

Portland Is Oregon Labor's No. 1 Project

AFL-CIO Set For Support To Strikers

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon State AFL-CIO has given the Portland newspaper strike highest priorities in its program for the year. The fifth annual convention, held at Pendleton with Governor Mark Hatfield as an opening day speaker, adopted a total of 16 resolutions directed at the nine-month-old strike against the Journal and the Oregonian.

The State labor forces also heard Rene Valentine, coordinator of strike activities, as a mid-week speaker.

The governor was outspoken, calling the strike a "festering sore" on the State which "damages the image of Oregon throughout the nation."

"It is discouraging," he said, "when one side refuses to sit down and discuss a settlement." He was referring to the repeated attempts by the newspaper unions to have mediation or fact-finding conducted through the Governor's office.

"I have received nothing but negative response from one side," said, "in spite of the fact that this dispute involves much more than the two newspapers. This is a strike of nationwide significance."

James T. Marr, executive secretary of the State federation, told the delegates that "the deliberate union-wrecking by the Oregonian and Oregon Journal is the greatest crisis and challenge to confront the Oregon labor movement since its infancy."

Valentine too stressed that more than the newspaper unions' is at stake in the Portland dispute.

"What will happen to your own rules of the game," he asked, "if these newspapers, with all their influence, have control over men's minds, and proceed in their pattern of union-busting?"

The convention's resolutions wage all for an intensive state-wide boycott of the papers, for both the system and federal laws to outlaw strike insurance and the importation of strike breakers, for active intervention by the Governor and for a congressional investigation into the strike tactics employed in Portland.

The Portland Reporter, strike newspaper, was called a "new, vigorous voice" deserving the support of all labor.

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Milwaukee Weighs New Contract Settlement Bid

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the Milwaukee Guild were to meet last evening, August 25, to vote on recommended settlement of the union's differences with the Sentinel management over a renewal contract.

Negotiators reached the settlement, subject to membership approval, after a strike vote carried solidly last month had edged management into several concessions, bettering the last offer rejected by the Guild.

Local leadership said that while issues were not settled to the Guild's liking, the area of difference had narrowed perceptibly during recent meetings with management.

The proposed settlement is for

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Lima Congress Approves Hemisphere Federation



Lima Congress Opens: Twenty-five nations in the Western Hemisphere were represented at the first Inter-American Congress of Working Newspapermen's organizations, held at the Hotel Savoy, Lima, Peru, last week end. From the left, this head table

picture shows Luis Carnero Checa, of Peru; ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who with Checa was elected co-chairman of the session; Hipolito Hincapié, Colombia; German Borregales, Venezuela, and Boleslaw Wierzbanski, Union of Free Journalists in America (IFFJ).

Lima, Peru—Newspaper unions from 25 countries in the Western Hemisphere have approved the formation of a permanent federation to promote inter-American cooperation and activity.

Meeting at the Savoy Hotel here for four days over last weekend as the First Inter-American Congress of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, the gathering adopted rules, divided its program agenda among four commissions, held thorough discussions on the commissions' reports to the plenary sessions, and with a single abstention—the delegation from Chile—approved the continuance of the Congress as a permanent federation.

ANG Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., headed the Guild's delegation, and was continued in office as a co-chairman after his services of the past six months in similar capacity in the organizing committee which planned the Lima meetings.

The Guild has been concerned for several years at the increasing signs of unrest in South and Central America, the growing distrust of Latin Americans for their North American neighbors and the obvious infiltration of communist influences into many levels of Latin American thinking.

Last October the International Executive Board gave priority to a project that would have as its object the establishment of contacts and exchange of information among newsmen's unions in the western hemisphere. The IEB appropriated funds to call an organizing meeting, which was held in Panama last January and

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28,182 Have Vote In IEB Referendum

Next month's referendum will be open to 28,182 eligible voters throughout the Guild, for election of an at-large vice president to fill a vacancy on the International Executive Board. And of that total, 5,172 are in western region locals, members of which will also name a Region IV vice president to the IEB.

At-large nominees are Jack Dobson, Toronto, and Robert Zonka, Chicago. They seek the post vacated July 1 by the resignation of Ed Marciniak, Chicago.

For the Region IV seat, the

nominees are Robert J. Hickey, San Jose, and William A. Millis, San Francisco-Oakland. The Region IV post had been filled by Jack Howard, SFONG, until his resignation in May.

The total number of eligibles is the largest ever to receive ballots in an ANG election, and represents nearly 90 percent of the total dues-paying membership. Eligibility to vote is based on good standing as of August 1, as reported in dues remittances from local treasurers to the ANG. To be eligible, members must have paid dues and assessments for the month of July.

Voting will take place during the period of September 16 to 21, the dates and polling places being selected by the local officers in each case. All ballots will be tabulated Wednesday, September 21, and tally sheets and all election records, including ballots, are to be mailed to Guild headquarters in Washington not later than midnight, September 22.

Campaign activities in the Region IV contest have been launched, with both candidates speaking before a meeting of the Oakland Tribune unit of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, last Tuesday evening. A similar program, with Hickey and Millis present, was slated for the Sacramento membership meeting.

Hickey's campaign plans included letter-writing and personal contacts. Millis has an active committee, headed by Local President Lou Brown, which has made mailings of mimeographed pleas for

support of the San Francisco member.

Last week, the Denver Guild's executive committee members unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the Millis candidacy, and further backing for Millis has come from leadership in Sacramento, Stockton, Portland, Ore., and from regional leaders of the Wire Service Guild.

Denver had a pre-convention candidate, Doug Bradley, who

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TV Film, Radio Speeches To Mark Labor Holiday

The Labor Day weekend will be marked by organized labor with the televised presentation of a documentary film and by radio addresses by four AFL-CIO officials.

The public programs are part of a greatly increased area of activity by labor unions in attempting to present the true aims of trade unions, against a background of several years of distortion.

The documentary film will be shown on the American Broadcasting Company network, Sunday, September 4, at 5 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time. It is a half-hour film, "Land of Promise," and stars Melvyn Douglas as narrator. It recounts the development of the labor movement in this country in the light of events that shaped the nation's history.

It is the first television film especially produced to honor the American wage earner on his own national holiday.

The picture was filmed in New York by Joel O'Brien Productions, with Bill Buckley directing. Supervision of the project was by Al Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director and by Morris Novik, radio and TV consultant for the AFL-CIO.

Research for the film produced some rare early etchings and prints which have been animated by a special process. The musical score employs some early work songs and traditional airs, and contributing to the musical portions are Joe Glazer, Rubber Workers' education director; Ronnie Gilbert, RCA-Victor record-

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Concentration: The camera at the Lima, Peru, Hemisphere Congress of Newsmen's Organizations catches an intent Richard P. Lane, ANG vice president, listening to a presentation in English at the opening session of the four-day meeting. His immediate neighbors at the delegates' table are from Barbados, Mexico and Trinidad. Observers and alternates form the background audience.

Lima Congress For Federation

(Continued from page 1)

which met with encouragement sufficient to warrant proceeding further.

Attending that January meeting were Perik, Vice Presidents Richard P. Lane, Memphis, and Eric R. L. Cawdon, Ottawa, and Robert H. Buchanan, Toronto's executive secretary.

These same four Guild representatives attended the Lima Congress. Others from North America included Bolelaw Wierzbanski, New York City, of the Union of Free Journalists (UFFJ); Fernand Levesque, of the Commission Intersyndicale de l'Union

Canadienne des Journalistes de Langue Francaise, Montreal; and David Sternback, Washington, special representative of the Congress organizing committee.

