

U.S. Court Dismisses \$6 Million Libel Suit

Hearst Charge Against ANG Ruled Invalid

Hearst's \$6-million libel suit against the American Newspaper Guild, the International Executive Board and Guild Reporter editors has been dismissed.

In a decision which carried no further comment than to grant the Guild's motion to dismiss, U. S. District Judge Luther M. Youngdahl in effect ruled that Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., the plaintiff, did not have a case.

District of Columbia counsel for Hearst, William J. Dempsey, has filed notice of intent to appeal the Youngdahl decision.

Argument on the motion to dismiss was heard by Judge Youngdahl last April 11, when Attorney Arthur Goldberg presented the Guild's case. There were three complaints in the Hearst charge, the first concerning a news story published in the Guild Reporter last October 23; the second, a news release issued by the Guild based on the story, and the third, a communication from Guild officers to the Department of Justice.

All related to an action by the International Executive Board at its October meeting. The board members were concerned over persistent reports, and equally persistent denials, that a further merger move was being considered, affecting Hearst's Journal-American and Scripps-Howard's World-Telegram & Sun, both in New York. The New York Guild has contracts covering hundreds of employees at both papers.

The board directed the officers to seek an investigation of the merger report by the Department of Justice, as to whether anti-monopoly issues might be involved.

The IEB noted that previous newspaper industry mergers and suspensions, with consequent loss of employment to large numbers of Guild members, had also been preceded by flat denials from the principals in management.

The action dismissed by Judge Youngdahl was the second filed by Hearst. Originally a complaint was filed last October 30 in the southern N. Y. District Court, seeking \$3 million in damages. The Guild countered with a motion to dismiss, on grounds of lack of jurisdiction, and the court ordered dismissal "without prejudice."

The second complaint was filed in the District of Columbia, with the amount of damages doubled.

The GUILD REPORTER

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

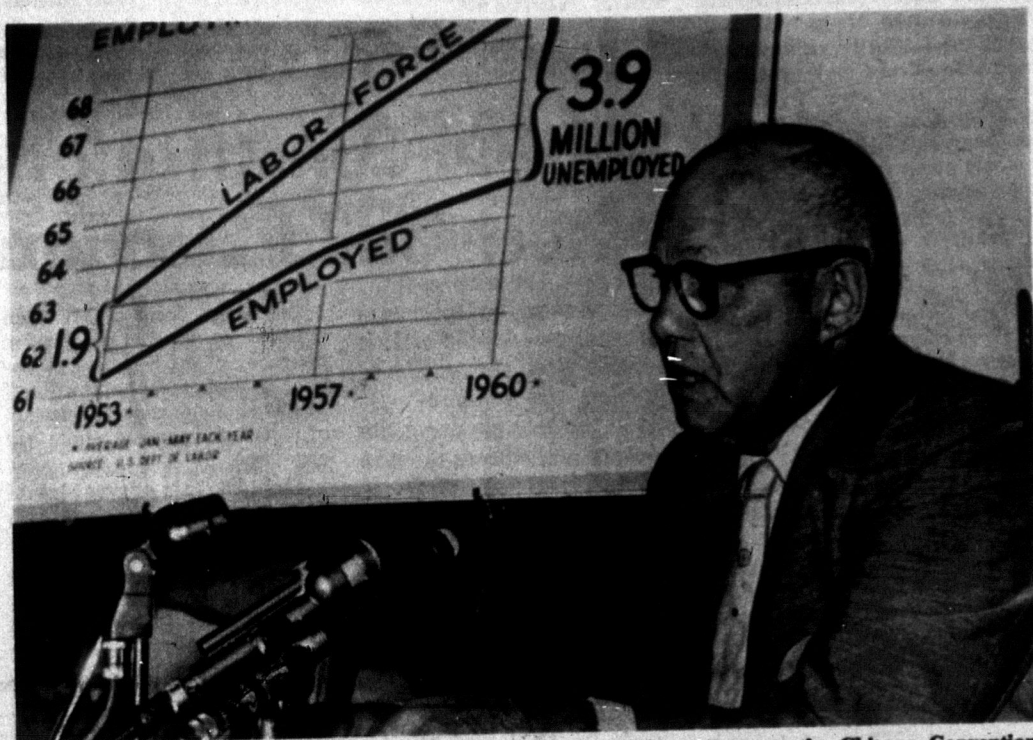
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AFL-CIO Weight Pledged In Portland Strike Effort



The full weight of the AFL-CIO will be thrown into the fight to win the Portland strike, Federation President George Meany told international officers of the newspaper unions this week.

In a lengthy conference, Tuesday, July 26, Meany and members of the Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing and Related Trades discussed all aspects of the strike and lockout which began last November 10 at the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal.

Some 800 union members at the two papers were idled in the dispute, which started as a Stereotypers' strike. The papers, however, continued to publish using imported strikebreakers.

Meeting with Meany Tuesday were President Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union, President Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photoengravers, President James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers, Vice President Alex Rohan of the Pressmen and ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

Meany expressed deep concern over the Portland situation and said the AFL-CIO will do all in its power to help bring the strike to a successful conclusion. He said he plans to discuss the strike with the AFL-CIO Executive Council when it convenes in Chicago, August 15, and that in the meantime he will take certain steps himself.

Other strike developments:

► The Portland Guild voted 39 to 4 to authorize a formal strike against the Oregonian and Journal. The local has been observing the Stereotypers' picket lines for more than eight months, i.e., since the start of the strike. Its own contract expired June 1.

► The local announced it will appeal to the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board dismissal of the Guild's charge that management has refused to bargain in good faith. Word that the charge was being dismissed came from the NLRB's Seattle regional office this week. The charge was based on management's refusal to schedule further negotiations unless the Guild

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People, Not Percentages: Need for concerted federal attack on the human problems of the jobless was emphasized by AFL-CIO President George Meany in his appeal to the platform committee of

the Republican Party at the Chicago Convention. The chart was one of several used to illustrate the view of organized labor that sturdy economic expansion is vital to maintain stability in this country and promote peace abroad.

Labor Helps Shape Party Platform

Organized labor played a prominent role in the shaping of the Democratic Party platform for the 1960 election.

Whether its views also would affect the Republican platform remained a question as the Guild Reporter went to press, a dispute over the civil rights plank having delayed action at the GOP convention.

AFL-CIO President George Meany appeared before the platform committees of both parties to present labor's arguments on

such matters as labor legislation, economic growth, social security, education and civil rights.

The civil rights plank of the Democratic platform—described by the AFL-CIO News as "the most forward-looking program of civil rights in the history of American political parties"—embodies essentially the program called for by labor and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The Guild's International Executive Board, at its pre-convention meeting in Chicago, approved ANG's participation in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and endorsed the program to be presented to the platform committees of both parties.

The Democratic civil rights plank, as adopted:

► Gives moral support to peaceful "sit-in" demonstrations against segregation in facilities open to the public.

► Calls on the next President to use his "full powers, legal and moral," to ensure "the beginning of good-faith compliance" with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

► Pledges the exercise of the full powers of the Civil Rights Act "to secure for all Americans the right to vote."

► Calls for federal legislation to establish a fair employment practices commission "to secure

for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment."

► Pledges to broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and to make it permanent.

► Pledges action to end racial segregation throughout federal services and institutions and on all government contracts and to halt discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally assisted housing.

In other areas, the platform:

► Pledges to promote freedom throughout the world by force of example and by foreign policies, both economic and diplomatic.

► Calls for a revision of fiscal policies, including elimination of "tight money" and high interest rates, "to release the full potential of our economy for employment, production and growth."

► Pledges policies to achieve a

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Newhouse Revives Attack On St. Louis Guild Leader

St. Louis, Mo.—The S. I. Newhouse-owned Globe-Democrat has launched a fresh attack on the work assignment of Herb Monk, former president of the St. Louis local and chairman of the long strike a year ago against the Globe.

After an attack on Monk's functions as movie critic which nearly led to a strike in 1957, Publisher Amberg signed a 5-year contract guaranteeing against harassment of Monk and assuring him, among other things, that his future duties would be unchanged, including his coverage of summer opera.

But the latest move was to hire a young woman as a part-time worker to cover summer opera also, with instructions that which-ever criticism was considered best, hers or Monk's, would be used. The first week Monk's was used in the first edition but replaced by hers in the final edition.

Monk since has been ordered by his physician to take sick leave of an indefinite length. The Guild charges that harassment as to his work has been a heavily contributing factor.

