Chicago Guild Rolls Out The Red Carpet

Plans Lavish Entertainment For Delegates

Chicago, Ill.—Host to the ANG's 27th annual constitutional convention, set for June 27 to July 1 at the Pick-Congress Hotel, the Chicago Guild has mapped out a series of events for delegates and their families designed to fill all crevices in the convention week program.

And in the pre-convention week, early-comers will be welcomed at the local's Page One Ball, Friday, June 24.

As always, convention business takes precedence over the enthusiasm of the host local to make its visitors welcome. Convention general sessions are set for Monday morning, Wednesday afternoon, all day Thursday, and Friday morning. Delegates will be busy all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning in committee sessions, with committee reports presented to the entire convention as they are completed.

Within this framework, however, the Chicago Guild will play its role of host to the full. The local will take the entire convention group on a trip Monday afternoon to the world-famed Museum of Science and Industry, a "must" for all Chicago guests. Following the museum visit, the convention goers will have buffet dinner at the Monroe Street Yacht Club, rendezvous of the city's Gourmet Club. The Yacht Club is on the lake front near the convention hotel.

Wednesday evening the hotel's Gold Room will be the scene of the annual banquet, at which the Wilbur E. Bade memorial award will be announced.

Cocktail parties will open and close the week's activities, and the Chicago Guild is staffing and supplying a "hospitality room" at the hotel, open at all hours that convention duties will allow.

Among special events for delegates' wives is a luncheon on Wednesday at the Kungsholm Restaurant, with Mrs. Richard F. Daley, wife of the Mayor, as hostess. Following the luncheon, the visitors will attend a performance of the restaurant's puppet opera, a unique Chicago attraction.

Other points of interest for

(Continued on Page 5)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER
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Unity, Per Caps, Politics Major Convention Topics

Newspaper labor unity, a proposed per capita dues increase, and Guild politics are major topics confronting the ANG's 27th annual convention, which opens in Chicago, June 27.

Several Guild locals and district councils already have expressed approval and support of unity discussions over the past year. Highlight of the talks so far has been a joint statement by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Typographical Union President Elmer Brown after a meeting, April 18 and 19, that they favor "one big union" in the industry, whatever form it ultimately takes.

The Guild's International Executive Board recommends that the convention itself commend the officers "for their initiative in seeking a workable solution to the common problems of survival facing the Guild and its sister unions" and that it urge them to continue "their exploration of ways and means of achieving a sound and mutually-acceptable basis for unity among the unions in the printing, publishing and related industries and report to the 1961 convention."

Most recent expressions of support for the inter-union talks have come from the Los Angeles and Greater Philadelphia Guilds.

LANG's representative assembly voted to commend the ANG officers "for their activities toward the goal of organic unity of all unions in the graphic arts field" and urged "continued intensive efforts to this end."

The Philadelphia representative assembly also commended the moves by the union leaders and announced that the local "can be expected to give its full support to achievement of our common objective, the attainment of the wages and working conditions to which we are entitled, through the united strength of all newspaper workers."

ANG officers were in Pressmen's Home, Tenn., today, June 10, for a meeting with the Board

(Continued on Page 4)



Unified Strategy: **Prosecution of the Portland strike effort was the topic for a Washington meeting of the Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades, last week at ANG headquarters. Seated are Wilfrid T. Connell, Photo Engravers, chairman; James H. Sampson, Stereotypers; and Anthony J. DeAndrade, Pressmen. Standing are William J. Farson, Guild, secretary, and Elmer Brown, Printers.**

Presidents Again Review Portland

The Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades met in Washington, D. C., June 3, to review operations in the seventh-month-old Portland strike.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson was host to the group, which also includes Presidents Elmer Brown of the Printers, Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen, James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers and Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers, Connell is chairman and Farson is secretary of the committee, formed in Portland at the first top-level meeting of the officers, March 31.

Strike Director Rene J. Valentine and Robert D. Webb, publisher of The Portland Reporter, the interim strike paper financed by the unions, also attended the session.

The officers issued no statements on their discussions. The meeting, they said, was part of their program of periodically reviewing strike activity and strategy.

On the Portland front:

► A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner concluded three days of hearings on a charge by the Oregonian and the Journal that the Stereotypers' strike against the papers last November 10 is illegal. He gave the parties until July 6 to file briefs. The papers charge that the union committed unfair practices by insisting on retaining contract clauses dealing with manning of equipment, union membership of foremen and the right of employes to hire their own substitutes.

(No complaint has yet been issued by the NLRB on charges filed by the papers against the Guild, the ITU and the Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee based on their support of the Stereotypers.)

► Guild bargaining for a renewal of its contract with the papers continues to deal largely with issues growing out of the strike.

At the last negotiating session, management backed away from earlier declarations that it would not sign a contract that contains union security, that does not re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Marciniak Leaves IEB After 7 Years

ANG Vice President Ed Marciniak, Chicago, has resigned his Guild position as of June 30. He has become executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. In his new post he will direct a staff of 29 employes charged with the responsibility of dealing with intergroup tensions and creating good human relations in the city.

Marciniak was chosen to fill the vacancy created by the death of Francis W. McPeek.

The Marciniak resignation is the second to occur within recent weeks, in the 15-member International Executive Board. Region Four Vice President Jack Howard, San Francisco, resigned last month because of acceptance of a post in Washington with the House subcommittee on government information.

Both vacancies will be dealt with by the ANG convention, which opens June 27 at Chicago. Marciniak was a vice president at large, which means that his successor will be chosen by nomination—and referendum election if a contest develops—from all regions of the Guild. The Howard post is to be filled by Region IV, the west coast and Hawaii. The term in both cases is until October 15, 1961.

Marciniak has served on the IEB since November 1, 1953. He was one of six vice presidents at large elected from a field of 10 nominees, in the referendum which saw Joseph F. Collis,

(Continued on Page 4)



MARCINIAK
Long ANG Service

Guild President To Address ITU

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock has accepted an invitation to address the 102nd convention of the International Typographical Union, August 23, at Denver, Colo.

ITU President Elmer Brown will speak to Guild delegates at Chicago on either Wednesday or Thursday, June 29 or 30.

Portland Tries 53 Defectors

. Portland, Ore.—A total of 53 defectors have been expelled, suspended or reprimanded in three trials held by the Portland Newspaper Guild.

Each of the 53 was charged with going against a majority decision of the PNG by crossing the picket lines and returning to work at the Oregonian-Journal, and working in a struck shop.

Harold Hughes of the Oregonian and Larry Hunter of the Journal were expelled.

Five-year suspensions were levied against Phyllis Lauritz, Larry Barber, Francis S. Murphy, Max Wauchope, Richard L. Godfrey, Ernest Richerdson, Frank Hockaday, William Swing, William B. Hulen and John Guernsey of the Oregonian, and Arnold Marks, Jack Ostergren, Walter Hilbruner, Clayton W. Hannon, Rolla J. Crick, Herb Alden, Les Ordeman, Tom McAllister, J. Edward Reid, Fred Simmonds, Jim Running, Mel Junghams, Jim Vincent, Al Monner, David L. Roberts, Ken Wheeler, John White and Carl Cluff of the Journal.

Suspensions of one-to-two years went to Gerry Pratt and David Falconer of the Oregonian, and of two-to-three years to Watford Reed of the Journal.

Two-year suspensions were levied against John Hilsenteger, Sara E. Davis and Evelyn H. Yates of the Oregonian.

Suspensions with one-year maximums went to Ruth Needoba and Jessie Williams of the Oregonian.

Straight one-year suspensions were given to Florence Harris and Beth Fagan of the Oregonian, to Robert L. Thomas of the Journal, and to Mary Carlson, Marilyn Voeller, Mae Jackson, Marion Honey, Edna Auld, Virginia Denniston, Rosemary Schopf, Oleta Torrence and Vera Garrison of Journal circulation.

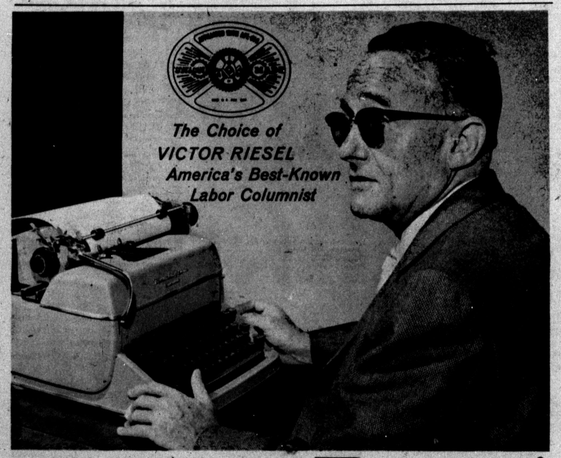
Because of severe extenuating circumstances brought to light during the trials, reprimands were given Harold Holmberg of the Journal and William R. Schaefer and William Hilliard of the Oregonian.

With the exception of Hilliard, who presented his own case, all were tried in absentia.

Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii—Thomas W. O. Lum and Frederick K. Lee have been reelected president and secretary, respectively, of the Hawaii Guild. Others chosen are Philip R. Mayer, vice president, and Aileen Ban, treasurer. All are from the Star-Bulletin unit.

Others on the executive committee are Roy Kruse, Star-Bulletin unit chairman; Jack Teehan, Advertiser unit chairman; Orlando J. Pacheco, Hawaiian Reporter unit chairman, Doug Boswell, Don Horio, Bud Bendix, Ruth Spolum and Jean S. King.



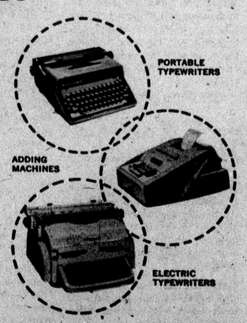
THE UNION-MADE Remington HAS WHAT IT TAKES!

WHEN famed labor journalist Victor Riesel needed a new typewriter recently, none but the best would do. It had to be *fast* because last-minute news often requires that an entire column be written minutes before an inflexible deadline. It had to be *dependable*, because the precious minutes spent waiting for a repairman are a luxury no newspaperman can afford. It had to be *sturdy* to withstand the rough treatment handed out day after day by a busy reporter with neither the time nor inclination to pamper a typewriter. And, because Victor Riesel has devoted his career to Trade Union Movement, it had to be *Union Made*.

Riesel has used many makes of typewriters in his work in pressrooms throughout the country. After trying them all, he selected the REMINGTON typewriter as the one which fulfilled *all* of his requirements.

An outstanding precision instrument, today's great REMINGTON machine bears the Union Label of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO—proof of top-calibre workmanship by skilled American craftsmen.

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Labor In Brief

ITU Officers Win By Wide Margins

Indianapolis, Ind. — Final election returns show that incumbent officers of the International Typographical Union have been returned by substantial margins.

President Elmer Brown and Secretary-Treasurer William R. Cloud were unopposed.

John J. Pilch of Chicago, first vice president, defeated Clarence W. Abbott of San Francisco, 47,182 to 22,598.

A. Sandy Bevis of Vancouver, B.C., second vice president, defeated Nicholas Williams of Toronto, 46,339 to 24,326.

Joseph Bailey of San Francisco, third vice president, defeated George A. Flonder of Chicago, 51,089 to 21,040.

Airline Unions Sign Strike Aid Compact

The Association of Air Transport Unions, composed of seven AFL-CIO affiliates representing nearly all airline employes in the country, has formally adopted a constitution that includes a new mutual assistance agreement.

They pledge to give "all possible and practical moral and financial support" to each other in case of strikes.

They also pledge to withhold final settlement with a struck employer until he guarantees full reinstatement to all strikers and withdraws any other retaliatory action.

The agreement becomes effective in time for this year's negotiations with the major airlines, which have their own mutual assistance pact under which a struck line gets the excess profits realized by other lines during the dispute.

The seven unions making up the AATU are the Machinists, Air Line Pilots, Transport Workers, Air Line Dispatchers, Railway Clerks, Flight Engineers and Auto Workers.

Meat Unions Consider New Merger Parleys

Chicago, Ill.—Merger talks between the United Packinghouse Workers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen may be resumed soon.

The recent convention of the Packinghouse Workers hailed the cooperation between the UPWA and the Meat Cutters in last year's contract negotiations and in the joint strike against the Swift chain. The convention authorized a committee "to investigate the possibility . . . of a merger with honor."

Officials of the Meat Cutters said they were ready to resume negotiations with the UPWA. The two unions almost merged in 1956, but the talks collapsed in the final phase.

The Meat Cutters have about 354,000 members and the Packinghouse Workers about 160,000.

32 Federal Locals Join Grain Millers

Thirty-two Sugar Workers Federal Labor Unions have voted to affiliate with the Grain Millers in one of the largest movements of directly affiliated locals into an international union since the AFL-CIO merger.