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, of New York, had been named a delegate, but during the Congress meeting was speaking for the Guild at the Denver convention of the International Typographical Union.

The Organizing Committee, of which Perik and Luis Carnero Checa, Peru, were co-chairmen, sent invitations to more than 30 newsmen's organizations, outlining the purposes of the proposed

Congress and asking that representatives be sent. There were mixed reactions.

While some newsmen's unions agreed promptly, other groups, opposed to what they termed "intervention," by North American news unions and favoring an all-Latin American meeting, launched a counter-move. Announcement was made that a July meeting would be held in Venezuela, limited to Central and South American groups. That session was abandoned when the Betancourt government in Venezuela withdrew its tentative offer of backing.

The Organizing Committee had membership from the U. S., Canada, Argentina, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. Besides those countries, others sending delegates to Lima were Barbados, Brazil, British Guiana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Uruguay.

Exiled newsmen's organizations from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay and Cuba were also present. The Cuban group was invited when the established news union in Fidel Castro's domain refused to attend the Congress and denounced its purposes.

AFL-CIO Sets Up Housing Aid

Chicago, Ill.—A program designed to encourage the investment by AFL-CIO affiliated unions in guaranteed mortgages has been approved by the AFL-CIO executive council.

Purpose of the move, aside from releasing millions of dollars

into the field of housing shortage, is to make funds available to home builders and buyers without the penalty of heavy discount rates. These charges now may amount to as much as \$1,200 on a \$16,000 mortgage, it was said.

The plan is to set up a special advisory department to encourage unions with pension and welfare funds to put them to work through FHA and VA channels, and meet in part the mounting interest rates which now discourage the prospective builders of moderate cost houses. "Realistic and stabilized" interest rates would not only stimulate the economy, but provide jobs.

The council vote came on a report by a special committee set up last May, comprising Vice Presidents David Dobson, Joseph Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne.

It was hoped that the advisory department would be functioning within the next several months.

... Portland

(Continued from page 1)

The convention tabled two resolutions dealing with the case of Levi S. McDonald, stereotyper convicted of planning the dynamiting of newspaper trucks last winter. A substitute resolution was adopted condemning "sabotage in any form" but also condemning the Portland dailies for their treatment of the case, constituting "trial by newspaper." Oregon unions were asked to aid the Stereotypers in assuring McDonald "all due process of law to which every citizen is entitled."

UNION LEADERSHIP FIT FOR THE SIXTIES

For a strong new voice representing all the West on the IEB, for independent union leadership experienced by 15 years of working Guild membership, for energy and ability in all phases of Guild affairs, the BEST BET for Far Western Guildmen is to . . .

Elect BILL MILLIS

... to the IEB from Region IV, balloting Sept. 16-21.

Millis-for-IEB Committee, Lou Brown, SFONG, Chairman

US Moves To Void Unfair Union Election

In the first court case of its kind since enactment of last year's labor control laws, a civil action has been instituted to set aside an election of union officers.

U. S. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is the plaintiff and the defendant is an unaffiliated employee association, the Independent Petroleum Workers Union at the Standard Oil Bayway refinery, Linden, N.J.

Secretary Mitchell filed the complaint in the U.S. District Court in Newark, avowing that the union had failed to provide adequate safeguards to make certain of a fair election. Should the action succeed, the court could set aside the election results, and a new election under the supervision of the U.S. Labor Department would follow.

The independent union represents about 1,300 employees at the Linden plant. The election last February resulted in the reelection of John J. Coppa as president, by 286 to 204, in a contest with an "insurgent," John Sullivan.

Union members notified Mitchell that they had exhausted the remedial procedure provided by the union's constitution, before

filing their complaint with the Labor Department in June.

Mitchell's investigation gave him "probable cause" to believe that violations of the Landrum-Griffin Act had occurred and had not been remedied. The new law provides filing of a civil suit within 60 days of receipt of a complaint.

Four counts are made in the Mitchell case:

► A substantial number of ballots in excess of the election requirements had been printed.

► The ballots were removed from the printer's packages prior to the time it was necessary to do so in order to mail them to members.

► Returned ballots went to the post office box of the defendant union, accessible to the incumbent president who was the winning candidate and had the combination to the box.

► Ballots were collected from the post office box prior to the agreed time and before the arrival of observers for the opposition candidates.

... Referendum Sparks Action

(Continued from page 1)

withdrew in favor of Mills when the latter's candidacy became known.

The Mills committee has also made known its support for Jack Dobson, of Toronto, for the vice presidency at large. In the roll-call at the Chicago convention last month, SFONG's 18 votes and New York's bloc of 83 loomed large in the total of 154 which Dobson received.

Mimeographed literature mailed out by the Zonka committee in Chicago, of which Dan Sullivan and Tony Ingrassia, the latter of Milwaukee, are co-chairmen, stresses that fact, adding that Zonka had received the total vote of delegates from 44 locals, while Dobson's comparable figure was six locals. Support for Zonka also was furnished by all five Canadian locals, while Dobson received votes from only two. Twenty-one Canadian delegates voted for Zonka, sixteen were for Dobson and there were two abstentions.

Vote for Proven Leadership

Bob Hickey
Region IV Vice President

VOTE FOR JACK DOBSON
International Vice-President
At Large



HE WON'T PROMISE THE MOON BUT IF YOU WANT

PERFORMANCE — A new, free voice for all actions! Free association with other unions! Retaining identity! Maximum value for dues! Teamwork and second-guessing! Concern for smaller locals! Organizing impetus!

OUTSTANDING QUALIFICATIONS — Two-term president! 1800-member Toronto local! Unit treasurer, secretary, local vice-presidents, acting head, Canadian Council, founding member, Council of Newspaper Unions! Delegate ANG conventions, regional labor leaders! Chairman local organizing, finance committees! Active, collective bargaining, grievance work! Rich earlier trade union experience!

WERE FOR JACK—Hudson, Bill; Erie, Bruckner, and Executive Committee, Toronto; Richardson, Todd; Haggard, Portland; Wines, Box; SFONG, ANG Pres. Rosenstock, Lou; Pies, McKinney, NYC; O'Hara, Detroit; Bush, Terry, Harte, Spokane; Abner, Gallagher, Albert, Montreal; Cincinnati, Mount, Philadelphia; Thompson, Boston; Bell, Ottawa.

New Contract Closings Carry Two-Year Terms

CONTRACTS

Indianapolis, Ind.—A two-year contract brings employees of the Indianapolis Times wage increases across the board of \$3 during the contract's first year and of \$2.50 during the second. The agreement, effective as of July 1, 1960, adds a sixth year minimum for reporters, photographers and display salesmen, with a figure of \$115, up \$10 from the previous fifth year minimum, and the level goes to \$117 in the second year of the contract.

Other adjustments in minimums ranged up to \$11.50. The employer agrees to pay \$17.76 and 69¢ respectively toward family and individual coverages under the existing health and hospitalization plan. In another contract improvement, three jobs are dropped from exempted posts—the Sunday editor, the research and promotion director and the circulation promotion manager. The Sunday editor is, however, exempted from the working hours provisions.

York, Pa.—In a midterm re-

sponse of the contract with the York Gazette & Daily, minimums are increased from \$1.50 to \$4, by application of a 3.15 percent increase formula. The reporter minimum goes up \$3.25, to become \$106.50 for day work, \$112.75 for nights. The top contract listing is for the city editor, increased by \$4 to become \$131.75, \$138 for night work.