Monk was the newspaper's movie critic about 30 years before. (Continued on Page 3)

Bookbinders Back Unity Principle

Chicago—Support for unity among unions in the printing trades industries was registered at the 31st biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Delegates approved a resolution reaffirming action taken by the 1940 convention calling for a single federation of all unions in the printing industry. The resolution passed at the current convention specifies that the American Newspaper Guild and the unaffiliated Lithographers be included in any federation of graphic arts unions.

President's Corner

Herewith are excerpts from the address by ANG President Arthur Rosenstock at the Chicago convention, dealing with monopoly trends in newspaper ownership.

The Guild for years has tried to stem the trend toward monopoly in the newspaper industry by every means available to it, but without success.

When, following upon the UP-INS and San Francisco combinations, there were predictions last fall of still another deal between Hearst and Scripps-Howard, this time in New York City, the IEB vigorously protested and called upon the Justice Department to intervene.

We were promptly sued by Hearst for our pains and so far as we know the Justice Department did nothing.

Recently, however, the Justice Department did move to investigate possible violations of the antitrust law by Hearst and Scripps-Howard in the Sunday supplement and comic field. Hearst and Scripps, and several printing firms, have been subpoenaed to appear before a special federal grand jury in Buffalo, and the Justice Department says it "has reason to believe that an indictable offense may have been committed."

We should urge Congress to weigh a "guardian waiting period" before a newspaper can be sold, as once happened in the New Orleans item case. Of course waiting alone would prove futile unless appropriate powers were given to the Justice Department to assure sale to a legitimately reasonable bidder—so as not to play into the hands of a monopoly to purchase and murder the paper.

After all, it is the public weal that is affected, unlike the buying and selling of some innocuous article in the public marts.

Which brings us to S. I. Newhouse and his empire of 14 papers, circulation two million, and the Number Two chain to Scripps-Howard. Time Magazine for June 20, reporting on Mr. Newhouse's purchase of 15 percent interest in the Denver Post, stated that this publisher "has collected these newspaper properties as another man might collect sculpture."

He has made acquisition by phone; paid \$5 millions for a controlling interest in Conde Nast publications as a gift to his wife. Most recently he has bought a 40 percent interest in the Republican company, which holds stock in companies which publish three papers in Springfield, Mass., with options to buy another 45 percent. This is one of the numerous "estate papers" into which S. I. Newhouse has bought.

He has given of his largesse in the millions to Syracuse University. A wonderful monument to himself; yet may I state that to give such bounty to create reporters is far less a humanity than satisfying the reasonable claims of those employees who have helped Mr. Newhouse make his fortune and build his own image and monument.

A prime case in point is Portland, and the birth of the Portland Press.

For more than seven months those employees have been on the street. Here absentee ownership ("He bought the Portland Oregonian without ever seeing the plant," said Time, and "paid \$5,250,000 for it") blithely lets the strike continue. This is the counting house attitude in the field of a public trust. The "pattern" is provocation of unions, making unacceptable if not preposterous counter-proposals, ending in the inevitable answer—strike and lockout.

Mr. Newhouse could have peace and good will in Portland for a minute fraction of his largesse elsewhere. This was true at the start; it is so now.

I challenge Mr. Newhouse to drop the posture that he has no control of this impasse; forget the vanities of the moment as the unions would not doubt do, and meet with the affected groups. He can still erase this seven-month black page in newspaper industrial relations, and find that it is more blessed to give to thine than to thine self.

"What shall a man be profited if he shall gain the whole world...?" Here is a chance for S. I. Newhouse to be as big as his money, and I state this seriously.

Too much of the press takes care of its own green acres, with a notable list of exceptions published in poll lists by Editor & Publisher regularly. As one last sidebar, I quote James A. Wechsler of the New York Post in "Reflections of an Angry Middle-Aged Editor" (Random House) on the press:

"It is a press generally more concerned with the tax privileges of fat cats than with the care and feeding of any underdog. It is a press that confuses independence with the economic right of ownership."

South Africa Boycott Urged

A boycott of South African goods in protest against the Apartheid Laws of the South African Government was endorsed in a convention resolution.

The resolution, introduced by Toronto delegates, sharply condemned the policy of Apartheid as "vicious racial discrimination designed chiefly to exploit and keep in ignorance the Negro worker."

The convention resolved "to support the boycott of South African goods called by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions now in effect and that this boycott be continued by individual Guildsmen until such time as the South African government forsakes its discriminatory policies toward its colored population and grants it the basic democratic rights which are the heritage of all mankind regardless of color, race or creed."



With Honors: When Mrs. May B. Huhn became the first employee of the Memphis Commercial Appeal to seek retirement under the new Guild-negotiated pension plan, her fellow staffers marked the day with gifts and commendation, the latter voiced by Frank R. Albright, editor, seen at the right. Mrs. Huhn served four years as switchboard operator for the daily.

Bulk Of Constitutional Changes Affect Guild Election Procedure

Changes in the Guild constitution, as adopted by last month's ANG convention in Chicago, are most numerous in the area covering the election of officers of the union.

The new provisions are technical, and neither add to nor detract from what have been fully democratic processes under the former constitutional text.

The convention-adopted changes provide that not only top officials of a Guild local, but delegates named from units or departments to the executive committee, must be elected by secret ballot, on 15 days' notice of the election.

The Landrum-Griffin Act, passed by Congress and effective last fall, defines "officer" as including all members of the governing body; hence the inclusion of unit representatives. The Guild has had ten days notice requirements; the new constitution makes it fifteen, to conform to the law.

The secret ballot requirements apply to the filling of vacancies in office, although interim appointments may serve until proper election notice can be given.

Specifics have been written into the constitution regarding the election of convention delegates, intended not only to achieve legal conformity but to clarify the requirements.

Under the revision, delegates must be elected "at large," rather than through structuring by unit or department, although by political consensus there may be such representation. The election of delegates as such precludes any designation by reason of holding other Guild office, such as an ANG vice presidency. All delegates must be elected by the same type of ballot and procedures, without individual segregation.

The Guild disagrees with an interpretation by the Secretary of Labor as to one phase of the new law. The Secretary has said that even when nominations for office reveal no contests, it is still necessary that a secret ballot election be held. No ANG constitutional changes have been made to conform to this advice. The Guild has always declared an unopposed nominee elected, after ample opportunity has been given for other nominations.

One union local in Michigan reported recently that in following the ruling of the Secretary of Labor, it had spent upwards of \$1,000 in conducting an election of its officers, none of whom had opposed.

There has been no court test of the application of the Secretary's interpretation.

Possibly most objectionable among the Landrum-Griffin requirements is that which bars Communists and certain criminals from holding any office in a labor union, if communist membership or conviction and imprisonment have occurred within a past period of five years.

The new constitution carries language which recites that no one shall hold Guild office who is

banned from doing so by the provisions of Section 504 of the Act. In practice, each candidate for office signs a statement declaring his eligibility under the law.

The Landrum-Griffin law set up some seventeen new federal crimes, as to violation of the Act itself, and bars from union office not only those convicted of these offenses but of a long list of others. Among the crimes: Robbery, bribery, extortion, embezzlement, grand larceny, burglary, arson, violation of narcotics laws, murder, rape, assault with intent to kill, assault which inflicts grievous bodily injury, and conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing.

Membership in the Communist Party tops the list of disqualifications.

Status Of Retired Membership Clarified By Convention Action

The growing number of retired Guild members, caused by the spread of pension plans and the resulting stability of employment under Guild contract conditions, led last month's ANG convention at Chicago to revise the constitution to clarify the status of retired members.

The principal changes were made in Section XI, adding retired membership to the category heretofore occupied by associate members.

Members who retire and retain their Guild affiliation are now entitled to a special form of membership card, which remains to be devised but which presumably will resemble the "short form" issued to associates.

Like associate members, retired members may attend and speak at Guild meetings, but do not have the right to make or second motions, to vote or hold office, except that they may form a retired unit and conduct unit affairs.

Retired members may belong to the local in which they last held membership, and their dues are fixed by the bylaws adopted by the local. They are not subject to any disciplinary provisions of the constitution, but the local may revoke membership, subject to the usual recourse to appeal procedures.

They agreed, however, that the matter requires intensive study.

A resolution adopted by the convention supports the exploration of "the possibility of combining with craft unions in the same field for the purpose of greater strength in contract negotiations."

Oklahoma City newspapers established open shops in their mechanical departments by forcing one union after another into successful strikes while remaining craft unions continued to work. The Guild, which has no contract with the papers, was not directly involved.