The locals, representing some 1,500 sugar workers in 11 states, ratified their affiliation with the 31,000-member Grain Millers in individual, secret-ballot elections.

At the 13th annual convention of the International Council of Sugar Workers and Allied Industrial Unions, the locals voted to dissolve the council. Delegates adopted a resolution declaring that the affiliation with the Grain Millers would "create a strong force for the ultimate progress and economic well being of the members."

'No Business Like Show Biz' Doesn't Hold For Producers

New York City — Show business is just like any other business, as far as Broadway producers are concerned.

Adopting the view of New York publishers that "a strike against one is a strike against all," the producers closed 22 Broadway shows and musicals, June 2, after Actors Equity Association the night before had called a meeting at curtain time of the cast of "The Tenth Man."

The AFL-CIO actors' union had announced it did not plan a strike of all theaters in its bargaining dispute with the League of New York Theaters. Instead, the union planned a series of meetings of the casts of individual shows "to inform the casts of the progress of negotiations and to impress the league with the seriousness of Equity's determination."

When the first of these meetings was called on June 1, the day after the expiration of the three-year contract, the producers imposed the Broadway blackout the following night. Ticket-holders and cast members were turned away at the doors of all shows. Price of the tickets was refunded. Off-Broadway shows, covered by a separate contract with Equity, are not affected.

Pensions are a crucial issue in the dispute. Equity is seeking the first pension fund in the legitimate theater. Under its proposal, the producers would contribute one percent of payroll initially, with contributions rising in steps to four percent of payroll in the fifth and sixth years.

The producers, who at first balked at establishing any fund, finally offered token contributions of nothing the first year, one percent in the next two years and two percent for three additional years.

The union wants present salary minimums of $103.50 in New York and $135 on the road increased in two annual steps to $120 and $160 respectively. The producers offer $110 and $145 flat.

Equity also is seeking increases in rehearsal pay from the present $75 to $100 the first year, $110 the second year and $120 the third year. The producers offer $80 in the first year and $85 in the second and third.

A survey by the New York Times shows that of the 731 performers in the 22 productions, 93 are at the $103.50 minimum rate. Average pay for all the performers is about $284 a week.

Strike Issues Color Portland Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

uire Guild members to cross icket lines and that does not con- ain a no-strike, no-lockout clause ith provisions for financial re- ponsibility.

But the company representa- ives said the publishers still op- ose union security provisions and ist on the no-strike clause, al- hough they do not condition ther future negotiations or a ettlement on the return to work y Guild members.

▶ The strike publication, the Portland Reporter, moves to hree issues for this week only, with a special insert section sched- led for next week.

The demand for advertising space continues to mount, but the available equipment imposes limits on the number of pages and the frequency of publication.

Even with the present 32-page maximum, however, the response to the Reporter in the 125,000 Portland homes that receive it has nettled the dailies.

On the night of the Oregon primary election last month, the dailies slapped an embargo on election returns, preventing their dissemination to other media by the wire services, even though in the collection of the returns the papers were acting as public agents.

Reason for the embargo was that the Reporter had planned to sponsor election coverage on station KWG-TV. The strike paper agreed not to press its right to collect the returns itself when county officials expressed fear of battles between rival result collectors.

KGW-TV officials reported that the Reporter's sponsorship of the election coverage was the only bar to getting the returns. The station, however, resisted this pressure to drop the strike paper as sponsor and declined to undertake any other election coverage.

During the campaign, the Oregonian and the Journal failed to get the usual amount of political advertising. Linage which normally would have gone to the dailies instead was placed with the Reporter and the Oregon Labor Press. The latter paper, published by AFL-CIO unions in the state, accepted ads only from candidates endorsed by COPE.

Lima Hearings Set On Severance Suits

Lima, Ohio—The first of some 50 suits to collect severance pay for Guild members formerly employed by the Lima News is scheduled to open June 23 in Allen County Common Pleas Court.

Hearings on the severance pay claims of printers and stereotypers formerly employed by the paper were concluded last week by a three-judge panel of the court. The craft union members argue they were locked out by the paper.

The suits of the Guildsmen were filed in 1956 and 1957 after R. C. Hoiles, who had recently purchased the paper, dissolved the corporation and formed a partnership. The local subsequently struck the paper on May 1, 1957. Most of the Guild members later went to work for a new, unionized daily, the Lima Citizen.



Guild Team: Bargaining for a new contract to replace the agreement expiring June 1 at Portland, Ore., are these six spokesmen, unanimous choice of the local's executive board. Negotiators for management, struck by the Stereotypers union last November, declined to pose for the photograph. Shown are, from the left: Ted Wagoner, Jack Rosenthal, International Representative Charles Dale, Local Counsel Don S. Willner, Local President Robert Shults and Rene J. Valentine, strike director, an international representative for the Typographical union.

Strike Gifts Near $54,000

Portland, Ore. — Contributions to the Portland Guild's strike benefit fund totalled $9,632.83 in the five weeks ending June 2, it is shown in records of J. Lynn Wykoff, local secretary-treasurer.

The gifts came largely from other Guild locals or units and from individual Guildsmen. They are separate from contributions to the Director's Fund, the cooperative treasury for prosecution of the strike.

Guild gifts have totalled $53,900.20 since the start of the strike seven months ago.

One contribution was from the Los Angeles Editorial Association, for $100. This group is a directly-chartered AFL-CIO federal union comprising staff employes at the Los Angeles Examiner, unaffiliated with the Los Angeles Guild.

Justin McCarthy, administrative officer of the Los Angeles local, reports that the contribution had not been solicited by the Guild, but reflects the excellent relationship the Guild local has with the association. The association, for example, has sent observers to Guild negotiating meetings with management.

A second notable gift was $147.50 from the Fort Wayne Guild. This group experienced a mishandled NLRB election last January, which resulted in failure to gain bargaining rights. A complaint has since been issued, based on guild charges of unfair labor practices.

More than a dozen Guild locals have made contributions of more than $3 per capita to the strike fund. They are Hudson County, Rockford, Seattle-Tacoma, Vancouver, Hawaii, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Salem, San Jose, Hampton Roads, San Francisco-Oakland, Madison, Stockton and Terre Haute.

The newest contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$44,367.37
Albany Guild	113.50
Associated Press staff, Portland	25.00
AP Div. 14, CTU	51.00
Bakersfield Guild	25.00
Don E. Barrett, St. Louis	1.00
Boston Guild	150.00
Bradenton Guild	10.00
Buffalo Guild	175.00
J. D. Burks, Paterson, N. J.	12.00
Canadian WU Guild	200.00
Chicago Guild	400.00
Freda Cowling	20.00
Cumberland Guild	10.00
Denver Guildsman	30.00
Detroit Guild	200.00
Erie Guild	50.00
Ft. Wayne Guild	147.50
Carroll C. Gowen	10.00
James and Jane Goodsell	40.00
Great Falls Guild	25.00
Hammond Guild	50.00
Hawaii Guild	244.00
Her-Ex Unit, Los Angeles Guild	97.50
Joyce Hill	20.00
Emzie Howard	52.50
Hudson County Guild	100.00
IUE Guildsmen, Washington, D.C.	25.00
Fred Jones, Toronto	25.00
Labor Press unit, Washington, D.C.	11.00
Long Beach unit, LA Guild	50.00
Los Angeles Editorial Assn.	100.00
Los Angeles Guild	13.50
Madison Guild	100.00
Mid Atlantic District Council	100.00
Milwaukee Guild	100.00
New England DC	100.00
North Jersey Guild	100.00
Northside unit, Chicago Guild	32.00
Peoria Guild	100.00
Philadelphia Guild	50.00
The Portland Reporter	30.00
Jos. Rigert	25.00
Providence Guild	25.00
Racing Form unit, LA Guild	25.00
Salem Guild	100.00
San Diego Guild	100.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	1,400.00
San Francisco unit, WB Guild	21.00
San Jose Guild	255.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	200.70
Leslie H. Shitter, Jr.	5.00
Stewards' Council, LA Guild	20.00
St. Louis Guild	217.50
Sun-Times unit, Chicago Guild	160.00
Terre Haute Guild	50.00
Toledo Guild	25.00
Al Truesdell	5.00
Twin Cities Guild	100.00
UPI Pictures unit, NYC	225.00
Vancouver Guild	1,000.00
Washington Guild	265.50
Wire Service Guild	200.00
Youngstown Guild	200.00
TOTAL	$53,900.20

Unions Bring Label Suit Against Journal Company

Portland, Ore. — The Portland Allied Printing Trades Council has brought charges against the Journal Publishing Company, accusing the Journal of unauthorized use of the union printing label.

Robert E. McMahon, secretary of the council, who signed the complaint, said the Allied Printing Trades Council had terminated its authorization for the struck Journal and Oregonian to use the printing label shortly after the start of the Portland newspaper strike, last November 10.

The Journal is charged with using the union label on promotional literature sent through the mails.

Charles E. Raymond, Multnomah county district attorney, said an Oregon law prohibits unauthorized use of union labels. A conviction on the misdemeanor carries a maximum penalty of $500 or three months in jail.

The printing trades council last month filed a civil suit in Circuit court against the Journal over the alleged unauthorized use of the union label. The council seeks an injunction against further use of the label by the Journal.

Suit Challenges Trustees Of Journal

Portland, Ore.—Six strike-idled employes of the Oregon Journal, remembering the liberal spirit and the concern for her workers of the late Maria Jackson, widow of the Journal's founder, last week sued the present trustees of the newspaper.

They charged the trustees with "causing the value of the trust property to depreciate substantially in a manner threatening the retention and ownership of the Journal Publishing Company" and "entering into agreements with non-local interests" threatening local control of the newspaper.

The employes — among them Hector Fox, a Portland Guildsman—are basing their lawsuit on the will of Mrs. Jackson, who died in 1956 at the age of 93.

The will declares her desire that if the paper should ever be sold, its long-time employes be given the first opportunity to buy it, even if the price they could offer "may be very substantially less" than others.

The suit is aimed at Publisher William W. Knight, Attorney David L. Davies and the U.S. National Bank, as trustees, and at the bank and Davies as executors of the estate.

The six employes, members of the various unions involved in the seven-month-old strike, ask the Circuit Court to enjoin and restrain "the defendants from administering the trust in such a manner as to threaten retention of ownership and control" of the newspaper.

With the suit went a subpoena of Knight's and the Journal's records before and since the strike began last November 10.

In her will, Mrs. Jackson said she wanted the Journal to conform generally to the standards set by her late husband, Sam Jackson. Jackson established the Journal as a crusading, liberal newspaper which was a friend to labor.

Portland Scabs Arrested In Theft, Rape, Assault

Portland, Ore.—Three Oregonian strikebreakers were arrested separately last week in connection with a bank holdup attempt, a rape and attempted murder, and the beating of a woman.

Picked up in an admittedly stolen Cadillac in Salt Lake City was James Russell Lynch, 41, an ex-convict who until recently worked as a strikebreaking mailer at the Oregonian.

Portland detectives said he is believed to have been an accomplice in a holdup attempt at the Canadian Bank of Commerce last month.

His arrest just preceded that of 19-year-old Vincent M. Mullen for the admitted rape and beating of a 16-year-old girl in southwest Portland. Mullen told police he was "an Oregonian strikebreaker" until five days before the crime.

Arrested and convicted of assault later in the week was Richard N. Maloney, 24, Portland, who said he had been a strikebreaking printer at the Oregonian since January. Police said his wife went to the hospital for treatment of an ear injury following a family fight. When she returned, Maloney continued to strike her and finally chased her outside where he beat her with a trumpet. He was sentenced to 120 days in jail.

"This is a vivid illustration of the kind of people the struck papers have hired to replace loyal union craftsmen," commented Strike Director Rene J. Valentine.

He noted with irony that last December the combined Oregonian-Journal in an editorial drew a distinction between its imported strikebreakers and its local strikebreakers. The latter were described in these words:

"All are good people, most of them married, a large percent owning their own homes and paying Oregon taxes."

COPE Sets $2,850 As ANG 1960 Goal

The 1960 quota of the American Newspaper Guild for the work of AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education—COPE—has been set at $2,850. The new quota is $475 higher than the figure set for last year, the increase being due to the presidential campaign next fall.

The Guild attained 93.5 percent of its 1959 quota, after three belated contributions had been received: $250 from the New York Guild, $21 from Portland, Me., and $15 from Kingston.

Unity, Dues & Politics Top Convention Items

(Continued from Page 1)

of Directors of the Pressmen's Union. They are scheduled to meet again with ITU officers, June 15 and 16 at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Extensive convention debate, especially in the finance committee, is expected to center on the proposal for a 10¢ increase in the per capita dues paid by locals to ANG. The per capita rate is now $1.80 a month, of which $1.20 goes to the General Fund and 60¢ to the Defense Fund. The IEB proposes that effective May 1, 1960, the General Fund per capita be increased to $1.30 and the total to $1.90.