The starting minimum for reporters goes to \$54.25 and \$60.50, by \$1.75; while starting apprentice district correspondents receive \$47.50 and \$53.75, an increase of \$1.50.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—The North Jersey Guild has closed a first contract with the Perth Amboy Evening News, covering 20 editorial department employees, which contains the state's first Guild clause calling for a five-day 37½-hour work week. The exception is in the sports department, which may be required to work a six-day week, with time-and-a-half cash for overtime.

Part-time employees, defined as those who work 19 or more hours per week, are covered pro-rata by the contract.

A ceiling of 25 weeks' pay is provided as severance, but that

maximum is reached by a progression of one week for six months' service for six years, thereafter by an accrual rate of one week per year.

Just sufficient cause is required for dismissal, and AAA arbitration procedure is specified for grievances.

Employees will average an increase of \$7.77 under the wage schedule, with individuals receiving from \$4 to \$20 by its application. Desk editors and copy-readers have minimums of \$95, \$110 and \$130, in three step-ups. Reporters in six step-ups are guaranteed \$70 to start and a top minimum of \$120. Proof-readers have minimums of \$52, \$56.50, \$62 and \$67.50, while editorial clerks' minimum figures are \$51, \$56.50, \$62 and \$67.50.

In the contract's second year, top minimums become \$135 for desk editors, \$123 for reporters, \$69 for proofreaders and \$69 for clerks.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Minimums in the Guild contract renewed with the Pawtucket Times are increased from \$4 to \$8 over its two-year period, with the amounts equally divided in each year.

Wage levels of \$90 or more receive the 4% increases. The wage adjustments will bring the minimum for reporters and advertising salesmen to \$121.56. One new job classification is added, that of classified ad salesman, with a minimum of \$99 in the fifth year of experience.

Night differential is increased from five to 10 cents per hour, and car expense allowances have been improved, with 15¢ per mile for the first 40 miles per week, 10¢ per mile thereafter.

The Washington Guild has closed a renewal contract for 73 employees of the Bureau of National Affairs, which calls for general increases ranging from \$2 to \$4.50, applied on a percentage formula to all step-ups in each job classification.

For Editorial Group VI, the highest paid classification covered, the top minimum goes from \$156.25 to \$169.75 under the new agreement.

IT SEEMS TO US

Kenosha Is For Zonka, Despite Typo In GR.

Editor: Correction, please! As one of the many, many seconders of Bob Zonka's nomination, I was shocked to see Kenosha's two votes in Jack Dobson's column in the Guild Reporter's convention call.

Like every midwest local and almost every smaller-sized local, Kenosha is solidly behind Bob Zonka.

JIM KORNKVEN
Kenosha Guild

Blames Starting Minimums In Journeymen Job Struts

Editor: Stanton Samuelson of Buffalo asks what can be done for middle-aged experienced job applicants.

Since publishers are increasingly willing to forego quality to save a buck, why should we wonder that they hire an untried man at \$70-\$75 a week and turn down a capable older man whose minimum would be \$140-\$150?

Guild bargaining has actually helped create this financially plausible publisher attitude. The trouble lies mainly in our starting minimums, two-thirds of our contracts guaranteeing beginning newsmen \$75 a week or less. So

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

older job seekers compete against disgracefully unrealistic wage minimums at the starting levels. Let's stop agreeing that a \$60 starting minimum doesn't hurt anyone because there may be only a couple of beginners on the affected payroll. If that's so, a fairly small money package can make the starting rate respectable.

Let's stop stacking the deck against the older, some of whom don't even realize their security is threatened by the ratio of starting minimums to top pay. It's a radical step for Guild bargainers, perhaps, but unless we close this gap, things are sure to get tougher for the middle-aged unemployed. They'll get tougher, too, for those new in jobs, who try to make newsmen out of \$75-a-week material.

DICK SMITH
Wire Service Guild

Safety Council Honor For Read

The late Harry Read, until his death last year a special assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, is to be honored by the National Safety Council, on whose board of directors he served for several years.

The Safety Council has set up the Harry Read Memorial Award, which will annually recognize outstanding accomplishments by union members and organizations in behalf of safety.

Read was a Guildman from the earliest days of the Chicago Guild, and went through the rigors of the bitter strike in that city against Hearst's Chicago American, as chairman of the striking unit. The late William Randolph Hearst once called him "my best city editor."

A delegate to most early Guild conventions, Read served as parliamentarian for the annual Guild sessions. He was a Washington Guild member at the time of his death.

A Statement by BOB ZONKA

Candidate for ANG Vice President at Large

A letter from Cleveland came the other day from one of ANG's original members who has been active from the beginning. In it he said:

"Personally I'm just a little tired of voting for some brother who is a hard-working well-meaning chap with a lot of dedication. We need all that, to be sure. We need that and more."

For the benefit of the Cleveland man, and everyone else, I'd like to tell you what I think ANG needs, even though these views may not be popular.

MORE ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY: The Guild hasn't organized the Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times or New York's huge Fairchild Publications, because it is depending on tools which were effective years ago but not now. I have a program which I will present to ANG—whether or not I am elected. I think it will begin to solve the problems of Tribunes everywhere.

MORE EFFECTIVE BARGAINING: Too many people say they favor unity with other unions AND retention of Guild autonomy. That's the old have-your-cake-and-eat-it-too bit. You can only bargain effectively if you can, as a last resort, close the paper down. You can only close the paper down if you have unity. If giving up a bit of autonomy is necessary to make sure we have unity, I am certainly for that.

A MORE REALISTIC TRADE UNION OUTLOOK: Unions function only when they are financially viable. That's why I favored a 10-cent increase in per caps. We cannot deny the international necessary funds, then complain because it doesn't do the job we want it to do.

I pledge my best efforts to accomplish this. I solicit your vote and support in helping to accomplish it.

ROBERT ZONKA

IEB COMMITTEE FOR BOB ZONKA

The following present and former IEB members urge you to elect Zonka:

Eric R. L. Cawdon, Ottawa
Regional Vice President

Joe Collins, Wilkes-Barre
At Large Vice President

Dick Davis, Baltimore
At Large Vice President

William J. Farson
ANG Executive Vice President

Dan McLaughlin, North Jersey
Regional Vice President

Dick Lane, Memphis
Regional Vice President

Charles A. Perik, Jr.
ANG Secretary-Treasurer

Ken Weaver, Toledo
At Large Vice President

Jim Woods, St. Louis
Regional Vice President

Ed Martiniak, Chicago
Ex-At Large Vice President

Adolph Kahn, St. Louis
Ex-At Large Vice President

Chas. Forman, Chicago
Ex-At Large Vice President

Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia
Ex-At Large Vice President

Charles Leverett, Boston
Ex-Regional Vice President

Gervase Lave, Washington
Ex-At Large Vice President

Ellis Wolf, Detroit
Ex-At Large Vice President

Phil Price, Washington
Ex-Regional Vice President

OREGONIAN, OREGON JOURNAL... PRODUCED BY NON-UNION LABOR

PORTLAND INTER-UNION NEWSPAPER COMMITTEE

Billboard Battle: Among minor skirmishes in the long Portland strike against the two Oregon dailies by newspaper unions is a recent hassle over the pictured billboard. It occupies a spot on the outfield fence of the Multnomah Stadium, home grounds of the Pacific Coast League Beavers ball team. The ball club attorney called the sign "controversial," ruled against it, and was reversed by the club president. After appearing for two games, the billboard was covered over for a Sunday double-header by "persons unknown," but the Inter-union Committee is now assured it will stay on view, like any other paid advertisement in the ball park.

Labor Across The Nation

Boy Scouts Are Rapped For Using Hoiles Sheet

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The printers union here has sent a sharp protest to the Boy Scouts of America for having the anti-union Gazette-Telegraph publish the journal for the Scout jamboree held here recently.

The letter sent by ITU Local 82 quotes the Mayor of the city as saying recently:

"The afternoon newspaper is opposed to government, public schools, everything. All we attempt to do for the good of our city the Gazette-Telegraph tries to tear down. Why should we support it?"

The Gazette-Telegraph is one of the chain owned by R. C. Hoiles, eccentric millionaire, whose anti-union venture in Lima, Ohio, is fresh in the memory of Guild members.

The ITU local notes that the Typographical union itself publishes the Colorado Springs Free Press, which has taken state awards for content, all-around excellence, readability and typographical style.

"To patronize the Gazette-Telegraph is not only ridiculous," the letter concludes, "but contrary to the principles and fair play for which we know the Boy Scouts stand."

Three IMU Officers Lose Re-election Bids

Philadelphia, Pa.—Three of the five top officers of the International Mailers Union, independent, have been defeated in bids for re-election.

Harold A. Hosier, former president of the IMU, defeated the incumbent president, Clarence J. Waddell, 1,816 to 1,252.

Secretary-Treasurer Leonard M. Sagot was edged out by Gene Johnson, 1,558 to 1,531. Third Vice President William H. Chaney, with 741 votes, placed second to Ralph H. Valero, with 1,946. A third candidate for the post, G. F. Fuller, drew 359 votes.

First Vice President Robert Glicker was unopposed and Second Vice President Joseph C. Aeschliman defeated Gilbert A. Boon, 2,014 to 1,021.

SAG And AFTRA Approve Joint Bargaining Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—Two AFL-CIO internationals in the field of entertainment will attempt to negotiate contracts and administer them jointly.

The groups are the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. They had recently turned down by referendum vote a proposal from Arbitrator David L. Cole that they effect a complete merger of the two unions, but a second referendum carrying the alternative of collaborating in bargaining and enforcement won by an overwhelming margin.

SAG and AFTRA members are employed in making television commercials and taped dramatic shows.

The two unions agreed, as part of the adopted plan, to explore the possibility of interchangeable membership cards in the two employment fields, as well as cross-crediting of pension and welfare benefits, and to continue a study of other areas of cooperation.



Presidential Huddle: Elmer Brown and Arthur Rosenstock, presidents respectively of the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Guild, scan stories on the ITU convention at Denver, in a copy of the Colorado Labor Advocate. Both were guests of the Denver Guild convention as Guild spokesman, on the subject of labor unity. (See page 5.)

Newhouse Purchases New Conde Nast Co. Holdings

New York City—The Harrisburg Patriot-News Co., one of the dailies in the S. I. Newhouse chain, has acquired 82,500 shares of Conde Nast Publications, Inc., from the president of the magazine firm, I. S. V. Patcevitich.

The Newhouse interests acquired a large block of Conde Nast a year ago, bought, said Publisher Newhouse, as a surprise gift to his wife.

The new purchase brings the Newhouse ownership in Conde Nast to 800,000 shares, which on the New York Stock Exchange is currently listed at \$10 per share. The Newhouse holdings are 53

percent of the total shares outstanding in the company, which publishes a long list of slick-paper magazines.

Patcevitich has retained ownership of 15,000 shares of the stock and continues in his position as chairman and president, under a long-term contract.

Newhouse hit the headlines recently when he bought minority interests in the newspapers in Springfield, Mass., and in the Denver Post. In both instances local stock owners expressed distaste for the acquisition "by an outsider" of home-city oriented newspapers.

AMONG OURSELVES

Bernard Tessler, until recently managing editor of The American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly magazine, has joined the technical assistance division of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports. Work of the division is to aid labor unions in their compliance with the new Landrum-Griffin Act.

Anthony J. DeSantis leaves the labor news beat for the Cleveland Plain Dealer to become a labor relations staffer for that paper. His transfer drew a laudatory letter to the editor from officials of the AFL-CIO Federation, for

his fair and objective news treatment.

There's an upcoming wedding in the family of Joseph F. Collins, ANG vice president and former president. His son, James J. Collins, a graduate of Columbia's graduate school of journalism and a newscaster in Scranton, Pa., will marry Anne Loomis Wanner, of Edina, Minn., in New York City September 3.

Retirement for Sam McGuire, former Detroit Guild president, from his copydesk job at the Times, where he has held a wide variety of editorial jobs.

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 field.

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.

Printers' Union Hears ANG Call For Unity

We in the American Newspaper Guild have always felt especially close to our excellent union and the members of its newspaper chapters with whom we work side by side in 125 cities in this country and Canada.

The first unions in the news and editorial departments were the Newspaper Guild and the International Typographical Union first chartered nearly 75 years ago, more than 40 years before the Guild was born.

When in 1933 Heywood Brown founded the Guild, you printers were very much in our minds. Brown himself wrote:

"Union? Why, that's all right for dopes like printers, not for smart guys like newspapermen!" "Yes, and those 'dopes,' the printers, because of their union, are getting on an average some 30 percent better than the smart fourth-esters."

"And not only that, but the printers, because of their union and because they don't permit themselves to be called high-faloot names, will now benefit by the NRA regulations and have a large number of their unemployed department boys will continue to work forty-eight hours a week because they love to hear themselves referred to as 'professionals' and because they consider unionization as lowering their dignity."

As I said, we learned from you. Ten years ago Morris Ernst, lawyer, first counsel to the Guild and author of "The First Freedom," told our Washington convention:

"We are losing our press . . . We have lost a thousand dailies, and what in my opinion is more important for democracy, 2,500 weeklies. I can assure you we can lose more unless some leadership is around to explore in non-demagogic terms the economics of the newspaper business."

"There has been a debilitation of the power of the press because the publishers have misconstrued the U. S. Constitution, in particular the Bill of Rights."

"They lived and acted as if it were inviolate for them, some kind of special immunity; that they could sweat people; that they could hire infants; that they were

Completing an exchange of appearances before international union conventions, ANG President Arthur Rosenstock spoke this week at Denver to the delegates at the 102nd meeting of the International Typographical Union. President Elmer Brown, of the ITU, had been a guest at the Chicago ANG convention in June.

the only employers on earth where the employees could not pick their own leadership for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"They are still suffering from that ailment."

They still are, ten years later.

Ours is a press, in the words of James A. Wechsler, editor of my own paper, the New York Post, that is more concerned with the tax privileges of fat cats than with the care and feeding of any underdog.

Ours is a press that has produced S. I. Newhouse; who it has been rightly said, collects newspapers as another might collect sculpture; who gave millions to build a journalism school bearing his name at Syracuse University, but who for nine months has refused to come to terms with his own employees in Portland, Oregon.

The Guild for years has tried to stem the trend toward monopoly and combination in the newspaper industry. Last fall, following the UP-INS and San Francisco combinations, there were predictions of still another combination between Hearst and Scripps-Howard and this time in New York. The Guild protested and called upon the Justice Department to intervene.

We were promptly sued for libel, and so far as we know the Justice Department did nothing.

This summer the courts dismissed Hearst's libel suit, and the Justice Department initiated an investigation of possible illegal combinations between Hearst and Scripps-Howard and others, in the Sunday supplement field.

This kind of economic combination—merger, suspension, monopoly—is an old story in the newspaper industry, and one to which no one has yet found an effective answer.

Now, however, in the past few

years, a new kind of combination has emerged in the newspaper industry, which even Morris Ernst could not foresee.

This is the combination of publishers in their dealings with their employees and their unions, and we will fail to find an answer to this kind of combination at our everlasting peril.

Newspaper employees are represented in their dealings with their employers by not one union, but by half a dozen—a dozen in some places. We bargain separately and we bargain locally, the printing unions by cities, the Guild paper by paper.

This arrangement has always contained the seeds of dissent and division. It awaited only the necessary circumstances for the publishers to exploit this potential with decisive, unified action of their own.

The circumstances now exist in unprecedented combination. The publishers have taken the necessary steps to exploit this potential by the development of revolution in printing methods, protected by strike insurance, aided by professional strikebreakers—and abetted by new and restrictive labor laws, an increasingly complaisant National Labor Relations Board, and a friendly administration in Washington.

Initially the offensive took the form of what we have called "massive retaliation,"—when one paper was shut down in a labor dispute, the other papers in the community refused to publish, even though they themselves were not involved in the dispute.

The result, in 1958-59, was the greatest number of newspaper strikes in a dozen years. In the Guild alone, more members lost more time than in any other single Guild year.

Now, in Oklahoma City and Westchester and Portland, a different pattern has emerged. No longer content with a war of attrition, publishers have taken to direct attack.

In Portland, two publishers invited a strike by tactics at the bargaining table. When the strike came, they combined forces to continue publication with professional paper, produced with out-of-state and underwritten by strike insurance.

In short, the publishers combined to take on all the newspaper unions at the same time, and dared us to do something about it.

We have begun to build the answer to this new kind of management combination.

The answer is unity. If management's offensive continues unchecked, it will endanger the very basis of free collective bargaining in the newspaper industry.

Whether our unions continue their forward march, or fall back to fight a defensive rearguard action, depends on how boldly and imaginatively we respond to management's challenge.

In the year 1960 the unions in our industry can no longer afford to go their separate ways.

The same thing is happening in other industries. Everywhere management is pooling its resources to fight labor. In turn unions everywhere are concentrating their forces, as they must. Even the railroad brotherhoods are talking "One Big Union."

That phrase, of course, is a symbol of unity, not a blueprint. Unity may take many forms, ranging from simple association



ARTHUR ROSENSTOCK
Addressed Printers' Union

through federation to merger or amalgamation into a single new organization.

It does seem only common sense that our objective should be a single organization. At the next meeting of the Presidents' Committee of the newspaper unions, the Guild will suggest that each international union name three persons to a working committee to try to blueprint such an organization.

Only when we have a specific plan before us will we be able to measure our expectations against reality.

There are problems, of course. President Brown has suggested that these problems can be solved: that a successful industrial union can be built on a departmental plan, with each international initially becoming a separate depart-

ment within the over-all organization, and with related departments ultimately merging into larger functional divisions corresponding to the natural divisions of the industry.

That proposal merits close study of all the unions in the industry. It parallels in many ways our own thinking.

The need for such unity has long been recognized by the Guild—our constitution itself states that one of the Guild purposes shall be "to promote industrial unionism in the newspaper industry."

This is, in fact, a choice we made 23 years ago when by membership referendum, we cast our lot with the CIO—the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This decision we have never regretted. It made a union of us, an industrial-type union, in which editor and janitor, salesman and charwoman, columnist and clerk are joined together without loss of identity and with increased security, well-being and self-respect. We have seen the future, and it works.

In Chicago, your president concluded his remarks to our convention by challenging us to work together to prevent separate, annihilation. President Brown, we accept your challenge.

As you said to us, so we say to you: Let us go forward together. And let us not forget that in this joint search for a specific plan for unity, we gain immediately the precious byproducts of understanding, fraternity and mutual high regard.

Guild Roundup

Contract Says Cash—And Cash It Was

Chicago, Ill.—Without the formality of grievance procedure, the Chicago Guild has obtained payment to six reporters, three each from the Sun-Times and the Daily News, of overtime amounting to some \$3,500.

The men were assigned to the sensational and still unsolved murder of three middle-aged women, slain at Starved Rock State Park last March while on a day's outing.

Overtime cards for 106, 86, 82, 53, 41 and 16 hours were turned in by the respective reporters, together with personal expenses incurred while on the assignment. The claims were received with varying degrees of demurrer, and one man was asked to justify the time by an hour-by-hour accounting.

There was also a proposal that some of the overtime might be compensated by taking part of it in cash and the rest in extra vacation allowance. One such agreement was actually reached verbally.

Guild officials then stepped in, with a letter noting that the contract takes precedence over any inferior agreements made individually. Top management for both papers—they are singly owned—was quick to agree that it was clear that the contract called for payment in cash.

Full payment was forthcoming on the following payday.

Wire Service Local Poses Assessment

The Wire Service Guild, which has contributed \$100 weekly to the benefit of the Portland Guild since early in the nine-month

long strike, has proposed to its 1,600 members that a single assessment be levied for the month of October to enable the local to continue its support.

Ballots to go out September 1 by mail pose the question for membership approval. The assessment would range from \$1 to \$2.50, graduated by earnings brackets, and is estimated to yield contributions to the end of the local's budget year, should the Portland situation continue to demand aid at the same rate.

Stockton Names Panel Of 1960-61 Officers

Stockton, Calif.—Douglas W. Brodie is the new president of the Stockton Guild. Others named are: Vice president, Richard Smith; recording secretary, Dorothy Frankhouse; corresponding secretary, Gene Turner; treasurer, Robert Whittington; sergeant at arms, John Kruger; executive committee members, Manuel Pimentel, Russ Glenn, Bert Eustis, Derrick Lord and Helen Lerach.

Meekins, Denver, To Fill Wire Service Vacancy

New York City—Gene Meekins, of the UPI Rocky Mountain bureau in Denver, has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Charles Webb, Dallas, as UPI vice president of the Wire Service Guild.

Webb was promoted into a managerial post and resigned from Guild office. His term extended to next December 31. Meekins was chosen in a contest with Greg Fosselman, Chicago, which showed 166 for Meekins and 76 for Fosselman.



Status Seeker Do you recognize him? Maybe he's a family friend or business associate. Maybe he holds public office up at City Hall...or down in Washington. He meets practically all problems with—"Let well enough alone!" Overcrowded classrooms? Understaffed hospitals? Big city slums? Threats of nuclear war? You'll never get a suggestion for solving these problems from him! You'll hardly get a sympathetic ear. Wedded to the present, indifferent to the future, he abhors "experimentation" and resists any new idea. Yet new ideas, it seems to us, are precisely what America now needs—really new ideas—plus the willingness of each of us to welcome them with open minds and to speak up for all those ideas that are worthy. Otherwise, the Status Quo Seeker will prevail, and America will not.

P.S. "Never let well enough alone" has always been the credo of Nationwide Insurance. For example, our Group Insurance Department has long been a pioneer in new ideas—offering a wide range of low-cost Group policies designed to serve your needs, including Life, Hospitalization and Pension Plans. See your nearest Nationwide Group representative for full details.

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HOW TO BUY

Sees 'Soaring '60s' As Sagging But Shoppers Can Economize

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

The economists, businessmen and administration spokesmen who announced last January that this was to be the decade of the "Soaring Sixties" are now running for cover. The predicted fabulous boom never appeared. In fact, business is sagging, and prices are being cut to move excess inventories.

The result is some good buys in household appliances and furnishings. Here are types of merchandise which are especially advantageous buys at this time:

—Heaviest price-cutting is on large appliances, especially refrigerators and washing machines.

—Furniture manufacturers and retailers are shading prices and also have brought out simplified, less-costly sets, to combat the slump in that industry.

—TV producers and dealers are cutting prices on 17-inch portable and 21-inch standard sets. Dealers may try to convince you to take 19 or 23-inch models, on which they get a larger profit, but the 17 and 21-inch sets are better value financially.

—A number of building materials are lower this fall, but plywood prices especially have gone down.

Besides these reductions, September is a good month to find cut-price sales on housewares,

china and glassware, batteries and other car equipment, (especially—piece goods, tools and hardware.)

September is also the month markets offer special prices on canned goods to clear out last year's pack. This is an opportunity to stock up on staples at savings.

In kids' back-to-school clothes, the big trend is to blends of synthetics, which add dirt-resistance, wrinkle-resistance, durability and easy washability to older fabrics like cotton, rayon and wool. The "polyester" synthetics, which include Dacron, Kodex, Vycron and Terylene, generally are the most truly wash-and-wear and the strongest fibers. They are especially desirable in a blend with cotton.

For example, boys' shirts of 65 percent Dacron and 35 percent cotton are available for about \$3 this fall. Watch for even lower prices later this year on men's and boys' shirts and women's and girls' blouses of this desirable combination of fibers. Experience has shown that this proportion of Dacron and cotton is one of the most soil-resistant, easy-laundering and long-wearing.

The "acrylic" synthetic fibers, including Acrilan, Creslan, Orlon and Zefran, are softer and warmer than the polyesters and more like wool. They crease and resist wrinkling, but are generally not as strong or wrinkle-resistant as the polyesters.

In all-cotton garments, there also are more resin-treated garments this year, especially in the simpler dresses and blouses. Resin-treated cottons generally are not truly automatic wash-and-dry treatment, can't go through the spinning cycle, and may need a little ironing, but are superior to untreated cottons in both washability and soil-resistance, and are generally more wear-resistant.

Food is still the big cost-of-living problem this September, although prices will slacken off later this fall. Meat is still expensive, with pork in relatively scarce supply. You'll find some supermarket leaders on lamb, beef and pork shoulders.

Poultry—both broiler-fryers and turkeys—are in large supply this month. Marketing of broilers and fryers is running a good 12 percent ahead of a year earlier, and prices are dropping.

You generally need 2.4 pounds of ready-to-cook chicken to provide a pound of lean cooked meat; 2.2 pounds of young turkey and 4.5 pounds of duck. Chicken at 55 cents a pound really costs you \$1.32 for the cooked meat; turkey at 59 cents costs you \$1.30, and duck at 55 cents costs \$2.48.

Big turkeys especially are in heavy supply. Prices run a little less than those for birds under 16 pounds. The larger turkeys also yield you more actual meat per pound.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

MUST You Go?

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

Weekend visiting is excusable, I guess, under certain circumstances. If your friends' house has burned to the ground, for example, it is only decent to give them shelter.

But it is sheer idiocy to invite people who have homes of their own to come live in yours for a few days.

There is no such thing as a perfect house guest. People who are civilized and charming under ordinary conditions develop unexpected and dreadful characteristics the minute they unpack their suitcases in someone else's home.

You learn with dismay that they're on salt-free diets or allergic to your kind of mattresses. Your husband's old pal turns out to be an amateur cook who produces not-very-good stew and utter chaos in the kitchen. The old pal's wife is likely to give in without much of a struggle when you tell her not to bother helping with the dishes. Or else she takes over your household like a visiting general on an inspection tour.

The complexities that arise when house guests are accompanied by their children are limitless and too terrifying to contemplate. It is an absolute certainty that the children will be unable to sleep in a strange bed. They wander about all night and throw temper tantrums all day. Their parents, unable to cope with them, develop

dazed expressions and murmur, "I can't imagine what got into her. She's never flushed her shoes down the toilet before!"

There are house guests who believe in leading the rich, full life, beginning at five a.m. with some sort of expedition and ending at two a.m. with a song. And there are other house guests who insist that they want nothing but a good rest, and you mustn't bother about them at all.

Whether you take them at their word and let them flop around the house in bedroom slippers—or whether you plunge them into a whirl of social activity—you have the uneasy feeling that you're doing the wrong thing.

Of course, when you yourself are a house guest, the whole thing is reversed. You can't go to sleep because a street light is shining in your face, and the window shade is broken. You don't have enough blankets, and people keep tiptoeing in and out of your room all night, murmuring, "Excuse me. I just have to get my car keys."

When you want to take a bath, there isn't any hot water. They refuse to tell you what time breakfast is served, and insist that you get up whenever you feel like it. You don't want to get up before they do for fear of waking them, and they don't want to wake you, so—well, you can see that everybody is in for trouble.

Ex-INS Staffers Set Up Permanent Organization

Former editors, reporters, and desk men of the International News Service have established a permanent organization of ex-INS personnel known as "The I. N. S. Club."

The action was taken at a meeting of more than 60 former employees. The meeting represented the first reunion of INS personnel since the organization went out of existence in May 1959 and merged with United Press International.

The following officers were elected by "The I. N. S. Club":

Raymond Wilcox, president. Mr. Wilcox was head of the INS staff at the House of Representatives for many years. He is now a staff consultant with the House

Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Harold Slater, vice president. Mr. Slater was formerly news editor of the Washington Bureau of INS. He is presently legislative representative of the American Medical Association.

Arthur Hachten, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Hachten was editor of INS for many years and is now Director of the Office of Information, Small Business Administration.

Joseph U. Hinshaw, press secretary. Mr. Hinshaw was former Latin American editor in Washington for the INS. He now serves as press officer for the Pan American Union.

The group agreed to meet annually.

Labor Asks Sears Boycott For Anti-Union Tactics

Chicago, Ill.—Declaring that the trade union movement is "becoming increasingly concerned" over anti-union actions by Sears Roebuck & Co., the AFL-CIO executive council has asked that all affiliate unions join in a nationwide boycott of its nearly 1,600 retail outlets until management halts interference with the self-organization of its employees.

Recalling that it was Sears Roebuck that engaged the notorious Nathan Shefferman as an anti-union consultant, that Sears apologized when Shefferman's illegal activities were exposed by the McClellan committee, and pledged that it would mend its ways, the executive council charges that the giant retail chain has now "intensified its aggressive war against unions on a nationwide basis."

When union members employed by Sears in San Francisco refused to cross a picket line set up by the International Association of Machinists, the San Francisco store fired 262, many of long service.

The St. Louis store tried to farm out the work done by union electrician employees, and fired them when they refused to give up their jobs and transfer their employment to a service company.

Other Sears stores have refused to renew union shop clauses, and have rejected compromise offers of a modified union shop, the latter a pattern in Sears' chief competitor, Montgomery Ward.

Sears operates more than 700 retail stores and has more than 850 catalogue stores, making it one of the nation's largest merchandising chains.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Salaries, Merit Area At Detroit Free Press

Wages paid in Guild jurisdiction at the Detroit Free Press are summarized below, based on rates prevailing just prior to a wage increase effective November 15, 1959. On that date, wages and minimums increased by amounts ranging from \$2 to \$5.50.

	\$50.01 to 70.00	\$70.01 to 90.00	\$90.01 to 120.00	\$120.01 to 150.00	\$150.01 or more	Total
Editorial Department	12	4	6	31	81	134
Business Office	4	24	13	6	2	49
Circulation Office	5	27	5	3	0	40
Advertising Departments	14	17	17	10	48	106
Miscellaneous	1	3	2	0	8	14
	36	75	43	50	139	343

Wage Pattern Shows 4% In Half-Year Bargaining

Wage increases of slightly more than 4 percent were provided in collective bargaining agreements across the country in the first half of 1960, according to compilations by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of that 4 percent, more than 1 1/2 percent has been nullified by rises in the cost of living in the preceding 12 months, hence the "real" wage gain stands at about 2 1/2 percent for the first half year of 1960.

Moreover, the 4 percent figure is an average, obtained from summarizing broadly the reported bargaining settlements, which show wide variations above and below the 4 percent level. The bulk of the agreements, however, have been roughly of the 4 percent magnitude.

More than half of the settlements yielded ranged from 3 to 5 percent in wage gains, which typically has meant from 74 to 126 percent per hour. Nearly a quarter of the settlements show larger increases, beyond the 5 percent mark. About one fifth show gains of less than 3 percent, for the most part in chronically depressed areas and industries, and relieved in some cases by automatic increases resulting from upward changes in the cost of living.

Only 3 percent of the negotiated settlements were closed with no wage increase whatever.

Reviewing the summary, the AFL-CIO research department notes that over all, the settlements

For Better Public Relations

Last Sunday's newspapers in widely scattered cities carried a large advertisement placed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, most of the space being occupied by a photograph of a school room. The text pointed out that through union mass production of clothing the child of the wage earner is as well garbed in this country, as are the children of the very wealthy.

Both Party Platforms Seek Support From Labor Unions

Both Democratic and Republican campaigners in this year's elections are "for the working man," as represented by the trade union movement. The respective viewpoints as expressed in the two campaign platforms approved by the Los Angeles and Chicago conventions last month pay tribute to the validity of the collective bargaining process in maintaining industrial peace, but differ in the means by which that process can best be preserved.

Democrats would, for example, repeal federal authority for the misnamed "right-to-work" laws;

Republicans would "recommend improvements" shown by experience to be needed in the present regulatory laws.

If the two labor platforms differ, it is in the area of specificity. The Democratic pronouncement lists several proposals to amend existing labor statutes; the Republican document is more general in its language.

Both avowal face at least partial tests in the recessed Congressional session this month.

Democratic

'Things Aren't Right; We'll Fix Them Up'

The traditional goal of the Democratic Party—to give all workers the right to organize and bargain collectively—has still not been achieved.

We pledge the enactment of an affirmative labor policy which will encourage free collective bargaining through the growth and development of free and responsible unions.

Millions of workers just now seeking to organize are blocked by federally authorized "right-to-work" laws, unreasonable limitations on the right to picket, and other hampering legislative and administrative provisions.

In the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, the Republican administration perverted the constructive effort of the Democratic Congress to deal with improper activities of a few in labor and management by turning that Act into a means of restricting the legitimate rights of the vast majority of working men and women in honest labor unions. This law likewise strikes hardest at the weak or poorly organized, and it fails to deal with equal vigor with abuses of management as well as those of labor.

We will repeal the authorization for "right-to-work" laws, limitations on the right to strike, to picket peacefully and to tell the public the facts of a labor dispute, and other anti-labor features of the Taft-Hartley Act and the 1959 Act.

We strongly oppose Republican attempts to weaken the Railway Labor Act.

We shall strengthen and modernize the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts, which protect the wage standards of workers employed by government contractors.

A Democratic President, through his leadership and concern, will produce a better climate for continuing constructive relationships between labor and management.

Republican

'We've Done Well; But We'll Do More'

Labor and management cannot prosper without each other. They cannot ignore their mutual public obligation.

Industrial harmony, expressing these mutual interests, can best be achieved in a climate of free collective bargaining, with minimum government intervention except by mediation and conciliation.

In dealing with emergency situations impeding the national safety, ways of solution must be found to enhance and not impede the processes of free collective bargaining.

Republican leadership will continue to encourage discussions, away from the bargaining table, between labor and management to consider the mutual interest of all Americans in maintaining industrial peace.

Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop and other forms of union security.

Seven past years of accomplishment, however, are but a base to build upon.

We pledge diligent administration of the 1947 and 1959 Acts, with recommendations for improvements which experience shows are needed.

Correction of defects in the Welfare and Pension Plans disclosure act.

Upward revision in amount and extended coverage of the minimum wage to several million more workers.

Strengthening the unemployment insurance system and extension of its benefits.

Improvement of the laws relating to hours and overtime compensation on Federal or Federally assisted construction.

Encouragement of training programs to aid persons dislocated by automation or other economic changes.

Current Building Trade Wage Rates

Herewith are tabulated the hourly rates in seven building trades in typical centers where the Guild has contracts. The figures are as of July 1, 1960.

For comparison with minimums established by Guild contracts, the hourly rates projected to a 40-hour work week show that four of the seven building crafts have reached a level of \$160 a week or better, and two are above the \$140 level.

	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plumbers	Roofers	Union Laborers
Baltimore	\$4.10	\$2.60	\$3.85	\$3.40	\$3.85	\$2.84	\$1.55
Boston	3.80	2.85	3.90	3.25	3.65	2.75	1.55
Buffalo	3.95	2.85	4.25	3.45	4.11	3.75	2.05
Chicago	4.40	3.05	4.10	3.75	4.00	3.85	2.05
Cincinnati	4.05	2.90	4.05	3.55	3.85	3.85	2.05
Cleveland	4.05	2.90	4.17	3.75	4.11	4.01	2.17
Columbus	4.04	3.61	3.86	3.30	3.70	3.85	2.70
Denver	4.00	2.60	3.90	3.25	3.65	3.85	2.90
Detroit	3.90	2.65	3.85	3.25	3.70	3.85	2.90
Erie	4.10	3.44	3.92	3.25	3.75	3.85	2.45
Houston	4.00	3.55	3.85	3.40	3.70	3.85	2.90
Indianapolis	4.20	3.25	4.05	3.75	4.20	3.85	2.80
Los Angeles	4.50	3.35	3.96	3.24	3.60	3.49	2.80
Madison	3.90	3.20	3.57	3.15	3.50	3.71	1.75
Memphis	3.70	2.67	3.57	3.22	3.48	3.58	2.49
Milwaukee	3.87	3.45	3.70	3.39	3.60	3.62	2.85
Minneapolis	4.30	3.50	4.15	3.60	4.70	4.45	3.80
New York	4.00	3.55	4.05	3.40	4.20	4.30	3.00
Norfolk	4.15	3.75	4.05	3.75	4.20	3.85	2.80
Oakland	4.25	3.60	4.10	3.86	4.17	4.15	3.25
Peoria	4.05	3.65	4.05	3.75	4.15	4.05	3.25
Pittsburgh	4.05	3.75	4.00	3.70	4.20	4.15	2.75
Portland, Me.	3.50	3.00	3.30	2.30	3.60	3.84	2.70
Portland, Ore.	4.01	3.45	3.80	3.40	3.85	3.85	2.65
Providence	3.95	3.40	3.70	3.05	4.15	3.70	2.80
Rochester	4.10	3.85	4.11	3.60	4.20	4.20	3.75
St. Louis	4.05	3.65	4.05	3.60	4.25	4.25	3.00
San Antonio	3.75	3.25	3.55	3.24	4.25	4.25	3.05
San Diego	4.25	3.75	4.20	3.80	4.20	4.20	3.05
San Francisco	4.15	3.35	3.85	3.45	4.25	4.25	3.05
Seattle	4.02	3.30	4.05	3.40	4.20	4.20	3.05
Tokyo	4.15	3.75	4.40	3.40	4.20	4.20	3.05
Washington	3.50	3.05	3.65	3.34	3.90	3.85	2.85
York	4.05	3.65	4.00	3.40	4.20	4.20	3.05
Youngstown	4.18	3.77	4.00	3.50	4.01	4.01	2.75
All-city Average							



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EDITORIAL

Hemispheric

There is extraordinary encouragement in the word from Lima, Peru, that delegates from a large majority of newsmen's unions throughout the Western Hemisphere have decided that closer contacts and a continuing flow of information are desirable between North and Latin Americans, and that one immediate method of creating such an exchange is the formation of a permanent federation of working newspapermen's organizations.

Although details of the session await the return home of the American Newspaper Guild delegates this week end, the central accomplishment at the Lima Congress was the one hoped for, and worked for, by the members of the Organizing Committee ever since their meeting at Panama City last winter.

There is a vast body of unreasoning fear and ignorance existing between our continents and in the teeming islands of the Caribbean. At least some of the misinformation, and consequently the fears, can be dissipated by effective functioning of the newly-voted federation.

The Guild has seen how such affiliation with fellow workers in other lands has worked for mutual gain, in the operation of the International Federation of Journalists. That group, based in Free Europe, has bridged the barriers of language and customs and made for wider understanding of the nature of our common problems and ways to meet them.

May the initial success of the founders of this new venture in the West be followed by complete fulfillment of its high aims.

Labor Day, 1960

It's a broad highway down which Organized Labor marches on the upcoming holiday, as we will be reminded in a variety of oratorical emphasis over the airwaves, come Labor Day itself.

Even without the rhetorical flourishes, it remains a fact that this turn of the seasons is an excellent check-point for reviewing what has been done or left undone, and for a look into the future for reasoned guesses as to what it holds.

American organized labor quite properly busies itself in almost every phase of human activity.

It is a known and respected voice in politics, "the public's business." It has potency in the area of economics, since the establishment of wage rates is one of the bases on which this country's system of free enterprise builds its prospects of success.

In its drive to cut back the length of the work week, organized labor has created a whole new world of leisure-time activities, now amounting to almost a Big Business in itself.

In the realm of human rights, labor has often pioneered against odds in striving for an equal opportunity for every man, woman and child.

In the vital sector of "foreign" relations, labor unions have been among the first to recognize the fast-shrinking dimensions of our planet, and to acknowledge that the drive for attainment of human dignities must be accompanied by a strong sense of the brotherhood of all men.

Organized labor has achieved a working alliance with the churches of our land, wherever church leadership has sought to apply its teachings in earnest to human-welfare advancement.

So, on this Labor Day, 1960, the ardent unionist and the card-carrying casual member alike have reason to be proud of past accomplishment, and hopefully confident for the future.

The scope of interests represented in the American trade union movement assures a self-respecting and useful role for every member who volunteers his aid toward reaching the goal, a higher plane of well-being for each and all.

Labor Day Parade



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Frustration In Congress Sends Issues Into Fall Campaigning

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



It was appropriate and fitting that the 86th Congress should gasp out its close-to-dying breath with a 51-to-44 Senate defeat for the Democratic leadership bill that would have written a health-care program into the social security system.

The two years of the session have been a long frustration. This experience was not unforeseeable; this correspondent pointed out in this space immediately after the 1958 election that President Eisenhower still had the veto power, and that the Democrats lacked a two-thirds majority to override vetoes, and that there were not likely to be any legislative breakthroughs until a new Administration was elected that would give leadership for affirmative causes.

Nevertheless, after the Anderson amendment vote, there obviously was not much sense in continuing a post-convention session of Congress that never did contain the promise of much action.

The issues that have been fought out in Congress for the past twenty years or so are now going to have to be fought out in the election campaign, and that is where the battle should be waged.

The almost solid lineup of Republican senators against the Anderson-Kennedy bill must be interpreted, fundamentally, as an anti-social security vote.

It seems almost unbelievable that a quarter of a century after Congress approved a system of social insurance to finance old-age pensions and unemployment compensation through payroll taxes—the benefits to go as a matter of right to the workers who paid the taxes—there should be defeat of a social insurance program to meet the inevitable health expenses of old age.

In principle the issue of health care for social security beneficiaries is exactly the same as the old-age pension issue.

Hospital and medical expenses are part of human experience, and the burden can be crushing for

those who are living on modest pensions. It is repulsive to think that Congress will grant help only to citizens who come crawling to confess medical "indigence."

If citizens can pay taxes through their working years to finance the health expenses of their old age, what possible reason can there be for pretending that this is somehow more "socialistic" than the original 1935 social security act in itself? It is still a matter of benefits earned by contributions paid in during the working years, and the system is self-financing.

The two senators who voted against the final Senate health subsidy bill—Goldwater of Arizona and Thurmond of South Carolina—made more sense than the 32 Republicans and 19 Democrats, most of them southern Democrats, who would never dream of voting to repeal the existing social security system but refuse to vote for its extension.

Senator Kennedy's people are beginning to realize that the so-called "Catholic issue" still exists despite the results of the West Virginia Democratic primary. Kennedy himself is likely to discover that he is going to have to speak as plainly about it throughout the campaign as he did in West Virginia and his speech in April to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The "issue," of course, is a discredit to the bigots rather than to Kennedy and his religious faith. The notion that no one is fit to be an American President

except those who are white Anglo-Saxon Protestants—WASPs, Joseph Alsop calls them—is not a doctrine that can be sustained in our society.

It is probable that "the issue" cuts both ways, as most issues do, and that some Catholics will vote for Kennedy because of his religion. This is more forgivable, in this observer's view, than a vote against him because of "the issue."

A Catholic who votes for a Catholic candidate because of his religion can be deemed to be casting a protest vote against a tradition that makes no sense in our democracy, where Catholics have served as senators, governors, Supreme Court justices and have fought in our wars. A vote against a Catholic, merely because of his religion, is a vote for the WASP doctrine, and no matter how it is glossed over it is a bigot vote.

It is not to be expected that a great group of our citizens, who know themselves to be as loyal and honorable as other Americans, should submit tamely to a dogma that forever bars them from aspiring to leadership of the nation, and bars them not on their own personal records but because of the accident of religious heritage and baptism.

The election, it may be hoped, will be decided on other issues—the genuine issues of national leadership of a democracy that should be setting an example to the rest of the world; of a democracy that needs to be both physically and morally strong.

NLRB Plans To Cut Work Load

Proposals that would cut down substantially on the case load of the National Labor Relations Board in reviewing decisions by its trial examiners in unfair practice issues are under study by the five-man board.

The changes are put forward by a committee headed by Joseph Jenkins, one of the five members, after 18 months of study.

Chief recommendation is that the board restrict its scope of re-

view to (1) clearly erroneous findings; (2) departures from precedent in legal conclusions; (3) substantial questions of law raised by lack of Board precedent, inconsistencies in cited Board decisions or conflict between Board and court decisions; (4) substantial questions of policy or discretion in exceptions, and (5) prejudicial procedural errors in conduct of a hearing or preparation of a report.

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