La. Governor Quashes Bill To Curb Scabbing

Baton Rouge, La.—A bill designed to outlaw importation of strikebreakers in Louisiana, similar to the Pennsylvania statute under which Schleppey of Indiana was fined last Spring, has been vetoed by Governor James H. Davis. The Governor's reason: strikebreaking is not a problem in Louisiana.

The measure, backed by State AFL-CIO heads, drew concerted opposition from the State Daily Newspaper Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as representatives of individual newspapers throughout the state.

At one point, after the bill had passed the House and was being considered in a committee of the Senate, an effort was made to write into it an exemption of newspapers from the provisions.

A second change, also defeated in committee, would have prohibited picketing by anyone not an employee of the struck company.

The lower house passed the bill, 73 to 2; opposition from those to whom, like the Governor, strikebreaking "was no problem," cut the margin of approval in the Senate to a count of 23 to 12.

The bill would not bar an employer from hiring local replacements for a struck plant, but would prohibit the use of an established agency, such as Schleppey operates for the newspaper industry.

The conference is headed by Rod Cardwell, a member of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild.

Wire Service Local Acts In Overtime Pay Dispute

New York City.—The question of overtime pay for out-of-town assignments given to wire service men and photographers, which has been the subject of discussion for several months by Wire Service local members, is to be put to the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor.

By a split vote the executive committee decided to seek information now, as to whether the federal overtime law supersedes the Guild contracts with Associated Press and United Press International, which exempt certain assignments from the payment of overtime at time and one-half in cash.

The issue was raised by wire service members in Washington, who had been asked to take straight time off in advance to compensate for expected overtime work at the political conventions this month.

Federal law requires the payment of time and one-half in cash for overtime, unless jobs are specifically exempted by "professional" status. The language of the law is hazy in describing who is exempt in the newspaper field.

Under past practice, wire service managements have held that they comply with the law in paying employees under the contract terms. The executive committee majority decided to ask for definitive information from wage and hour authorities, in advance of upcoming negotiations for new contract language.

Portland Contributions

Portland, Ore.—Contributions totaling \$4,396.94 have been made to the Portland Guild's strike benefit fund in the two weeks period ended July 22. A decline in gifts during the summer lull in the activities of many locals threatens a cutback in local benefits. The new donors:

Previously acknowledged \$15,221.80
 Anonymous 10.00
 Chicago Guild 150.00
 St. Louis Guild 650.75
 John Doney 50.00
 Denver CIO 50.00
 Denver Guild 110.00
 Denver Press and Goodwill 25.00
 Denver Guild 240.00
 Portland Council Guild 100.00
 Kansas City CIO 60.00

Long Island Daily Press Unit 75.00
 Long Island Star Journal Unit 175.00
 N.Y. Guild 100.00
 N.Y. Guild 10.00
 Harris Monroe 10.00
 Minneapolis-St. Paul CIO 25.00
 Milwaukee Guild 25.00
 Florence McCann 25.00
 New York City CIO 250.00
 Philadelphia Guild 50.00
 Portland Press 97.15
 Portland Guild 5.00
 Seattle-Tacoma Guild 50.00
 Seattle-Tacoma Guild 50.00
 Scranton Guild 15.00
 St. Louis Guild 177.00
 St. Louis Guild 177.00
 St. Louis Guild 400.00
 Toronto Guild 60.00
 Washington Guild 50.00
 Wilson-Barre Guild 50.00
 Wire Service Guild 50.00

TOTAL \$17,225.87

* Includes bottom sale at ANG convention.



Reading Matter: Year's operations of the Guild Reporter, official publication of the Guild, were reviewed by this Chicago convention committee, headed by Robert Golden, Lehigh Valley, seated at the far right end of the table. Speaking is ANG Vice President Kenneth Rieger, Toledo, a member of the IEB committee on Guild Reporter.

All-Labor Support To Portland Planned By AFL-CIO Leader

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would agree to a no-strike, financial responsibility clause and elimination of all union security provisions.

A target date of November 1 was announced for daily publication of the Portland Reporter, the interim strike paper which for the summer will be on a once-a-week schedule. It had been published twice weekly.

A building to house the new daily has been acquired by the local corporation established for that purpose with the backing of Portland unions.

Printing equipment—some 28,000 pounds of it—left Miami Fla., this week for delivery to the Portland plant. It is being leased from the Typographical Union through its Portland local for \$10 a year.

The announcement that the Reporter was taking definite steps toward daily publication caused widespread excitement in the community.

A flood of requests to subscribe in advance poured in. Local television stations, wire services and other news media gave full coverage to a press conference at which Publisher Bob Webb made the announcement.

The Portland city council, in a special ceremony, presented Reporter staffer Wayne Scott with a desk sign engraved "Portland Reporter" and formally allotted him space at the press table in the council's chambers.

The building in which the Reporter will be printed when it goes daily was purchased from the Railway Express Agency, Inc. Situated on the outskirts of the Portland core area, it had been used as a warehouse and originally was built by the Wells Fargo Company in 1917. The imprint of a horse's hoof was found in the cement floor. The building has 23,000 square feet of floor space.

A two-story section at the front will be used for editorial, advertising and business offices. The one-story rear section will house the composing, press and mail rooms.

Heading the corporation which acquired the building—the Rose City Development Co.—are Asa Williams, president, who is also president of the Carpenters' Union Local in Portland; James T. Marr, secretary, also executive secretary of the Multnomah County Labor Council; Francis Murry, first vice president, also president of Longshoremen's Un-

ion Local No. 8, and George Salmon, second vice president, also executive secretary of Machinists Local No. 63.

All of the financing for the building corporation has come from local unions in Portland.

The Rose City Co. is renovating the building at its own expense. As of July 26 it lacked only \$6,000 of the \$130,000 it estimates is necessary to cover purchase and renovation of the building, which will be leased to the Reporter Publishing Co. at a nominal fee.

As plans for the new daily proceeded, however, other strike activity under Strike Director Rene Valentine of the ITU was intensified.

Despite 90-degree heat—unusual for Portland—door-to-door canvassers continued to pick up cancellations of Oregonian and Journal subscriptions. Circulation and lineage of the Journal especially have been cut back. Portland unions estimate the Journal's circulation is down about 40 percent from pre-strike figures.

Daily demonstrations are being held on the picket lines. This week the Portland Guild distributed to all ANG locals a list of brand names being advertised in the struck papers. The local called particular attention to the fact that Seagrams has not placed any liquor advertising in the Oregonian or Journal since the start of the strike because of a flat company policy not to become involved in labor disputes through its advertising.

Harass Ex-Strike Leader Despite Contract Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

for the attacks on his work started under the Newhouse ownership. The company for a time stopped carrying reviews and carried previews by an employee in New York. Now it carries no movie criticisms.

At one time during the original controversy Monk was required to write criticisms which were not published. Then an attack on his work was launched through an anonymous "expert" by a comparison of his unedited and unprinted criticisms with those in another newspaper.

The Guild charged that to put a writer under such pressures and then make such comparisons was highly unfair, and charges that the latest move as to summer opera is comparable.

The 1957 contract covering Monk to the date of his normal retirement declared specifically that he would "be entitled to and required to perform the duties he now is performing" and also that his duties would include "criticism of theater and summer opera performances."

The contract, signed by Publisher Amberg, further guaranteed there would be no harassment of Monk "in connection with the performance by him of the duties..."

The company's attorney informed a Guild committee that, despite such language, it was his opinion that the only consideration required for Monk was payment of his salary, that the contract did not bind the company to use his opera criticisms instead of those of someone else.

All Kinds Of Luck

"Beginner's luck," murmured Earl Mittelstaedt, freshman delegate from Toledo, as he was announced as the winner of the suit given away at the convention by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as part of its campaign to promote the union label.

"Woman's luck," said Wang Patterson of Memphis, who won the drawing for a box of shirts bearing the Amalgamated label.

"Now, if I may take her size..." smirked lucky Pete Goldstein, ACWA representative.

The convention endorsed the union label as "a symbol of decency, fair labor standards and our way of life." In a resolution it urged Guild members and their families to insist on the label whenever they make purchases.

Lynn Item Contract Provides \$4.50 Flat

Lynn, Mass.—A general increase of \$4.50 applied to all minimums is embodied in a new one-year contract with the Lynn Daily Evening Item, sending the top minimum for reporters and display salesmen to \$116.50.

By the addition of a fifth experience step, top minimum for society editor is raised by \$7.50 more, to \$110. In addition, the minimum for office boys goes up \$6, to \$50, and one of two district men goes to the higher classification of reporter.