Rising costs, a dwindling surplus and three successive years of deficit operations make the increase necessary, the Board feels.

The Board's proposed budget for fiscal 1960-61, totalling $473,670, again anticipates a deficit, ranging up to $25,000 against the April 30, 1960 surplus of $9,050.-71. The budget represents an increase of $24,119.50 over last year's budget.

About $20,000 of the increase is needed to meet additional per capita payments to AFL-CIO and CLC, contributions to the employe pension plan, higher expenses of delegates, committees, representatives and officers, and a substantial increase in the convention reserve for the 1961 gathering in Vancouver. The budget also includes the first step in a three-year program approved by the IEB to revise the salary schedule for ANG personnel.

"While the IEB is willing to work with a sizeable deficit budget during the current fiscal year," the Board states in its report to the convention, "its responsibility to chart a sound course for our union requires it to propose additional per capita beginning with the next fiscal year."

Politics was thrown into the convention hopper in a normally off-year by the resignations of two IEB members leaving the industry. Region IV Vice President Jack Howard of San Francisco resigned effective May 4 and Vice President At Large Ed Marciniak of Chicago has announced his resignation effective June 30 (see story starting on Page 1).

Under constitutional procedures, nomination of candidates to fill the vacancies for the unexpired terms will be held on the morning of Friday, July 1, the last day of the convention.

Only locals in Region IV will take part in the selection of candidates to succeed Howard. Since Marciniak was elected at-large, all will participate in the choice of a successor.

Stark Fellowship Goes To Loftus

Cambridge, Mass.—Joseph A. Loftus, veteran labor reporter for the New York Times and a member of its Washington Bureau since 1944, is the first winner of the Louis Stark memorial fellowship.

Loftus, a New York Guild member, will study for a year at Harvard University in the field of labor relations under a grant honoring the memory of Stark, labor news pioneer who also worked for the Times.



Coronation: Toledo's Page One Ball saw Sue Miller chosen as queen of the evening. Her predecessor is Georgia Case, 1959's Miss Page One, seen here transferring her symbol of office to the new queen. Both are classified advertising employes at the Toledo Blade.



ROBERT ZONKA, treasurer of the Chicago Guild, has announced his candidacy for the unexpired term of international vice president at large created by the resignation of Ed Marciniak (see story starting on Page 1). Zonka, who is on the editorial staff of the Chicago Sun-Times, has been a local delegate to several ANG conventions and has held various unit offices.

N.Y. 'Furlough' Cases Proceed, Printers Lose

New York City — Continued arbitration hearings have been set this month on the lost pay claims of New York Guild members "furloughed" from their jobs when the metropolitan dailies shut down for two weeks in December, 1958, during a drivers' strike.

All seven cases are being heard in sequence before a single arbitrator, David L. Cole, and no decisions will be handed down until all are completed. Each case will, however, be decided in relation to the individual contract with the newspaper in question.

Two days of hearing in late March were recessed before completion of the first case, that against the Herald Tribune.

Last month a five-man arbitration board decided against pay claims made by the Typographical union for printers laid off during the strike. In a majority opinion, the chairman of the board said that since the printers had been working under a single city-wide contract, the publishers had the concerted right to shut down in self protection."

The contract language was insufficient, he ruled, to guarantee the printers indemnity in the circumstances, and the refusal of a few printers at the Daily News to cross picket lines set up by the striking drivers constituted a breach of the master contract and justified the publishers "to react as one." He ruled that a complete, although temporary, shutdown does not constitute a layoff.

. . . Marciniak

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilkes-Barre, named to the presidency. He has served on the IEB as chairman of the committee on constitution.

He has been a Chicago Guild delegate to all ANG conventions beginning with 1947 and for four conventions he served as chairman of the constitution committee. He served four terms as a vice president of the Chicago Guild, with which he first came into contact as a picket during the Hearst strike of 1939. He was editor and director of the Chicago Catholic Council on Working Life, which publishes "Work." He has resigned his council affiliations to take the new post.

Buffalo Courier 'Bills' Unit For Joining Guild

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Guild has authorized whatever legal action is necessary to block an attempt by the Courier-Express to collect back insurance premiums from circulation distributors seeking Guild bargaining representation.

Some 18 of 34 distributors who have individual contracts with the paper have been covered by the Courier-Express medical, hospitalization and group life insurance programs but had not been billed for monthly premiums, in some cases, since 1957.

The Buffalo Guild recently petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for bargaining rights covering the distributors and a group of 25 outside circulation salesmen.

A few days before the Board opened hearings on the petition, the distributors received the bills accompanying letter from the assistant treasurer of the company said "it has been recently called to my attention that I have neglected to bill you periodically for your group life insurance."

One of the distributors testified at the NLRB hearing that Assistant Publisher Howard W. Clother in 1957 had told a spokesman for the group, seeking relief from the payments, that if the company forgot to bill the distributors for the premiums, they should forget to pay them.

The first bill since then arrived after the distributors exercised their legal right to join the Guild.

Guild efforts to persuade management to continue past practice were rebuffed, and the matter was turned over to local counsel.

ORGANIZING

Most of the testimony at the 2½-day NLRB hearing was devoted to the question of whether the distributors are employes within the meaning of the law, as the Guild argues, or are independent contractors, as management contends.

A tragic blow to the circulation department organizing campaign occurred Saturday night, June 4, when Robert Cameron, 30, president of the Courier-Express Distributors Association and a leader of the Guild drive, died in a stock car crash at Lancaster speedway.

NLRB Vote Scheduled For Haverhill Group

Haverhill, Mass. — The Boston Guild has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for bargaining rights covering 17 advertising and business office employes of the Haverhill Gazette.

The NLRB scheduled a representation election, June 10.

The local already represents editorial department employes of the paper.

Staff of the rival Haverhill Journal is covered by the Guild contract with the Manchester, N. H., Union Leader. Both papers are owned by William Loeb.

ANG Raiding Charge Hits Pittsburgh Building Union

Pittsburgh, Pa. — ANG has charged Local 29 of the Building Service Employes International Union with attempting to raid the Guild's established jurisdiction at the Post-Gazette following sale and suspension of the Sun-Telegraph, April 22.

Executive Vice President William J. Farson filed the charges, June 3, with AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler. He said the Building Service Union's attempted raid violates the AFL-CIO constitution.

The seven maintenance department employes of the Post-Gazette are covered by Guild contract, a renewal of which is now being negotiated.

Maintenance employes at the Sun-Telegraph were represented by the Building Service local before Hearst sold the paper to the Post-Gazette. As part of the transaction, the buildings were exchanged. The Post-Gazette moved into the Sun-Telegraph building and Hearst acquired the Post-Gazette building.

When the sale was announced, all Sun-Telegraph employes, including those in the maintenance department, were given dismissal notices. The Post-Gazette hired some former Hearst employes temporarily, including 28 in the maintenance department.

The Guild moved to enforce its union shop contract with the Post-Gazette. At the same time, the Building Service union demanded bargaining recognition from the Post-Gazette covering those maintenance employes hired temporarily. It filed unfair practice charges against both the Guild and the newspaper.

Confronted with this jurisdictional dispute, the Post-Gazette filed a representation petition with the National Labor Relations Board challenging the Guild's majority in the maintenance department.

Both the charges and the petition have since been withdrawn but the Building Service Union says it will strike and picket the Post-Gazette to achieve its demand for bargaining rights, or when the first of the temporary employes is laid off.

Temple U. News Cops DC Award

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Middle Atlantic District Council's second annual collegiate press contest award has been presented to the Temple University News. Publications from 19 colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware were entered.

The judges said the quality of the second-year entries was much improved over last year. The Brown and White, of Lehigh University, winner of the first contest, placed third this year, behind the Aquanis, of the University of Scranton.

Judges were Robert M. Golden, chairman, Lehigh Valley Guild; Daniel A. McLaughlin, North Jersey Guild, and Sidney Benjamin, Scranton Guild.

Organizing Advance Held Vital For 1960

Expansion of the Guild throughout its jurisdiction is more vitally important than ever in the light of the past year's events.

This is the theme of the organizing report the Chicago convention will receive from the International Executive Board.

In urging extension of the "organizing year" designated by the 1959 convention, the Board declares that the added collective strength brought by new members will discourage hostile publishers from launching attacks like those in Reno and Portland in the past year.

Locals are specifically urged to form active organizing committees, to analyze their organizing potentials, to coordinate their efforts with those of ANG, and actually to sign up members.

Membership reached a new high total of 31,330 last February 1. Net membership, however, declined from the February peak to 30,206 as of April 1 in the wake of mergers and suspensions which, the committee said, have become a pattern despite the overall prosperity of the industry.

During the year bargaining rights were won for 16 new groups totalling 842 newspaper employes. Forty-nine locals showed net membership gains and two new locals were chartered.

The San Francisco-Oakland, New York and Toronto Guilds led the membership gains, with Hawaii and Washington also listed. Election victories by SFONG and the North Jersey Guild were cited as typical of the success of well-directed local campaigns.

The marked increase in inter-union cooperation and a major organizing effort by the AFL-CIO's Industrial Department enhance organizing prospects for the coming year, the Board observed.

. . . Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

which guided tours are planned are the Marshall Field department store and the city's Art Institute, among the country's finest.

Special-interest panels and councils have scheduled meetings on Sunday, the day official registration begins on the hotel's second floor. First-time delegates will be invited to a Freshman Forum on Sunday afternoon, for a briefing on convention procedures, usually baffling to newcomers. On Tuesday evening there is scheduled a conference of local treasurers, with special reference to the requirements of the new Landrum-Griffin labor law.

The International Executive Board will have its pre-convention meeting on Friday, June 24, and will meet again following the convention's close.

(Continued from Page 1)

Doorstep Deliveries Yield Higher Net, CM Argues

The 32 million doorsteps that receive home-delivered newspapers in this country represent a bigger net profit, per copy, than the sales made through newsstands and retail stores.

The 32 million figure is from the Census Bureau, which a year ago conducted a special survey, shortly to be issued in detail. The total, says the Bureau, is about 62 percent of all U. S. households, and does not include the unknown percentage of the remainder of homes whose occupants buy papers "downtown."

But newsstand sales do not net the publisher as much as home-delivery. So says J. Earnest Walker, circulation manager for the Cleveland Press and News. That official took issue with questions raised at the spring meeting of the Inter-State circulation managers association at Harrisburg, as reported by Editor & Publisher.

Walker says that "returns," the privilege of sending back unsold copies, cut about 10 to 15 percent from the net profit from newsstand sales. Such sales are variable, being affected by transient buying, weather conditions and unpredictable shifts between demand and supply.

Home delivery, by contrast, is steady, and the carrier boy takes no more than his regular customer list warrants. Walker adds that although home buyers pay less than the newsstand charges, the net profit is higher per copy because of the constancy factor.

Walker attributes high value to the sales ability and youthful appeal of neighborhood carrier boys in maintaining sales levels, but gives a nod in the direction of the news department by adding that the newspaper is "a new product every day, and its consistent quality and reader appeal makes the permanent reader."

CIRCULATION

The Walker comments were prompted by a question at Harrisburg as to whether the system of home delivery is economically sound, with the illustration that home-delivered milk costs more than the same quantity bought in a supermarket.

Boston Dailies Raise Street Price To 8¢

Boston, Mass. — Newsstand price of two morning papers has been increased by one cent. The Daily Record and the Boston Globe now cost eight cents when sold through stores, by street vendors or at newsstands. Stated reason: high cost of labor and production.

Philadelphia Licenses Newsstand Locations

Philadelphia, Pa.—The right of newsstands to "trespass" on city sidewalks has been reaffirmed in an ordinance adopted by the City Council, terming the newsstand services to be in the public interest. The ordinance sets an annual license fee of $5 and authorizes the Streets Department to regulate the size, location and condition of the stands. Self-service coin-drop stands are not covered by the new measure.



Midwest Powwow: The Joliet Guild was host to the May meeting of the Midwest District Council, with plans for the ANG convention at Chicago high on the agenda. From the left are LeRoy Anderson, Kenosha, council vice president; International Representative John Sloan; Ann Nelson, Joliet; Kenneth R. Byrd, executive secretary, Chicago Guild, and Glen Carter, Joliet Guild president.

—Photo by Ray Stroppason, Joliet Guild.

Local Convention Delegates

Known delegates to the Chicago convention, June 27 - July 1, are listed below as the information was received.

Albany—Theron Britain, Chester Vanderbilt, Paul Lyman and James Gallagher.

Baltimore — ANG Vice President Richard Davis and Michael R. Naver.

Sacramento — Paul Stout and D. Clark Biggs.

Salem—James M. Shea.

San Antonio—Robert Ostrum.

Sioux City — Robert Gunsolly and Thomas A. Fennell.

