

Guild Pay Gains Up In '59-60

Guild collective bargaining settlements in fiscal 1959-60 showed a healthy improvement in comparison with the previous year.

Average general increase, minimum salary increase and wage re-opening settlement all were better last year than in fiscal 1958-59, reports Steve Ripley, executive secretary of the IEB Contracts Committee.

The median top minimum for the reporter classification, by contract, is now \$128 a week. And the average top reporter minimum, weighted according to the size of the unit, is \$144.91.

General increases in 78 newspaper, news magazine and wire service settlements last year averaged \$2.57 for the lowest classification and \$5.42 on the top. Averages for the previous year were \$2.50 on the bottom and \$4.61 on the top.

Average increases in contract minimums ranged from \$2.54 to \$6.72 against a 1958-59 range of \$2.22 to \$5.68.

The average increase for the key classification of reporter last year was \$5.01, compared with \$4.60 in the previous year.

Wage re-opening settlements yielded a general increase range of \$2.18 to \$4.47 on the average, and \$2.18 to \$6.46 on the minimums. Comparable 1958-59 figures were \$2.11 to \$4.06 in general increases, \$1.61 to \$5.65 in minimum increases.

Deferred second year increases negotiated in 1958-59 which became effective in 1959-60 averaged \$3.48 for the reporter classification. The average reporter gain in wage re-opening settlements effective in the same period was \$4.37.

Deferred increases negotiated last year and effective in fiscal 1960-61 average \$4.12 for experienced reporters.

Locals which last year negotiated one-year contracts or two-year contracts with wage re-opening provisions generally fared better with respect to general increases than those settling for two-year agreements with deferred increases.

The general increase range in 48 two-year settlements with deferred second-year increases averaged \$2.78 to \$3.40 in the first step, \$2.14 to \$3.85 in the second.

The range for seven two-year settlements providing for wage re-openings in the second year was \$2.14 for the lowest classification \$6.44 at the top. And the range for eight one-year contracts was \$2.69 to \$5.91.

Jack Howard Quits IEB, Convention To Fill Post

Effective May 4, ANG Vice President Jack Howard, of San Francisco, resigned his Region IV office in a letter directed to the International Executive Board.

He did so with regret, he wrote, because his new duties on the Washington staff of the special Government Information Subcommittee prevent giving as much time and attention to the Guild office as the latter requires. Howard is on leave from his job at the San Francisco Chronicle.

AFL-CIO Lends Full Aid To Portland Strike Effort



Support For Portland: AFL-CIO President George Meany announces to reporters at a press conference the actions of the federation Executive Council urging

ing support for the Portland newspaper strikers and the campaign by the Guild and the printing trades unions to secure enactment of state and federal anti-strikebreaker legislation.

Strong support for the Portland newspaper strikers has been pledged by the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Department.

The 29-member Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, meeting in Washington last week, adopted a statement urging all affiliates to give "fullest possible" aid to the strikers and their unions. A second statement backs to the full the drive launched by the Guild and printing trades unions for laws to curb the recruiting of professional strikebreakers.

This week, the Executive Board of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department adopted similar resolutions and gave immediate substance to them by sending a check for \$5,000 to the Strike Director's Fund. The American Newspaper Guild and the Pressmen's union are members of the IUD.

The AFL-CIO council asked that all affiliates throw their efforts behind the drive launched by the five international unions involved in the Portland strike for adoption of state laws which would ban the recruiting of scabs by third parties.

The legal and legislative department of the AFL-CIO itself is directed to work for the introduction and passage of a federal law designed to accomplish the same end.

Use of strikebreakers is on the increase, although the practice is not new. In recent years, the IUD council statement notes, it has been met in the Packinghouse strike against Wilson, the Auto Workers strike against Kohler, the strike in Henderson by Textile Workers, and the Rubber Workers strike against O'Sullivan.

In Portland, however, the employment of scabs was bolstered by drawing upon a huge strike insurance fund financed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The Portland situation has become "a laboratory" for testing the possibility of destroying union organization.

(Continued on page 3)

Struck Publishers Fire Broadside Of Bootless Charges In Portland

Portland, Ore.—Publishers of the Oregonian and the Journal reacted to mounting union pressure this week by filing a flurry of NLRB charges against the Portland Guild and other unions involved in the six-month-old strike.

The charges against the Portland Guild accuse the local of:

1. Striking in sympathy with the Stereotypers with the object of forcing management to settle with the Stereotypers on terms it considers illegal.

2. Insisting that settlement of the dispute include settlement of the contracts of all unions involved, with common expiration dates, and the rehiring of all employees who have refused to work during the dispute.

3. Violating the Taft-Hartley Act by engaging in a strike during

the term of the Guild contract with the papers.

Similar charges were filed against the Portland printer and mailer locals of the International Typographical Union and against the Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee.

The charges have no merit, according to ANG officials, since the concerted action of the Portland Guild in supporting the Stereotypers was not barred by the Guild contract and is protected—not forbidden—under the law.

Furthermore, the Portland Guild has never refused to bargain with the papers. In fact, the latest negotiating session was held, Monday, May 9, and another was scheduled for today, May 13.

Portland Strike Director Rene Valentine sat in on the May 9 session, the first following his formal designation as a member of the Guild bargaining team.

The charges against the Guild, the ITU and the Inter-Union committee are based solely on a rabbit the Oregonian and the Journal have not yet caught. They contend that the Stereotypers' strike, which began last November 10, is illegal because among the issues are union membership of foremen, the right of employees to hire their own substitutes, and the manning of equipment.

Although no hearing has yet been held on the companies' charges (the hearing has been postponed, in fact, to June 1), both the Oregonian and the Journal greeted the routine issuance of an NLRB complaint with such headlines as "NLRB LAYS 'BAD FAITH' TO STEREOTYPERS" and

"NLRB 'UNFAIR' TAG GIVEN STEREOTYPERS."

Strike Director Valentine noted that one of the charges on which the complaint is based—the question of the union membership of foremen—already has brought a setback to the NLRB. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a Honolulu case, held that a union foreman does not constitute an illegal closed shop.

In other strike developments:

► The Portland Reporter, interim paper published by the unions involved in the strike, went to thrice-weekly publication this week.

► A special statewide conference is scheduled here May 14-15 to unite the entire Oregon labor movement behind the strikers. Nearly a thousand delegates from all AFL-CIO unions in the state will take part in the conference.

► Levi S. McDonald, former member of the Stereotypers' negotiating committee was found guilty of plotting the January 31 dynamiting of trucks used in the delivery of the struck papers. A jury of three men and nine women returned the verdict after 30 minutes of deliberation. In Oregon, the votes of only nine out of the 12 jurors are necessary for conviction. McDonald was to be sentenced today, May 13.

► S. I. Newhouse, owner of the Oregonian, was urged by the Guild unit at his Long Island, N.Y. Press and Star-Journal to "use your good offices with the management of the Portland Oregonian to bring the Portland strike to a speedy settlement."

The growth of the strike paper, (Continued on page 3)

Guild Delegates To Hear Brown

Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, has accepted an invitation to address the ANG convention in Chicago, on either Wednesday or Thursday, June 29 or 30.

His speech will follow by two weeks a second meeting between ANG and ITU officers and department heads, June 15 and 16, at Colorado Springs, Colo., to continue discussion of proposals for a single union in the graphic arts and related trades.



Award In Science: III at the New York Memorial Hospital, University, could not attend the New York Guild's Page One ball last month. His award citation was

later taken to him and Mrs. Sillard by a Guild delegation. From the left are Wilfred E. Alexander, Secretary-treasurer M. Michael Potok, Local President Leeds Moberley and I. Kaufman.

Trend Toward Closer Union Ties Spurred By Hostile Management

The moves toward a single big union in the printing, publishing and related trades may be part of a trend which eventually will present each of the nation's major industries with a solid union front, the Wall Street Journal observes.

"The idea, of course," says the Journal, "is to strengthen labor's bargaining power — giving most unions the same sort of strength the Steelworkers already enjoy — and to step up organizing campaigns."

The statement pretty well sums up the feeling of union leaders. "The idea of 'one big newspaper union' has been discussed for years in labor circles in the industry. At their March meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., however, newspaper union leaders took the first definite step toward a 'federated organization for mutual benefit and protection' and pledged to work for its establishment."

Subsequently, the Pressmen and the Papermakers reached agreement on a mutual aid plan and declared their support for ultimate organic unity of all graphic arts unions.

And at their meeting in Indianapolis last month, officers of the

Strike Averted In Minneapolis

Twin Cities, Minn.—Three successive daily sessions called by federal mediators last week averted a possible strike by craft unions at the Minneapolis papers. Teamsters, printers and mailers contracts were under negotiation, with serious differences marking each bargaining situation.

Conciliators succeeded in achieving a settlement for each of the crafts. Settlements are still to be reached with three other unions, but narrower differences exist in these cases.

Members of the Minneapolis unit of the Twin Cities Guild adopted by a heavy majority vote a resolution directing the local executive board to order observance of the picket line if a strike occurred. ANG sanction and support for the action was forthcoming.

Terre Haute Urges More Unity Talks

Terre Haute, Ind.—A resolution adopted by the Terre Haute Newspaper Guild urges ANG officers to continue discussions with other unions in the industry toward the goal of one big union in the graphic arts and related trades.

The resolution also calls for the inclusion of the subject of unity among newspaper unions on the agenda for the ANG convention at Chicago, June 27-July 1.

ANG and the International Typographical Union announced agreement on the goal of "one big union." They scheduled a further meeting—June 15-16 in Colorado Springs, Colo.—to continue their talks on the subject.

Guild officers also hope to meet soon with other newspaper craft leaders to explore the idea of unity.

Spurring these talks are increasingly belligerent and adventurous bargaining tactics on the part of management.

Provocation of the Portland strike by the Oregonian and the Journal, with strikers standing by, is one manifestation of these tactics. The issue in the Guild strike against Newhouse's St. Louis Globe-Democrat last year was another example.

As for other industries, strikebreakers suddenly have appeared in the Wilson packaging strike, the Shipbuilders' strike against Bethlehem, the textile strike at Henderson, N. C., the auto workers strike at Kohler, the rubber workers strike against O'Sullivan, to name a few.

Under the protective cloak of the Taft-Hartley law and the friendly eye of the National Labor Relations Board, some companies actually have succeeded in wiping out the contracts their employees have held for years.

In the face of this growing management hostility toward collective bargaining, unions are seeking greater strength through closer ties.

Journal notes, these moves so far are limited to greater cooperation in organizing and negotiation. In others, like the newspaper industry, merger or amalgamation is the announced goal.

The Journal cites these examples:

► The creation of the Association of Air Transport Unions to speak for six unions in the field.

► Moves toward actual merger of the Retail Clerks Union and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

► Joint bargaining efforts in the aircraft-missile industry by the Auto Workers and the Machinists.

► A plan for coordinated bargaining being worked out by four unions engaged in the production of potato.

► The action of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen instructing President H. E. Gilbert to seek unification of the five operating railroad unions.

► Unity talks, now in abeyance, between the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union and the International Chemical Workers Union.