Work on Thanksgiving Day henceforth will be compensated at time and one-half plus regular weekly salary, and the publisher agrees to give 10 days notice on request of intent to publish on holidays. In the event of sale or discontinuance of publication, employees are to receive a month's pay, plus severance pay, in lieu of notice.

Other improvements relate to bargaining on merit increases, dismissal notice, group insurance, and information supplied by the publisher to the Guild.

Jewish Journal Pact Incorporates Pension

New York City—Agreement on participation in the New York Guild's city-wide pension plan is integrated in a two-year renewal of the local's contract with the Day-Jewish Journal.

In addition, the contract, effective July 1, provides pay increases of \$2 this year and \$2 next and establishes a new job classification of senior bookkeeper with a top minimum of \$98.50 after two years.

In the last previous contract negotiations, a contributory pension plan was eliminated in the expectation that the unit would decide to participate in the city-wide plan, which it subsequently did. The publisher pays \$3.00 a

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week per full-time employee and 60¢ per shift per part-time employee into the pension fund.

St. Louis KMOX Unit Gains \$14 In 2 Years

St. Louis, Mo.—A \$7 increase this year and \$7 more next mark a two-year renewal of the St. Louis Guild's contract covering news and continuity employees at station KMOX.

The \$7 raises go to employees in Classes A and B and bring top minimums to \$136.50 in the news department and \$117.50 in continuity.

A \$5 increase each year goes to a new rating of inexperienced news writer, scheduled to move to Class B after 1 year.

The contract is effective August 18.

NY Agreement Covers Marine Union Editor

New York City—An initial agreement between the New York Guild and the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union, Local 88, provides a top minimum of \$175 for the editor of the union's publication.

The agreement also contains the Guild shop, dues deduction provisions, 35-hour work week and seven-hour day with time and one-half overtime pay beyond that, job security and arbitration of grievances, health insurance, four weeks of vacation after one year, 10½ holidays and sick leave with full pay.

His attendance at the Printing Trades gathering prevented him from taking part in the New York delegation to the ANG convention, held in Chicago the same week.

Mediators Seek To Avert Milwaukee Sentinel Strike

Milwaukee, Wis.—Federal mediators moved into Milwaukee this week in an attempt to avert a strike by the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild against the morning and Sunday Sentinel, unit of the Hearst newspaper chain.

Invited by the Guild officers as part of the Guild's avowed intention to use all possible methods of settlement short of a strike, the mediation service set up meetings for Wednesday, July 27. Should the efforts at conciliation fail, Guild leaders said a strike seemed inevitable.

Jerry Rosenthal, local president, has named Tony Ingrassia as chairman of the steering committee. With him as heads of various subcommittees are Rosemary Rieck, Gene Tackowiak, Dick McMahon, Hub Presby, Joe Glocka, Herb Kontowicz, Bill Fleming, Greg Mihajlov, Don Brieger and Bill Curley.

Strike headquarters have been located, picket signs and assignments made ready, and finance, welfare, membership and other necessary committees have been staffed. ANG has assigned International Representative John Sloan, Chicago, to the Milwaukee situation.

More than 30 bargaining sessions failed to bring a satisfactory contract, sought by the Guild to replace the agreement which expired last April 24. Patience exhausted, the membership took a secret-ballot vote at a meeting July 12, which was approved by a count of 177 to 30.

The vote, first strike action ever taken by the local, authorized the Guild executive committee to call a strike "when all other means of settlement have failed."

Other Guilds across the continent, especially those with contracts with other Hearst newspapers, have been quick to respond with messages of support. From Los Angeles and Seattle-Tacoma on the West Coast to New York and Boston in the East, wires pledged assistance and encouraged the Milwaukee members in their stand.

Typical phrases from the messages: "Full support... financial as well as moral... You can count on us... You have shown unusual patience."

One session with management, held last week after the strike vote had been taken, led to partial but unsatisfactory proposals from management on five issues deemed essential by the Guild.



THOMAS J. MURPHY
Wins State Honors

State Trades Council Elects NY's Murphy

Binghamton, N. Y.—Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, has been elected a vice president of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council. He is the first Guildsman ever to hold such office.

Murphy was nominated for the post by Howard Lewis of the Albany Guild on the last day of the Printing Trades Council's 64th annual convention at Binghamton, the week of June 27.

The Council last spring invited all Guild locals in the state to affiliate. The New York, Albany, Kingston, Rochester and Utica Guilds have done so.

It was Murphy's first appearance at a Council convention as a delegate, although he had been an invited speaker at many past conventions. He served on the convention's Resolutions Committee.

His attendance at the Printing Trades gathering prevented him from taking part in the New York delegation to the ANG convention, held in Chicago the same week.

Employers Shy On L-G Reports

Provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act are being complied with by labor unions but are being largely ignored by employers, as to the reporting requirements of the highly detailed regulatory legislation.

In the first eight months of the law's effective period, the Department of Labor has received 52,555 information organization reports from labor unions. By contrast, only 55 reports had been received from employers, who under the law are required to itemize the amount of money spent for labor-management consultants in influencing collective bargaining or obtaining information on union officials' and members' activities. Last March 30 was the deadline for filing such reports.

Labor union forms for the Landrum-Griffin reports are far more detailed than those required of management.

By the end of May, the department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports said that 611 active investigations of violations of the act were being conducted. Of these only two involved violations of the employer-reporting requirements.

Gary Guild Picks Up Maintenance Group In Middle Of Grievance

Gary, Indiana—Maintenance department employees of the Gary Post-Tribune voted 5 to 2 to designate the Gary Newspaper Guild as their collective bargaining agent.

One other ballot was challenged by management.

The election, July 19, was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The challenged ballot was cast by an employee who had been absent from work for a few days prior to the election because of illness.

The Gary Guild will begin bargaining about August 23 for a new contract to cover both the maintenance department staff and editorial employees already covered by the current agreement, which expires October 22.

ANG International Representative John Sloan assisted the local in the proceedings before the NLRB.

Discrimination Charged In Sunnyvale Discharge

San Jose, Calif.—An unfair practice charge based on the dismissal of a Guild leader has been filed with the NLRB against the suburban Sunnyvale Standard.

Rick Allen, promotion director at the Sunnyvale paper, was fired shortly after the San Jose Guild lost a representation election at the daily last January 8.

Allen was fired ostensibly for insubordination, but the Guild insists that there was no insubordination and that the real reason was Allen's leadership in the drive to organize the staff as a unit of the San Jose Guild.

The Council last spring invited all Guild locals in the state to affiliate. The New York, Albany, Kingston, Rochester and Utica Guilds have done so.

It was Murphy's first appearance at a Council convention as a delegate, although he had been an invited speaker at many past conventions. He served on the convention's Resolutions Committee.

Teamster Split-Off Rejected In St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn.—The NLRB has thrown out a petition by the Teamsters to carve out a unit of two receiving clerks currently covered by Guild contract at the St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press.

The Board cited the closed Guild contract as a bar to representation proceedings.

Board Dismisses ITU Bid For Guild Mailers

Elizabeth, N. J.—The NLRB has dismissed a petition by the Newark Mailers Union, ITU, to represent 17 driver-mailers covered by Guild contract.

The group sought by the Teamsters includes 13 single throw mailers and two relief mailers who have been represented by the Guild for years.

An NLRB hearing on the Teamsters petition was held July 18. Attorney Dave Clayman of Columbus represented the Guild. Briefs are to be filed by August 2.

The group sought by the Teamsters includes 13 single throw mailers and two relief mailers who have been represented by the Guild for years.

ORGANIZING

ered by Guild contract with the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

Earlier, David L. Cole, international umpire under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, had recommended that the ITU withdraw its petition.

The North Jersey Guild recently renewed its contract with the Journal under which the drive against Norfolk-Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc., following a settlement agreement with the company, and negotiations in the proceedings before the NLRB.

Guild Drops Charge Against Norfolk Paper

Norfolk, Va.—The Guild has withdrawn unfair practice charges against Norfolk-Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc., following a settlement agreement with the company, and negotiations in the proceedings before the NLRB.

The Guild agreed that since the proceeding in behalf of the planning and service staff.

Employees in the department, a group of about 23, chose the Guild as their bargaining agent in July 1959. The Guild filed charges with the NLRB last December after management had altered working conditions in the department and had failed to submit a contract offer in repeated negotiating sessions.

In the settlement agreement, the Guild agreed that since last March 24 the company has been bargaining in good faith.

The panel held that it not only held the power but the duty to decide the dispute, leaving nothing which might require later litigation.

Teamsters Bid For Lima Guild Drivers

Lima, Ohio—The Lima Guild has opposed a petition by the Teamsters to split off 15 motor route drivers at the Citizen on grounds that the Teamsters are seeking an inappropriate bargaining unit.