Washington — Charles Puffenberger, Harris Monroe, Erwin Knoll, Roger Sheldon and Lonnie Hackman.

Woonsocket — William Burlingame.

Youngstown — Jerry Knight and John Moorehouse.

Los Angeles — Justin McCarthy, Lola Downs, Bob Pope, Jess Brown, Morry Rabin and Fred Goff.

Cincinnati—Michael Mastrullo, Ben Schilmeister and Irwin Bauer.

Cleveland—Ray Matjasic, Bill Davy, Jim Turner, Gene Whitney, Betty Klaric, Robert Drake and Robert Havel.

Denver — Larry Ingram, Donald W. MacMillan, Gene Mullins, Doug Bradley, Jean Fields and Archie Jansky.

Milwaukee — Jerry Rosenthal, William A. Curley, Tony Ingrassia, Bill Fleming and Bernadine Orlinski.

Chicago — Marshall Schiewe, Robert Zonka, ANG Vice President Ed Marciniak, Dave Meade, Dolores McCahill, Robert Holley and Kenneth R. Byrd.

North Jersey — Jean B. Haggerty, ANG Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin, Herbert L. Nebel, Harry Demarsky and Roswell H. Smith.

Non-Attendance Fines Suspended By LANG

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Executive board of the Los Angeles Guild has ordered a one-year suspension of the local's system of fines for non-attendance at membership meetings.

The action was prompted by a question of the legality of the fine system under the Landrum-Griffin Act. In the past, the fines have been checked off with membership dues and have been used to build the local's defense fund.

St. Louis—Rollin Everett, ANG Vice President James B. Woods, Charles Sherman, Norma Stallings, Frank Suroff, William Centoto, John Sabin, Robert Mathes and Trudy James.

Twin Cities — Richard Wanek, Wayne Hassell, John Connelly, Bob Weber, Timothy Blodgett, Glenn Maroney and John Carmichael.

Victoria—Pete Sallaway.

Wire Services—Robert Crocker, George Muldowney, Ray Mann, Barton Pattie, Cletus Jones, Richard Harnett, Abe Maloof, Robert Resnick, Bruce Agnew and Tom Roddy.

ADD AMONG OURSELVES...

Ottawa—Wilf Bell, ANG Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdron and P. M. (Bud) Mayo.

New York City—Leeds Moberley, M. Michael Potoker, ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, ANG Vice President James B. Egan, Thomas J. Fay, Victor Leo, Wilfred E. Alexander, Harry Adams, Magnus Bredenbek, Eugene Connolly, Ralph Jules Frantz, Ed Johnson, Horst Petzall, Frank J. MacMaster, Wayne Phillips, Larry Ferris, Bernard Stein, Robin Turkel, Arnold Dropkin, Harry Berkowitz, Anthony Stella and I. Kaufman.

Philadelphia — Roberta Bailey, William Streckfuss, Michael Casino, Harry Mount, Elizabeth Eilber, Joseph Martin, Joseph Conley, David Schick, Sydney Sagel, Gladys Fisher and Klosta Lawrence.

Boston—John C. Cort, John H. Thompson, Jack Broudy, William H. Wells, William F. Doherty, Joseph B. Downey and Charles Leveroni.

San Francisco-Oakland — Gordon Bergman, Lou Brown, Sam Eubanks, Frank Finney, Havelock Hunter, Bill Millis, Vera Moore, Barney Peterson, George Randol, Ed Reynolds, Lou Webb and ANG Vice President Harvey H. Wing.

Vancouver—Dan Illingsworth, Bruce Smillie, Bill McLeman, Chris Crombie and Bill Steele.

Buffalo — Joseph C. Higgins, Mortimer Carpenter, ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Richard Burke and Kenneth A. Barnette.

Gary—Gerald F. Gengler and Allen T. Naive.

Hammond—Fred Krecker and John Tangerman.

Harrisburg—Henry Young.

Manchester—Roland Drouin.

Richmond—Carl L. Shire.

Rockford—James Quinn, John Nelson, Douglas Adams and William Snyder.

Scranton—Walter F. Golden.

Terre Haute—Ned. A. Bush. Jr., and Elvin C. Mahan.

Memphis — ANG Vice President Richard Lane, Elton Whisenhunt, Paul Vanderwood, Forrest Morgan and Wanda (Pat) Patterson.

Ray City—Bonnie L. Currie.

Rochester—Myron D. Lewis, Jr., Mitchell Kaidy and Ronald A. Watts.

San Jose—Robert J. Hickey.

Stockton—Russ Glenn.

Akron—Craig Wilson and Arnold Miller.

Portland, Me. — Merton Doyle and Frances Hapgood.

Wilkes-Barre—ANG Vice President Joseph F. Collis, Robert Patton and Thomas McCormack.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Representation election scheduled, June 10, Haverhill, Mass., Gazette advertising dept. and business office (17 eligible).

Representation hearing scheduled, June 17, Watsonville, Calif., Register-Pajaronian, all departments in Guild jurisdiction (15 eligible).

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

Chicago, Ill., Daily News, contract renewal approval withheld for low increase and failure to add general increase fully to minimums.

Hearst National Memorandum, renewal approved.

Newburgh-Beacon, N.Y., News, contract renewal approval withheld for continued failure to improve on lack of union security, continued weak job security, low and restricted severance pay.

New Westminster, B.C., British Columbian, contract renewal approval withheld for low wage increase in relation to other settlements in the area and for inadequate severance pay.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Gazette, contract renewal approved.

St. Paul, Minn., Dispatch & Pioneer Press, contract renewal approval withheld for adding 6th year experience step, continuing 6 and 7 day weeks for some employes, weakened coverage and continuing Guild shop discrimination.

Sheboygan, Wis., Press, contract renewal approved.

Toledo, Ohio, Blade & Times, pension plan approved.

ACTIVITIES

ANG-Pressmen's Officers' Conference, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., June 10.

ANG-ITU Officers' Conference, Colorado Springs, Colo., June 15-16.

ANG International Executive Board meeting, Chicago, June 24.

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

Cooperation Growth Noted In Bargaining

The marked increase in cooperation among newspaper unions was the highlight of the Guild's collective bargaining year, the IEB observes in its report to the Chicago convention.

"Settlements in 1959-60 showed healthy improvements despite stiffening — and in some cases malignant — employer resistance," the Board reports. "There were gains in wages, pensions and numerous other items.

"With it all, the news centered around San Jose and St. Louis early in the fiscal year, followed shortly by Reno and finally by the protracted and bitter strike in Portland, Ore. Almost everything else fell into a more normal pattern, although even in the more 'friendly' areas there was increasing tension."

Out of the joint Portland fight, the IEB noted, sprang the greatest surge of inter-union cooperation ever seen in the newspaper industry. Unions which previously had given only lip service to close integration of efforts — or had pushed such a plan back into the realms of an indefinite future— found themselves walking hand-in-hand in a very real present.

"All realized full well that if the Portland pattern succeeds it undoubtedly will be used to destroy collective bargaining everywhere."

Commenting on the results of local negotiations in 1959-60, the Board noted that despite general improvement in wage settlements (GR, May 13, 1960), "the race with inflation goes on."

A table accompanying the report shows that in terms of constant dollars, the gains in top minimums for key jobs since 1946 (when the Guild set a $100 wage goal) actually has been slight.

For example, the top minimum for reporters and photographers at the New York Daily News—highest among Guild newspaper contracts—is $160.85 a week, against $90 a week in 1946. The current top minimum translated into 1946 dollars becomes $108.50, for a gain in real wages of less than $18 over the 14-year span.

The top minimum for stenographers at the Daily News—also the highest among newspaper contracts—is $90.10, against $45 in 1946. In terms of 1946 dollars, the current top minimum for the classification is $60.50.

"The figures," says the Board, ". . . demonstrate graphically that it still takes a modest increase each year to stay even, without any allowances for 'productivity' increases or improvement in standard of living."

In the area of pension bargaining, the IEB cautions that despite continuing gains, much remains to be done.

Some 78 percent of Guild members now are covered by some form of pension plan, with 10,700 under plans negotiated by the Guild, 9,700 under plans guaranteed by the contract but established by employers, and 4,300 under unilateral plans not guaranteed by the contract.

"Obviously, locals without plans have the big job of instituting retirement systems," says the Board. "And many of those with existing plans need to win improvements in line with the ANG model plan, especially in the area of eliminating contributory and insurance company plans, replacing them with employer-paid, jointly-administered trusteed pensions."

In its recommendations, the Board urges renewed attention to pension bargaining, "with particular emphasis on the ANG model plan and care that programs are bargainable coincident with contracts."

The Board also advises close attention to contract clauses particularly applicable in cases of sales or mergers.

"Developments in this field in the past year clearly indicate the necessity of insuring protection."

Woods Cites Guild Gains In Missouri J-School Talk

Columbia, Mo. — Speaking before the journalism school at the University of Missouri, ANG Vice President James B. Woods told the students that the Guild considers improved wages and job security "basic items" among its accomplishments.

Woods was present to make the 1960 award of the memorial scholarship named for the late Oliver K. Bovard, for 30 years managing editor of Woods' home paper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The St. Louis Guild's Post-Dispatch unit has sponsored the award for several years. This year's winner is James F. Carberry, Jr., of St. Louis, recognized specifically for a series he wrote on the financial problems of Boone County Hospital.

Woods said that for a long time Journalism Week speeches have attacked the Guild for "freezing" incompetents in their jobs, for "levelling off wages so that superior workers weren't amply rewarded," and assuring equal pay for the less proficient.

"It is true that we protect the rights of workers," Woods declared. "But we do so by enforcing contracts negotiated with managements. To dismiss a man today, the company must have just and sufficient cause. But it is management which hires incompetents and management which keeps them on the job.

"We have negotiated wage minimums more in keeping with the standards required of newspaper people.

"But to say that we have eliminated merit—eliminated premium pay for the more able—is to deny the facts. . . .

"On my own paper, and it does not stand alone even though it is around the top, the average salary in the $156-minimum group for experienced reporters was $188 a week, before the recently negotiated increases. There were 47 people working at pay within $4 of the minimum, but 119 others earning $180 a week or more, including 67 at $210 or more."









Lloyd Burton, treasurer of the Toronto Guild, calls on his personal experience in portraying a Guild steward performing his duties. In the photographs above, clockwise, he (1) signs an applicant for Guild membership, played by Tony Czaczkowski, himself a steward in the Canadian Wire Service Guild, (2) distributes informational literature to John Ladas and Paul Dubois, in the part of new members, (3) collects dues from Pat Best, past president of the Ottawa local, and (4) investigates a grievance presented by Bud Mayo of Ottawa.

The Steward
...rdian of the Guild

ANG's International Executive Board, in its report to the forthcoming Chicago convention, gives special emphasis to the role of the shop steward in the Guild scheme.

In its first recommendation on collective bargaining, the Board urges establishment by locals of shop steward systems. Where steward systems already exist, locals should ascertain that present systems are functioning properly and most efficiently."

For through the day-to-day performance of his union duties, the steward is in truth the guardian of the Guild.

► He polices and enforces the contract, thereby giving it meaning.

► He sees that his department is fully ... the collective strength ...ership is preserved.

► ... in the absence of a ... in the financial stability ... the ANG.

► ... sists and informs new ...

► ... two-way communication ... membership and ...

► ..., encouraging membership, servicing bulletin ... ating leaflets.

► ... members on employer ... affairs, including ... benefits like pension ... rity and health insurance.

"The ... ort, is the union and ... to all men," says the AN... ive Manual.

The ... way:

"If ... strength from the ... does in such a democ... the steward is the ... even individual member... and the full range ... ties.

"Effectiveness of stewards spreads across the full range of Guild activities, but in no place does the system have fuller play than in the collective bargaining field. Not alone during negotiations does it play its vital role. In contract enforcement it is the link between the members involved and the officers who handle the case.

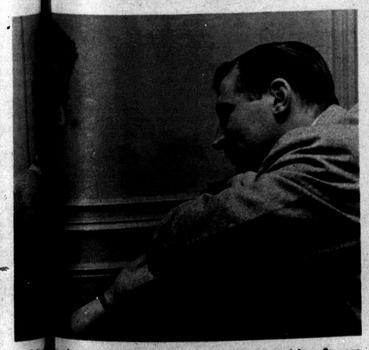
"Then there are the day-to-day functions which keep the membership involved and virile. An uninformed membership can be at best a semi-functioning body. A local without a steward system or its equivalent labors along with cylinders missing."

The photographs in these columns, taken by Toronto Guild President Jack Dobson at a recent ANG Leadership Training Institute in Ottawa, depict a Guild steward carrying out some of his duties. Lloyd Burton, treasurer of the Toronto Guild, as the steward, heads a cast composed of delegates from the locals of the Canadian District Council.

