now.

New Transport Union Group Hits Airline Strike Aid Pact

Six unions holding contracts with airlines have renewed their attack on the "mutual assistance pact" reached among nine companies. In a petition to the Civil Aeronautics Board, the unions ask the CAB to declare the pact illegal and against the public interest.

The management pact closely parallels the strike insurance carried by more than 400 newspaper publishers, which a Senate committee has been directed to investigate.

The airline pact was originally devised by six firms, which agreed to reimburse a struck airline through the extra revenues derived from diversion of passengers to other lines. The CAB last January approved the arrangement on the ground that it would protect the airlines from union demands in excess of what might be recommended by a Presidential emergency board.

Three new airlines have since joined the agreement, the unions declared in their petition to the CAB, and revisions have been made, guaranteeing insurance benefits even if the strike is deliberately provoked by management.

Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists union and chairman of the Association of Transport Un-

ITU School Pix

Guild officials who this week visited the Indianapolis headquarters of the International Typographical Union were taken on a guided tour of the extensive training facilities which the ITU has set up in its program for educating its members in the operation of new composing room equipment.

A picture story on the training center will appear in a future issue of the Guild Reporter.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Record Living Costs May Go Still Higher

The rising cost of medical care and mounting interest rates under the government's tight-money policy sent the cost of living in February back up to its all-time high.

Reversing a two-month downward trend, the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index rose 0.2 percent in February to the peak of 125.6 first reached last November. This means that goods and services which cost \$1 in the 1947-49 base period now cost just under \$1.26.

The February CPI was 1.5 percent above the level of February 1959. And "things are likely to get a little worse before they get better," commented Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics.

The jump in the cost of living was particularly hard on factory workers as they suffered a decline in spendable earnings. February take-home pay for the average factory worker with 3 dependents was \$81.10 a week and for a worker with no dependents \$73.54. Both figures represent a drop of about \$1 a week from January and \$1.40 a week from December.

The Labor Department said the "main upward thrust" of interest rates and medical costs more than offset a "sharp reduction" in gas prices and the fifth straight monthly decline in food prices.

"Mortgage interest rates, which have risen persistently for the past 18 months, contributed appreciably to the rise in the cost of housing," the department said in reporting mortgage interest rates up 8 percent from a year ago.

The 0.8 percent rise in medical costs in February was the largest in nearly a year and a half, the department said. It attributed the increase to "substantially higher" health insurance premiums in several cities.

The twin causes of the latest spurt in the CPI—climbing medical expense and the high cost of borrowing—both are sore spots in

New York Times Records \$3 Million Net For 1959

New York City—Record revenues of \$103,269,682 produced a net income of \$3,001,460 for the New York Times in 1959.

The profit amounted to 2.91 percent of revenues and 7.3 percent of stockholders equity. It compared with net income of \$1,285,359 in 1958 when the newspaper was suspended for 19 days in December during a strike of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union.

In 1957, a more normal year, the Times' profit was \$3,010,067 on revenues totaling \$86,844,399. After deduction of preferred dividends, earnings per share of common stock in 1959 were \$29.02, against \$7.11 in 1958 and \$26.91 in 1957. Dividends on preferred stock were at a higher rate in 1957.

The Times' newspaper opera-

ECONOMICS

the nation's economy from labor's viewpoint.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting last February, said the Eisenhower Administration's money policy is causing "the tightest squeeze in a generation," has brought a slump in home building and state and local public projects, and has helped drive up interest payments on the national debt by 40 percent since 1953.

Soaring medical costs, and the accompanying rise in health insurance premiums, have built up widespread support from many quarters for the Forand bill, which would use the Social Security system to provide health as well as retirement benefits for the aged.

Tight Little Circle Owns Most Wealth

Fewer and fewer persons in the United States own more and more of the wealth, according to a study published recently by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The paper, by Robert J. Lampman, shows that the concentration of personal wealth in the U.S. has been increasing since 1949, reversing a decline in the 30s and 40s.

In 1953, Lampman reports, the top 1.6 percent of the adult population held 30 percent of the nation's total wealth. This group owned at least 80 percent of the corporate stock, virtually all of the local government bonds, nearly 50 percent of corporate bonds and between 10 and 35 percent of other types of property.

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The Times' newspaper opera-

Bigger Pay Increases Seen In 1960 Contract Bargaining

Wage gains at least equal to last year's, "and most likely somewhat larger," are predicted for 1960 in an AFL-CIO analysis.

In fact, it should be possible for most unions to win greater "real" wage increases than in recent years, commented Collective Bargaining Report, a monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Department of Research.

"This forecast is explained by the generally good business conditions, plus the fact that so many workers already are scheduled to receive increases of at least 6 to 8 cents plus cost of living adjustments," the report said.

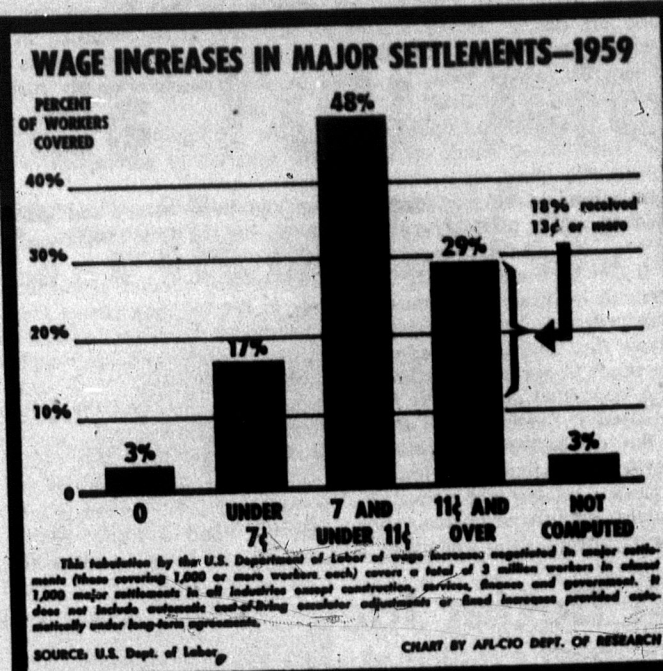
It noted that a U.S. Labor Department tabulation of 1959 wage increases in major contracts showed that of a total 5.2 million workers, 37 percent received from 9 to 11 cents an hour and another 23 percent received 11 cents or more (see chart).

The cost of living rose last year by 1.3 percent, an increase which generally would require an additional 3 cents an hour for a worker's purchasing power to keep pace, the report said.

Its prediction for the coming year "is not a statement of what should be sought by unions or what is appropriate," the research department noted, "but is simply a candid estimate of how bargaining is shaping up in 1960."

Looking back on 1959, the report said "large increases could readily have been supported by the rate of business improvement and profit rise" and in turn would have stimulated greater economic expansion.

The report observed that economists agree business activity will continue at high levels in 1960 and that overall profits will set



new records. On the other hand, consumer sales in the early part of the year have been below expectations, pointing up the need for "significant wage increases in 1960 to strengthen consumer markets and increase sales."

Marked increases in productivity and the high volume of business have expanded profit margins to levels which can "support widespread substantial wage increases without creating any undue pressure on prices," the AFL-CIO report added.

Nevertheless, the research department warned, unions seeking wage increases will have to contend with the major propaganda effort of industries trying to persuade the public that pay hikes cause "inflation."

Wage increases for this year already have been decided for some

2.5 million workers covered by long-term major contracts. About 66 percent of these workers will receive hikes of 6 to 8 cents an hour under "deferred" contract provisions. Should the cost of living rise about the same as it did in 1959, there will be additional increases for about 4 million workers under escalator clauses.

The AFL-CIO said the outlook for a 1 to 2 percent rise in the cost of living this year means that unions negotiating this spring will need a hike of about 3 cents an hour to maintain purchasing power before considering what is needed to improve real wages.

One dark spot which may have a dampening effect on some bargaining situations is the persistence of unemployment levels at about 5 percent while production advances, the AFL-CIO observed.

IT SEEMS TO US

Disclaims Critical Intent In Boston Appeal Letter

BOSTON, MASS. Editor: The IEB voted in February that the Boston local be censured for a letter, written by myself, during our November strike. The motion said the letter implied the ANG did not support the local in that strike.

This is the relevant portion of that letter:

"Because of what happened here in 1957, and subsequent convention decision, ANG will grant us no benefits until the decision has been reached on unemployment compensation."

The purpose of the letter, which noted that payments under the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation law can be delayed for weeks, was to inform local members would not be receiving benefits from either ANG or the state. The reference to 1957 was to the fact that Boston then gave members funds not due them, and was allowed to retain those funds in the subsequent convention. That convention forbade that such be done again, and, in committee, denied payment of ANG benefits where unemployment compensation is available.

WILLIAM H. WELLS
Boston Guild

Ask Full Speed Ahead With Cash For Portland

SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Editor: We undersigned recipients of the wonderful benefits the San Jose Guild received during our 1959 strike plead for all speed and full steam ahead in support of our beleaguered brothers and sisters in Portland, Ore.

The union busters and their royally paid scabs have scuttled our gallant little Guild local in Reno. If they succeed in the

same nefarious work in Portland, you may be sure they won't stop there. They will chop down another local, and another.

We can't match their war chest—is it \$17 millions?—but we can checkmate them if we act. Portland's fight is our fight. Are we mature enough to accept this fact realistically?

If so, we will send our Portland brothers and sisters M-O-N-E-Y—enough to support them and pay their bills and enable them to keep up the good fight until complete victory is theirs—and ours—no matter how long it takes; till hell freezes over if necessary.

STAN MORELLO
DWIGHT E. MITCHELL
San Jose Guild

Twin Cities

Twin Cities, Minn.—Richard Waneck heads the group of seven delegates elected to attend the Chicago ANG convention in June. The local president will be accompanied by John Carmichael, executive secretary; Bob Weber, other; Blodgett, Glenn Maroney, John Connelly and Wayne Hassell. Named as alternates are William F. Brooks, Jr., Leon Carr and Pat Moyer.

EDITORIAL

One Big Union

Who would have surmised, six months ago, that the concept of "one big union" in the newspaper industry, often discussed as a desirable development but one which obviously would take years to materialize, would today be under serious consideration by major trade unions in our field?

Last week international officers of the Typographical union and the Guild shook hands on a program designed to accomplish, with all possible speed, that precise purpose.

A couple of weeks back, Pressman and Papermakers and Paperworkers unions reached an agreement, voicing the same ultimate goal. What has so foreshortened the prospect of success?

It can be traced directly to the cold-blooded attempt in Portland, Ore., to eradicate unionism completely in the two newspapers there. That attempt, in turn, implicates at least 400 newspaper publishers across this continent whose strike insurance premiums helped employ the shock troops in the Portland outrage.

A concerted attack calls for a concerted defense, and the unions involved at Portland have already closed ranks to that end.

But the Indianapolis meeting goes far beyond the needs of the Portland situation. The immediate steps in the plan should extend organization, improve collective bargaining, and assure that coordinated, rather than individual, union efforts are brought to bear on any matter affecting the welfare of newspaper union members anywhere.

'A Better Idea'

The bequest of Lowell Mellett to the American Newspaper Guild in the interests of furthering both press freedom and press responsibility is a gratifying and unexpected expression of confidence in the membership of this union.

It is significant that Mr. Mellett wrote his memorandum more than 16 years ago. At that time, in 1943, the findings of the Hutchins Commission on Freedom of the Press were still several years in the future, yet the problematic conditions the commission explored were already apparent to Mr. Mellett, at that earlier date.

Far less gentle than the Mellett comment, the Hutchins report declared flatly:

"Our society needs an accurate truthful account of the day's events . . . We need a market place for the exchange of comment and criticism of public affairs . . . These needs are not being met . . . When we look at the press as a whole . . . we must conclude that it is not meeting the needs of our society."

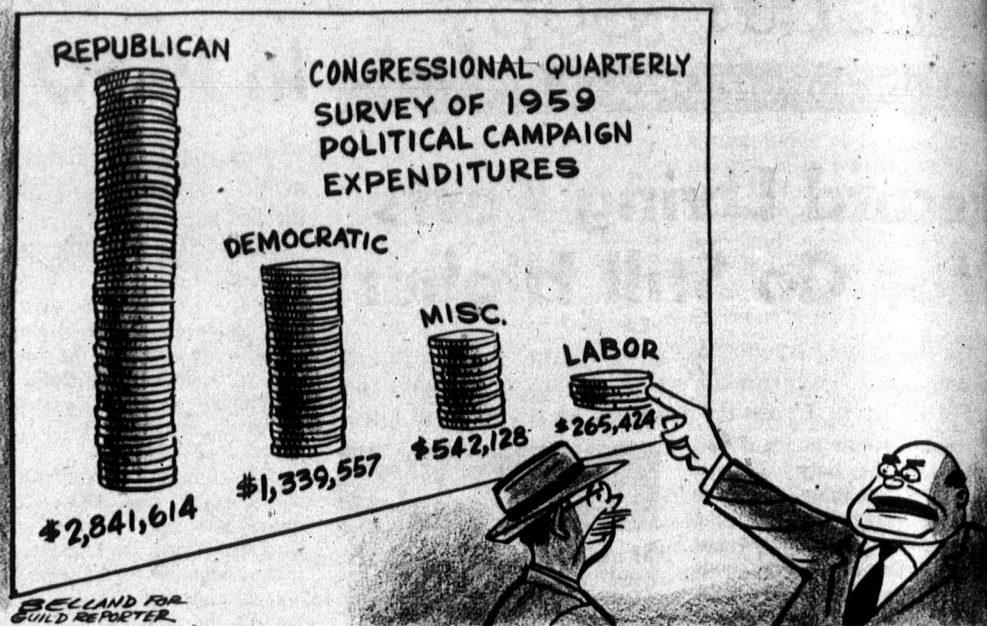
The commission recommended that the press accept its full responsibility "as common carriers of information and discussion," that it finance "new experimental activities" in its field, that it engage in "vigorous mutual criticism," and that it use every means to "increase the competence, independence and effectiveness of its staff."

Guild members need not be told that the Hutchins report and recommendations have been gathering dust for 13 years, or that it has been largely the efforts of the Guild, not the publishers, that have increased the "competence, independence and effectiveness" of news staff employees.

Mr. Mellett chose to refer to Guild members the search for a solution to a stubborn, continuing problem which is basic to democratic health and welfare. It is, moreover, a bread-and-butter problem, for only as newspapers prosper through full functioning in both freedom and responsibility, will they survive as an institution, or will their employees survive as such.

The bequest is an opportunity and a challenge for all Guild members. As the Mellett letter somewhat wistfully closes, ". . . perhaps some member will have a better idea."

'A Clear Case Of Unbridled Power'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Ike's Regulatory Boards Show 'Ethical Blind Spot' Symptoms

by WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



The dismal insensitivity of the Eisenhower administration to improper practices among officeholders of the regulatory agencies has led even friendly columnists to suggest that the White House, if it doesn't watch out, may be read out of membership in the "Clean-As-a-Hound's-Tooth" Club. A more candid judgment is that by example and precept the White House is directly responsible for the gutting of the agencies.

There is ample reason, on the public record, to think that the Federal Power Commission chairman, Jerome K. Kuykendall, saw nothing wrong in accepting free airplane travel for himself and colleagues to attend the funeral of a former colleague, even though the corporation that kindly proffered and furnished the transportation was a company with urgent rate-raise requests pending before the Commission.

The presumption must be that Union Gas, the company, saw nothing wrong in offering and giving the free service.

There has been a House committee investigation of the regulatory agencies for more than a year, and only a dim-witted company public relations man would have failed to spot the dangers involved. Mr. Kuykendall took the trouble to gain "clearance" for his memorial journey from Representative Oren Harris, the Arkansas Democrat who heads the investigation, and again the presumption must be that the gas company was not kept in ignorance of the fact.

After eight years of the administration, the agency members and the litigants clamoring for a license to make higher profits seem to have developed an immunity to what used to be considered nicety of ethics. They have seen agency people dumped rather ruthlessly, but only sporadically, and apparently they consider such casualties as involving merely bad luck or "politics." They really can't see anything wrong with fraternization between the regu-

lators and the business interests they are supposed to regulate, or with the exchange of one-way favors adding to the amenities of a commissioner's life.

It became publicly known, for example, that during the pendency of the Dixon-Yates case in 1955 the White House overtly intervened in a case pending before the Securities and Exchange Commission. The then major domo, Sherman Adams, was revealed on the record to have telephoned the SEC chairman and asked postponement of a hearing.

The House of Representatives unscheduled a vote on a collateral matter.

The Administration was so deeply implicated in the drive to halt the Tennessee Valley Authority by the device of the Dixon-Yates deal that a political storm blew up. The government is now forced to appeal a court judgment that it is liable for damages to the financial and utility interests left holding the bag when the operation was cancelled.

There is the further matter of Mr. Eisenhower's appointments to the regulatory agencies—appointments through whom the laws and the precedents previously established have been sharply modified.

The Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board turned itself into an agency very strict indeed with unions accused of illegal boycotts or illegal closed shops. It has allowed itself to be used as an instrument of companies that deliberately provoke strikes, "permanently replace" veteran employees with strikebreakers, and then manage to get a new NLRB election to unhorse the union driven to a walkout.

The courts are showing a tendency to reverse the Board either on its legal findings or its severe punishments for unions it finds guilty of technical arrangements forbidden by the Taft-Hartley Act.

But a board of a different character will be required before all the punitive new standards are

corrected and the thorny questions raised by the new Landrum-Griffin Act are clarified.

Mr. Kuykendall's own Federal Power Commission has been unanimously reversed by the Supreme Court on two major cases in recent years. Now the report is that the one commission member who dissented from the FPC decisions, William R. Connolly, will not be reappointed by the President. Apparently even one "consumers' defender" is considered one too many on the five-man commission.

Mr. Eisenhower has evaded the spirit if not the letter of the law by choosing as "Democratic" members of the commissions, which are required to be bipartisan, so-called Eisenhower Democrats. Such members are "Democrats" only in the most nominal sense; they may have voted Republican in other elections, and they have not had the integrity shown by Treasury Secretary Anderson, who frankly announced a change of party allegiance.

One of the President's most recent efforts has been to name as a "Democratic" member of one of the agencies a man who actually delivered a Republican National Convention speech in 1956, seconding the renomination of Vice President Nixon.

Mr. Kuykendall under the lash may not find much comfort in the fact, but he can scarcely believe that he has acted generally other than the way he was expected to act. His nomination was criticized because of a public record suspected of showing disinterest in strict utility regulation. Other Eisenhower nominees have been drawn from those close to the industries they were supposed to supervise.

The agencies have been captured by the private interests and it is shallow thinking to talk about isolated matters in regard to the "Clean-as-a-Hound's-Tooth" Club. The administration planned to create agencies that would be kind to private interests and its plan has been achieved.

The Guild Reporter

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