An NLRB hearing on the Teamsters petition was held July 18. Attorney Dave Clayman of Columbus represented the Guild. Briefs are to be filed by August 2.

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Staffer Can't Be Fired In Middle Of Grievance

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Sun has been directed by an arbitration board to reinstate Douglas Collins, reporter, without loss of pay. Collins was discharged last February 26 "for gross misconduct" when he refused to carry out an order from his managing editor that he ask permission in advance to participate in radio and television programs.

Collins was fired in the midst of a grievance procedure brought by the Vancouver Guild to settle a dispute over interpretation of the "outside activities" clause in the Sun contract.

The arbitration panel, in a two-page decision, held that the contract does not permit discharge of an employee during the course of a grievance procedure that affects him. Prevailing conditions at the time of a grievance "shall be maintained unchanged," pending final settlement, according to the Guild contract, quoted by the majority findings.

The arbiters also held that implementation of a contract provision for discharge, termed a "suspension" by management, although the contract makes no reference to suspensions. The managing editor, the award said, was not to enforce a contract which contained a promise to arbitrate. Only if the arbitration clause cannot conceivably be "stretched" to cover the dispute should enforcement be denied, said the decision.

And in a third case, also involving the Steelworkers, when the party seeks enforcement of an arbitration provision, the court's job is only to determine whether the collective bargaining agreement contains a promise to arbitrate. Only if the arbitration clause cannot conceivably be "stretched" to cover the dispute should enforcement be denied, said the decision.

The panel held that it not only held the power but the duty to decide the dispute, leaving nothing which might require later litigation.

"If, as we have held, there was no right to dismiss," said the decision, "the rights under a collective agreement, and security of employment, would mean nothing if we did not reinstate and award loss of earnings."

Meany Urges Labor Program In Platforms Of Two Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

5 percent annual rate of economic growth, almost twice the average annual rate since 1953, and to do so without inflation.

Calls for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14-b, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws, and for repeal of provisions in the Landrum-Griffin Act that limit "the right to strike, to picket peacefully and to tell the public the facts of a labor dispute."

Pledges action on a long list of domestic programs such as school aid, minimum wage, housing and social security, including "paid medical insurance through the social security mechanism and available to all retired persons without a means test."

A comparison of the Democratic and Republican platforms will appear in the next issue of the Guild Reporter.

Meany made identical oral presentations of organized labor's views to the two platform committees.

At Chicago, he directly challenged the doctrine of Republican conservatives that federal stimulation of the economy or federal legislation was "socialism."

Taking note of attacks on federal social and economic activity



Information, Please: The Chicago convention on Research and Information divided into three parts; submitted a general report, plus two special-interest findings on human rights and political action. Standing is Vera Moore, of San Francisco-Oakland, and at the far end of the table are Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of R&I activities, and Robert J. Hickey, San Jose, the committee chairman.

Convention OKs Labor Scholarship As New Approach To Bade Award

A new approach to furthering the development of local Guild leadership through the Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award was approved by the convention in its Research & Information report.

Beginning in 1961, the Bade scholarship to a 10-week residential study institute sponsored by the National Institute of Labor Education.

Since 1954, when the award was established in memory of Bade, ANG's first director of organization and for many years editor of the Guild Reporter, it has meant a citation and \$500 in cash to the winner and a citation to his local.

The convention Research & Information report expressed the belief that in its past form, the award "has not adequately achieved its purpose of furthering the development of local Guild leadership and that the time has come to experiment with a fresh approach. The new NILE residential study institutes offer such an opportunity."

The NILE institutes will be held at three universities during the summers of 1961 and 1962. Full tuition and half the cost of room and board will be provided each student under a grant from the Fund for Adult Education.

The \$1,000 scholarship to the Bade Award winner will help meet the remainder of the cost—one-half room and board, travel expense and lost time. The scholarship winner will be selected by ANG under rules established by the IEB. No increase in the budget will be necessary.

The R&I report also recommended that: "All locals which do not already have Research & Information committees establish such committees, and that such committees work closely with—and through—local shop stewards."

All district councils which do not already have such a program undertake to establish awards for excellence in the college newspaper field, and that locals consider establishing similar awards in their communities, at either the college or high school level.

The convention also adopted a resolution hailing the intercollegiate journalism competitions for their public relations value and as an excellent medium for informing college undergraduates of the aims and programs of the ANG.

The Southern, Middle Atlantic and New England District Councils now sponsor such competitions among college publications in their areas, and the Midwest Council is planning a similar award.

In another resolution dealing with journalism education, the convention endorsed the "Field Observation Week" program of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism as "a realistic method of educating the upcoming generation of newsmen (and women) under actual conditions in newspaper editorial rooms."

Subpoenas indicate the investigation will cover pricing of Sunday comic sections, price cutting and any agreement to divide distribution territories for customers among various printing firms.

ANG's International Executive Board, at its pre-convention meeting in Chicago, adopted a resolution urging the government to include in the investigation the cost of Sunday supplements and their possible effect on the economic health of the Hearst newspapers. The Board further suggested that the probe also study the entire operation of the Hearst Corporation and the sale and suspension of several Hearst papers which have idled hundreds of persons.

Anti-Trust Issues Sifted In Sunday Comics Field

Buffalo, N. Y.—A federal grand jury here is investigating alleged anti-trust violations in the printing and distribution of Sunday newspaper supplements, specifically color comic sections.

Among the witnesses subpoenaed were officials of the Hearst Corporation and its King Features Syndicate, Newspaper Enterprise Assn. Inc., a Scripps-Howard subsidiary, and E. W. Scripps Co. of Cincinnati.

Also subpoenaed were Greater Buffalo Press, Inc., of this city, International Color Printing Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Southern Colorprint Inc. and Atlantic Features and Printing Inc., both of Newport News, Va.

The grand jury gave the companies until August 10 to produce records and prepare their appearances.

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Step-Up Pressed In Rights Program

An accelerated program of human rights activity among Guild locals was urged by the convention in line with the growing attention to human rights apparent throughout the world.

Adopting the report of the Research & Information Sub-committee on Human Rights, the convention commended locals and individual Guildsmen for their many constructive activities in the field of human rights, but called on locals which have not done so to appoint human rights committees and embark on human rights programs, however modest.

Locals further were urged to cooperate in the gathering of information by responding to periodic questionnaires sent out by the R&I department.

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights department was commended for its actions in the past year, "including support of desegregation sit-downs across the country." But it was urged, too, to quicken its overall program to eliminate any form of discrimination in the trades union movement.

The convention also recommended that: "All locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts note the increasing number of Guild contracts with such articles and intensify their efforts to achieve these clauses."

The International Executive Board establish a permanent Human Rights committee at the Board level to study and report on all facets of human rights.

HOW TO BUY

August Sales Give Opportunity For Variety Of Thrift Buying

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

August is one of the best months to shop for furniture, rugs and mattresses. The other sale opportunities this month are china, housewares, sheets and curtains. Pre-Labor Day sales give you a chance to replace worn tires at reduced prices.

The August coat sales in advance of the season are another buying opportunity. For example, last year leading clothiers offered men's coats in August sales for \$49.75 and \$59.75. In September these coats advanced to their regular \$59.95 and \$75 tags. (Note the extra-large reductions on the costlier coats.) Then in December they were reduced again for the mid-winter clearances. The shopper who buys in advance of the season and the shopper who waits until late both pay less than the one who buys at the height of the season.

Other useful August sales are the end-of-summer specials on paint, wallpaper, brushes and hardware, and clearances of lawnmowers, other lawn equipment and outdoor furniture.

The auto industry has almost a million 1960 models to unload in a hurry. Dealers are cutting prices heavily on the '60s because the 1961 cars will be out in October, two weeks earlier than usual. One reason for the big stock of 1960 cars still on hand is the large number of models offered this year with the introduction of the compact cars.

But the biggest price cut is on used cars—down almost nine percent in just three months.

If you're a renting family seeking a new apartment, your prospects are brightening a little. For

the first time since World War II, rents actually are stabilizing this summer with more apartments available in a number of areas. Best bet is in apartment buildings. Vacancies in single-family houses are still scarce in most cities, with their rents still rising, reports the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Supply of rental apartments has improved most in the West, and is tightest in the North Central states.

Food has been expensive this summer, especially pork, but you can expect cheaper prices this fall as meat becomes more abundant. However, not all the potential bargains are going to reach consumers. The peach crop is the biggest since 1947. But in California, growers, canners and state officials are discussing how much of the peach crop to destroy, as they did last year, to keep up the price.