Copies of an outline program for shop stewards are available in quantity from the ANG Research & Information Department.



Communications between Guild leadership and membership make up a continuing and significant part of the shop steward's duties. Here Lloyd Burton uses a time-proven communications device—the departmental bulletin board—to relay an official message to the members in his department. Waiting to examine the notice are Emmett Murray, left, a member of the Ottawa Guild's executive board, and Philip Calder, Ottawa unit chairman for the Canadian Wire Service Guild.



Lloyd ... handling—especially on matters of job rights and benefits—are ... ed by the shop steward because of his close working relationships with members in his department. Here, Lauretta Thistle, Ottawa Citizen ... unit, unfolds a problem to Burton.

New Hearst Memorandum Goes To Units For Ratification Vote

A new Hearst National Memorandum is being submitted to Hearst units across the country for ratification.

Agreement on terms of the new memorandum was reached in bargaining between Hearst general management and a committee of the Guild's Hearst Chain Council. It has been approved by the IEB Contracts Committee.

The Hearst Chain Council for the first time is a party to the agreement, in place of ANG.

Improvements include:

► The right of an employe discharged for economy to bump back into a department or classification from which he was previously transferred or promoted.

► An increase of two weeks in the severance pay ceiling, making it 62 weeks' pay after 30½ years of service.

► An added week's pay and accrued vacation pay for employes entering military reserve training for six months. (Under the language of the old memorandum, the Guild lost an arbitration claiming for employes exercising the option for six months' training the 4-week bonus provided those drafted for two years.)

► The option of a mid-term reopening of a local contract on wages and hours or a "closed" contract for the full two-year term.

The Guild bargaining committee included George P. Dwyer of Boston, Hearst Chain Council chairman; Don Ball of Detroit, and Francis Rivett of Albany, chief negotiator.

CONTRACTS

Chicago Daily News Pact Provides $3

Chicago, Ill. — A general increase of $3 across the board is provided in a contract between the Chicago Guild and the Daily News, effective from last May 4 to next February 28.

The contract covers the editorial staff only and excludes other departments formerly covered but now merged with hitherto unorganized departments of the Sun-Times. The Chicago Guild has launched a campaign to sign the merged groups.

The editorial agreement sends all contract minimums up $2 a week, making the top $144.25 for reporters, $87 for secretaries, $153.50 for assistant city editor.

Other improvements include a maintenance of membership clause plus the Guild shop for all new employes, arbitration of all disputes, protection against transfers to another enterprise, including the Sun-Times, and increases of 1¢ a mile in the mileage rate and 25¢ a day in the car allowance, making them 9¢ and $6, respectively.

St. Paul Raises Range To $9.46

St. Paul, Minn.—Two-step increases in contract minimums range from $4 a week to $9.46 in a new contract with the St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press.

The raises are from $2 to $4.95 days and to $5.32 nights in the first step, retroactive to last December 1, and from $2 to $3.80 days and to $4.14 nights in the second year.

Among the top minimums resulting from the first half of the package are $137 for reporters, up $4.50; $97.50 for circulation supervisors, up $4.25; $69.25 for stenographers, up $3.

The contract also extends coverage to Washington bureau employes and other employes outside the Twin Cities area, adds a dues checkoff and improves language relating to military service, dual work and transfers.

Toledo Pension Plan Gives Unions A Voice

Toledo, Ohio—A pension plan in effect unilaterally at the Toledo Blade and Times has been ataended to provide bi-lateral administration by management and the unions at the papers.

Two members of the committee administering the plan are named by the company and two by the Joint Council of Newspaper Unions of the Toledo Blade Company.

Monthly benefits on retirement at age 65, after at least 10 years of service, are one-twelfth of ¾ of 1% of base pay as of last December 31 times years of service to that date since 1928 (past service) plus 8/10 of 1 percent of base earnings in each year after last December 31.

Early retirement is provided at age 55 after 10 years of service and disability retirement at any age after 15 years of service. Various deferred survivorship options are available. Deferred pensions are guaranteed those who terminate employment after 10 years of service.

The company is to make the necessary contributions, estimated as of now at $5.50 per employe per week.

New Westminster Hikes Pay $2.25

New Westminster, B.C.—General increases of $2.25 a week in a new one-year contract between the Vancouver Guild and the New Westminster British Columbian send the top minimum for reporters to $108.52.

The contract's effective date is last December 1.

The agreement also makes severance pay payable on dismissal except for gross misconduct or on self-provoked discharge and raises the ceiling to 20 weeks. In the old contract severance pay was given only in limited cases and the ceiling was 14 weeks.

The work week for reporters is cut to 32½ hours in 5 days (it remains at 37½ for others) for which they may be required to take one evening assignment a week, not to exceed five hours without overtime.

Other improvements affect night differential, vacations, syndication and coverage.

Sheboygan Narrows Society Differential

Sheboygan, Wis. — Salary premiums for society reporters are increased $6.70 to $11.40 in the first year of a new two-year contract with the Sheboygan Press.

Other minimums go up $1.40 to $3.75 in the first step, effective last February 1. Second year increases range from $1.30 to $3.50.

Top minimums this year go to $145.75 for specialty salesman, $119.60 for reporters, $72 for society reporters.

Niagara Falls Unit Gets $7.50 At Top

Niagara Falls, N.Y.—Increases of $1.50 to $4 in the first year, $1.25 to $3.50 in the second, highlight a contract renewal between the Buffalo Guild and the Niagara Falls Gazette.

The contract is retroactive to last November 1.

Top minimums are up as of that date to $124.50 for reporters, $136 for various sub-editors.

The contract also improves the arbitration clause by providing for American Arbitration Association machinery.

Newburgh-Beacon Raises Hit $7.50

Newburgh, N.Y.—A two-year contract renewal with the Newburgh-Beacon News raises minimums $1.65 to $4 in the first year, beginning last November 21, $1.45 to $3.50 in the second.

Top minimums become, with the first step, $112.50 for reporters, $107.50 for society reporters, $90.60 for darkroom operators, $69.06 for editorial and library clerks.

Sportswriter-Ref's 'Call' Backed By Hazleton Guild

Hazleton, Pa. — The Hazleton Guild has placed itself solidly behind Ray Saul, a member of the local and sports editor of the Standard Sentinel, in his press freedom dispute with the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association.

The local unanimously adopted a resolution censuring the District 11 Board of the PIAA for recommending that Saul be removed as a PIAA basketball and baseball official.

Saul drew the wrath of the district board with a column criticizing the board and a member basketball official for their handling and officiating of Hazleton High School basketball games. He was charged with "conduct unbecoming a PIAA official off the field."

When Saul refused to apologize at a district board hearing, the board recommended to the PIAA Board of Control, composed of school officials from all athletic districts in the state, that he be dropped as a member official.

The Standard Sentinel editorially described the incident as an attempt at "censorship by coercion." The paper said Saul's comments in his column were within the spirit of a PIAA by-law, which states: "The official should call them as he sees them."

The Hazleton Guild's resolution declared that Saul's "performance of duty as a newspaperman is in no manner related to his performance as a sports official. . . ."

The PIAA's Board of Control has deferred a decision on the district board's recommendation.

Guild Helps 260 Find Jobs

...ean Tely Sold, Suspended

200 Guild Jobs Erased

As New Orleans Ite... Di... ...Combine

Sun-Telegraph Sale Cuts 200 Guild Jobs

Char... Sold

...go Daily Ne...

...eparate Pap...

THE WAYWARD PRESS

DO YOU BELONG IN JOURNALISM?

...ney Daily So...

155 Guildsmen Lose Jobs In San Francisco Merger

...n Ax As INS Suspend...

Grand Rapids Daily Folds, 30 Guildsmen Lose Jobs

By A. J. LIEBLING

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My bed-table book for some months past has been a volume called "Do You Belong in Journalism?" (Appleton-Century-Crofts).

"Eighteen Editors Tell How You Can Explore Career Opportunities in Newspaper Work," the subtitle says, but none of them tells how you can manage to have your own paper, like William Randolph Hearst, Jr., or Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, or Marshall Field, Jr., or even John Hay Whitney. All of them warn the aspirant that he won't get rich (nine of the editors are still in shirt-sleeves, according to the illustrations), but they offer other compensations, among them a dangerous life.

Robert M. White II, co-editor and co-publisher of the Mexico, Missouri, *Evening Ledger*, for example, is portrayed accompanying a raid of Missouri state troopers on a brick house that harbors an undisclosed peril. The troopers, with fowling pieces at the ready, are preceding him, and the photographer must be standing in the back yard, right in the line of fire if any desperado is lurking behind the window that the lead trooper is sneaking up on. (It pays to take risks. A footnote states, "On August 3, 1959, Mr. White became Editor and President of the New York Herald Tribune.")

And Frank H. Bartholomew, president of United Press International, is shown in flying clothes, ready to be assisted into a Navy plane on the flight deck of a carrier, and no more daunted than he would be by the news that a bureau chief had squandered a dollar and a half.

"Other advantages" J. M. McClelland, Jr., editor and publisher of the Longview, Washington, *Daily News* (circulation 17,147), says, "include employment in a remarkably stable industry. The income of newspapers is generally quite even, and the danger of losing one's job due to sudden and perhaps temporary slumps is remote."

When Mr. McClelland wrote that, he must have been thinking of a job on the only newspaper in town—which, in fact, the Longview *Daily News* is. If a journalist is working in a town where there are two ownerships, he is even money to become unemployed any minute, and if there are three, he has two chances out of three of being in the public-relations business before his children get through school. The loss of the job will be due not to a sudden slump but to a merger; the effect on the fellow who thought he belonged in journalism will be the same.

American cities with competing newspapers will soon be as rare as those with two telephone systems. I had occasion to regret this not long ago during a visit to New Orleans, where the Times-Picayune Company now owns the only morning and the only evening newspaper, having bought out the *Item*, sole channel of occasionally dissenting opinion. The resulting daily complacency is hard to take.

The recent annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York brought the trend even more poignantly to mind. The convention reaches here at the same season as the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus. (Circuses were hit by mergers even earlier than newspapers.)

Like the Big Show, the convention always bears a certain basic resemblance to its predecessors. The New York publishers, through their editorial-page hirelings, welcome their country cousins, usually referred to as "the newspaper clan" or "the press family," and acclaim them as uniformly astute fellows, with their ears to the grass roots beneath every paved street from San Diego, California, to Bangor, Maine, and their fingers on the pulse of the nation. Reporters then go out and ask the fingermen what the pulse says, and the publishers predict a year of unexampled prosperity, accompanied by high costs that preclude a rise in wages. If a national election is coming up, they say that the Republicans will win, and after denouncing the current administration (of no matter which party) for withholding information from the press they go off to a series of closed meetings and later dole out releases to reporters, who wait respectfully in the hall between the door and the men's room.

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From the meetings the publishers go to banquets offered by syndicates that sell them services, and are there entertained by "glamorous stars," who appear gratis. The invitation to appear at such a function conveys an implied threat that the host organization's columnists will be less than kind to the performer if he refuses, while they may hand him an extra dollop of publicity if he accepts. It is a form of payola that, as of this writing, has had small space in the press. Performers resent it.

But beneath this superficial uniformity change goes on, though it is clearly discernible only at considerable intervals, like the advance of a glacier.

I last commented on New York newspaper coverage of the A.N.P.A. in 1953—a memorable year for the publishers, because most of them (eighty-four percent, by their own proclamation) were celebrating their first winner in a national Presidential election since 1928 and Mr. Hoover. They were exhilarated but still incredulous, like a man who has been kissing his wife every morning for twenty-four years and has finally got kissed back.

One of their chief concerns appeared to be the charge that the newspapers as a whole had been unfair to Adlai Stevenson and the Democrats in the campaign just concluded. Mr. Stevenson, borrowing a phrase from Richard Strout, of the *Christian Science Monitor*, had called it a "one-party press in a two-party country." The *World-Telegram* ran the headline "ONE-PARTY PRESS CHARGE DENIED" over a story quoting the then president of the A.N.P.A., a Mr. Charles F. McCahill, general manager of the afternoon *Cleveland News*, who "denied charges by some followers of Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, that the press was too lop-sided in its support of President Eisenhower." Just lop-sided enough, he must have meant.

What impressed me when I reread the 1953 story the other day was that the *Cleveland News* is no more, although I hope Mr. McCahill is still around to differentiate degrees of lop-sidedness.

Another potentate I quoted then was McHenry Browne, general manager of the *Boston Post*, which had the largest circulation (302,000) of any standard size newspaper then in Boston. The *Post*—which had an unforgettable habit of running a front page of headlines in assorted type sizes, none under an inch high, and then leaving you to burrow inside the paper for the stories—is as dead as yesterday's *News*.