► Alliance of the Seafarers, International Union and the National Maritime Union—once bitter rivals—in the formation of the International Maritime Workers Union for the purpose of organizing seamen aboard "runaway" ships — American-owned vessels flying foreign flags.

► Coordinated bargaining efforts by three unions representing employees of Sylvania Electronic Products Inc.—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

► The actual merger of several unions since the unification of the AFL and the CIO in December, 1955. One such merger brought together three unions—the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the United Paperworkers of America, and the American Wire Weavers Protective Association.

The resulting organization was the United Papermakers and Paperworkers, which is now discussing further unity with the Pressmen.

In some cases, the Wall Street

Guild Roundup

Midwest DC Sets Joliet Session

Joliet, Ill.—The Joliet Guild will be host to the Midwest District's spring meeting May 22 at the Hotel Louis Joliet. The business meeting will start at 1 p.m., with an informal buffet to follow.

Glen Carter, president of the Joliet local, is in charge of arrangements. District members will have their first chance to meet former International Representative Ken Byrd in his new role as Chicago executive officer.

SFONG McQuade Award Goes To Ernie Rapley

San Francisco, Calif.—Ernest Rapley, past president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, is the recipient of the Edward McQuade award given annually by the Association of Catholic Newsmen. The association's first president, for whom the award is given, was also a former Guild local president.

Rapley received \$500 and a plaque for writing "Father Time's Orphans," a series on problems of the Bay Area aged.

Honorable mention went to Ernest Lenn and Arthur Hoppe, and a special citation was made for Anita Day Hubbard. All are SFONG members.

Press Club, Guild Honor 2 Boston News Writers

Boston, Mass.—Memorial awards honoring the services of two Boston newspaper men to their fellow workers were made here last week at the 10th annual dinner of the Boston Press Club.

The Amasa Howe award is for news writing and is in memory of a charter member and early president of the Boston Guild. The Rudolph Elle award bears the name of a 20-year member and leader of the Guild, and is given for feature writing.

This year's Elle award went to a team on the Boston Globe, Ian Forman and Ian Menzies, for short stories on the growth and problems of the University of Massachusetts. The Howe award winner is William G. Norton, Boston Traveler reporter, for three stories on the activities and resignation of a district attorney.

The awards consist of government bonds, gift of the Press Club, and sterling silver Paul Revere bowls, contributed by the Boston Guild.

George P. Dwyer, former Guild local president, was dinner chairman.

25 Death Claims For '59

Twenty-five \$1,000 claims were paid last year by the ANG Group Life Insurance Program, as compared with premium payments of \$31,606.04. The program now covers almost 5,000 Guild members in 29 Guild locals, six locals having become participants during the fund's fiscal year.

The figures are from the annual report by ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., issued last week to officers of the participating locals. An audit of the operations for the fiscal year ended February 29 accompanied the report.

New Group In Elmira Host To Empire State DC

Elmira, N.Y.—The Empire State District Council will meet at the Mark Twain Hotel here May 21 and 22, as guests of the new Guild members in the outside circulation department of the Star Gazette.

The group disbanded as an affiliate of the Pressmen's union in January, signed for Guild membership and filed a petition for a recognition election. Balloting was to take place this week in the NLRB-directed election, and the group plans to apply for a charter as a Guild local.

Vancouver Ups Revenue With New Dues Schedule

Vancouver, B. C.—A new dues schedule which will increase the Vancouver Newspaper Guild's revenue by about \$7,000 a year has been approved by the membership. The monthly dues range from \$3.75 to \$7, on a scale related more equitably to weekly pay than the former rates.

West Coast Council To Discuss Unity

San Francisco, Calif.—Proposed of newspaper union leaders for "one big union" in the industry is expected to provoke wide discussion at the California-Nevada District Council meeting, May 21-22, at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel here.

Council President Dale La has proposed that delegates to the meeting take in the Northern California union conference of newspaper union representatives scheduled for the 21st.

Local Publications Out In Improved Formats

Three Guild locals have moved to new formats in their periodicals to members.

After sixteen years of mimeographed matter, the North Jersey Guild changed to a letter-press production for its bulletin. The April issue carried four pages and was mailed to home addresses under second-class postal permit.

The Terre Haute Guild mailed its second monthly issue of the Bulletin, an offset job of four pages measuring a modest seven by eight and one-half inches.

In Houston the local has adopted for its new Monthly Report an offset-printed four-page letter size, with handset headlines "pasted up" over typewritten copy. The process allows use of halftones and fine screen.

Portland Strike Tab Goes Thrice-Weekly

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The Portland Reporter, to three issues a week instead of two was forced by the pressure of advertising and reader demands, said Publisher Robert D. Webb, a Guild member.

The Reporter, which started in February with eight pages and a press run of 50,000, last week went to 24 pages in its Tuesday edition and 42 pages on Thursday. Its press run was 115,000 with 304 carrier boys delivering the offset product to nearly 100,000 group plans to apply for a charter as a Guild local.

Credentials Issued, Votes Total 459

Credential forms for registering delegates to the ANG convention at Chicago, June 27-July 1, have been mailed to local officers by Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Under the constitutionally-fixed basis for convention representation, the locals are entitled to a total of 459 votes at this year's sessions. Each local may have as many delegates as it has votes, and the latter are determined by the average of the monthly per capita payments to ANG during the 12 months ended April 1.

In past conventions, the range has been from a single vote for the smallest locals to 80 cast by the 6,000-member New York City local.

IEB To Review Finances, Draft Convention Report

Next week's session of the International Executive Board will have before it finance reports showing that the fiscal year ending April 30 had an income figure of \$435,118.62, and that expenditures totaled \$436,410.11. The operating deficit for the year is \$1,291.49. The year began with a general fund surplus of \$10,342.20, which the year's operations have reduced to \$9,050.71, as of May 1 just past.

The IEB will adopt a first quarter budget, to carry ANG activities through the June convention period. The convention fixes the annual budget. Last year's convention budgeted \$449,550.50, based on the expectation that per capita

receipts would reach an average of 29,500 per month. The actual per capita average was 28,858, to which is added an agency fee average of 160.

The separate Defense Fund finished the fiscal year with a surplus of \$330,076.52. The fund turned over to the general operations fund almost \$25,000 during the year in salaries and expenses of international representatives assigned to strike emergency duty.

Departmental reports will be studied in preparation for drafting the full Officers' Report for convention delegates, copies of which will be made available to the delegates before their Chicago convention arrival.

Schleppey indicated that since his appearance in Pennsylvania courts he had been visited by three compliance officers from the Labor Department. He had been advised by publishers, he wrote, that he would not need to file, under the law, since his duties consist of negotiations and arbitrations with newspaper unions, and of consultation with publishers.

Due to an automobile accident last year, which prevented extensive travel, he has had only three clients since the Landrum-Griffin law became effective, he wrote. The Springfield, Ohio, Sun paid him \$1,745 in fees and \$2,852.57 in expenses. The Marion, Ind., Chronicle paid \$1,150 in fees and \$202.73 in expenses. The Delaware County Daily Times in Chester, Pa., paid Schleppey \$1,900 in fees and \$623.91 in expenses. All the figures are for the period since last August.

The Ohio client has retained Schleppey since 1934, he reported, for negotiating contracts, conducting arbitrations and acting as labor consultant. The Indiana paper was charged for negotiations, and has been a Schleppey client since 1952.

In Pennsylvania, labor groups have proposed to seek amendments, strengthening the measure under which Bloor Schleppey, Indiana scab-herder, was fined \$500 last month.

A New Jersey bill passed by the

AFL-CIO Strike Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the industry, the AFL-CIO said.

The strike thus constitutes a threat to all organized labor in all fields of endeavor, it was declared.

Anti-scam legislative proposals, in the meantime, have been launched in half a dozen states.

One measure, adopted by the Rhode Island legislature, met with a veto from Governor Del Sesto, who held it was improperly drafted and would be ineffective in bringing to justice those outside the state's jurisdiction. He did not oppose the intent of the bill, and suggested re-drafting.

Rhode Island labor officials indicated they would resubmit the measure after revision to meet the governor's objections, but there is little hope of passage before the legislature adjourns.

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Manpower: Newspaper unions in Portland, Ore., now in the seventh month of a strike against that city's two dailies, staged a rainy-Monday parade between the Oregonian and Journal plants when the struck papers resumed publication. An estimated 500 participated in the demonstration of unity. The day before, a sunny Sunday, some 3,000 marched the same route, with many non-newspaper unions sending delegations.

Schleppey Files Labor Dep't Report — Nobody There But His 'Chickens'

Bloor Schleppey, whose recruiting of strikebreakers in Pennsylvania led to his conviction under a statute prohibiting the practice, has become one of the handful of management-labor consultants to file a report with the Department of Labor under provisions of the new federal labor law.

As is the case with union reports, some 50,000 of which have been filed since the law became effective last year, the report filed by Schleppey is open to public inspection.

Since the Labor Department has not yet completed production of report forms for other than labor unions, Schleppey wrote a voluminous letter and appended a copy of a confidential bulletin he had recently prepared for newspaper publishers, urging action against the proposal by the Typographical union for further legislation like that of Pennsylvania.

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His services in Chester, Pa., included meeting with Times management and "advising them what publishers over the country they could call upon for help if there should be a strike." He wrote contract proposals and advised the publisher concerning his legal rights, the report states. But the publisher "signed a contract even though he had printers from other cities ready to replace strikers should there be any."

Much of the report-letter consists of a diatribe against the Typographical union for "its utter disregard of federal labor laws," and the appended Schleppey bulletin goes further in attacking that union and its president, Elmer Brown.

Schleppey asks the Labor Department whether his report is satisfactory, and "whether I should continue my employment by the Chester Times."

The court action this week was on a plea for a preliminary injunction barring the alleged interference by the unions. Damages of \$6 million were asked.

The unions named were Newark locals of the Typographical, Pressmen's, Photoengravers, Mailers and Stereotypers Unions, and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York and vicinity.

James W. Goodsell, an ILPA vice president, for his "outstanding role" as editor of the Oregon Labor Press, in keeping the public, as well as fellow trades unionists, informed on the significance of the Portland work stoppage.

Labor editors were also asked to seek contributions from their own unions in support of the Director's Fund, an inter-union treasury backing the unified strike effort in Portland.

Bernard R. Mullady, ILPA secretary-treasurer, reported last week that a first result of such efforts came in the form of a check for \$1,000, contributed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Editors were asked to work for state and local legislation barring the importation of strikebreakers, a practice extensively used in Portland. The resolution also praised

Editors were asked to work for



Triple Recognition: ANG Vice President Richard P. Lane, "Guildsman of the Year," flank Dr. Marshall Wingfield, winner of the Memphis Guild's 1959 Citizenship Award. The civic award and the annual Guild designation are traditional, but this year the Guild local made a surprise designation for Lane, honoring his seven years as a negotiator, his three terms as local president, and his IEB services since 1955.

Sun-Telegraph Sale Cuts 200 Guild Jobs

Pittsburgh, Pa.—About 200 Guild members were among the 900 employees of the Hearst-owned Sun-Telegraph who lost their jobs when the afternoon-and-Sunday daily was sold to the Post-Gazette, April 22. After two weeks of round-the-clock publication of the combined dailies, the Post-Gazette dropped its afternoon editions entirely, and is now publishing mornings and Sunday.

Discharged employees under the Guild contract receive severance pay, two weeks' notice pay, and up to four weeks accrued vacation pay. Twenty-eight employees with long service rated a maximum 66 weeks pay, 26 received 56 weeks pay, 35 received 46 weeks pay and 30 got 36 weeks pay. Others in the group had lesser service time, about half of the remainder.

Chicago WSJ Sets \$100 Starting Rate In Guild Contract

Chicago, Ill.—ANG's goal of a \$100 starting minimum for reporters and other key classifications has been achieved for the first time in the Chicago Guild's contract with the Chicago Wall Street Journal.

A wage reopening settlement, effective last April 20, increases the starting reporter minimum to \$100, up \$15 from the former minimum.

A general increase of \$2 to \$5 raises top minimum to \$171 for sub-editors, \$165 for copy-readers and makeup men, \$155 for reporters, \$101 for teletypists, \$93 for secretaries, \$89 for wire filers and \$56 for copy boys and messengers.

Effective May 1, the publisher will pay \$9 a month toward the cost of medical and hospitalization insurance for employees and their families. Previously, full cost of the insurance was paid for the employee only.

ranging from 18 weeks' pay upward.

About 50 Sun-Telegraph employees were hired by the Post-Gazette on a temporary basis. A small group was taken over from the classified sales force, presumably on a permanent basis.

About twenty employees in the business office of the Sun-Telegraph were held at work for two weeks, clearing up accounts, but it was said that less than half that number would be retained for a longer period.

In the transaction, the two newspaper owners exchanged buildings. The combined Post-Gazette & Sun-Telegraph is being published from the latter's plant, and reportedly the Hearst interests plan to sell the Post-Gazette Building.

Time Magazine placed the cash purchase price for the Sun-Telegraph at \$5 million, and estimated that the Hearst paper had been losing money at the rate of \$3 million a year.

The Hearst sale leaves Pittsburgh with two dailies, the morning-and-Sunday Post-Gazette, owned by the Block interests, and the evening-and-Sunday Press, a Scripps-Howard property.

News of the sale broke with cruel suddenness here.

The agreement was reached at about 3 P.M., April 22. Union officials received notice at 5 P.M. and at the same time notices were posted on bulletin boards in the Sun-Telegraph plant.

William Block, publisher of the Post-Gazette, assembled his employees to tell them of the purchase, and announce the transfer of operations to the Sun-Telegraph building.

As of this week, about 75 Guild-jurisdiction employees had found work elsewhere, and employment service had been set up for others.

Two Guild members died just before the sale occurred. Their estates will receive 66 weeks severance pay.

The Pittsburgh sale leaves 13 dailies in the Hearst chain.

\$160 Reporter Minimum Posted In New St. Louis P-D Contract

St. Louis, Mo.—Post-Dispatch employees get pay increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.50 in the 1960 contract just closed by the St. Louis Guild and the Pulitzer Publishing Company.

A \$4 increase for experienced reporters and display ad salesmen sends the top minimum for those jobs to \$160 after five years, the highest in the nation at that experience level and otherwise topped in newspapers only by two New York contracts.

The settlement, retroactive to January 1, followed nearly six months of negotiations.

Top national minimums again were set for outside and inside classified sales staffs. The new classified minimums are \$143.50 for outside sales people after five years and \$110.50 for inside personnel after four years. Top minimums in most other classifications also rank among the highest on the continent.

The schedule of increases:

Under \$65.00	\$1.50
\$65 to \$84.99	2.00
\$85 to \$104.99	2.50
\$105 to \$124.99	3.00
\$125 to \$144.99	3.50
\$145 to \$164.99	4.00
\$165 to \$194.99	5.00
\$195 and over	5.50

Reclassifications brought additional increases in several cases.

The contract also improves the service fee arrangement under which non-members covered by the contract, and represented by the Guild under the law, pay to the local an amount equivalent to its dues. Previously these payments were held in abeyance during any test of the legality of the service fee. Under the new contract, the service fees will be paid during any test with the money held in escrow pending a decision.

Utica Nets \$4.25-\$10 In Two-Year Renewal

Utica, N. Y.—Pay increases range from \$4.25 to \$10 over two years in a new Guild contract with the Utica Observer-Dispatch & Press.

In the first year of the agreement, effective last November 6, wages go up \$2.50 to \$6 for both day and night shifts, sending top minimum to \$115.50, and \$119.50 nights for reporters, \$63 days and \$67 nights for editorial clerks.

Other improvements affect schedule posting, dismissal notice and leaves of absence.

International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo aided the local in the negotiations.

Knoxville Settlement \$5.50-\$9.50 Package

Knoxville, Tenn.—General increases of \$2.25 to \$4.25 in each year of a two-year contract, plus an added \$1 a week per employee in pension contributions, feature the new Guild agreements with the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Top minimum for newsmen goes to \$116.50, effective last February 1.

The publisher's contributions to the pension plan go from \$3 a week per employee to \$3.50 in the first year and to \$4 in the second.

The contract also adds improvements in schedule posting, vacation accrual, and leaves of absence.

CONTRACTS

Tacoma Reopening Brings \$3-\$6 Hikes

Tacoma, Wash.—Increases of \$2.50 to \$5 retroactive to last October 1, plus 50c to \$1 more, effective April 1, are provided in a wage reopening settlement with the Tacoma News-Tribune.

The increases send top minimums to \$146.50 for copy desk chief and sports editor, \$135.50 for reporters and display ad salesmen, \$126.75 for society editor, \$109.25 for stenographers and \$76.50 for stenographers.

Richmond Contract Boosts Pay \$4-\$7

Richmond, Va.—Increases of \$2 to \$4 in the first year, \$2 to \$3 in the second are provided in a contract renewal with the Richmond Times-Dispatch & News-Leader, effective June 1.

Top minimums go to \$121 a week for reporters, \$110 for society editor, \$42 for copy boys.

Toronto Contract Cuts Hours to 37 1/2

Toronto, Ont.—A 37 1/2 hour work week as of next November 1 and wages hikes of \$6.50 over two years for most jobs are features of a contract renewal covering delivery, maintenance and garage personnel at the Toronto Globe & Mail.

The pay increases are split, with \$3 effective last November 1, \$3.50 next November 1. Four jobs get increases ranging from \$6 to \$11, including an additional step as of May 1, 1960.

Also improved are schedule

posting, union security, health insurance contribution (up \$2), vacation accrual (3rd week after two years of service instead of three).

Reporter Top \$112 In Greensboro Pact

Greensboro, N.C.—Increases in contract minimums range up to \$3.50 in a one-year renewal with the Greensboro News and Record, sending the top minimum for reporters to \$112.

A general increase of \$4 goes to employees making above the minimum.

Photographers required to have cars available now are guaranteed \$10 a week in addition to the mileage rate of 10 cents a mile inside a 10-mile radius, 7 cents a mile outside.

The severance pay ceiling goes to 18 weeks (up 2), and the two week of vacation requires six years of service instead of 10.

UAW's Guild Staff Wins Pay Increase

Detroit, Mich. Public relations personnel, radio animators and photographers on the United Auto Workers staff get pay increases of \$270 a year (about \$5.15 a week) under a contract renegotiated by the Detroit Guild.

Artist salaries go up \$240 a year (about \$4.60 a week). Approximate weekly minimums go to \$159 to start and \$175 after four months for PR personnel, \$139 to start and \$158 after four months for artists.

The increases are effective as of last January 1, and the two-year contract is renewable on wages next August 11.

Other Union Pacts

Details Of Screen Actors' Contract

Details of the recent settlement between the Screen Actors Guild and major motion picture studios reveal that the actors scored a sweeping victory in their strike for a share of television earnings of films originally made for theaters.

Under the terms of the new three-year pact, the actors will receive 10 percent of total TV earnings of films made after January 31, 1960.

The payment will be 10 percent on films sold outright to TV. In lieu of payments on films produced between 1948 and 1960, SAG accepted a lump sum settlement of \$2,625,000. Of this, \$372,500 will be used to start a health and welfare fund, and the remaining \$2,252,500 will be paid in ten annual installments to fund past service credits in new pension plan. The pension plan will be made retroactive to 1955 and will be financed by employer payments equal to five percent of the actors' salaries.

The contract also provides higher salary minimums for all classes of actors. Day players and stunt men go from \$90 to \$100 a day and free-lance players from \$300 a week to \$350.

Although news accounts of the strike told of actors in sports cars and actresses in mink attending union meetings, only 15 percent of SAG's 14,000 members earn \$10,000 a year or more. About 69 percent of the members earn less than \$4,000 a year.

Plumbers' Hourly Minimum Up 15c

The new two-year agreement between the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters and the National Constructors' Association features a national minimum wage of \$3.05 an hour.

The minimum wage scale is increased by 15 cents an hour over the old floor of \$2.90. Local rates will prevail where they are higher than the minimum. The contract is renewable at mid-term for further wage negotiations.

Clothing Workers Get \$7 Hike

Some 125,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will get a pay hike of 17 1/2 cents an hour, or about \$7 a week, effective Jan. 1. The settlement is the largest ever won from the men's clothing industry by the union. Fringe benefit improvements, valued at 4 cents an hour, become effective September 1.

Newhouse Protests Teleg's Job Ruling

St. Louis, Mo.—The recent Supreme Court decision that Railroad Telegraphers had a right to strike to prevent management from abolishing jobs has sustained the position of the St. Louis Guild in an issue injected into its strike against the Globe-Democrat a year ago.

The Newhouse paper at that time charged the Guild with an unfair labor practice because it insisted on keeping in its contract so-called "discontinued work" clauses.

The company based its charge on the opinion of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals upholding a federal court injunction against a strike by the Telegraphers to protest their members' loss of jobs because of discontinued work. The court held that the issue was not within the scope of collective bargaining under the Railway Labor Act.

It was this Appeals Court ruling that the Supreme Court reversed April 18.

The high court decision drew from the Globe-Democrat an editorial outburst reminiscent of publisher Richard Amberg's vitriolic criticism of the National Labor Relations Board last year when it rejected the company's charge against the Guild.

The NLRB here took into consideration the fact that the clause in question already was a part of the Guild's contract with the paper and was not something new being sought. Amberg blasted this as "against the doctrine of reasonable sin" and likened it to "murder and adultery."

He further attacked the NLRB's position as "perfectly incomprehensible... bad law and morals... preposterous."

The Supreme Court's ruling in the railway case was branded by the Globe-Democrat as "Another incredible Decision." The editorial charged a "torturing of words" and suggested that one of the greatest mistakes of President Eisenhower may have been his appointments of Justices Warren and Brennan, who were with the 3-3 majority in the ruling.

The Supreme Court decision declared that "there is nothing strange about agreements that affect the permanency of employment." It said it could not agree with the Appeals Court that the union's effort to negotiate about

the trial examiner disagreed, holding that the ban does not apply when the employer is clearly guilty of an unfair labor practice by refusing to recognize a union holding a majority in the shop. Winkler cited the Supreme Court decision in the Curtis Brothers case which overruled the NLRB under similar circumstances.

The latter was the basis of a charge by NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman that the 30-day ban set up in the federal labor act had been violated.

The trial examiner disagreed, holding that the ban does not apply when the employer is clearly guilty of an unfair labor practice by refusing to recognize a union holding a majority in the shop. Winkler cited the Supreme Court decision in the Curtis Brothers case which overruled the NLRB under similar circumstances.

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Fish Story: The opening of the Canadian trout season was the topic under discussion here, during an interlude in the Guild training institute at Ottawa. The trout messager in the center is Jack Dobson, Toronto local president. Left are Will Bell, Ottawa president and Mrs. Bell. At the right are Brian Huggins, Canadian Wire Service Guild president, with Mrs. Huggins. The Institute covered a wide range of topics, with Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, conducting the sessions.

Buffalo Files For Group Of 59 In Courier-Express Circulation

Buffalo, N.Y.—Guild bargaining rights have been sought by 59 employees of the Buffalo Courier-Express outside circulation department.

The National Labor Relations Board has scheduled a hearing, May 25, on the Guild's petition for certification as bargaining representative of the group.

Management of the Courier-Express, which already has a contract with the Guild covering employees in the editorial department, declined a request for voluntary recognition submitted in person by Local President Kenneth Barnett and International Representative Fred Jones.

In its reply to the Guild, the company also indicated it would contest the employee status of many of the 34 distributors and 25 carrier supervisors, a majority of whom have applied for Guild membership. Management rejected a request for an immediate bargaining session, stating that the bid for recognition should be submitted to NLRB election procedures.

Within two days of the Guild's request for recognition, circulation employees reported that a company executive had warned that they stand to lose their cars and other benefits should the Guild be established as their bargaining agent. Jones immediately protested in a letter to Publisher William J. Connors, III, that such talk violates "the letter and the spirit" of the law.

The group of about 18 employees has had a contract with the Star-Gazette as a local of the Pressmen's union. Last January, however, with the encouragement of

with the publisher on the question of coverage, the Guild withdrew a petition for representation of the library staff filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

Renewal of the Guild's contract with the Journal is now being negotiated.

Chicago Guild Employs 14 As Organizer

Chicago, Ill.—In a stepped-up campaign to extend membership, the Chicago Guild has employed Carlton Ihde, of the Daily News unit, as a local representative. Ihde has taken a leave of absence from his reporting job at the News to devote full time to the membership campaign, which is directed primarily toward the newly-combined commercial department, comprising News and Sun-Times employees.

Cole Backs Guild In Elizabeth

Elizabeth, N. J.—David L. Cole, impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, has recommended that the Newark Mailers Union, ITU, withdraw its petition to represent 17 driver-mailers covered by Guild contract at the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

When the Newark Mailers petitioned for the group, the National Labor Relations Board referred the matter to AFL-CIO to determine if the question could be settled without an election. AFL-CIO referred the matter to Cole.

Most Of The Best...

Three of the top five newspapers in the United States rated in a Scholastic Magazine poll as "most superior for news coverage, integrity and public service" have contracts with Guild locals.

They are the New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Washington Post, rated 1st, 4th and 5th respectively. The Christian Science Monitor and the Milwaukee Journal placed second and third in the poll.

Practical English, one of the Scholastic Magazines, whose own employees also are covered by a Guild contract, polled more than 335 newspaper editors for the ratings.

The result bears out the slogan, "Most of the best newspaper men and women are Guild members."

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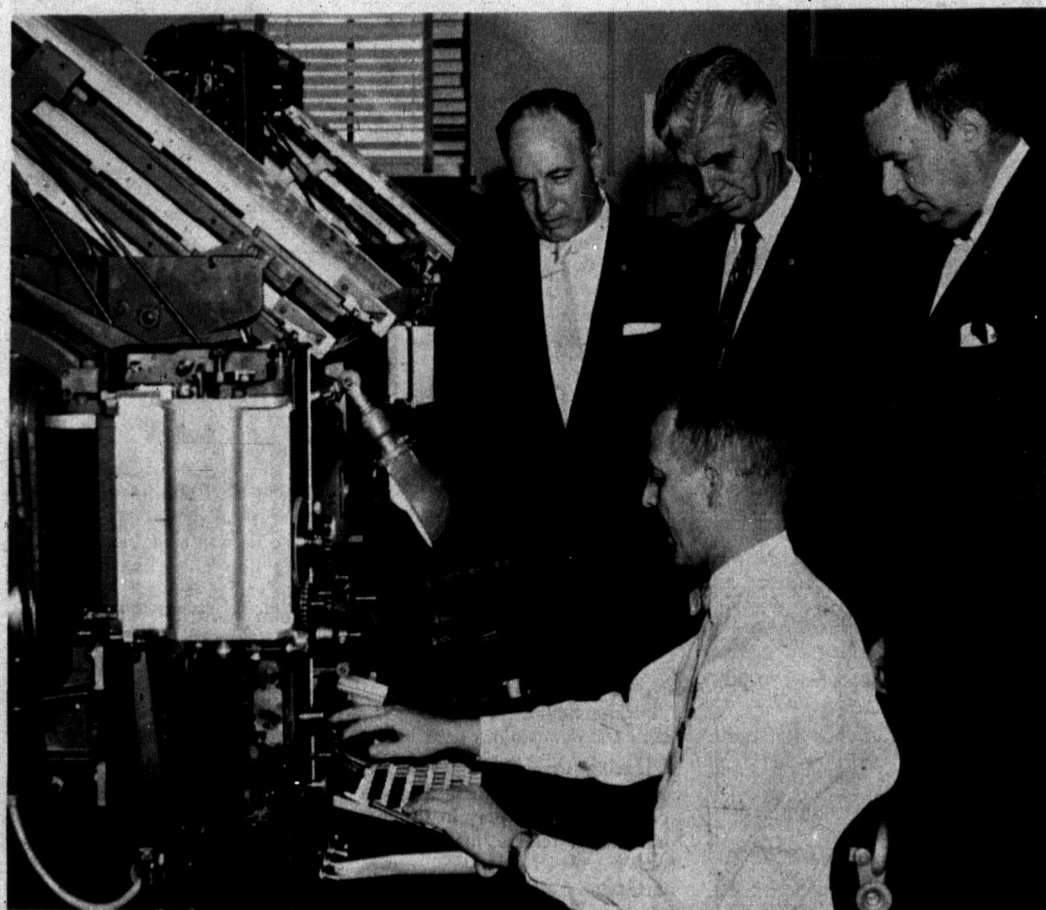
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Cole Backs Guild In Elizabeth

The ITU Training Center

New Skills For New Methods



Fotosetter, one of several phototypesetting machines, externally resembles its hot metal counterpart, the Intertype slug-casting machine. But in place of the traditional metal pot, a camera is used. The operator has a choice of eight type sizes from a single photographic matrix. Lines of type are produced on sensitized paper or film instead of metal. ITU Training Center Instructor Alex Coleman, seated, explains it all to ANG President Arthur Rosnstock, left, Executive Vice President William J. Farson, center, and Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker.

EVER SINCE the introduction of the Monotype and Linotype machines late in the 19th century, the International Typographical Union has successfully kept abreast of new developments in the printing trade.

The first typesetting machines launched a revolution in printing. What had been principally a hand craft became a mechanical craft. It demanded of its practitioners, journeymen members of the ITU, a whole new area of competency.

Now, a second revolution in the industry—perhaps more drastic than the first—is under way with the advent of phototypesetting devices. And the ITU is again meeting the challenge, by training its members in the new skills they need to keep up with the changing nature of their trade.

Since 1954, the ITU has spent more than \$500,000 to establish and maintain a Training Center at Indianapolis, Ind., site of the union's headquarters.

Pictured on these pages is some of the new equipment on which ITU members are given instruction at the Training Center. Several of the photographs were taken during a tour of the Center by ANG officers as a sidelight of their meeting with ITU leaders last month.

ITU members from all over the country enroll for instruction at the Training Center, situated in two large buildings on the headquarters grounds. There they make the transition from traditional "hot metal" system to the so-called "cold type" process.

They learn to compose on the new photo-

typesetter to develop the images of the type as positives or negatives instead of metal. The paper is photographed for the purpose of the printing press.

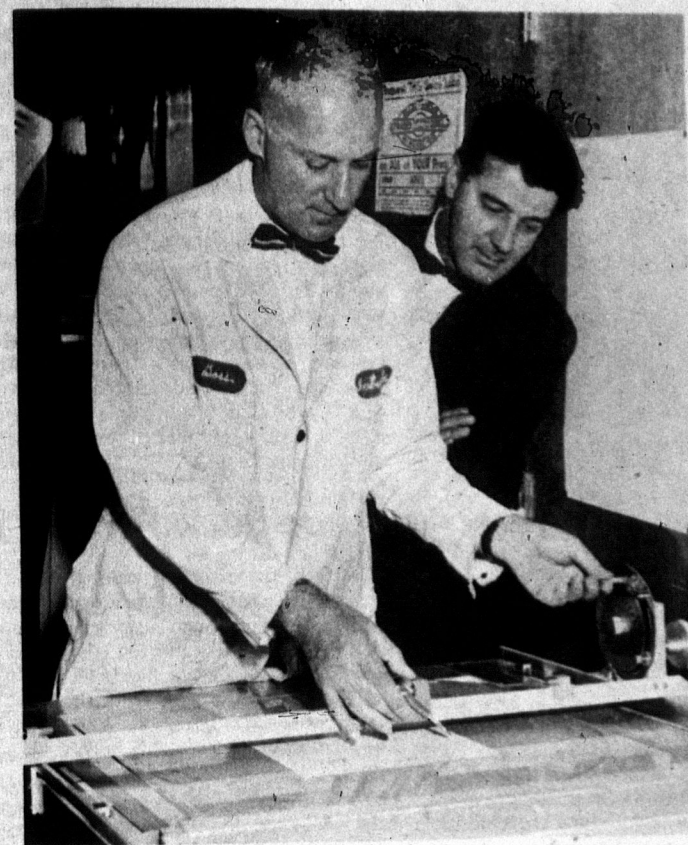
Because student-unionists the Training Center is limited, graduation to their fellow members of the ITU. Several of the new machines established smaller training room for this purpose. Not only keeping pace with technology, skilled craftsmen at the center have themselves developed a new precision ruling, scaling, and composition table, for example. The keyboard, installed over the typewriter keyboard, enables Linotype operators to punch TTS tapes with little additional



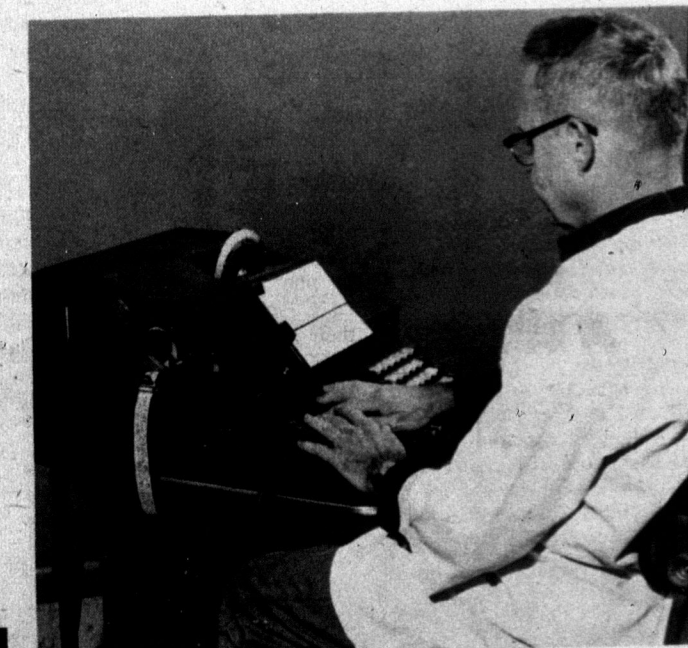
Headlines and display type can be produced on a variety of machines. Three shown here are the Prototype, upper left; Vari-Type Headliner, left, and the Filotype, upper right. At lower right is the Paster machine, which applies a thin layer of wax adhesive to paper type and cuts for the "pasteup."



Newspaper ad being composed on the ITU Training Center. The compositor or make-up man has been applied, and the type must be integrated.



Ruling and scribing table developed at ITU Training Center is demonstrated by Instructor Charles Goss for ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz. The table, leased to ITU locals for loan to employers without charge, is especially versatile in the production of complicated ruled forms at a sharp reduction in costs. Goss and two others on the Training Center staff, Harold Ruddle and Claire N. Brewer, developed the table.



Brewer keyboard, designed by Claire N. Brewer of the Training Center staff, is installed over the typewriter keyboard of a Teletypesetter performer. Arranged like a Linotype keyboard, the Brewer attachment enables Linotype operators to punch TTS tapes using existing skills.



New Machines at ITU headquarters extend even to membership records. Here ITU Secretary-Treasurer William R. Cloud discusses with ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., recently installed bookkeeping equipment similar to that used by the Guild.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

The AP's Omegas

By LEO SOLOMON Washington Guild

The Washington Bureau of the Associated Press some time ago undertook an experiment with small cameras. It produced some interesting results.

Two Rolleis and two Omega 120s were obtained. Then each of the nine staff photographers was required to use each type in turn as his primary outfit on assignments. When the experiment ended each cameraman was permitted to order the camera he preferred to use.

Seven picked the Omega and the other two selected the Rolleis.

In view of the current popularity of imported cameras—German, Swiss and Japanese—the 7 to 2 ballot was a surprising vote of confidence in an American-made product.

I must add that the Omegas now being used by AP Washington staffers have been modified considerably to meet the demands of press association picture coverage. And the modifications make the Omega 120 a mighty good press camera, says Henry Jenkins, Wire Service Guild member who, besides being a photo printer, keeps Washington AP picture equipment in top running order.

One reason for the choice of the Omega 120 is that its negatives can be blown up to 8x10 prints without cropping. It is geared for nine exposures, instead of 12. Each frame is 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 inches.

During their trial use of the camera, the AP photographers discovered a bit of play in the manual shutter release, just enough to keep them from getting the ideal sharp negatives they needed. Jen-

kins solved this problem by attaching a solenoid release to the shutter. It is triggered by a micro-switch set off by a gentle finger touch. The original manual shutter was at the left, an inconvenience for right-handers. So, the button for the micro-switch was placed on the right.

Another change the AP staffers found desirable was replacement of the original optical view finder with a Leitz open sports finder, modified to fit the camera.

Continuing the modifications, Jenkins removed the camera nameplate and installed in its place a bar etched with the lens stop numbers. They appear reversed if you look at the front of the camera, but they're right side up to the photographer as he holds the camera.

Jenkins also affixed a focusing scale to the top of the camera. Thus, both scale and stop numbers are visible when the camera is in position for making pictures. Formerly, two motions were required, one to move the camera for a look at the stop numbers on the lens mounting and the other to read the scale on the focusing knob at the right side of the box. While he was at it, Jenkins added larger film spool knobs, easier to grasp and manipulate when a roll of film must be replaced while shooting action.

In a year of use by the staff, the Omegas have been given other modifications as need was demonstrated and the opportunity arose to take a camera out of operation. A couple of the outfits are now equipped with heavier, centered tripod mounts, in addition to the left-bottom mount built-in by the manufacturer.

CLC Convention Actions Favor 3rd Political Party

Montreal, Que. — More than 1,700 delegates to the Canadian Labor Congress convention have approved steps to form a new political party in Canada. Adopting a report submitted by an interim study committee, the convention voted to join with such other groups as farmers and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in establishing a forward-looking political body which will meet the broadest needs of the mass of Canadian citizens.

The American Newspaper Guild's local affiliates in Canada were represented by International Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdron, of Ottawa.

Motivation for the new political action project was found in the

loss of ground sustained by organized labor in both Parliament and the provincial legislatures, despite gains in organizing and collective bargaining. It was emphasized that with national management groups conducting attacks against trade unions, national political action remains the best solution.

Consensus of the delegates was that labor should not dominate, but should be fully active in, any new third party. A founding convention was authorized for setting up the new party, as yet unnamed. Leading parties at present bear the undecisive names of Conservative and Liberal, but organized labor holds their records to be indistinguishable.

30 Attend Ottawa Institute

Ottawa, Ont. — More than thirty delegates from three Canadian Locals attended the ANG Regional Training Institute here April 23-24 on collective bargaining and contract enforcement.

The meeting was the last in the ANG's 1959-60 institute series. Totally, 200 delegates attended the institutes, which were held in Newburgh, Boston, New Brunswick, Knoxville, Toledo, Chicago and Ottawa.

The Ottawa institute was conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and informa-

tion, and ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. It included sessions on bargaining from strength, inter-union cooperation, contract enforcement and stewards' duties and responsibilities.

The Guild's three locals in eastern Canada — Ottawa, Toronto and Canadian Wire Service—were represented at the institute, which was sponsored by the Canadian District Council. Saturday night, the delegates were guests of the Ottawa Guild at its annual Charter Night dinner-dance.

Labor In Brief

Morgan, RadioNewsman Wins Hillman Honors

New York City—Edward P. Morgan, news broadcaster sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the ABC radio network, has been given a Sidney Hillman Foundation award for his 1959 broadcasts.

Other winners of the \$500 awards were Prof. Harold M. Hyman of the University of California for his book, *To Try Men's Souls*, a history of loyalty oaths; Harry W. Ernst, education editor of the *Charleston, W.Va., Gazette*, and Charles H. Drake for a series of articles in *The Nation* on the people of the Appalachian Mountains, and Ely A. Landau, chairman of the board of National Telefilm Associates, for "Play of the West."

The awards were presented at a luncheon by Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Missouri Lawyers Seek "Closed Shop" in Suit

St. Louis, Mo.—Union counselors and directors of community service in central labor bodies may be accused of practicing law without a license if a charge filed by a committee of the St. Louis Bar Association is upheld.

Missouri unions have set up a defense fund and will battle the bar association to the limit, said John I. Rollings, president of the State AFL-CIO.

Accused by the bar association

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Representation hearing, May 12, Buffalo, N.Y., *Conner-Express* outside circulation department (19 days).
Representation hearing, May 12, Oakland, Calif., *Tribune* promotion department, 1 to 1.
Representation hearing, May 12, St. Louis, Mo., *Journal* library staff (11 days).

NLRB HEARING POSTPONED June 14 on refusal to bargain charges against *Star-Tell, Va., Newspaper, Inc.*, involving changing and service department (13 days).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

St. Louis, Mo., *Post-Dispatch*, contract renewal approved.

Chicago, Ill., *Wall Street Journal*, wage and welfare reopening settlement approved.

Tucson, Wash., *News-Tribune*, wage reopening settlement approved.

Knoxville, Tenn., *News-Sentinel*, contract renewal approved with full automatic grievance machinery.

Greensboro, N.C., *News and Record*, contract renewal approved with full automatic grievance machinery.

United Auto Workers (Detroit, Mich.), contract renewal approved with full automatic grievance machinery.

Toronto, Ont., *Globe & Mail*, delivery, maintenance and garage contract, wage and welfare reopening settlement approved.

Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, wage and welfare reopening settlement approved.

Udon, N.Y., *Observer-Dispatch*, wage and welfare reopening settlement approved.

ACTIVITIES

POI District Council meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, May 11-12.

Midwest District Council meeting, Joliet, Ill., May 11.

Atlantic District Council meeting, Boston, N.Y., May 11-12.

Central District Council meeting, New York, N.Y., May 11-12.

ARG International Executive Board meeting, Washington, D.C., May 11-12.

Northern California State Conference of Labor Unions, San Francisco, May 11.

ARG-TTU District Conference, Colorado Springs, Colo., June 13-14.

ARG Constitutional Convention, Chicago, Ill., June 17-19.

committee of practicing law without a license is Edward M. Tod, director of community services for the St. Louis AFL-CIO. The lawyers say Tod violated the law by advising union members of their rights in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation cases.

Conviction of Tod on the charge, union spokesmen say, will mean that lawyers have established in effect a bar association closed shop in Missouri and can force injured workers and the unemployed to hire attorneys even in routine cases.

Labor, AMA, To Discuss Prepaid Medical Care

Chicago, Ill.—Representatives of organized labor and the American Medical Association will meet here, May 13-14, in an effort to find common ground on the subject of prepaid medical care.

AFL-CIO delegates to the meeting, sought by the AMA, are Miss Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, Anthony C. Weinlein, director of research and education for the Building Service Employees and a member of the AFL-CIO Social Security Committee; Leonard Lesser, director of social security for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department; Isador Melamed, director of the AFL-CIO Medical Service Plan in Philadelphia, and Vice President Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies Garment Workers, a member of the AFL-CIO Social Security Committee.

Also scheduled to participate are representatives of labor-management health and welfare funds, insurance companies and Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans.

Schleppey Nemeses Is Labor "Man Of Year"

Doylesburg, Pa.—Joseph Radice, president of Trenton ITU local and special ITU representative has been named "Labor Man of the Year" by the Bucks County Federation of Trade and Industrial Council, AFL-CIO.

Radice was chosen for the honor, said Frank Flatch, president of the central body, "for his wonderful achievement in bringing to justice, Bloor Schleppey, recruiter of strike-breakers."

Scholarship Winner Killed in Car Crash

Panama City, Fla.—Seventeen-year-old Gene Cain was killed in an automobile accident near here four days after he was announced as one of six winners of the 1960 AFL-CIO merit scholarships.

Cain, whose mother, Mrs. Elsie Cain, is a member of the Post Office Clerks union, was killed in a crash that also took the lives of two fellow students and their class adviser while the group was returning from a National Honor Society meeting in Pompano, Fla.

Other winners of the full four-year scholarships granted annually by the AFL-CIO are Joseph F. Cullen of Bozeman, Mont., a high school senior and member of the Musicians Union; Mary E. Binkley of Rock Hill, S.C.; Wesley C. Green of Pawtucket, R.I.; Robert J. Middleton of Pueblo, Colo., and Kenneth E. Schultz of Stevensville, Mich., whose father is a member of the United Auto Workers.

Cites Strike Insurance As Menace

Because strike insurance "may impede negotiated settlements, prolong strikes and stifle competition—all to the detriment of the general public," both the propriety and legality of such type of insurance is open to serious question.

So says H. Howard Ostrin, member of the law firm in New York which handles legal concerns of the New York Guild, in an article published in *The Nation*.

The full text of the article has been placed in the Congressional Record by Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, to whose Labor committee has been referred the Senator's resolution calling for investigation of both strike insurance and the use of commercially-supplied scab employees in strike situations. His resolution had been prompted by the newspaper unions' strike and lockout in Portland, Ore.

Ostrin relates the details of the Brooklyn Eagle strike in which the publisher forced the Guild to

strike, kept the work stoppage in effect until strike insurance benefits were exhausted, and then suspended the daily.

He notes that the American Newspaper Publishers Association, membership in which is a prerequisite to subscribing to strike insurance, "subtly" refers to it as "suspension insurance." Airline companies term it a "mutual assistance pact," and railroads, now in process of signing up subscribers, call it a "service interruption agreement."

Mags Back Forand Bill Principle

Two of the nation's leading, conservative-oriented publications—*Life Magazine* and *Business Week*—have both endorsed the Forand bill principle of financing health care for the aged through the social security system.

In an editorial comment, *Life* declared that private voluntary plans "can never meet the whole need." It added that the "cheapest

Ostrin sees the subject one which Congress will eventually be obliged to consider, for its effect on both the public interest and the provisions of the federal law requiring "good faith" in collective bargaining.

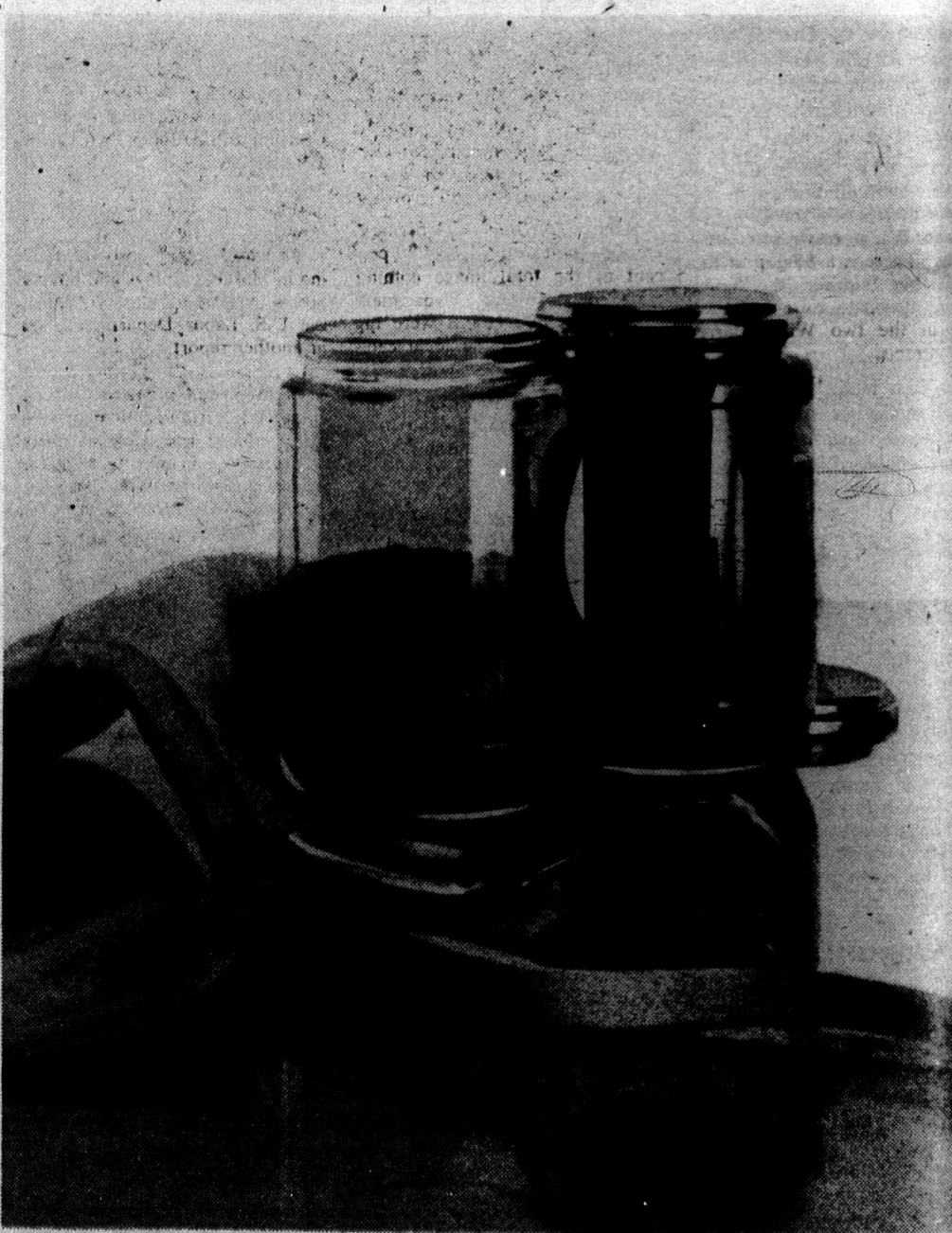
The New York State insurance commission refused to permit official registration of the ANPA insurance plan in that state, on grounds that it was not in the public interest. The ANPA committee on strike insurance handles its funds through a Montreal bank.

and most logical way" to provide needed health insurance "is by extending the existing system of social security."

Business Week asserted that "the voluntary approach simply will not do the job." Use of the social security system, said the magazine, "has the advantage of keeping old people from feeling that they are beggars."

SINCE 1842...

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



"So good in glass"

Glass jars protect the purity of baby foods because glass itself is so pure. Only glass jars reseal so easily, store so well.

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

Differential Lessens In News, Admen Pay

Guild contracts are steadily closing the dollar gap between minimums for top reporters and top advertising display salesmen; it is shown in tabulations completed by the ANG research and information department.

The study refers to 71 newspaper contracts which set minimums for both job categories, as of April 1, 1960. Of that number, only 15 show a wage differential between the jobs, and in two cases the contracts themselves provide for elimination of the differential during the contract term.

Of the remaining 56, nine show a higher minimum for ad salesmen, four have a higher minimum for reporters.

Ten years ago, there were 56 contracts listing both categories, and 21 of that number showed differentials. Of the 21, the display salesman minimum was higher than that for the reporter in 14 cases.

Expressed in percentages, the 1950 tabulations showed differentials in 37.5 percent of the contract totals, while by 1960 the ratio is down to 18.3 percent, less than half of the 1950 standing.

The nine current contracts in which the advertising salesman minimum exceeds that of the reporter show variations ranging from \$1 in Kingston, N.Y., to \$14.11 in Detroit, on both the *Free Press* and the *Times*. In Boston, the *Herald-Traveler* ad salesman is on a par with copyreader and rewrite job classifications. In Allentown, Pa., the ad minimum equals that of a "desk man."

Lesser differentials show in the four contracts where the ad men's minimum is less than that for the reporter. There is a \$5 gap at the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the figure is \$4 at the *Baltimore Sun*, and \$2.25 in the two *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.* contracts.

The two contracts which provide for parity this year are in Vallejo, Calif., and at the Washington, D. C. Star, both adjustment dates falling in September.

Washington Guild Honors Writers At Page 1 Ball

Twenty-five awards presentations marked the Front Page Ball of the Washington Guild, held at the Willard Hotel last month.

Miriam Ottenberg, Star reporter who this month won the Pulitzer Award for her series exposing sharp practices among used car dealers, took two Guild honors for the same stories. She received the \$150 Bill Pryor memorial citation, and took first place in the category of public service writing.

John L. Lewis, president emeritus of the United Mine Workers, was chosen for the first Art Riodan award, established following the death last fall of the former president of the Guild local.

First place in other categories went to:

Eve Edstrom, of the Post & Times Herald, for general news, a series on Russia's social problems.

Phil Casey, Post, for human interest, a story of an alcoholic.

Carl LeVarn, Daily News, for humor, a series of celebrity interviews.

James Clayton, Post, interpretive writing, a series on the judicial system of the District of Columbia.

Douglas Chevalier, Post, news photography, a shot of rescuers at a cave-in; and feature photography, a photo of a workman scrubbing the Lincoln Memorial statue.

Francis Routh, Star, sports photography, a picture of a boxer in mid-air.

Floyd Greene, Art Associates, for commercial art, a poster appealing for aid to orphans.

Elwyn Hildum, Erie, is council president.

ADVERTISING

Others in the list of contracts with a differential favoring the ad men are with the Los Angeles *Herald-Express*, the *Hammond, Ind., Times*, the *Toronto Star*, and the *Loeb dailies* at Manchester, N.H., and Haverhill, Mass.

ROP Color Use Jumps To Record In 1959

The use of ROP color in advertising zoomed to record totals in 1959. ROP is run-of-the-paper. Editor & Publisher, which recently ran detailed tabulations from both Media Records and from direct publishers' reports, says that lineage for such use of color amounted to 286 million lines last year, for a gain of about 25 percent over 1958 record totals.

And E&P's Bureau of Advertising reports that 985 dailies accept full-page ROP one-color copy, 590 papers are equipped to handle two colors, and 496 will take full-page units in three colors. For 1,000-line units the respective number of papers are 964, 488 and 355.

No New York City paper is among the ROP media, but elsewhere on the continent the use of color is widespread and growing.

Retail advertisers were the largest consistent users, nearly 70 percent of the total lineage coming from such sources. Department stores and food chains were big users of color in the local category.

In national advertising, cigarettes, auto gas and oil companies and beverages were among the top users.

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One Of 141: All but a few of the 141 New York Guild members whose Guild affiliation has totalled 25 years or more were present last week when the newly-designed ANG lapel pins were bestowed on them at a party at the Guild Club. To Joe Lilly, seen receiving his hon-

orary pin from Local President Leoda Moberly, belongs the distinction of having presided at the first New York Guild. Others, from the left, are Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy and Secretary-treasurer M. Michael Potoker.

COL Sets New High, Still Climbing

The nation's cost of living hit another new high in March, with further increases expected in the months ahead.

Food prices, showing the first rise in six months, pushed up the Consumer Price Index by 0.1 from February to a level of 125.7. This means the market basket which cost \$1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs nearly \$1.26.

And while living costs were rising in March, earnings and buying power of workers were declining, the U.S. Labor Department said in another report.

Cutbacks in the factory workweek in several industries, which employers attributed to bad weather, reduced spendable earnings an average of 36 cents to \$80.87 a week for a worker with three dependents and \$73.31 a week for a worker with no dependents.

Asked for a forecast on the cost of living, Arnold Chase, new chief of the Division of Prices and Cost of Living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said seasonally higher food prices will exert an upward pressure on the CPI.

The 125.7 CPI for March represented a 1.6 percent increase over March of 1959.

The cost of medical care showed the greatest rise over the year, going up 3.9 percent.

1959 Profit Rise Nearly 19 Percent

Corporate earnings for 1959 exceed the figures for 1958 by almost 19 percent, the Wall Street Journal reports in its tabulation of 545 representative companies.

The jump in profits occurred despite the longest steel strike in history. The listed companies earned \$9.7 billion in 1958. Last year they made \$11.5 billion.

Projecting the figures into an estimate of total national profits, the Journal placed the earnings at a new record high—more than \$48 billion before taxes. Highest previous record was for 1955, when profits reached \$44.9 billion.

Steel was one of the four industry groups—WSJ divides them into 28 categories—which showed a decline, four tenths of one percent. Railroads, affected by the steel strike, aircraft companies and sugar also showed declines.

ECONOMICS

The first quarter of 1960, the Journal opined, would find steel and automobiles leading the upswing, with total quarterly profits matching or exceeding last year's record.

Management Doesn't Buy Own Propaganda

Even management representatives for the most part don't buy that line, although their contributions to business front groups help spread it.

Asked by the Bureau of National Affairs about the so-called "wage price" spiral, 56 percent of the more than 100 officials declared there was "no relationship between wage boosts and price increases." Another 20 percent said that only a "slight percentage" of their price hikes was traceable to wage increases.

Family Income Up, Median Is \$5,300

The income of U.S. families and unattached persons increased about 4 percent last year, the Commerce Department reports.

Average income for 1959 was \$6,520. The median income—with half the families above and half below—was \$5,300. The "model," or most frequent income was \$4,600.

The \$250 increase in the average over the year amounted to a 3 percent rise in real income.

The Commerce Department report listed 7½ million families and single persons, or 14 percent, with incomes under \$2,000. The table below compares the distribution of family income.

	1947	1959
Under \$2,000	25%	14%
\$2,000-\$3,999	38	21
\$4,000-\$5,999	20	23
\$6,000-\$7,999	9	18
\$8,000-\$9,999	3	10
\$10,000-\$14,999	3	9
\$15,000 and over	2	5

What's Happening To Our Money?

Percentage of Paying Power of \$1,000 Since 1947 (Base Year 1947)

1947 100% 1959 114% 1960 118%

1947 100% 1959 114% 1960 118%

1947 100% 1959 114% 1960 118%

1947 100% 1959 114% 1960 118%

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First Dividend: Herbert Overmann, center, advertising artist for the Seattle Times, becomes the first recipient of returns from the pension plan negotiated last year by the Seattle-Tacoma Guild for 280 employees. Overmann took his option of a lump sum covering 45 weeks pay, with his pension payments starting after one year. Left is Personnel Manager Daniel Currie, Jr., and right is George Lambert, Guild local administrative secretary.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

The Personal Touch

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

The women I envy most are those who are described by other women as the sort who "do everything so nicely."

They arrive at PTA cooked food sales with cakes that are perfect replicas of the school, complete with playground and little cookies children playing tag.

They are flooded with requests to do flower arrangements because they create wonderful, Chinese-y effects with a few twigs, a handful of pebbles and a couple of dried-up weeds.

Even their letters are exquisite. Their handwriting is dainty and feminine, with little circles dotting the i's, and the color of the ink and the stationery are co-ordinated.

They arrive at birthday parties and baby showers with gifts so handsomely wrapped that everyone murmurs that it's a shame to unwrap them. Clever little pipe cleaner figures or tiny nosegays are tucked into the ribbon. I join in the cries of "How clever!" and "How adorable!" but I smoulder with envy and resentment.

The gentle, womanly art of flower arrangement is one that I have never mastered. I like flowers at all times except when I am trying to make them look nice in a bowl. Then I could—and sometimes do—write their pretty

necks. For me, flowers refuse to swoop gracefully or tower regally. Instead they huddle together in a clump like orphans of the storm or they sprawl, leaving an enormous gap in the middle.

I can arrange two dozen long-stemmed roses to look like a bouquet gathered by a three-year-old from a vacant lot.

When it comes to wrapping gifts, I am so awkward that I need gobs of cellophane tape and somebody with a ready finger in order to produce a bow with two loops.

My handwriting is neither dashing nor pretty, but just a hard-to-read scrawl with no character.

At sewing, my skill is taxed to its limit when I mend a sock or sew on a button. I burn with envy when I hear another modestly admit that she made her own living room draperies, adding that French pleating really isn't difficult. Maybe not. For her.

I can cook a pretty good pot roast, but I cannot, to save me, produce a pretty carrot curl or a radish rose. I can toss a salad, but I cannot "arrange" one. When I try to make things look dainty on a plate, I achieve the frazzled, belabored, do-e-over-and-over-again look of a child's first attempt at writing.

With my own two hands, I can make a mess of anything.

Among Ourselves

Change of assignment for International Representative Bob Christofferson takes him to Houston, Texas, where he has bought a home and established a base. He takes over the territory of Kenneth Byrd, now executive secretary of the Chicago Guild.

Charles Grossberg, New York Post unit chairman, has resigned that position in order to serve a year on the staff of the New York Guild as local representative.

Russ B. Rubenstein, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, has been elected to a three-year term as a director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Northern California unit.

Jack McPherson, of the Chicago Sun-Times unit, has been commissioned to write a book on Chicago newspapering, past and present. He'll welcome, and re-

turn intact, any source material Guildmen send to him at Sun-Times Plaza, Chicago 11.

Eugene A. Kelly of Cleveland has been made a staff member of the AFL-CIO News. A 20-year employee of the Cleveland News covering labor and general assignments, he has since late January, when the News sold out to its competitor, the Press, been heading an employment office seeking to place former News employees. Kelly is a charter member of the Cleveland Guild, and is the only person to have served two terms as the local president.

Neal Wick, vice president of the Cleveland Guild and long active as a board member, recently was given a public service award by the Cleveland Teachers Union (AFL-CIO) for "consistent, intensive coverage" of school affairs in the Press.

HOW TO BUY

Gasoline Price Going Up, But You Can Trim Costs

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

The driving season is here and so are the big gas bills. Cost of fuel ranks next to depreciation as the largest expense of car ownership. You'll pay more for gas this summer, especially because of increased gas taxes.

So you can see why car owners are arguing over how to get more mileage.

Generally, over 30 mph you start losing mileage. But the increase is not significant until you go over 40. If at 30 mph you get 21mpg, then (typically) at 40 you get 20; at 15, 18; at 60, 16; at 70, 14.

It doesn't mean all cars will get the same mileage at these speeds, of course. Other factors affecting mileage are weight, engine compression ratio, condition of the car and driving habits.

A 3000-pound car gets 50 percent more mileage than one weighing 4000, other factors equal. You can see why the new compact cars are running away with car sales this year. They're 2300 to 3000 pounds. They don't provide quite as much mileage as some of the old claim, but drivers' experiences so far indicate they yield 19-26 mpg for the manual-shift sizes, depending on weight.

A high compression ratio theoretically also helps engines get more mileage out of gas. But the high-compression cars on the road generally are those loaded with gas-using extra accessories like automatic transmission and power steering. Too, over a certain ratio, generally 9 to 1 or higher, you need premium grade. Fortunately, octane ratings have been increased each year so that regular gas now rates as high as premium did in 1953.

Automotive engineers estimate that about 50 percent of all cars on the road in 1960 will be satisfied with 91 octane gas. Regular gas now is well over 91 in most areas, and country-wide, averages 92.4.

What about private-brand gasolines sold at a price differential by some chains? Interesting testimony on this recently came out at Federal Trade Commission hearings. Sun Oil Co. told the FTC that the private-brand station is usually a low-cost chain operation which pays as much as three or four cents per gallon less than independent major dealers pay for gas of like grade and quality. In fact, this producer claimed the gas sold by private-brand dealers "is frequently purchased . . . from major suppliers and is the same as that sold under the brand name of such suppliers."

If that's true, it means the big refiners charge their own dealers more for gas than they do the private-brand chains. Another factor is "tire drag," the American Chemical Society News Service reports. It's important to have wheels aligned. A wheel out of alignment (toeing in or out) by one degree increases drag about eight percent. Poor alignment also ruins tires and creates a steering hazard. Underinflation of tires also wastes gas. Five pounds of underinflation wastes a half-gallon on every 20, the American Petroleum Institute estimates.

Keeping your car serviced and adjusted properly also is vital for gas mileage. Besides carburetor adjustments and spark timing, here are points to check:

- ▶ A slow or stuck choke.
- ▶ Dirty or faulty spark plugs.
- ▶ Too-heavy motor oil in the wrong season is another waster.

So are stuck manifold and cooling-system valves. You can waste much through careless habits. Among them: jack-rabbit starts, staying too long in lower gears before shifting, rushing up to your top and then jamming on the brakes, unnecessary idling, nervously racing the engine.

VACATION BOUND?

GO NEAR

GO FAR



Incomparable 7 Crown will be there... smooth, satisfying, sure

SEVEN STAR DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. BLENDING WHISKY, 40 PROOF, 60% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Post-Dispatch Staff Salaries, Merit Area

Payroll summary for the editorial department of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, computed from Guild dues deductions as of May 1959:

(Note: General increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.50, added to the contract minimums and salary rates listed below, are provided in the St. Louis Guild's new contract with the Post-Dispatch, retroactive to January 1, 1960. See story on page 4.)

Minimum Salary in Contract	Sub-department Heads	Salary Range of Employees
Year \$156.00	1 on steps	1 between \$170.00 and \$179.99
		1 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
		4 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Book Editor, Editorial Writer, Church Editor, Make-up Editor, Telegraph Editor, Picture Editor, Sports Editor, Drama Critic, Art Critic, Assistant City, Picture, Telegraph and Cable Editors.	2 between \$150.00 and \$159.99
		3 between \$160.00 and \$169.99
		1 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
		2 between \$200.00 and \$209.99
		16 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Rewrite	2 between \$190.00 and \$199.99
		1 between \$200.00 and \$209.99
		2 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Copy Desk	3 between \$150.00 and \$159.99
		5 between \$160.00 and \$169.99
		3 between \$170.00 and \$179.99
		3 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
		1 between \$200.00 and \$209.99
		3 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Correspondents	1 between \$150.00 and \$159.99
		1 between \$200.00 and \$209.99
		6 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Reporters	9 on steps
		13 between \$150.00 and \$159.99
		3 between \$160.00 and \$169.99
		8 between \$170.00 and \$179.99
		6 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
		3 between \$190.00 and \$199.99
		7 between \$200.00 and \$209.99
		14 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Photographers	2 between \$150.00 and \$159.99
		1 between \$160.00 and \$169.99
		1 between \$170.00 and \$179.99
		2 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
		5 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$156.00	Artists	1 between \$160.00 and \$169.99
		3 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
		5 at \$210.00 and over
Year \$96.50	Secretaries	1 on steps
		1 between \$100.00 and \$109.99
		1 between \$110.00 and \$119.99
		1 between \$120.00 and \$129.99
		1 between \$180.00 and \$189.99
Year \$79.00	Receptionist	1 between \$80.00 and \$89.99
Year \$52.25	Copy Boys	3 on steps
		14 between \$50.00 and \$59.99
		2 between \$60.00 and \$69.99
		1 between \$70.00 and \$79.99

Toronto Local Launches Legal Aid Plan

Toronto, Ont.—A co-operatively-supported plan by which legal services are made available to participants has been devised for Toronto Guild members whose employment depends on the retention of a motor vehicle driver's license.

The eligible include circulation truck drivers, advertising salesmen, district managers and collectors. They have had the plan presented to them, and the first response has been favorable. The need for legal aid had been

the subject of study by Executive Secretary Bob Buchanan, after several incidents had occurred involving members in legal tangles. One driver, charged with a traffic offense, chose a lawyer at random and was told the fee would be "\$200 if I lose, \$400 if I win—payable in advance." Another driver entered a guilty plea without legal advice or knowledge of his rights.

The plan will become operative when from 150 to 200 sign. No Guild treasury funds are involved.

Labor Eyes Pension Wealth As Home Mortgage Source

The decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to promote the investment of union welfare and pension funds in government-backed housing points up the growing importance of these funds as a source of investment capital.

Private pension funds now total about \$45 billion and are growing by more than \$4 billion a year. By 1975, the Twentieth Century Fund estimates, the total is expected to be between \$126 and \$134 billion.

A substantial part of the total represents funds negotiated by unions.

It is this money the AFL-CIO wants to channel into cooperative housing projects and government-insured home building. The federation plans to set up a central agency to give aid and counsel to its affiliates in making such investments.

Announcing the plan, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that putting the welfare and pension funds to use in building homes would help to overcome the shortage in middle-income housing, create more jobs for construction workers, bring a better rate of return than the traditional investments and help bring down interest rates.

Meany declared that the present high mortgage rates—7-7.5 percent in some areas—"are stifling the building industry."

One hurdle that faces the AFL-CIO in carrying out its plan is the attitude of welfare and pension fund trustees.

In most pension trusts—including the ANG's Commingled Pension Trust—the union has no

voice in deciding how the funds are to be invested. This is the responsibility of the trustees, generally a financial institution whose sole concern is obtaining the highest possible yield consistent with safe investment.

Some unions have in the past tried to persuade trustees to invest in housing and other community facilities that might benefit employees during their working years as well as after retirement. But such proposals generally have gone unheeded.

Two unions, however, have succeeded in making heavy investments of their welfare and pension funds in housing—the International Ladies Garment Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. IBEW mortgage holdings are estimated at more than \$100 million.

Practices of pension trustees vary, but most of their investments are in corporation stocks and government bonds.

In its report on private pension plans, the Twentieth Century Fund said these investments could pose serious problems for some of the trustees.

"It is quite likely," the report said, "that certain New York banks will soon approach a point where their combined holdings of stock for pension funds could give their opinions considerable weight in the councils of the larger corporations."

While it is the policy of many large corporations to include provisions in their pension plans to prevent their funds from gaining control of other corporations, no such restrictive policy has yet been announced by the banks.

"Unquestionably, they will seek to spread their stock investments widely to stave off acquiring the

responsibility of corporate direction as long as possible. But as the stock purchases of the pension funds continue to grow, we can anticipate that at some time in the not-too-distant future the banker trustees are going to be faced with an uncomfortable choice.

"They will have to buy into a position of authority in the larger corporations or reject profitable investments in order to avoid the responsibilities that accompany large share holders."

Thus, private pension funds, "owned" by no one in the meaningful sense of the term, represents a vast working wealth which, the report says has become a major factor in the changing nature of the capitalist system in this country.

Another aspect of the pension plans that bothers the Twentieth Century Fund is the lack of vesting in most of the plans.

The study warned that although a fourth of all American workers are covered by pension plans in private industry, no more than half of them will ever receive a cash benefit from the plans as they are now constituted.

It quoted from a New York State survey showing that four-fifths of the workers covered by such plans are not protected by vesting provisions. A vested plan is one that gives the employee the right, on leaving employment before retirement, to receive all or part of the benefits purchased in his behalf by the employer's contributions.

Most of the Guild members now covered by pension plans—more than 75 percent of the total membership—are protected by some form of vesting, usually effective after specified periods of service.

which have enacted laws banning union membership as a condition of employment," the report states. "Since some of these 'right-to-work' laws merely prohibit conditioning employment on payment of dues, fees or charges to a union, the validity of the agency shop in 'right-to-work' states may depend largely on the manner in which such laws are written. Authorities in a few of these states have issued rulings upholding the legality of the agency shop."

The study found only 15 agreements providing for agency shop contracts among the pacts examined, but the figure is expected to grow. The United Steelworkers, for example, in their recent master agreement with Big Steel obtained an agency shop in the 19 states where "right-to-work" laws are on the statute books. This has aroused the wrath of "work" law advocates.

There are large numbers of steelworkers in Indiana, for example, where there is a "work" law under which agency shop agreements have been held by the courts to be valid.

The contracts of two Guild locals in Indiana—Terre Haute and Hammond—also contain agency shop provisions. Seven other Guild contracts contain variations of the agency shop.

"Interest in the agency shop has been increasing in recent years, particularly in some states

EDITORIAL

ANPA Lowdown?

A closed-door meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association for discussion of the industry's labor relations is no occasion from which to expect a reasoned appraisal of either the American Newspaper Guild or any of the craft unions.

The ANPA's standing committee on labor exists for the chief purpose of sharpening lances for the use of publishers in riding down those monstrous dragons, the newspaper unions. In that atmosphere, expression of opinion tends to be warped and narrow.

With that limitation, however, interest does attach to what Editor & Publisher was permitted to say concerning the session. One paragraph was devoted to the Guild, and here it is, in full:

"Possibility of mergers of craft unions with the Guild. It was noted that the Guild 'was becoming more belligerent' and 'more willing to strike.' Guild is organizing and growing rapidly, claiming 31,000 members, up 680 over last year. Out of 12 elections in 1959, Guild won 11. In 1960 it has already won two."

And in another part of the same story, direct quotes are attributed to Arthur H. Motley, new ANPA president. Said he, after disclaiming anti-union views:

"Publishers have already given unions higher wages, shorter work weeks, increased holiday time, increased vacation time, health and accident insurance, life insurance protection and pension plans. Now is the time to get."

As every Guild negotiator knows, belligerency and a willingness to strike have often been necessary in order to gain what Motley classes as open-handed largesse from benevolent publishers.

The point should also be made that the two qualities can actually prevent a strike. And 1959 was an unusually strike-free year for this union.

If there has actually been an increase in belligerency and a willingness to strike, these increases have been invariably of the publishers' own making.

Our own warped and narrow opinion is that publishers have been "getting" as well as "giving," and that both processes have been a result of Guild initiative, not publisher benevolence.

The Guild is growing, and will continue to grow, because it has proved an effective method of securing economic justice and self-respect for workers in its jurisdiction. It has brought stability and responsibility into the personal and business lives of thousands of men and women who work for publishers.

What most of Motley's audience must have known, but left unspoken, is that Guild contract conditions, instead of being a burden, have proved of benefit to newspaper owners as well as to their employees. Better employees produce better newspapers, more profits, a more prosperous community and a greater share in promoting the nation's over-all economy.

Management Quote

"We support a minimum (wage) of \$1.25 per hour because we believe it is necessary to stimulate purchasing power among the lowest paid workers and because employers who pay fair wages should be protected against the unfair competition of sub-standard wages."

—James F. Haley, secretary of Cluett, Peabody & Co., speaking for a group of nine manufacturers of men's shirts, underwear, pajamas, neckwear and related products, before House Labor Committee.

The Guild Reporter



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

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Vol. XXVII, No. 10

May 13, 1960

American Newspaper Guild

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

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIN, JR.

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'Fast Growing Youngster I've Got There'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Sees Touchy Soviet Relations
Bad Place For Blatherskites

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

It is the habit of the American press and politicians—an unfortunate one—to seek for a scapegoat whenever anything goes seriously wrong with our public affairs. The scapegoats for Pearl Harbor, originally, were General Short and Admiral Kimmel, who had the misfortune to command the naval and army forces in Hawaii in 1941 and apparently did not comprehend that the Japanese had the nerve to strike and that the time was at hand.

Later President Roosevelt's political opposition tried to make Roosevelt himself the scapegoat. He was alleged to have tormented and tempted and tricked Japan into attacking so that he could also take the United States into the war in Europe.

Whatever failure occurred surely was a national failure.

Less than six months earlier, the House of Representatives had come within one vote of killing the peacetime draft and destroying the basis of our army. The 202 representatives who voted against the draft obviously did not understand the kind of world they were living in.

In the first shock of Khrushchev's announcement of the U-2 espionage incident, the commentators and various anonymous in-

formed sources talked of "blunder," of "bad timing," of the grisly suggestion that Pilot Francis G. Powers had been guilty of bad manners toward his country in failing to commit suicide, of the almost equally dismal notion that the Administration's bold admission of responsibility had improved our "moral position" for the summit conferences. Mr. Eisenhower himself was elaborately shielded from responsibility by practically everybody, including Comrade K., but this of course is pretense. The State Department could not boldly announce a plan to continue flights over the Soviet Union without the President's approval, which means his decision.

The politicians generally reacted with a good deal of restraint. Sometimes the Democratic leadership has shown what many consider an excess of zeal in maintaining harmonious relations with the Administration, which is not so considerate in return, but the area of collision with the Soviet Union is no place for blatherskites political or journalistic.

A new pamphlet by Moses Rischin, a historian, makes an analysis of the influence of "religious, racial and national background" on the voting habits of Americans. The pamphlet, a publication of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., points out that the "balanced" ticket is traditional in American politics, that both parties direct strong and consistent appeals to racial and ethnic groups, and that one of the useful functions of this is to confirm "full American acceptance of even the most recent and lowly newcomers."

Mr. Rischin cites the statistical analysis prepared by John M. Bailey, "a Connecticut Catholic," in 1956 to try to prove to Governor Stevenson that nomination of Senator Kennedy for the vice presidency would "recapture" for the Democrats the "Catholic vote" taken from the party in key industrial states by the late Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin. Mr. Rischin concludes that "the ethnic factor is [still] second only to the economic factor in influencing an American's vote."

Few political reporters would disagree totally with this judgment. Ironically, however, this correspondent happened to read the pamphlet on May 10—the day poor, proud and overwhelmingly Protestant West Virginia, with few Irish and few Harvard-educated Bostonians, gave Senator Kennedy a spectacular majority in the Democratic presidential primary.

This is the quarter-century anniversary for what must be called the "year of achievement" for the New Deal, the time for celebrating three great 1935 innovations in our system that changed the face of America.

On May 11, 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order creating the Rural Electrification Administration; and from fewer than 10 percent the number of electrified farms is now nearly 97 percent.

On July 5, 1935, Roosevelt signed the Wagner Act, creating the National Labor Relations Board and laying the foundation for free union organization.

On August 14, 1935, Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act, creating the vast system now protecting millions from the hazards of dependent old age, disability, childhood and blindness.

It was quite a year.

Fotog Cops SDX,
Pulitzer Prizes

New York City—Andrew Lopez, a photographer for United Press International's New York bureau and a member of the Wire Service Guild has won a Pulitzer Prize and a Sigma Delta Chi distinguished service award for pictures of "justice" being administered in the early days of the Castro regime in Cuba.

Another Wire Service Guild member, Saul Pett of the Associated Press New York bureau, took first place in the general reporting category of the Sigma Delta Chi competition for his story of the death of seven teenagers in a traffic accident.