Result of such destruction is that canned peaches are selling for only a little less than a year ago, but fresh peaches cost 25-50 percent less. That's a food bargain to grab at, not only for current use, but for preserving or freezing.

Here are tips on August buying opportunities:

TIRES: You'll have to be a careful shopper to get top value and the most suitable tires for your needs. There's a fierce controversy in the tire industry over the introduction of nylon tires with list prices of only \$12.95. Two big manufacturers are pushing the new economy tire. Another maker says their ads are misleading; that there's no way "to produce cheaper tires without cheapening quality."

This manufacturer says the new economy tire is satisfactory for local driving, but recommends first-line tires for open-road mixed with city driving, and premium

tires for much high-speed long-distance driving.

Our own recommendations differ from both the industry camps.

For one thing, it should be understood that the new economy tire is really a fourth-line tire even though it may be called a third-line. Now, most manufacturers have four lines of tires: third-line, second-line, first-line or original-equipment grade, and premium. Moreover, in each group there is generally a rayon and a nylon model. There are really eight grades to choose from.

If that isn't confusing enough, the fancy names of the various lines will really fool you. A "deluxe" tire may really be a manufacturer's low-grade line.

Nor are the manufacturers currently doing much advertising of their better grades. They advertise the \$12.95 and \$14.95 tires, and the ads give the impression these are top quality. The whole technique is to get you into the showroom with the low-price ads and then try to trade you up to the costlier tires.

Nor is comparative price a reliable guide to quality. One dealer may charge as much for a second-line tire as another for a first.

Our recommendations are:

1—In general, in each grade nylon-cord tires are preferable, with Tycor rayon second, and ordinary rayon third. That doesn't mean a rayon isn't a good tire. Many original-equipment tires are rayon. But since there is now only a dollar or two difference between nylon and rayon tires of the same grade and amount of tread, the nylon does have several advantages, and excessive heat reduces tire life and tends to cause blowouts in fast driving on a hot day. Too, the nylon body gives more protection against sidewall injuries.

2—While the new economy tire is a lot for the money, our consultants recommend it only for moderate use for a car you plan to keep only a short while.

For a car you will keep a couple of years, the higher-quality second-line tire costs only \$2-\$3 more. For hard use, the first-line (original-equipment) grade is recommended. You may be asked as much as \$25-\$30 for a first-line tire but can find this quality for as little as \$20-\$22 with your old tire, for the 6.70 x 15 size, at current sales.

Besides providing a thicker tread, a well-made first-line tire also has the numerous cross-cuts or hook-shaped "sipes" in the tread which aid traction, assist stopping and help resist skids.

Generally the expensive "premium" tires aren't necessary. They often are merely a device for trading you up to a high-profit product. Nor is there any reliable control of the so-called "premium" designation. Some manufacturers' "premium" tires have a noticeably thicker tread, others are only slightly thicker than the manufacturer's first-line grade.

SHEETS: If you need sheets or towels, this is the time to buy. Muslim sheets of 131 count are selling for as little as \$1.70 in current sales. This is actually a pre-World War II price. Generally heavy muslin of 133-148 count is your best value, providing more wear than either the lower counts (118 or less) or the costlier lightweight percale.

Coach Joe Masters, whose Central College team has suffered six defeats and won no victories this season, was queried on Central's chances of beating the undefeated Coolidge Cardinals.

"We haven't a prayer," sighed Coach Masters.

Labor In Brief

Runaway Plant Must Return, Pay Damages

New York City—An employer who talked of expansion while he secretly moved his operations "at night and over a weekend" to Mississippi has been ordered by an arbitrator to reopen a plant here and pay the Amalgamated Clothing Workers more than \$200,000 in damages.

The manufacturer—Jack Meilman, head of Hickory Clothes, Inc.—indicated he would fight the award in court. He had lost an earlier legal effort to block arbitration. The union expressed confidence the award would be upheld because of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings strengthening arbitration against judicial reversal.

Prof. Herman A. Gray of the New York University Law School upheld the union's charge that Meilman had violated the contract by moving his equipment and unfinished materials to a new plant financed by a \$360,000 public bond issue in Coffeyville, Miss., leaving 300 New York workers jobless.

Contracts between the ACWA New York Joint Board and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange bar covered employers from moving plant or production without union consent and from involvement in any clothing operation that is without a Joint Board contract.

"The very stealth with which he (Meilman) managed the moving of his plant," said Arbitrator Gray, "established understanding on his part that he was violating the terms of his agreement with the union and that the violation was calculated and deliberate."

Gray ordered Meilman to "cease and desist" from operating a clothing operation anywhere outside New York City and directed that he reopen a plant here of the size he formerly operated. Damages totaling \$204,681 were directed by the arbitrator to cover lost wages, vacation and holiday pay and welfare and retirement contributions.

'Superfluous' Fireman Saves Passenger Train

Portland, Ore.—One of those "featherbedding" railroad firemen has been proposed for a union safety award for stopping a speeding passenger train when its engineer keeled over with a fatal heart attack.

The engineer of the diesel locomotive was found with his foot on the so-called "dead man's" switch, but the device had failed to function. It is supposed to stop a locomotive if the engineer is stricken and thus eliminates the need for a second man in the cab. Or so says the Association of American Railroads.

The fireman, R. H. Berland, member of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, was calling signals in the cab of the Union Pacific express approaching Portland at 70 miles an hour when Engineer John E. Muck failed to repeat a signal.

Berland saw the engineer slumped at his seat, moved from his post at the left side of the cab, and applied the brakes to stop the train.

Union Boycott Called Against Sears Stores

A boycott of all Sears Roebuck & Co. stores in the United States and Canada has been urged among union members by the

National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks

The action followed the firing May 25 of 262 Sears employees after they refused to cross a Michigan picket line in San Francisco.

The Retail Clerks accused the firm of "pursuing a national policy of anti-unionism."

The Machinists struck Sears stores in San Francisco when store officials said they could not bargain on any terms because the company's labor policy was set at its Chicago headquarters. Members of other unions employed by Sears refused to cross the picket lines and returned only after the Superior Court of California issued an injunction barring the IAM said, on a technicality.

About half of the returning employees were fired and the others have been subjected to a "vicarious program of aggression and discrimination," RCLA said. This discrimination was made in spite of the fact that the union contracts with San Francisco Sears specifically protect the rights of members to observe picket lines.

Government Employees Propose Merger Talks

President James A. Campbell of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, has invited unaffiliated organizations of federal white collar workers to "sit down at the conference table with us and discuss merger."

The invitation went to the National Federation of Federal Employees, the AFGE's chief competitor, and to a number of departmental organizations, including the National Association of Internal Revenue Employees and the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Campbell reminded the unaffiliated groups that "determined efforts were made in Congress to eliminate the government's one million classified employees from the pay raise passed by Congress over the President's veto."

While the attempt to limit the pay raise to postal workers did not succeed, Campbell said it "is a warning to classified employees that they must join together in a strong union or be content with substandard pay and working conditions."

Garment Union Wins 'Earnings Insurance'

New York City—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union has won "earnings insurance" for 1,200 employees of a Virginia concern against loss of pay as the result of a new factory opened by the firm in Ireland.

Fearful that the new plant in Ireland might result in loss of jobs at the Kenrose Manufacturing Company's four Virginia plants, the employees struck. After four weeks of the strike, the company agreed to build a supplementary insurance fund with payments of 30 cents a dozen on dresses made in Ireland.

"The union never questioned the right of the union to open a shop in Ireland," ILGWU President Dubinsky said. "But it insisted that such a shop should not be operated at the expense of the Virginia workers because of the low labor cost in Ireland."

Kenrose management denies that it had intended the new plant in Ireland to reduce the amount of work available to its Virginia workers.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

5.5% Unemployment Nears Recession Levels

The nation's rate of unemployment in June hit the third highest level for the month in the postwar years, government reports show.

Adjusted for seasonal influences, unemployment jumped from 4.9 percent in May to 5.5 percent in June.

This was exceeded in postwar years only by the 7 percent and 6 percent in the recession years of 1938 and 1949, respectively, and matched the 5.5 percent recorded in 1954, also a recession year.

The U.S. Labor Department reported that unemployment increased by 964,000 over the month to a total of 4.4 million, while employment rose to a record high of 68.6 million.

The number of jobless was the second highest total in postwar years, topped only by the June 1958 figure of 5.4 million unemployed in June 1959.