The Washington *Times-Herald*, with the largest circulation in the capital, is another goner of the interim, and so are the Los Angeles *News*, the aforementioned New Orleans *Item*, and either the *Call Bulletin* or the *News* of San Francisco. (They are jointly survived by something called the *News-Call Bulletin*, and I cannot tell from the Editor & Publisher International Year Book which swallowed the other.) The Taft family newspaper in Cincinnati, the *Times-Star*, is gone, and so is the Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal*.

That is quite a lot of nationally famous newspapers to go out in the space of seven years that have been far from lean. The list does not pretend to be a complete catalogue of decedents; come to think of it, the *Brooklyn Eagle* still breathed in 1953, although feebly, and there probably are at least a score of less illustrious cadavers.

Each of these shipwrecks tossed a hundred or a few hundred people who thought they belonged in journalism out onto the stormy seas of pressagentry or ghostwriting.

Mortality among newspapers has been high from the twenties on, but the last years have brought a quickening of decimation.

The worst of it is that each newspaper disappearing below the horizon carries with it, if not a point of view, at least a potential emplacement for one. A city with one newspaper, or with a morning and an evening paper under one ownership, is like a man with one eye, and often the eye is glass.

For once, there was a realistic allusion to this phenomenon at the A.N.P.A. meeting. Usually, the publishers either have pretended that it wasn't happening or have pointed to it as proof of ruthless competition, assuring survival of the fittest, which they, as survivors, had to be. (Incidentally, they often added, it also proved that newspapermen were lucky to have jobs at all, and consequently should accustom their families to cheap cuts of meat. There was one such speech at this session, by a man named Richard Amberg, publisher of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, but it sounded as demode as "Silver Threads Among the Gold" played by a silver-cornet band. Often when a publisher talks like this, he is preparing to sell.)

As a *New York Times* story by Russell Porter had it, D. Tennant Bryan, of the Richmond, Virginia, *Times-Dispatch* and *News Leader*, who was the outgoing president of the A.N.P.A., "noted that 1,755 daily newspapers in the United States produced and sold 58,000,000 copies every day. 'There may be some other industry that does better, but offhand I can't think what it might be,' he said." (This was frankness that may cost publishers dear at the bargaining table.) Mr. Bryan denied that newspaper mergers were a sign of debilitation in the industry, as some critics have contended. He said that mergers represented nothing more than the natural workings of economics to effect operating economies through joint production plants. "This has nothing to do with the demand for newspapers as such, which today is at an all-time peak, and continues to grow at a steady pace,' he asserted."

The point is, of course, that even when two, or several, competing newspapers in a town are both, or all, making money, it is vastly to the advantage of one to buy out the others, establish a monopoly in selling advertising, and benefit from the "operating economics" of one plant, one staff, and exactly as much news coverage as the publisher chooses to give. The advertisers must have him anyway, and the readers have no other pabulum. He will get all the income for a fraction of the outlay, so he can afford to pay a price for his competitor paper far beyond what it might be worth to a buyer from outside, who would continue to operate it competitively. Almost as frequently as not, the "weak" ownership in a town buys out the "strong" ownership. Whoever buys, at almost whatever price, is bound to get his money back fast. The temptation to the seller is the large, beautiful lump of cash he gets by virtue of the limitation of the capital-gains tax to twenty-five percent. If his paper earned the same amount in its regular operations—which would be highly unlikely as long as the field remained competitive—he would have to pay out a much higher percentage in the graduated income tax.

The best thing Congress could do to keep more newspapers going would be to raise the capital-gains tax to the level of the income tax. (Freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one.) There are irresistible reasons for a businessman either to buy or to sell, and anybody who owns the price of a newspaper nowadays must be a businessman.

What you have in a one-paper town is a privately owned public utility that is constitutionally exempt from public regulation, which would be a violation of freedom of the press. As to the freedom of the individual journalist in such a town, it corresponds exactly with what the publisher will allow him. He can't go over to the opposition, because there isn't any. If he leaves, he ends his usefulness to the town, and probably to the state and

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LIEBLING: Careers, Mergers And The ANPA

(Continued from Page 8)

region in which it is situated, because he takes with him the story that caused his difference with the management, and in a distant place it will have no value. Under the conditions, there is no point in being quixotic.

Frankly, this galloping contraction of the press worries me more than it does Mr. Bryan, who, according to Mr. Porter in the *Times* story, "denied that there was danger of a growing monopoly of news outlets in the growth of single-ownership newspaper cities." (Mr. Bryan's company, with morning and evening papers, is the only ownership in Richmond.) "This danger is minimized, he said, by the fact that most Americans today have within easy reach not only their hometown papers, but papers published elsewhere, news magazines, and news broadcasts."

In any American city that I know of, to pick up a paper published elsewhere means that you have to go to an out-of-town newsstand, unless you are in a small city that is directly within the circulation zone of a larger one. Even in New York, the out-of-town newsstands are few and hard to find. The papers are, naturally, late; they cost more; and most people would use up a sizable part of every day just travelling to get one. In smaller cities, such stands are even fewer—I know of only one in New Orleans—and in really small places they don't exist.

The news magazines—without going into their quality, which would explode me—carry little news, in the course of a year, of any one particular state or city, and what they do carry is usually furnished by a stringer who works on the local paper.

News broadcasts offer even less, because often the newspaper owns the radio station, and because television and radio have been pulling steadily out of the news field and regressing toward the animated penny dreadful.

Diversity—and the competition that it causes—does not insure good news coverage or a fair champion for every point of view, but it increases the chances.

To make things even stickier, there has been a constriction of the already narrow pipeline through which nearly all the American press receives its foreign and national news. Until a couple of years ago, there were three news services—Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service. International was the weakest of the three, and the least trustworthy, being pure Hearst. Nevertheless, good men sometimes worked for it, and every once in a while it had a story that the others didn't. Now it is gone, merged with the U.P. like a canary with a cat.

The Washington *Times-Herald* and the Boston *Post* were wretched publications—straight McCarthy-on-the-rocks, with a sprig of David Lawrence—but while they existed it was always possible that by chance or spite one of them might turn up a good story.

The same is true of every paper, good or bad, that perhaps perishes in an age of no replacements. That there are some competent newspapers in monopoly cities changes nothing. It is not right that a citizen's access to news should be completely aleatory, depending on the character of the monopoly publisher in the city where he happens to live.

There are still a number of cities, usually very big ones, that are not newspaper monopolies, but everywhere the trend is the same. Chicago, for example, had four newspapers—two morning and two evening—seven years ago. It still has, but instead of four ownerships there are now only two, each with one morning paper and one evening paper. That's also the way it is in Los Angeles, now minus the *News*, and Philadelphia has two ownerships and only three papers. (In 1876, Philadelphia had fifteen dailies in English, and Chicago eight.) Here in New York, we still have seven, as we had in 1953—the *Times*, *Herald Tribune*, *Mirror*, and *News* in the morning, and the *Post*, *World-Telegram & Sun*, and *Journal-American* in the afternoon. (We had eight then if you counted the *Eagle*, but, to be honest, nobody did.) We had recently lost a couple—the *Star* and the *Sun*, in 1949 and 1950, respectively. But in the early twenties, when we were young and gay, there were fourteen dailies of general circulation in Manhattan—the *Times*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *American*, and *News* in the morning, and the *Evening Sun*, *Evening World*, *Post*, *Mail*, *Globe*, *Journal*, and *Telegram* in the afternoon—besides five or six in Brooklyn and the Bronx. So the rate of attrition here is as fast as in the two-paper towns that have dropped to one paper. London, for purposes of comparison, has twelve, not counting a cluster of independent Sunday newspapers—a genre that has never caught on here. The fan of opinion is consequently much wider, including Communist, Socialist, Liberal, and all shades of Conservative, each anxious to catch the others out. The range here is from conservative to reactionary, with the *Post* occasionally making a bolt as far left as Nelson Rockefeller. The spectrum provides little fun, and as the process of blurring goes on, it will provide less.

The rest of the A.N.P.A. meeting here was just about normal. Murray Davis, of the *World-Telegram*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, interviewed a number of Southern publishers, including W. H. Metz of the Birmingham *Post-Herald*, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, about trouble that they told him they weren't having with the colored people, although they predicted bloodshed if it didn't stop. Mr. Metz said, "The problem won't be solved overnight."

The Newspaperboy Committee, a philanthropic cell of the Association, "warned that new efforts are being made in Congress to remove the exemption covering newspaper delivery boys from the Wage-Hour Law"—a move that would compel publishers to pay the boys a dollar an hour. "Noting that newspaper delivery boys seldom are involved in youth crime," the *World-Telegram* reported, "the committee observed that 'those concentrating on destruction of newspaperboy work might well direct their energy toward the problem of juvenile delinquency'." If they got a dollar an hour, the boys might buy narcotics.

Finally, the moguls elected a new president to succeed Mr. Bryan—a matter as cut-and-dried as Mr. Nixon's nomination, since the A.N.P.A. vice-president always succeeds to the presidency. The new president, a Mr. Mark Ferree, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, "has done about everything there is to do on a newspaper except set type," again according to the *World-Telegram*, our Scripps-Howard authority. "He was a reporter, copy reader, editor, advertising salesman, and business executive." His last immersion in editorial ink, according to Who's Who in America, was as Sunday editor of the *Miami Herald* in 1927; he has been on the side of the house where they keep the money ever since. This is the side of journalism that it pays best to be on. In fact, it is the lop side.

SONG FOR THE PORTLAND STRIKERS

(Tune: "Sweet Betsy from Pike")

By Arthur Kevess and Shopmates

(Arthur Kevess is a compositor at the New York Times and a member of the information committee of his ITU chapel. His English translation of the German labor song, "Die Gedanken sind Frei," appears in Songs of Work and Freedom, the new collection by Joe Glazer and Edith Fowke.)

There's a newspaper owner who's lower than low,
He locked out the workers who made him his dough,
And while they are walking the line all day through,
He shells out a bundle to Syracuse U.

A center of culture will carry his name.
And after he's dead he will live on in fame,
But in Portland his stooges are taking young lads
And teaching them how to be scoundrels and scabs.

They brainwash the youngsters and promise them wealth.
They tell 'em the union is bad for their health,
"If you go thru that line you will get lots of pay—
"You can scab anywhere in the whole U.S.A."

He bought strike insurance for all of his chain,
Then locked out the unions for greed and for gain,
The scabs he imported from Schleppey and Klein:
The scum of the earth for to pass thru the line.

"Sam Newhouse is clever," the publishers say,
If he wins up in Portland they'll all have their day,
Yes, if Portland goes under they never will stop
Until the whole country is one open shop.

Now, publishers talk about freedom of press,
(Their right to inform you what they think is best),
But you seldom discover, as hard as you try,
A workingman's views in the papers you buy!

Each craft is a finger too weak to resist,
But bring them together and you've got a fist,
The boss cannot conquer when unions unite,
We'll win our demands when united we fight!



Scholastic Press Award: Marguerite Walker, of Oneida, gets a typewriter as first place winner in the New York State School Press Association's annual essay contest. Philip Spartano, Utica Guild president, makes the presentation as Joanne Hitchcock and Wendy Bubel, runners-up, look on.



Multiple Honors: Three first awards and one second prize went to Milton Miller, right, editor of 338 News, in competition at the Rutgers University's labor editors conference. Miller is a New York Guild member and former editor of the local's publication, Frontpage. With Miller is Charles Biagi, president of the N. J. Labor Press Council.

HOW TO BUY

'Service' Plans Are Preferred By Hospital Administrators

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

For the first time, those who know most about the problems of meeting medical bills—hospital administrators — have openly advised that "service" plans are a better buy than "indemnity" insurance.

The advice was specifically given by the American Hospital Association to the two million Federal employes who will this month choose between service and indemnity insurance.

In hospital insurance, Blue Cross is a service plan. It pays all the costs of a typical stay in the hospital within certain limits.

In medical insurance which takes care of the doctor expense, service plans include comprehensive group-care plans such as Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York; Group Health of Washington, D. C., and others.

Such plans generally provide full medical care through their own staffs of doctors, specialists and clinics.

The indemnity plans generally are the "major medical" policies sold by commercial insurance companies. Such policies require you to pay part of the cost of an illness.

Blue Shield plans are a kind of cross between service and indemnity types.

It will be illuminating to see which type most Government workers elect. Usually this kind of complicated choice is made by experts who know how to read between the lines of an insurance contract, points out Dr. Russell A. Nelson, president of the American Hospital Association.

The wrong choice among plans looking alike and even costing about the same, may leave an employe with a large extra expense when a member of his family winds up in the hospital.

Don't be misled if one plan offers higher **maximum** benefits than another. What's important is what proportion of a typical hospital bill, which generally runs from $150 to $2,000, will be covered.

In a typical illness, a service plan does pay more of the hospital bill than the major-medical indemnity plan.

Assume that the charges for room and board are $20 a day (they actually range from $12 to $30 in different areas).

At that rate, the high-option service plan (Blue Cross in the case of hospital insurance) will pay $20 a day up to 120 days. This is a total potential value of $2,400.

The high-option indemnity plan offered the Federal workers will pay the first $1,000 of an illness plus 80 percent over that. For an illness of 120 days, the insurance thus would pay $2,120 of a $2,400 bill.

At the low option level, the service plan would pay for up to 30 days of room and board. At $20 a day, this would be a value of $600.

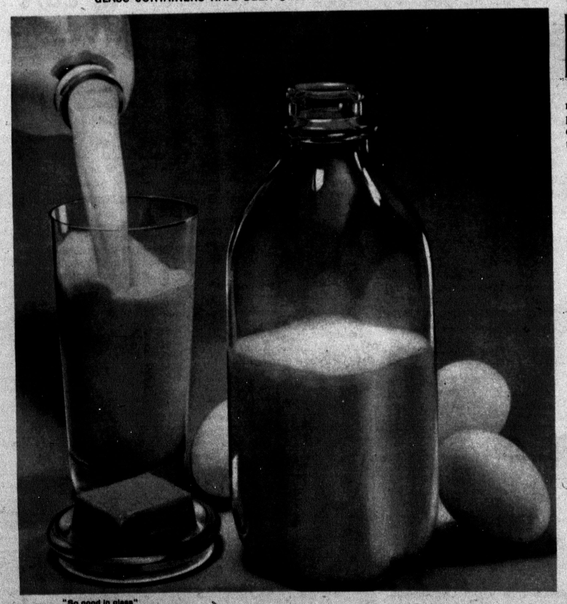
In contrast, the low-option indemnity plan pays the first $250 plus 75 percent over that. Thus, for a 30-day illness, it would pay $512.50 of a $600 bill.

In a hospitalized illness, it's not only the charges for room and board that hurt, but all the extras: drugs, dressings, x-rays, operating room and lab tests.

The service plan treats extras as part of the whole bill without extra cost. Under the indemnity plan, you'd pay a "deductible."

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SOUP TO NONSENSE

Facts Of Life

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

We were determined not to drag the stork into it, and no hooey and whatsis about the birds and the bees, either. We didn't want Molly to get the idea — as one of her sisters did — that in order to have a baby you had to keep bees.

We answered her questions one at a time, just as the books advised. We were honest. We were direct. And we were pretty pleased with ourselves. We were being broad-minded and modern.

Molly wasn't keenly interested in the facts of life. The facts about airplanes, polar bears and the alphabet fascinated her more. But when she did ask questions, we answered them. Sometimes she'd forget, from one time to the next, what we'd told her. For a while she stuck hard to the theory that babies were purchased at the hospital. But at least we kept the stork out of it, and the arrival of a baby in the family next door had, we thought, straightened her out pretty well.

And then, one day when I was planting petunias, she squatted down beside me. She'd been playing with the children down the street. She didn't say anything for several minutes and then, quite abruptly, she said, "Mommy, why didn't you tell me the truth about how babies get here?"

I stared at her. "But Molly, I *did* tell you the truth," I said slowly. "If you heard anything else, it wasn't true. Anyway, you shouldn't talk about these things to other children. Remember? I told you that before."

She shook her head. "Nancy showed me a picture so it must be true. It was in a magazine."

"A picture of what?" I asked.

"Of a stork. Storks bring babies. They carry them in their beaks."

"But Molly," I said carefully, "that's just pretend. Storks don't really bring babies. That's just make-believe. Like fairies and giants."

"No, it isn't," she said doggedly. "It's true. There was a picture." She looked at me thoughtfully for a long time. "Maybe you didn't know you weren't telling me the truth," she said slowly. "I guess you were just mixed up."

I shook my head hopelessly.

"I'll tell you what!" she said earnestly. "I'll tell Nancy to come over here, and she can tell you all about it. She can show you the picture, and then you'll understand. You won't make the same mistake again."

She raced down the steps and was halfway down the street when she shouted back, "Don't worry, Mommy! The stork's a whole lot better than that other way you told me about!"

Quarterly Budget

The May meeting of the International Executive Board approved a first quarter budget, covering May, June and July operations, totalling $124,754.50.

Its departmentalized totals:

PER CAPITA TAXES	
AFL-CIO	$ 6,500.00
CLC	1,200.00
	$ 7,700.00
ORGANIZING AND SERVICING	
Salaries	
Director and IR's	$36,500.00
Secy-Stenos.	600.00
Expenses	
Director and IR's	11,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,000.00
	$40,100.00
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	
Salaries	
Exec. Sec. Contracts Comm.	$ 2,294.50
Secy-Stenos.	600.00
Pension Consultation	600.00
Expenses	
Personnel	100.00
Miscellaneous	25.00
	$ 3,619.50
RESEARCH AND INFORMATION	
Salaries	
Director	$ 2,756.00
Assistants	4,095.00
Secy-Stenos	600.00
Expense	
Director	600.00
Assistants	100.00
Books & Periodicals	
Legal & Coll. Barg. Services	125.00
Subscriptions	100.00
Human Rights, COPE & other printed materials	150.00
Publications & Literature	
Contracts Survey	750.00
Org. & other literature	500.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
	$9,626.00

GUILD REPORTER	
Salaries	
Editor	$2,424.50
Assistant	1,303.50
Clerical	600.00
Expenses	
Printing & Mailing	7,000.00
Postage	575.00
Addressing	300.00
Pix & Spec. Material	500.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
	$13,703.00
ADMINISTRATION	
Salaries	
Office-Mgr-Head Bkkpr	$ 1,600.00
Secy-Stenos	1,800.00
Bookkeeping Dept.	2,110.00
General clerical	600.00
Expenses	
Rent and Maintenance	3,000.00
Stationery and Supplies	1,000.00
Equipment	300.00
Telephone & Telegraph	1,150.00
Repairs and Improvements	300.00
Postage	1,000.00
Auditing	600.00
Insurance and Bonding	450.00
Employe Pension	1,350.00
Employe Health & Welfare	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	300.00
	$17,660.00
EXECUTIVES	
Officers' Salaries	$ 6,017.00
Expenses	2,000.00
	$8,017.00
OTHER EXPENSES	
Legal Fees	$ 2,000.00
Payroll & Pers. Propty Taxes	1,350.00
Contributions	250.00
Dade Award	200.00
Dade Award Expenses	250.00
Delegates & Committees	1,500.00
IER Meetings	6,000.00
Severance Pay Provisions	2,500.00
Convention Reserve	5,000.00
Convention Exp. above Reserve	2,000.00
IFJ Convention	1,000.00
	$23,750.00
TOTAL	$124,754.50

FULL-TIME GUILD STAFF VACANCY

THE 1800-member Toronto local is accepting applications for the position of local representative on its staff. His duties, under supervision, will include bargaining, grievance and arbitration procedures, educational and general administrative work in this growing Guild.

PREFER applicants with some Guild (or other union) background at the local level. This is a challenging opportunity for someone thinking about the Guild as a full-time career.

ADDRESS applications, with fullest details, to:
Bob Buchanan, Executive Secretary,
Toronto Newspaper Guild,
73 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto 1, Canada.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Foreign Trade Decline Laid To High Profits

ECONOMICS

Duluth, Minn.—The United States is pricing itself out of world markets not because wages are too high but because profit margins are, Leon Keyserling, formerly economic advisor to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, told the second annual Labor Conference on World Affairs here.

The total labor cost per unit of production, he noted, is lower in this country than in most others because of greater productivity.

Keyserling accused the Eisenhower Administration of abandoning an economy of abundance in favor of "an economy of scarcity." He said restoration of an annual rate of economic growth of 5 percent would wipe out 95 percent of the country's unemployment.

If the economy were to grow the way it should, he declared, the U.S. could consume all it can produce plus all the imports now coming into the country.

Harry Pollak of the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs told a conference luncheon that the days of Latin American dictators are numbered. Workers in Latin American countries, he said, intend to get "economic liberty plus political liberty."

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Corporation Execs Get Tidy Increases

"Higher profits meant higher pay for the top executives of most major American corporations in 1959," Business Week reported in its May 21 issue.

Among the biggest gainers listed by the weekly magazine were officials of the major automobile companies.

Frederic G. Donner, chairman of General Motors Corp., for example, received $201,350 in straight salary, $351,750 in bonus, and an estimated $117,250 in deferred "contingent credit" awards. In 1958, Donner's combined salary and bonus was $373,508.

Ten other GM officers earned more than $300,000 in 1959 in salaries and bonuses, without counting contingent credit awards.

Ford Motor Co. executives also got tidy increases in pay. Chairman Ernest R. Breech and President Henry Ford II each got the same salary as in 1958—$185,000. But they each received an added bonus of $300,000. Bonuses also brought nine other Ford executives past the $300,000 mark.

•

Heller Budget Standard Applied To Other Cities

The annual cost of maintaining a "commonly accepted" standard of living for a wage earner's family has been computed by the Bureau of National Affairs for 33 key cities.

BNA updated intercity differences in living costs estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1953 and applied them to the Heller Budget for a wage earner, wife and two children renting a home in the San Francisco area in September 1959 (GR, April 8, 1960).

The findings:

Atlanta	$6,258
Baltimore	6,170
Birmingham	6,008
Boston	5,988
Buffalo	5,873
Chicago	6,021
Cincinnati	6,284
Cleveland	5,940
Denver	6,075
Detroit	6,366
Houston	6,150
Indianapolis	5,738
Jacksonville	6,122
Kansas City	5,731
Los Angeles	6,210
Manchester	5,697
Memphis	6,035
Milwaukee	6,325
Minneapolis	5,954
Mobile	5,595
New Orleans	5,448
New York	5,852
Norfolk	5,940
Philadelphia	5,846
Pittsburgh	6,062
Portland, Me.	5,811
Portland, Ore.	5,960
Richmond	6,116
St. Louis	5,981
SAN FRANCISCO	6,271
Savannah	5,798
Scranton	5,589
Seattle	6,250
Washington, D. C.	6,413

Past Community Service Helped Strikers At Lima

By JOHN D. MITCHELL
College of Journalism
University of Colorado

This is the second of a series of articles. The author, an assistant professor of journalism at the University of Colorado and an associate member of the Denver Guild, left his job as a reporter for the Lima News in August, 1956, after R. C. Hoiles bought the paper.

A Guild local that never had more than 67 members spearheaded a community attack that has fought the multi-million dollar Freedom Newspapers chain to a standstill in Lima, Ohio.

The Freedom Newspapers of R. C. Hoiles had a long and successful anti-labor, union-breaking history. The Hoiles management had a year to prepare for removing the unions from the Lima News plant. And yet the unions, with the Guild in the vanguard, "hit the bricks" in a move that culminated in the establishment of the competing Lima Citizen, Lima's No. 1 paper in circulation and advertising since its first issue appeared July 1, 1957.

How did a Guild local with its membership down to 45 at the showdown successfully strike the Lima News? In the light of stepped-up anti-union activity by other newspaper managements, all Guild locals might consider one aspect of the answer:

Lima Local 166 had an outstanding long-term community service program going for it.

It was partly a formal program and partly a result of strictly individual activity on the part of Guild members, but the end result was that the Lima Guild had a large backlog of community good will on which to draw.

Much of that good will came from other organized labor groups, political parties, the Community Chest board, the YMCA, business men, service clubs, and cultural organizations.

The local was extremely active in such community labor groups as the CIO Council and the Allen County Allied Labor Council. This also involved helping organized labor in Lima achieve responsible participation and representation in the Community Chest organization and on the community hospital governing board.

Several members were active in organized politics, both Democratic and Republican. For example, Frank J. Klein, a charter member of the Lima Guild, was vice chairman of the County Republican Central Committee and later became a city councilman. Chester F. Swegan was a member of the County Democratic Executive Committee. Another Guild member was president of the Young Democrats.

A partial catalogue of individual memberships would include the city's two country clubs, the Elks, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Optimist Club, Torch Club, the Junior League, the Lima Art Association (a Guild member was its first president), Order of the Eastern Star (a Guild member was a grand worthy matron), the American Association of University Women, Lima Friends of Music (a Guild member was on the board of directors), and the Allen County Sports Car Club (a Guild member organized it).

In the city's religious communities, a Guildsman was a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Church, others were officers in the First Presbyterian Church, one was a lay leader in the organization of a new Roman Catholic parish, another was an organizer and charter member of the local Unitarian Fellowship.

The Guild as an organization and its members as individuals thus had solid records of community participation, with effective lines of communication into virtually all segments of the community.

When the showdown came, this meant the local had a maximum audience—and a receptive one—for its story. It also meant the usual management argument that the union members were either radicals or innocent victims of exploitation by labor bosses fell on generally sterile ground: too many people knew Guild members as effective members of the community.

And in the matter of strike tactics, the Guild's previous record of community service had a great deal to do with the success of a subscription cancellation campaign that produced some 8,000 cancellation orders.

This, then, was the payoff, the kind of benefits a Guild local can earn for itself through an effective community service program.

St. Louis Guild Receives 'Fan Letter'

St. Louis, Mo.—Guild leaders get their full share of gripes and complaints about how the union is run. But occasionally there comes along a heartwarming expression of support. Such was the experience of the leaders of the St. Louis Guild recently.

The praise for the Guild was in a letter from George Barhorst, a copy boy who was resigning from the Globe-Democrat to take a job with a Los Angeles bank in its management training program. George has a Bachelor of Science in Commerce degree from St. Louis University, earned while a Guild member.

He was one of the Guild members who went through the 99-day strike against S. I. Newhouse's Globe-Democrat. The text of his letter addressed to the leaders and his friends in the Guild:

"It is with sadness in my heart that I must leave you, my friends.

"But, because of you, there will always be a certain gladness in my thoughts. I will be able to think back to the St. Louis Newspaper Guild, a clean, honest, and strong union.

"These years of the Fifties and Sixties, when unions are coming at least into their maturity, are filled with gossip of union corruption and abuse. To those of us in the young generation still forming our attitudes on these matters, it is a problem to weed the fact from the malicious fiction.

"The theory of the union is certainly sound. And in the St. Louis Guild, I have found that in actual practice, this union is good. It is good not only for the members of whom it is composed, but also for the management which employs these people, and for the general public who benefits from the end product of the well-wrought contract.

"By experiencing three years of contract negotiations, grievances, and a clean, well-fought strike, I have had a liberal education in true unionism."

Pointers For Arbitration Stress Preparation, Care

ARBITRATION

Helpful hints on when to arbitrate, how to prepare a case and how it should be presented were among subjects discussed at a recent four-day institute arranged by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO for union staff members.

Arbitration can settle grievances, but it is also useful in clearing up honest differences of opinions as to the meaning of contract language, it was pointed out. Deficiencies in contract phrasing are sometimes revealed.

Other pointers:

- The union should refuse firmly to arbitrate grievances without merit.
- Study of published decisions can help a union in selecting an arbitrator.
- Both the grievance and the remedy sought should be clearly defined, with cited authority, usually the contract language itself.
- The probable management approach should be mapped out, as well as the factual situation.
- The union's case, with interviews of witnesses, full records, and points to be made and probable management's responses, should be completely prepared.
- In presenting the case, be clear as to facts and if possible get company agreement on the facts. Sticking to the issue and avoiding personalities will make a favorable impression.
- Let one spokesman carry the case, and have at least the opening statement written out.

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Arbitration Academy Asks Enforcement Code

The National Academy of Arbitrators wants a federal law which would set rules for enforcement of arbitration agreements.

The draft as proposed by the Academy would fully safeguard the arbitrators' "prerogative" in deciding whether a dispute is arbitrable. Such questions would be decided by the arbitrator, unless a contract specified another procedure. The new law would ask the courts to decide whether the arbitration agreement was valid and whether there had been default by any party to the proceeding.

Other provisions of the proposed legislation would recognize arbitration agreements with unions of supervisors, permit enforcement of agreements by state courts in conformity with federal laws, require selection of arbiters from the Federal Mediation Service lists in case of disagreement, let arbitrators set their own procedures when not specified by the parties, and provide for limited judicial review of awards.

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SFONG Wins 2 of 3 In Merger Cases

San Francisco, Calif.—Two reinstatements have been won, and a third appeal lost, in arbitration proceedings arising from the merger, last August, of the Daily News and Call-Bulletin.

The arbitrator, Arthur M. Ross, of the University of California faculty, ruled that the publishers violated the seniority rule in the Guild contract by dismissing Marvin Eisenberg, a Call-Bulletin employe since 1946, and Howard Robbins, who held highest seniority among 17 photographers on the merged list. The adverse ruling was against Joe Swan, who had for years covered Oakland for the Call-Bulletin.

Robbins returned to his former post at the News-Call Bulletin, but Eisenberg elected to stay on his new job at the Examiner.

EDITORIAL

Required Reading

Old friends of A. J. Liebling will need no more than his byline to lead them joyfully into the text of his current contribution to "The Wayward Press," which occupies space on Pages 8 and 9 of this issue of The Guild Reporter.

Guild newcomers—and astonishingly enough there are some 5,000 of them every calendar year—may require an introduction.

Liebling is one of us, a working newspaperman who began in New England and finished his stint for daily papers in the New York City maelstrom. He wrote in those dimly-lit days before the Guild, in the same era, and in much the same spirit, as Heywood Broun and Franklin P. Adams.

He soon discovered that dissenting opinion was an unwanted commodity among the counting houses of publishers, and turned to free-lancing for magazines. For most of the existence of that brash and successful weekly, The New Yorker magazine, Liebling has turned out too-infrequent observations on press performance, in the manner so completely exemplified by the reprint mentioned above.

Some of his earlier columns appear in a book which he dedicated "To the foundation of a school for publishers, failing which no school of journalism can have meaning."

No mere gadfly, but a serious student of newspaperdom who spares no scalpel in dissecting his subject, Liebling is required reading for everyone in this business.

'We Wasn't Robbed, But—'

Seldom does a baseball manager file a protest with Commissioner Frick over a game in which his team emerges the winner.

This sports-world truism comes to mind in the case of the Northern Virginia Sun, whose publisher has appealed the findings in a report by an NLRB trial examiner. The matter involved charges of unfair labor practices brought by 28 printers, members of the Typographical union, fired to make way for non-union personnel.

The score, according to the umpire in this particular game, was: Printers 24, Northern Virginia Sun 4.

Decisive, you say? Not in the least, opines the Sun team manager, Publisher Philip M. Stern. He announced in boldface-indent in the Sun's May 21 story of the result:

"Now that a substantial part of our position has been upheld . . . we are confident that the remainder of the cases will be resolved in our favor on appeal."

In spite of his "substantial" victory and Publisher Stern's confidence, at neighborhood taverns the odds are being quoted at six to one, with no takers.

Hard Times No More

And now the Associated Press has given official recognition to West Virginia. The AP announced just the other day that it would establish a separate bureau to cover the state, with headquarters in Charleston.

Things are looking up. All we have to do now is figure out some way to put the people of West Virginia back to work.

United Mine Workers' Journal
June 1, 1960

The Guild Reporter

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

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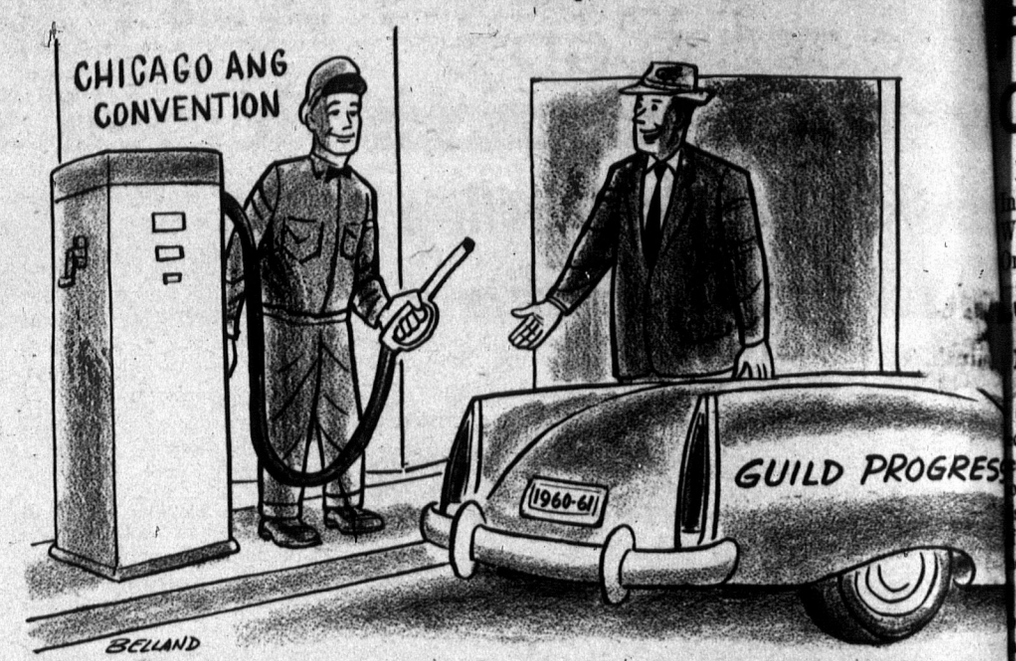
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'Fill 'er Up'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

'The Mob' Looms As New Element In Our Foreign Affairs Picture



By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

The savage exploitation of the U-2 incident by Comrade Khrushchev seems certain to play a continuing part in our presidential campaign. It is another test of the American people—a genuine test of their steadiness, self-respect and political maturity.

No one who is lacking in expert knowledge of the Soviet Union and current pressures there—and this correspondent is among the ignorant—has much excuse for mouthing "interpretations" of Soviet conduct. Some of the better informed columnists and interpreters for weeks have shown remarkable reticence—a notable absence of the yawpings of those who say things the more poorly because they have nothing useful to say.

There has been little to view light heartedly in the abuse of an American President by Khrushchev and in the manufactured fury that mounted in the Far East the same day Secretary of State Herter was earnestly telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committe that despite the uproar the President should "go" to Japan—unless the invitation should be "withdrawn" on Japan's initiative.

The beleaguered Mr. Eisenhower canceled his news conference for the fourth straight week in the midst of these events. His public appearances were formal and ceremonial. He was at South Bend, Ind., for a speech at the University of Notre Dame; at West Point for the euphoric 45th anniversary of his Class of 1915. The majority of the Japanese demonstrators, excluding those charming folk who promised "physical damage," did not echo Mr. Khrushchev's personal abuse of Mr. Eisenhower. But The Mob was suddenly, for the first time in our history, a factor in our affairs—against the President. The threat of the Mob spread to the Philippines.

The pressure of the Soviets seeking to break up our defensive alliances, to thrust at Berlin, to threaten rockets against bases in allied nations, is intense and implacable. We are on the defensive and the Administration apparently has no idea of what to do to relieve the pressure.

Governor Rockefeller, in his spectacular projection of himself again into presidential politics, said bluntly that "our position in the world is dramatically weaker today than 15 years ago." In fact, it is dramatically weaker than it was about a decade ago, when we had both the strength and the moral integrity to spring to the defense of Korea against the Communist invasion.

In the absence of another shattering event such as the collapse of the summit conference, Mr. Rockefeller is not likely to strengthen his immediate political chances by his unmistakable assaults on Vice President Nixon, by his unmistakable criticism of Eisenhower policies on defense, on federal school aid, on health care for the aged. But his declaration was clearly invited by the U-2 incident and its aftermath.

The re-entry of Mr. Rockefeller into the campaign—his apparent determination to keep talking about what he considers major issues—is one palpable effect of the Khrushchev exploitation. Even after the conventions, it is clear, the pressure is likely to be kept up on many fronts—and this will be a test for the people much as for the candidates.

* * *

In another publication correspondent recently quo from a remarkable speech Senator Clark, a Pe- Democrat, on the su fare spending and the local part thereof. It's as can an analysis as anyone has read of the reason newsp publishers and other rich men that federal welfare spending moral degradation but that welfare spending is fine ethical.

One reason: seven-eighths all local tax dollars come from real estate tax and another percent from sales a levies. Both taxes are sive"; the first makes the po citizen pay a tax on the tota of his wealth—his house equit while the rich person pays taxes on only part of his we

Another reason: The f tax system is "far mor being based on higher income levies."

In short, when welfare grams are financed with fed funds, different people pay taxes to support them. The eral-state discussion, says C is simply a "class issue."

IT SEEMS TO US

Protests IEB Turn-down Of Utica Strike Sanction

UTICA, N.Y.

Editor: The International Executive Board and Vice President William Farson forced us to accept an inferior contract this year when we were willing to strike for one with union security.

For the first time in our 23-year history, our membership took a strike vote. The IEB, upon the recommendation of Farson, rejected our strike sanction plea by an unofficial 7-5 vote. We did not receive the courtesy of being notified of the IEB vote.

The IEB passed judgment on our case without hearing our side and—from the poll letter sent to IEB members—we know we were left unheard. Farson misjudged our situation. If we are to h a judge then we want a jury.

Many of our 57 members that the IEB conquered us— management. Is this what Gu our size can expect from W ington in the future?

I protest this shabby treatm of a dues-paying local. Pure simple, it is taxation with representation on the natio level.

The Chicago convention m air our case and put safegua in the constitution so that A Guilds will be given the opp tunity to strike if local conditi warrant. The judgment of man should not be allowed sabotage the negotiations of local.

JEAN B. TREAC
Utica Guild