The Labor Department attributed the sharp increases in the job and jobless totals to the entrance of 2.2 million teenagers into the work force and the coincidence of the survey week falling at the last possible time in the month after most students had left school.

A companion report revealed that the number of workers drawing unemployment compensation reached 1.7 million in mid-June, a 20 percent advance in 1959.

The June report is a "harbinger of things to come," warned Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Department manpower expert, in recalling last fall's manpower projections which outlined the impact of the World War II baby boom on the 1960's.

"This is just the beginning," Wolfbein said. By 1965, he added, the number of young people entering the work force "will really be out of this world."

Asked about the effect of the young jobseekers on older breadwinners, Wolfbein said that for the most part the jobs sought by the teenagers are not competitive.

That, however, is no reason to treat the 5.5 percent rate of unemployment lightly, he added, saying, "I don't think anybody is satisfied with that level."

Union Shop Scores In Colorado Votes

Denver, Colo.—The union shop is popular among employees in Colorado—and elsewhere.

The Colorado Industrial Commission reports that in 287 union shop elections conducted from July 1, 1956, to October 1, 1959, workers voted for the union shop in 274. And of the 13 elections lost, a commission spokesman said, employees voted against the union shop because the unions were new and employees did not fully understand the principles and value of union security.

Under Colorado law, in order to negotiate legally for a union shop contract provision, the union must win a state-conducted election by 75 percent of those employees voting by secret ballot.

ECONOMICS

Europe Closing Gap On Higher U.S. Pay

Sylvia Porter, economics columnist for the Hall Syndicate, recently exposed as "a fallacy which shows dangerous signs of becoming folklore in our land" the contention that U.S. wage rates are pricing American goods out of the world markets.

"Wages in Western Europe are rising faster than in the U.S. and the likelihood is that they will continue to rise faster—thereby closing, not widening the labor cost gap," said Miss Porter in her column which appeared July 19 in the New York Post and other newspapers.

She added: "Although Europe's wage levels are substantially below our wage levels—as they have been for generations—many factors other than wage levels decide the total cost of a product and these other factors make it possible for a long list of products to be produced cheaper in our country despite our higher wage rates."

Among these factors she listed: (1) Productivity—"Our workers can turn out more goods per hour because they have more equipment behind them and they are more effective than equivalent skilled European workers."

(2) Other manufacturing costs such as fuel, power, construction, raw materials, "often higher abroad than here."

(3) The narrowing gap—"Between 1950 and 1958, the wage rise in six European countries averaged almost 8 percent a year against about 5 percent here."

Non-Farm Industries Pace 4% Output Rise

Productivity in private industry increased more than four percent in 1959, with almost all of the gain occurring in non-farm sectors of the economy, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

The increase in output per man-hour surpassed the average of a little over three percent per year for the entire postwar period 1947-59. A higher than average gain is to be expected in a recovery year following a recession, BLS noted.

Although non-farm industries advanced more than four percent, against an annual postwar average of about 2½ percent, agriculture showed virtually no improvement, despite the fact that for the 1947-59 period as a whole its average annual rise was six percent.

Output per man-hour as used in the BLS study refers to the constant dollar value of goods and services produced in relation to the hours of all private industry workers engaged in production.

All-Out Political Activity Urged As Vital To Labor

An all-out program of political activity in the crucial election campaign to come was called for by the convention in its report on political action, submitted by a Research & Information subcommittee.

"Recent national and state action directed against the welfare of labor organizations and the people they represent—manifested particularly in enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the continued drive for right-to-work legislation and similar crippling proposals—makes it clear that no segment of the labor movement can afford to relax its efforts in political activity," the convention said.

"The situation is made worse by the refusal of legislative and other political leaders to show equitable concern for the rights of labor organizations in their decisions."

"Despite the pressing need for anti-strikebreaking legislation demonstrated in the Portland pattern and elsewhere and the efforts to date of organized labor to have such legislation enacted, little has been done."

The convention noted that the Guild and organized labor in general have demonstrated their ability to act effectively in politics through successful campaigns against right-to-work legislation and other issues in recent years.

"But spotty activity will not meet the challenge of a presidential election year that carries with it important issues and campaigns on state and local levels."

"In view of these conditions, this convention finds that all local and district councils of the ANG should:

"1. Appoint political action committees and intensify their efforts to stimulate political interest and encourage political activity among their members in this decisive year."

"2. See that their members are properly registered and, in Canada, enumerated."

"3. Conduct voluntary collection drives and contribute treasury funds to COPE and provincial labor councils."

"4. Exercise all possible influence on the choice of legislative programs and the selection and endorsement of candidates by participating fully in appropriate labor and political bodies."

"5. Stimulate Guild members to fulfill their responsibilities as citizens by participating in political action through the party of their choice and utilizing their special skills in the service of COPE and other political programs of their communities."

"6. Take immediate steps to promote anti-strikebreaking legislation as drafted by ANG through city and state governments in accordance with the following program, wherever practicable: (a) have the Guild local executive committee or membership meeting endorse municipal or state draft legislation; (b) then, coordinate with the printing trades unions and jointly seek endorsements by newspaper plant councils, the Allied Printing Trades Council, the AFL-CIO city council body, the Guild District

Council, etc.; (c) then join with these bodies and other newspaper unions in pressing the AFL-CIO state central body to arrange the introduction of anti-strikebreaking legislation and mobilize general support for passage."

Three resolutions relating to legislation and political action were adopted by the convention. In summary, they:

► Reaffirmed ANG's longstanding opposition to labor racketeering but condemned the Landrum-Griffin Act "as unfair harassment of honest labor unions" and urged Congress to remove the "irrational, arbitrary and oppressive features of this measure from the back of labor."

► Urged all national, state and local bodies of the Committee on Political Education (COPE) to give careful consideration to the labor records of individual candidates before recommending them for labor support and not merely to follow party labels.

► Called for legislation at all levels of government to outlaw the use of professional strikebreakers, described as "a direct threat to the well-being of all members of the community, to collective bargaining, to the very survival of the trade union movement including the American Newspaper Guild and our democratic way of life."

Stop, Look And Join, Girls

For girls who are looking, the Guild is a good place to look. Males represent about 69 percent and females 31 percent of the employees covered by Guild contracts, according to a representative sampling of information compiled for pension bargaining.

The Officers' Report to the 1960 convention noted that in the past the Guild has had little information on age and sex of its members, because of its basic constitutional objection to any differentiation for these reasons. Such information is necessary for pension bargaining, however, and data has become available for employees in 23 shops. Most of the contracts involved cover all departments in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Other revelations: Average ages are 40.9 years for males, 41.2 years for females, and average service is 11.98 years for males, 10.2 years for females.

Guild Contract Gains

The following table, which appeared in the Officers' Report to the 1960 convention, shows gains in key provisions of Guild contracts over the past ten years:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
TOTAL CONTRACTS	197	202	203	202	205	202	198	204	215	216	214
Guild Shop	184	187	184	188	121	125	119	122	133	138	142
Membership of Membership	25	25	26	27	27	21	21	23	22	21	20
Days Deduction	99	108	113	113	117	121	124	130	145	148	146
Over 2 Weeks Vacation	129	139	175	181	193	195	193	196	207	210	212
4 Weeks Vacation	(figures not previously carried)							72	88	96	103
Night Differential	131	135	143	150	156	154	149	154	164	168	168
Over 30 Weeks Severance Pay	40	58	75	82	91	95	96	125	132	134	132
No Limit on Severance Pay	22	20	21	20	19	19	18	20	22	22	20
Retirement Plan	(figures not previously carried)							71	117		
115 Cents for Overtime	195	201	203	202	205	202	198	204	215	215	213
Shorter Workweek	80	80	65	65	78	89	96	100	110	121	123
No Dismissal except for Just Cause	144	185	161	168	178	180	179	185	196	197	201
Dismissal Notice	183	189	164	166	177	177	174	182	192	194	197
No Pay Cuts	176	183	184	188	192	190	186	191	201	198	200
Holiday Check	194	199	283	282	295	292	198	204	215	216	214
Guild Leaves	169	176	181	183	188	187	184	192	203	203	203
Arbitration	(figures not previously carried)							178	192	196	199

* Includes Guild-negotiated plans and voluntarily established plans, the benefits of which are guaranteed for the life of the contract.

EDITORIAL

'Lost Identity'

Editor & Publisher is worrying over the Guild again. This time the publishers' trade weekly editorializes sadly over the ANG convention's applause when Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, proposed "one mighty organization" of all unions in our industry.

E&P has worried before, without noticeable effect on Guild progress. Its current point: One big union doesn't "make sense" for editorial people, who have already been "subordinated" and "subjugated" and have lost "some of their identity" through admission of members from the business office, advertising, circulation and other "non-news" segments of our present jurisdiction.

Guild history doesn't support the premise at all. The subordinated and subjugated newsmen are not the least bit alarmed at being outnumbered by the membership in other departments. Newsmen learned the hard way, back in the first few years of Guild existence, that they couldn't go it alone. The few editorial-only units that still remain are recognized frankly as vulnerable chinks in the Guild's armor.

The Guild also knows what E&P evidently does not, that our membership doesn't vote by department tags in choosing its leadership, and that appeals to job-snobbery fall flat, as they should in a democratic scheme of things.

Furthermore, E&P says that the Guild has "conscientiously" tried to keep a newsmen in "the top executive position." The records show that not since November 1, 1951, has the top executive spot been filled by a newsmen, nor has a newsmen even been nominated to the post. And we benighted newsmen, our identity "lost," seem to like it that way.

Power Politics

Organized labor, says Senator Barry Goldwater via television from the GOP convention, has "unlimited power" to influence the outcome of elections. The Arizona man, by his tone, sees this as something pretty sinister, and his thinking may be in part due to the scarcity of labor spokesmen who share either his unabashed conservatism or his devotion to the Goldwater version of the Grand Old Party.

We're inclined to agree, although for different reasons, that labor unions do have political power, perhaps more than they realize or consciously wield. We're not talking about money for campaign funds. Union money is small change beside the contributions from Big Business.

Labor unions are powerful in politics for the valid reason that they are composed of people—men and women who vote. And other things being equal, union members vote for human welfare instead of private profit, for democracy as opposed to dictatorship, for the underdog and against the bully.

Baffling as this may be to the comprehension of a Goldwater, it is actually just that simple.

Quote

"If we look back over the history of labor unions, it is undeniable that they have done more to eliminate poverty in our country, to raise the standard of living, to defend the dignity of man, and to awaken the social conscience of our people than any other single institution."

—Mrs. Agnes Meyer, whose late husband was publisher of the Washington Post & Times-Herald.

The Guild Reporter

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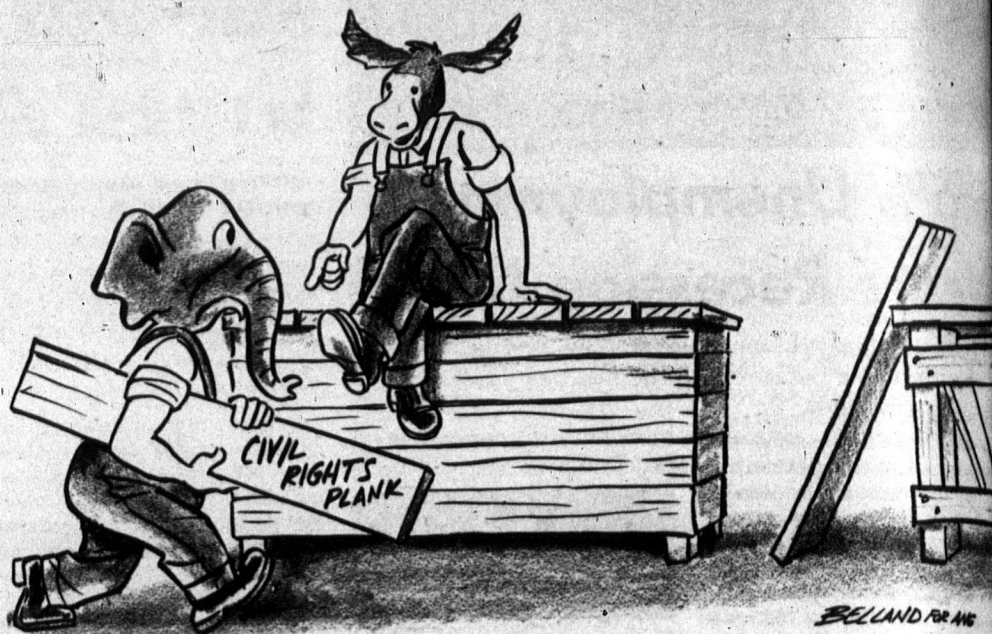
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'You Sure That Plank's Got A Union Label?'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Tough And Formidable Leaders
To Head Both Party Campaigns

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



Chicago, Ill.—Two tough and formidable young men will face each other in the November elections, and the prospect is that the country will never be the same after they finish campaigning.

Whichever wins, the next President obviously will be a vastly different type of leader from Mr. Eisenhower. He will do no shrinking from personal responsibility. No one who has observed the cool command exhibited by Senator Kennedy at Los Angeles and Vice President Nixon here can imagine either functioning in the White House as a mere presiding officer, a kind of constitutional monarch willing to delegate broad decisions to the budget bureau and other ministerial functionaries.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy are activists with penetrating eagerness to grasp the instruments of power available to a President under our system. Each would surely seek to be his party's leader in far more than a ceremonial sense—as the initiator of legislation and domestic policy as well as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and spokesman in foreign policy.

The Eisenhower holding operation is nearing its end. The President has successfully maintained the foreign policy he inherited, has brought his party far from the isolationism with which it entered World War II. He has also been—like Monroe—the beneficiary of a kind of "era of good feeling" beneath the placid surface of which the deep political conflicts have boiled and fermented.

The next American presidency obviously will be shaped to an extent by events, but Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon share a passion to make a full American contribution to the shaping.

The disorderly Democratic clambake, with the terrible acoustics of the Los Angeles Sports Arena and the multitudes thronging the floor aisles, was the target of some campaign oratory from the Republicans. The GOP in contrast ran a well-furnished, neatly tailored affair that combined dullness with respectability. The speeches weren't any better

and the conclave lacked the high excitement of open floor fights.

One of the television poohbahs condescendingly remarked after the Democrats that such functions had a "musty, archaic" air in this modern "second decade" of national television, but there is really no law that compels the great home audience to keep listening.

This correspondent is one who thinks that the national convention system is essential in our party system. Improvements should be made in the representation accorded the states and the speeches could certainly be shortened and shortened again. The networks suffer psychological and perhaps financial pain, no doubt, from dropping their regular shows in prime time. It is a small price for them to pay for their normal domination of the programs carried by stations with a monopoly on the air channels licensed "in the public interest, convenience and necessity."

Each of the conventions had its major surprise.

The Kennedy choice of Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas was a startling selection in view of the platform, which was by far the strongest in history in offering liberal solutions to domestic problems. The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement struck like

a bombshell here in Chicago, provoking an Old Guard explosion that turned out to be largely a gush of hot air, and an internal platform committee fight that only the presence of both Rockefeller and the Vice President could tame down.

It is a minority opinion, perhaps, but to this observer Senator Johnson's campaigning seems likely to surprise northern audiences. His job as Senate majority leader was different from his job solely as a Texas spokesman, and his job on a national level is different from that of an official presiding over senators who in many cases think of themselves as the equivalent of ambassadors from their states.

Senator Kennedy moved toward the center of his party in choosing Johnson; the Vice President moved toward the center of the Republicans by reaching out to Rockefeller. The Vice President's running-mate was not finally identified as this is written, but Mr. Nixon's effort was clearly to get a man of strength, with experience in broad affairs of imperative national interest.

Both tickets must be rated strong and in each case the top man moved decisively in the convention to establish his authority and leadership.

Southern Council Elects,
Hears Inter-Union Talks

Chicago, Ill.—New insight into the value of inter-union cooperation was gained by delegates to the Southern District Council's summer meeting held at the ANG convention city. Besides hearing from ANG officers attending the convention, the council held its election of officers and transacted other business.

Fred S. Holley, Hampton Roads, was renamed president. Others chosen were: Vice president, Elton Whisenhunt, Memphis; secretary, Homer Clonts, Knoxville; treasurer, Forrest P. Morgan, Memphis. Named to the executive committee were Ray Farmer, Houston; Mouzon Peters, Chattanooga; Dotti Einhorn, Daytona Beach; Bob Ostrum, San Antonio; Charles A. Goodykoontz,

Richmond; Dorothy Benjamin, Greensboro; Charles Puffenberger, Washington, and Jim Barbary, Charlotte.

The council will recommend to its locals approval of a bylaws amendment which would increase council's monthly per capita dues from five to seven cents. On recommendation of the president, the council will halve the amount allowed that officer in expenses for attendance at council meetings.

Speakers at the session, which preceded the convention week, were Arthur Rosenstock, ANG president; William J. Farson, executive vice president; ANG Vice President Kenneth Rieger, Toledo; and John Carmichael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild.