

Campaign For IEB Vacancies Nears Climax

Ballots Issued For At-Large, Region Votes

Balloting gets under way next Friday in the election of a vice president at large and a Region 4 vice president, both elections being to fill one-year vacancies on the Guild's International Executive Board.

Ballots and tally sheets went out August 31 from ANG headquarters, under the supervision of a convention-chosen committee headed by Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia. Actual voting is to be conducted by the locals, on dates selected and at times designated, within the constitutionally fixed period of September 16 to 21, inclusive.

The number of ballots going to each local corresponded to the number reported in good standing as of August 1. Only minor discrepancies appeared in a few instances, and were corrected immediately, upon notice to the ANG office.

Ballots went individually by mail to all members-at-large, and are returnable by mail to a Washington, D. C. post office box, which will not be opened until the referendum committee meets again September 29 to make an official tally.

Members who are in the armed forces and whose mailing addresses had been furnished by their locals, also received direct-mail ballots, returnable to Washington.

All local election returns will be tabulated Wednesday, September 21, and the reported tallies, together with all ballots, are to be mailed to ANG, postmarked not later than September 22 at midnight.

A constitutional provision calls for telegraphic notice to locals from which no returns are received by Saturday, September 24, so that non-delivery can be traced back by postal officials.

Members of the referendum committee decided last week that rigid adherence to the regulations governing elections will be observed. It was specifically agreed that the requirements for prompt mailing of returns were to be enforced strictly, that returns carrying postmarks after the September 22 deadline would not be counted.

One reason for the ruling

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The

ANG

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Hemisphere Federation Links Western Newsmen



Teen-Agers: It was a fifteenth anniversary picnic for the Erie Guild, attended by all extant charter members, and guests. In this picture are, from left: Elwyn Hildum, past local president and head of the POI District Council; Frank Mercer, Erie ITU president; George J. Mead, Times publisher; Bernice Brower, local secretary-treasurer; Robert Gilson, local president, and Ed Ostrowski, Erie Pressmen's president. Erie Press Club heads helped the Guild organize.

By RICHARD P. LANE
ANG Vice President

Creation at Lima, Peru, last month of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations has set newsmen of the Western Hemisphere on the road to economic betterment through cooperation and mutual understanding.

The historic achievement at the Federation's first Congress, August 19-22, went far beyond early hopes of the North American delegates.

Nearly a dozen attempts to create a Latin American federation—pointedly excluding North America—had ended in failure over the years. Yet with the American Newspaper Guild and the Union of Free Journalists in America (IFFJ) providing the driving force, a true Inter-American Federation has been built on a strong foundation of respect and trust—all within a few months.

The stage was set at a preparatory meeting held in Panama, January 12-13, and attended by eight nations. The Panama meeting determined to go ahead with efforts to form an inter-American organization, and called the Peru session.

Represented at Lima were 19 nations with seated delegates. They were: the United States, Canada, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Trinidad and Venezuela. Cuban

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Brown Predicts Unity In 5 Years

Denver, Colo. — Unity among all unions in the printing and publishing industry will be a reality within five years, Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, flatly predicted at the ITU's 102nd convention here.

"Merger of the newspaper unions could best be described as a spontaneous reaction by officials of the various crafts," Brown said.

"But it has been pressured by the membership itself."

In his keynote speech, Brown hit the "trend to monopoly in the publishing and in the overall communications industry in America" and emphasized that "one strong organization of employees in our industry would be able to fight off the attacks upon our free, democratic unions more effectively than can the several crafts, trades and associations comprising the printing trade unions."

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock told the 400 ITU delegates that separate local bargaining by the ANG and the printing trades unions "has always contained the seeds of dissent and division and awaited only the necessary circumstances for the publishers to exploit this potential with decisive, unified action."

"Never again must we be divided among ourselves while the publishers are united against us," Rosenstock declared. "And as your president told our convention, unity of action can come only through unity of organization."

Rosenstock announced that at the next meeting of the Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades, the Guild will propose that each union appoint three persons to a working committee to draft a blueprint for "one big union in the printing, publishing and related industries." (Expanded treatment of Rosenstock's remarks appeared

in the August 26 issue of the Guild Reporter).

Paul Phillips, president of the United Papermakers & Paperworkers appealed for immediate efforts to activate a unity program beyond mere declarations of principle and said his union is ready to consider some form of united action.

"I do not see how we can afford the luxury of continuing our separate ways, frequently in opposite

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Struck Dailies Allowed To Withdraw Charges

Portland, Ore. — Publishers of this city's two struck newspapers have withdrawn "without prejudice" charges filed last January with the National Labor Relations Board accusing several newspaper unions of supporting "an illegal strike" by the Stereotypers union.

"We found that it was very difficult to establish that the charges had merit," said Thomas P. Graham, regional NLRB director, at Seattle. "We so informed the parties involved and they withdrew the charges."

Rene Valentine, strike director for the Portland newspaper unions, expressed agreement that the

charges against the unions had no merit or foundation, but said that the NLRB should not have permitted withdrawal.

"If the charges had no merit," said Valentine, "the Labor Board should have dismissed them, not permit a withdrawal without prejudice."

The charges by the Oregonian and Journal managements named the International Typographical Union and its Portland locals of printers and mailers, the Portland Newspaper Guild, and the Portland Inter-union Newspaper Committee, which represents all the striking groups.

Besides charging that an "illegal

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Lima Resolution Scores Castro's Press Control

Four hard-working commissions processed resolutions, much in the manner of Guild convention committees, for floor action at the Congress of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

Those setting up the Federation and dealing with freedom of the press caused extensive debate. Objectives of the Federation, as approved after debate, are:

"1. To promote in countries of the Western Hemisphere the establishment of trade unions capable of defending professional and economic interests of organized working newspapermen as regards working conditions and professional ethics and responsibilities.

"2. To strengthen the cooperation among newspapermen of organizations in the American Continent in order to guarantee the practice of common democratic principles and the professional aspirations, in which the responsibility of newspapermen to freedom of the people, freedom of the press and the freedom of trade unions play an important role.

"3. To work for elevation of ethical and professional levels of journalism and journalists.

"4. To cooperate with news-

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Overseas-Bound: A chartered airliner at the International Airport, New York City, awaits some 84 Guild vacationers headed for London and Paris. The late-August flight was arranged through the New York Guild by Astral Travel Service and is the second such trip this season. Flying makes possible

a meaningful European stay within the four weeks allotted for the journey. Unit members are from the Daily News, Journal-American, the Post, the Herald Tribune, the World-Telegram & Sun, the Times, the Associated Press, United Press International, Il Progresso, Staats Zeitung, Radio Free Europe and WQXR Radio.

Strike Vote Prods Albany Agreement

Albany, N. Y.—General increases of \$2 to \$4 in the first year and \$1.50 to \$3.50 in the second, plus additional raises for nine jobs, are embodied in a two-year renewal of the Albany Guild's contract with the Times-Union, effective last May 2.

The agreement followed a unanimous strike vote adopted at a meeting of the Guild unit at the T-U.

Head bookkeeper, purchasing agent, credit manager and senior bookkeeper classifications get raises of \$5.50 and \$7.50, and all principal circulation jobs go up \$8.25 and \$7.50. Raises of 75c a week in addition to the general increase are given to principal editorial classifications on the signing of the contract and again on May 2, 1961, the extra \$1.50 to be applied to minimums on November 1, 1961.

The raises will send top minimums to \$145 for news, city and sports editors and to \$127.50 for reporters and display salesmen. Key circulation classifications go to \$100 now, \$107.50 next year. The agreement also increases

the night differential by 10c per shift, to 90c; adds \$1 to the weekly car allowance for city branch managers, making it \$20; provides a new \$5 weekly minimum allowance for editorial personnel authorized to use cars, and guarantees full-time drivers at least four hours straight time if called in on a holiday. Provision is made for inclusion of the Hearst National Memorandum when completed.

Plainfield Raises Range to \$13.50

Plainfield, N. J.—Pay raises ranging up to \$13.50 in three steps over a two-year period are provided in a new contract between the North Jersey Guild and the Plainfield Courier-News.

The contract is retroactive to last April 1.

General increases are from \$3 to \$4 in the first year and \$2.50 to \$3.50 in the second. In addition, minimum rates will be increased January 1, 1962, by \$1.50 to \$6 for job classifications affect-

ing 22 of the 36 employees in the bargaining unit.

Three steps of \$4, \$3.50 and \$6 will send top minimums to \$127 for copyreaders and department editors, \$122 for reporters. Library clerks, with raises of \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50, will go to \$78. A new classification of office boys is pegged at a top minimum of \$47.50 with additional raises of \$2.50 and \$2.50.

Other improvements include an increase in the night differential to \$1.10 per shift, up from \$1, as of next April 1, and three days leave with pay in the event of the death of a relative.

Portland, Me., Pact Yields 3-Step Hikes

Portland, Me.—A renewal contract with the Portland Press Herald, Express & Telegraph provides for general increases, applied to all minimum levels, of from \$4.50 to \$9 over a two-year period.

The increases are payable in three steps, with \$2 to \$4 becoming effective for the first year, \$1.25 to \$2.50 at the end of 12 months and another \$1.25 to \$2.50 payable after 18 months.

Improvement has also been made in the rate of night differential. The range has been \$1 to \$4.75, and is now \$3 to \$6. Net effect on the reporter top minimum is to move that figure to \$117.25 for day work, and to \$123.25 for nights. Several upgradings in job classifications benefited slotmen on the copydesk, the assistant city editor and circulation utility men.

A third week of vacation is now earned after five years of service, instead of seven.

First Contract Covers Victoria, B. C., Staffs

Victoria, B. C.—Pay raises of 5% and 2% are contained in the Victoria Guild's first contract with the Colonist & Times as an ANG local.

The agreement, effective last May 1, runs for two years and succeeds two separate contracts held under the local's direct charter from the Canadian Labour Congress.

First step of the wage increase

is retroactive to last January 1, the expiration date of the old contract. The second step is effective next May 1. The five percent general increase in the first step amounts to raises ranging from \$1.53 to \$5.60. The two percent next year will bring 64c to \$2.35. Circulation district managers at the Colonist get \$2 extra, to make their first year raise \$6.64.

Top minimums go to \$117.52 for telegraph editor, \$109.17 for reporters, \$63.62 for senior clerks, \$56.66 for stenographers, \$54.93 for telephone operators, \$97.35 for district managers at the Colonist, \$90 at the Times, \$40.90 for senior messengers.

Other provisions include a five-day, 37½-hour week; 80% Guild shop, plus maintenance of membership in editorial department; full Guild shop in other departments; improved grievance procedure and job security clauses, at least nine holidays, three weeks of vacation after a year of service, picket line and struck work protections.

Racing Form Follows Toronto Star Pattern

Toronto, Ont.—Wage increases on a par with those recently negotiated on a strike deadline at the Toronto Star are contained in a renewal of the local's contract with the Toronto Racing Form.

In addition, the agreement contains the first pension program negotiated by the Guild in Canada. It guarantees terms and conditions no less favorable than those in the Star's unilaterally established plan.

The wage increases, in four steps, are: \$2 to \$13.60 as of April 1, \$2 to \$3.36 next October 1, \$3 to \$4.48 next April 1, and \$3 to \$4.48 on January 1, 1962.

Total increases range from \$10 to \$22.95. In lieu of retroactivity to December 1, 1959, each employee receives three percent of gross earnings for the period from December 1, 1959 to April 1, 1960.

Top minimum for the highest classification—assistant statistical editor—goes to \$124.32 with the last step of the agreement. Stenographers and junior clerks receive increases totaling \$11.91, sending top minimums to \$80.16.

Jersey Unit Votes Strike, Mediators In

New Brunswick, N. J.—Following mediation service moved this week into negotiations between the North Jersey Guild and the New Brunswick Home News, in the wake of a solid strike vote by the 27-member unit, asked by the management's charge.

Withdrawal of the case cancelled out this contention, as well. The Portland strike is ending this month with no prospects of a settlement in the near future. But the printers' local here issued an ITU international representative say at a recent meeting that the Portland situation has the effect of delaying at least a dozen other publishers in many U. S. cities in plans for adopting the "Portland pattern."

Forcing unions to strike, then employing strikebreakers and paying them "emergency" wages with benefits derived from ANPA insurance, was the procedure which Portland publishers followed.

Had it been successful, the ITU spokesman told the local membership, it would have been since applied in at least six situations he had encountered in his travels. Publishers everywhere have given the closest attention to the developments in Portland, he said.

Advertising linage in the struck papers continues to sag below levels of a year ago. Newest tabulations are for the month of July, when the Oregonian, a member of the Newhouse chain, showed a week-day loss of nearly five percent below its ad volume for the month of July, 1959. The Journal's July totals were 18.3 percent off, on the same comparison. Both papers had five Sundays issues in July, against four in July, 1959, but the Sunday Oregonian showed a gain of less than half of one percent. The Journal's Sunday totals were 12.3 percent better than the preceding year's figures.

While the struck dailies were showing losses in volume, a striking example of the pulling power of classified advertising in the Portland Reporter, twice-weekly tabloid put out by the striking unions, came from one advertiser.

The advertiser keyed his copy for the two dailies and the Reporter so that he could determine which produced answers.

From his ad in the Journal he received one response. His Oregon ad brought in 12 inquiries. But from the identical copy in the Reporter he received 45 replies. The advertiser had not told any one of his test, in advance, but when the Reporter results were compiled, they were so outstanding that he telephoned Clarence Auger, classified manager for the Reporter, to offer congratulations.

Of the 45 replies, 14 came from suburban areas, the rest from the city of Portland.

The Reporter plans to "go daily" November 1, and remodeling of a building is under way to house its operations.

Empire State DC Wants Liebling 'On The Record'

Woodstock, N. Y.—The scathing article by A. J. Liebling on "Do You Belong In Journalism?" which appeared in the New York Magazine of May 14 and was reprinted in the Guild Reporter June 10 is headed for the Congressional Record.

That was the intent of the resolution adopted here at the summer meeting of the Empire State District Council, which directed that the text of the Liebling piece, a caustic criticism of the practices of newspaper publishers, be sent to both U.S. Senators from New York State with a request for insertion in the Record.

The Liebling article deals with some of the problems of one-way cities and the trend toward "monopoly" press.

The resolution was offered by Mitchell Kaity, Rochester, and copies went to Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth Keating.

The council delegates heard a report from International Representative Joseph G. Colangelo on negotiations in Elmira for a group of circulation employees, and voted full council support of it.

The local's annual picnic at Meyers Lake Park, Canton, was attended by 60, including representatives of management from the Massillon Independent.

Charges Pulled Back By Portland Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

was supported, management alleged that three of the unions were guilty of unfair labor practices. The unions had made "illegal contract demands" in connection with the dispute, said management's charge.

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Catskill Weekend: Kingston Guild members were hosts to the summer meeting of the Empire State District Council at the artists' colony of Woodstock. From the left in the front row are Charles J. Tiano, Kingston, council president; Mrs. Dorothy A. Narel, Kingston Guild president, and Charles McCarthy, Utica, council secretary-treasurer. Behind them are Joseph G. Colangelo, international representative; Author and Playwright Gore Vidal, a guest speaker, and M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild.

ITU Chief Elmer Brown Forecasts Newspaper Labor Unity In 5 Years

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directions and at cross purposes," Phillips declared.

He referred to the merger which created the Papermakers & Paperworkers out of three separate unions and said that despite problems it has proved successful.

"As for the employer," Phillips said, "he is well able to take care of himself. The companies are far ahead of us when it comes to merger, consolidation and outright purchase of each other. If a publisher wants to insure his supply of paper, he simply merges with or buys a paper mill."

"Your friend, Mr. Newhouse (S. I. Newhouse, head of the chain which includes the Portland Oregonian), is able to give you a tough fight because he has the paper, union-made paper."

"The only real scare the publishers as a group have had occurred several years ago when we were preparing to shut down all the newsprint mills in Eastern Canada."

A reminder that the move for labor unity in the industry is not universally acclaimed was given by Wilfrid T. Connell, president of the Photo Engravers Union.

Connell reported that his union's recent convention had flatly opposed the idea of amalgamation with other unions in the industry. The chief factor in this stand, he said, was the growing difficulty Photo Engravers were encountering with other crafts in solving jurisdictional problems stemming from new printing processes.

Connell did not bar further negotiations toward unification, however, and declared that he personally endorses the concept of collective resistance to "all the forces arrayed against organized labor."

In other actions, the ITU convention approved a two-pronged drive to curb strikebreaking through legislative action. The delegates called for amendments to strengthen the federal Byrnes

Act and close loopholes that make it ineffectual in controlling the interstate traffic in scabs. Secondly, they called on all ITU locals to get behind the drive for state laws to outlaw habitual scabs and their agents.

Vehement and prolonged debate greeted a proposal to change the ITU laws to permit locals to trade "reproduction" clauses in their contracts for industrial pension plans. The question finally was held over for a membership referendum.

The ITU has for many years required that all contracts with newspapers include a clause that all type required for local adver-

tisements must be set in the shop and that local ads supplied in matrix form must be reproduced. After a study of local union practice under the clause, a special convention committee recommended that the reproduction requirement be shifted from the ITU's General Laws to the bylaws and that locals be authorized to bargain out the clause in return for a minimum of 2 percent of payroll for a national pension program.

Brown and other officers of the ITU favor the plan, but it ran into heavy opposition among delegates before the decision was reached to submit the question to a vote of the union's entire membership.

Guild Prepares To Vote In By-Election For IEB

(Continued from Page 1)

is to be found in the Landrum-Griffin law regulating international and local election procedures. The upcoming referendum is the first for the Guild since enactment of the law a year ago. Far more than in any other segment of the country's organizations, the law prescribes minutely the conduct of labor union elections. Last June the Guild convention at Chicago brought the ANG constitution into full conformity with the new legal requirements, and the committee meeting last week checked again on the law.

The referendum committee, comprising Miss Bailey as chairman and four others elected at the Chicago convention, is "bipartisan" in its makeup. Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, is a co-chairman of the committee to elect Jack Dobson, Toronto; while Tony Ingrassia, Milwaukee, holds a similar post in the campaign for Robert Zonka, Chicago. The other members of the committee are Tom Fay, New York, and Charles J. Tiano, Kingston.

Eliminated by the roll call as a candidate, Mastrullo moved in the campaign to the Dobson camp. The other co-chairman for Dobson are Murray Tate, Toronto, and James Gallagher, Albany. Mastrullo has since written letters to the locals which supported him at Chicago by their delegate vote, urging Dobson's election.

Electioneering has been in varied forms, including letters, mimeographed fliers and printed circulars, plus personal appeals and appearances where circumstances allowed.

Red Jeering Squad Got Few Lima Votes

Peruvian Communists, who gave Vice President Richard Nixon such a rude welcome during his South American sojourn some months ago, put on several spectacular shows for delegates to the Congress of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

The No. 1 Commie in Peru's Federación de Periodistas—Genaro Carnero Checa—was an alternate delegate to the Congress but got full floor privileges when a delegate excused himself.

Genaro Checa—a brother of Luis Carnero Checa, co-chairman of the Congress and Federation—had a well-trained cheering section seated among the observers. When Genaro Checa expounded, the cheering section turned the applause on and off like tap beer. Hand-clapping and foot-stamping at times drowned out remarks by the presiding officer. When opposition speakers were getting in their licks, Genaro Checa's score or more supporters hissed and booed loudly.

The co-chairmen, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Perlik, and Luis Carnero Checa, frequently allowed Genaro Checa extra speaking time—there was a five-minute limit in the rules—rather than play into his hands by curbing his bombastic oratory.

Genaro Checa was soundly defeated on all three big issues he fought on the floor. In a noisy, two-hour battle preceding adoption of the rules, he had sought speaking privileges for observers. Had he succeeded, it's doubtful that any work would have been accomplished by the Congress in its allotted time since the Communists by their great numbers

could have held the floor indefinitely.

Genaro Checa's second defeat was on a resolution creating the Federation. He argued violently against an inter-American structure and advocated in its stead a purely Latin American organization (excluding North America) at a conference to be held in Mexico City in 1961. On the show-down vote, Genaro Checa was a minority of one, with the majority of Peru's delegation voting in favor of the inter-American resolution. Chile abstained. All others voted for the Federation.

Genaro Checa's other resounding setback was on the resolution rapping the Castro government for its suppression of a free press and calling upon it to "go back to its early promises and secure freedom of expression to the Cuban press."

The show of hands vote was announced as 22 for, 5 against. With that announcement, Genaro Checa fired a parting blast at the Congress and stalked out. A delegate from Colombia and one from Ecuador joined him in bolting.

There was an anti-climax by the Communists in front of the Savoy Hotel, where the sessions were held. A Commie group scattered hastily printed leaflets in the hotel lobby and on the sidewalk for several minutes until a police squad chased them down the street. The leaflets attacked the Federation and American "imperialism" and sounded the familiar "Yankee go home" theme.

The American delegates had been advised early in the session that there was a possibility of a more violent Communist demonstration—but it failed to develop.

Lima Side-Bars

Far-South Hospitality Is On Lavish Scale

Latin American hospitality was overflowing at the Congress of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

Festivities included a cocktail party at the magnificent new \$17,000,000 Hospital Central del Seguro de Empleados; a reception at the Municipal Palace offered by the Mayor of Lima and the Municipal Council; and a luncheon at the Revolver Club given by the Municipal Council of Rimac, and a reception at the Hotel Bolívar given by La Prensa, one of Peru's leading newspapers.

The United States and Canadian delegations were hosts at a cocktail party following the opening session.

English-speaking delegates were guests at a cocktail party given by personnel of the United States Embassy after the Congress' close. The Canadian, Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and British Guiana delegates also were entertained by the Canadian Embassy after the adjournment.

Keynote Talk By Perlik Goes Into Translation

"We in the United States delegation, comprised of members of the American Newspaper Guild and of the Union of Free Journalists in America... stand ready to help set a tone, direction and scope for inter-American cooperation among working journalists in

this hemisphere that will commit to oblivion forever the resentments, the suspicions and the jealousies that far too long have enervated our peoples. We commit our energies, our desires and our modest talents to the awesome task of developing a program that will lift newspaper workers to their rightful place in the economic and social orders of our nations."

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik Jr. set the tone of the Congress of Inter-American Working Newspapermen's Organizations with that pledge in his opening address.

Wide requests for copies of his address resulted in its translation into Spanish and its printing for general distribution.

I-AF Sets \$100 Dues On Temporary Basis

How will the new Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations be financed?

Adopted was a resolution declaring that "until the next Congress decides which shall be the permanent financial responsibilities of affiliates, the dues of member organizations will be \$100 (U.S.) per year."

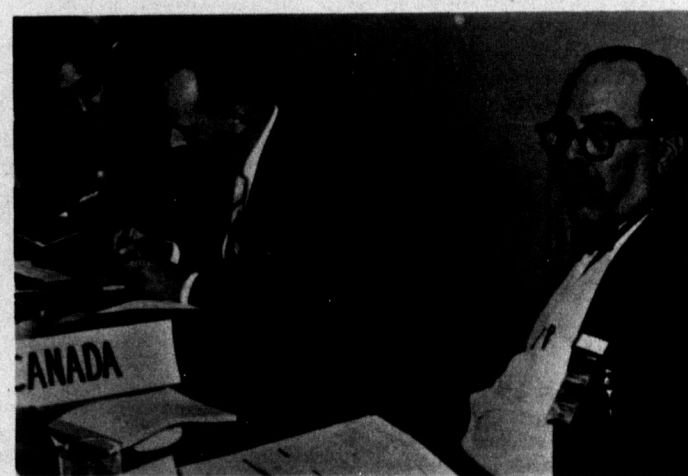
For the present, headquarters will be on a dual basis, with correspondence addressed to the co-chairmen—ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik Jr. at the Guild office in Washington and Luis Carnero Checa in Lima, Peru.



Luis Carnero Checa, above right, co-chairman of the Congress with ANG Secretary-Treasurer Perlik, delegates to the First Inter-American Congress of Working Newspapermen's Organizations. Delegates intently follow a translation during the opening session.



A two-hour discussion of the rules was sparked by Genaro Carnero Checa, alternate delegate from Peru. A Communist, he later walked out of the Congress when it refused to support his anti-U.S. views.



Tuned in to a translation is ANG Vice President Eric Cawdron of Ottawa, right, as Kitty Mannoy of Trinidad and Fernand Levesque of the Commission Inter-syndicale de l'Union Canadienne des Journalistes de Langue Française, Montreal, check their notes.



Inter-american Solidarity

DELEGATES of newsmen's unions in a score of hemisphere countries, meeting at Lima, Peru, today began an inter-American program for inter-union cooperation, beginning with the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Luis Carnero Checa, co-chairmen of the Congress, were among the delegates. Each of the three delegates to the Congress—President Richard Lane of Memphis, Tenn., of the Union of Free Journalists in America (UJF), rounded out the U.S. representation. Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdron of Ottawa, Ont., and Executive Secretary R. H. Buchanan of Montreal were delegates from Canada, along with Fernand Levesque of the Commission Inter-syndicale de l'Union Canadienne des Journalistes de Langue Française, Montreal.

Some of the personalities of the Congress are shown in the photographs on these pages.



Tribute was paid by the Congress to Santiago Senen Gonzalez of Argentina, an original member of the organizing committee who died last May. Here, David Sternbeck of Washington, representative of the committee, holds a draped portrait of the Argentine journalist.

Officers of the Congress are shown (below, left) as they visited Peruvian journalist Y. Carrillo in jail. Y. Carrillo (center) was imprisoned under military law, about 10 days before the Congress opened, for an article he wrote. The officers conveyed the sympathy of the Congress to Carrillo, who was released shortly after the Congress adjourned. At left are ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and German Borregales of Venezuela, secretary of the Congress. At right are Luis Carnero Checa, co-chairman of the Congress, and Eric Cawdron of Ottawa, Ont., on the outskirts of Lima. The menu featured native dishes.



Inter-American Body Set Up On Mutual Confidence Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapermen in exile were invited observers.

Invitations had been accepted—and delegates named—by Brazil, Guatemala and Nicaragua, but for unknown reasons they failed to appear. Since they have expressed interest in affiliating, it is expected these three nations—along with some others—in time will become members.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik Jr., who presided at the earlier Panama meeting, shared the chair at Lima with Luis Carnero Checa of the host country. They were named co-chairmen of the Federation's 13-man Executive Committee, which will be responsible for activities of the Federation between Congresses. A Congress is to be held every two years, the next at Bogotá, Colombia, in 1962.

The Executive Committee is expected to meet at least once a year, with the first meeting at Quito, Ecuador, in the first half of 1961.

The Executive Committee is set up on a regional basis with four members from North America, four from South America, three from Central America and two from the Caribbean.

Besides Perlik, other North American delegates named to the Executive Committee are ANG Vice President Richard Lane; Robert Buchanan, executive secretary of the Toronto Newspaper Guild; and Nicolas Pentcheff of New York, representing the Union of Free Journalists in America (UJF).

Other members of the North American delegation at Lima were ANG Vice President Eric R. I. Cawdron; Boleslaw Wier-

bianski of New York and Milan Skacel of New York, both of the Union of Free Journalists in America; Harry Baz of Buenos Aires (IFFJ); David Sternbeck, Washington, special representative of the Congress' organizing committee; and Fernand Levesque of the Commission Inter-syndicale de l'Union Canadienne des Journalistes de Langue Française.

Perlik and Buchanan both served on the Organizing Committee, which met a day in advance of the Congress and prepared the agenda.

Perlik and Carnero Checa were named co-chairmen of the Executive Committee.

South America's members on the Executive Committee, besides Carnero Checa, are Enrique Garcés, of the Union Nacional de Periodistas de Quito, Ecuador; Alberto Schirbu, of the Federación Argentina de Periodistas; and Guillermo García, of the Colegio Nacional de Periodistas, Colombia.

Central America's members are Gonzalo Chepla of the Federación de Uniones y Sindicatos de Trabajadores de Periodicos de Mexico; Virgilio Zelaya Rubi of the Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña; and Alfonso Morales of the Asociación de Periodistas de El Salvador.

The Caribbean is represented by Clifton Neita of the Jamaica Press Association and Ulric Mentus of the Journalists' Section, British Guiana Printers' Industrial Union.

Executive Committee officers, in addition to Perlik and Carnero Checa as co-chairmen, are Schirbu, secretary, and Pentcheff, treasurer. Vice chairman are Garcés, for South America; Buchanan,

for North America; Zelaya Rubi, for Central America, and Neita, for the Caribbean.

The Executive Committee held its first organizing meeting August 23, following the Congress' adjournment.

Six permanent committees of the Executive Committee were created. The standing committees and their chairmen are: Trade Union and Professional Activities—Jose R. Chao Monzon of Argentina; Freedom and Defense of the Press and Newspapermen—Roberto Martinez of Peru; Exchange of Newspapermen—Wierbianski of the United States (IFFJ); Educational Problems—Unfilled; Publications—Rev. Jesus Hernandez Chapellin of Venezuela; and Awards—Miguel Perez Turner of Argentina.

Arrangements for the second Congress will be handled by a committee headed by Hipolito Hincapié of Colombia.

Under the Federation's structure, the Executive Committee will function much as does the ANG's International Executive Board. It is responsible for the administration of all matters pertaining to the Federation. It is to divide its functions among its members and may establish hemispheric and regional offices.

Roberto Martinez of Peru was authorized to tour Central America to inspire applications for membership from nations not represented at Lima—specifically, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala. He also is expected to visit El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico, all represented at Lima.

Argentina's Schirbu was assigned the task of drafting a Federation charter, in consultation with other officers.

Resolutions List Federation's Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

papermen of the different countries in the American Continent in order to promote professional progress."

The resolution also set forth membership eligibility requirements.

"Membership in the Federation shall be open to national unions of professional journalists dedicated to the democratic ideals of freedom of the press. For purposes of this constitution, a trade union is an organization whose primary function is the defense of the material, moral and professional rights of its members whose membership is composed of journalists who devote the greater part of their time to journalism and derive from it most of their income, and which does not include employers in its regular membership, and is not a special-interest organization."

"Application for membership from any organization must be approved by a majority of the Executive Committee. Special cases for admission of exiled newspaper unions suspended by governmental action may be considered."

"An organization will cease being a member of the Federation if it withdraws itself from the Federation or if it is expelled by the decision of the Executive Committee. This last decision can be appealed to the Congress."

The Congress is to meet every two years, with the date and place determined at the preceding meeting. An extraordinary Congress may be convened by the Executive Committee at the request of the majority of its members, or one-third of member organizations.

The Congress is the supreme authority in all matters relating to principle, regulations, organization and general policy.

Decisions of the Congress are adopted by simple majority of organizations present, each country being entitled to one vote which may be split if more than one organization exists in the country.

The two-part resolution dealing with freedom of the press in the Western Hemisphere and with Cuba follows:

"After having considered the several violations of freedom of the press in some countries in the Western Hemisphere, the Congress agrees:

"1. To fully agree on inter-American solidarity with the journalists who are suffering under the most blatant violations of human rights by the regimes of Haiti, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

"(a) To denounce the oppressive measures of those regimes against the press.

"(b) To demand vigorously the restitution of freedom of access and dissemination of news and comments in those countries.

"(c) To appeal to world opinion for support of the just cause of the persecuted colleagues from the above countries."

"11. The Congress expresses its deep regret in view of the fact that the hopes for a free press in the Republic of Cuba that were aroused after the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship have not been realized, but rather, on the contrary, tend to fully disappear. Many democratic journalists in Cuba have lost their right to express freely their opinions while some of them have been forced into exile."

"In view of these developments, the Congress calls on the government of the Republic of Cuba to go back to its early promises and secure freedom of expression to the Cuban press."

Also adopted were resolutions pertaining to journalists' responsibilities; technical study of the problems of 'newspapermen'; a code of ethics; the creation of an annual award to be called 'Free Newspapermen of America' and given to 'the colleague whose efforts to defend the freedom of the press were most outstanding during the past year'; social protection of newspapermen; condemnation of dictatorships in the Americas; support for early completion of the Pan-American highway and an improved inter-American system of telecommunications.

HOW TO BUY

Purchasing An 'Older' House Means Checking For Defects

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

This year's building slump is a blow to families seeking homes. By mid-1960 only 620,000 new homes had been started compared to 766,000 last year.

One builder says that if construction continues to lag behind our mushrooming population, in a few years we're going to be the best-dressed, best-fed, fastest-moving nation of tent dwellers on earth. Not that we're really going to live in tents, of course. But in a recent article, Arthur Watkins, former architectural editor of *Architectural Forum*, warned that the present shortage is mild compared to what's likely around the end of the 1960's. That's when wave after wave of post-war babies will be forming families and seeking homes.

Prices have risen too, though the 1960 slump has curbed the rate of rise. Construction costs have been rising at a dismayingly stubborn rate of about 3.6 percent a year for the past ten years. This year's boom has been held to about 1.7 percent. Thus, 1949's 10,000 house cost \$13,600 by 1959, and now \$13,830. If you can find it, that is.

The scarcity of new homes at reasonable prices is leading many moderate-income families to shop for older ones when family size or other needs require a move. Actually the average American family nowadays moves about once every five years. Census figures show.

An older house in good condition may be a comparatively reasonable buy. It often offers more space than new houses. But if there are serious defects, an older house can be a terrific expense. Basic repairs can run into several thousand dollars.

If you do inspect carefully, preferably with the aid of construction experts, you may be able to detect any serious flaws. Arthur Tauscher, a home-inspection consultant, recently pointed out that if you know the defects beforehand, you may be able to get a price adjustment to pay for the necessary work, or get such contractual protection as a termite guarantee.

Inspection consultants say that the eight most common defects in older houses, which you need to look for most carefully, are:

Inadequate wiring (most frequent flaw); termite damage and wood rot (potentially most expensive); inadequate or outworn heating system; obsolete or inadequate hot-water heater; insufficient insulation; poor plumbing; worn-out roof; wet basement and poor drainage around the house.

Margolius Pamphlet Issued

"How to Stretch Your Money," by Sidney Margolius, is a new pamphlet published by the Public Affairs Committee collecting the consumer expert's advice on money management.

Planned spending, rather than old-fashioned budgeting is the modern way to avoid needless money worries, says Margolius, whose column appears regularly in the *Guild Reporter*. He notes that it is "not the low but the

moderate and medium income families that are the most frequent borrowers." The pamphlet is designed to help such families utilize their financial resources most efficiently.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for 25¢ each from the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organization with headquarters at 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

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Inadequate wiring: The older the house, the poorer the wiring is likely to be unless a previous owner has rewired, Watkins advises. Nowadays houses need at least a three-wire, 220-volt, 100-amp main electric board; more for a large house or if there's an electric range. He advises allowing approximately \$150-\$350 if a new electric service and main board is required, plus \$5-\$8 for each new outlet and switch needed, and \$25-\$50 for each special circuit for such appliances as an electric dryer.

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Heating system: Many older houses have converted furnaces or boilers. A converted plant may be satisfactory, but one especially designed for the type of fuel it now uses, such as oil or gas, is preferable. But even more importantly, a furnace or boiler 20-25 years old may not last much longer, although hot-water boilers do generally last longer than warm-air furnaces, and cast-iron boilers longer than steel.

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Watkins says. You generally can see attic insulation in the attic floor, but may have to ask the seller if he had insulation blown into the walls. You also can judge whether exterior walls are much colder than interior walls by holding your hand against both.

Typical cost of insulating walls

runs about 20-30 cents per square foot; attic floors, about 10 cents. Total cost for a typical older house would run \$250-\$500.

Plumbing: Common troubles are inadequate pressure due to corroded pipes, and inadequate septic tanks. Bad plumbing may be encountered especially in houses with iron pipes more than 25 years old. The amount of water pressure from top-floor faucets is the surest telltale. New plumbing costs can vary greatly. Figure at least \$500 to \$1000, Watkins advises, or get a plumber's estimate. Septic tank repairs may run from \$100 to \$1000.

Roof: An asphalt-shingle or built-up roof may need repairs or replacement if it is more than 10-15 years old. Cost of patching a roof may be \$50 up. A new asphalt-shingle roof will cost from \$300 for a small house to as much as \$750 for a large one.

Basement: Usual clues to dampness are dark stains on walls and floor, flaky cement on walls, mildew, dry rot in ceiling beams. Correcting a wet basement can cost \$500 up, and sometimes is impossible if the house was not properly built, Watkins advises.

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Termite: You really need a termite specialist to check a house before you buy (inspection fee may be as little as \$5-\$10 without a written guarantee, more with). Watkins estimates possible costs of repair termite damage at \$150 to \$5000 and even more.

Heating system: Many older houses have converted furnaces or boilers. A converted plant may be satisfactory, but one especially designed for the type of fuel it now uses, such as oil or gas, is preferable. But even more importantly, a furnace or boiler 20-25 years old may not last much longer, although hot-water boilers do generally last longer than warm-air furnaces, and cast-iron boilers longer than steel.

Hot-water heater: This may be either of insufficient capacity or worn out. Watkins estimates installed cost of a new hot water tank heater at \$135-\$185 for a 40-50 gallon gas-fired model, more for electric units.

Insulation: Most pre-World War II houses were built without any insulation. Even many built up to 1955 have attic insulation but little or none in the walls.

Watkins says. You generally can see attic insulation in the attic floor, but may have to ask the seller if he had insulation blown into the walls. You also can judge whether exterior walls are much colder than interior walls by holding your hand against both.

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runs about 20-30 cents per square foot; attic floors, about 10 cents. Total cost for a typical older house would run \$250-\$500.

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By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

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Q. Don't you believe in dieting?

A. Sure. I also believe in living on a budget and getting up when the alarm goes off.

Q. Then why don't you?

A. Why don't I what

HOW TO BUY

Purchasing An 'Older' House Means Checking For Defects

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

This year's building slump is a blow to families seeking homes. By mid-1960 only 630,000 new homes had been started compared to 766,000 last year.

One builder says that if construction continues to lag behind our mushrooming population, in a few years we're going to be the best-dressed, best-fed, fastest-moving nation of tent dwellers on earth. Not that we're really going to live in tents, of course. But in a recent article, Arthur Watkins, former architectural editor of Architectural Forum, warned that the present shortage is mild compared to what's likely around the end of the 1960's. That's when wave after wave of post-war babies will be forming families and seeking homes.

Prices have risen too, though the 1960 slump has curbed the rate of rise. Construction costs have been rising at a dismayingly stubborn rate of about 3.6 percent a year for the past ten years. This year's boost has been held to about 1.7 percent. Thus, 1949's \$10,000 house cost \$13,600 by 1959, and now \$13,830. If you can find it, that is.

The scarcity of new homes at reasonable prices is leading many moderate-income families to shop for older ones when family size or other needs requires a move. Actually the average American family nowadays moves about once every five years, Census figures show.

An older house in good condition may be a comparatively reasonable buy. It often offers more space than new houses. But if there are serious defects, an older house can be a terrific expense. Basic repairs can run into several thousand dollars.

If you do inspect carefully, preferably with the aid of construction experts, you may be able to detect any serious flaws. Arthur Tauscher, a home-inspection consultant, recently pointed out that if you know the defects beforehand, you may be able to get a price adjustment to pay for the necessary work, or get such contractual protection as a termite guarantee.

Inspection consultants say that the eight most common defects in older houses, which you need to look for most carefully, are:

Inadequate wiring (most frequent flaw); termite damage and wood rot (potentially most expensive); inadequate or outworn heating system; obsolete or inadequate hot-water heater; insufficient insulation; poor plumbing; worn-out roof; wet basement and poor drainage around the house.

Margolius Pamphlet Issued

"How to Stretch Your Money," by Sidney Margolius, is a new pamphlet published by the Public Affairs Committee collecting the consumer expert's advice on money management.

Planned spending, rather than old-fashioned budgeting is the modern way to avoid needless money worries, says Margolius, whose column appears regularly in the Guild Reporter. He notes that it is "not the low but the

moderate and medium income families that are the most frequent borrowers." The pamphlet is designed to help such families utilize their financial resources most efficiently.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for 25¢ each from the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organization with headquarters at 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

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Watkins says the installed cost of a new warm-air furnace starts at \$500-\$750. A new hot-water boiler may run from \$750 to \$1500. If a whole new heating system is needed, the bill can run from \$1500 to \$5000, depending on the size of the house.

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runs about 20-30 cents per square foot; attic floors, about 10 cents. Total cost for a typical older house would run \$250-\$500.

Plumbing: Common troubles are inadequate pressure due to corroded pipes, and inadequate septic tanks. Bad plumbing may be encountered especially in houses with iron pipes more than 25 years old. The amount of water pressure from top-floor faucets is the surest telltale. New plumbing costs can vary greatly. Figure at least \$500 to \$1000, Watkins advises, or get a plumber's estimate. Septic tank repairs may run from \$100 to \$1000.

Roof: An asphalt-shingle or built-up roof may need repairs or replacement if it is more than 10-15 years old. Cost of patching a roof may be \$50 up. A new asphalt-shingle roof will cost from \$300 for a small house to as much as \$750 for a large one.

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Q. Why don't you diet?

A. Because the world is full of french fried potatoes.

Q. Haven't you any self control?

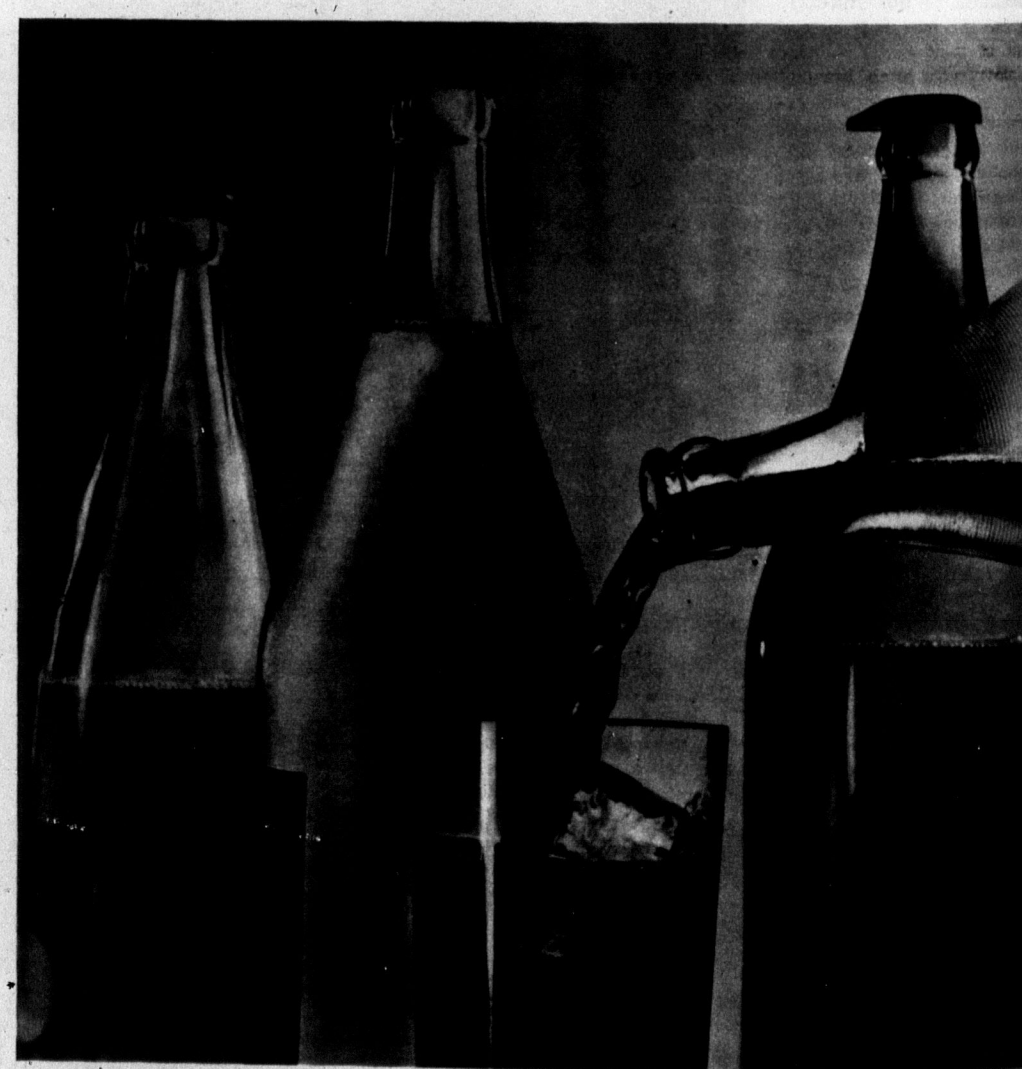
A. No, and stop pestering me.

Q. How much do you weigh?

A. Nice weather we've been having lately, isn't it?

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A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Guild Contracts Trail Trend In Paid Holidays

Guild contracts, which set the pace for other unions in many areas, lag far behind in the number of holidays with pay they provide.

A trend to more and more holidays throughout industry is recorded by the Bureau of National Affairs in a continuing study of 400 representative union agreements.

BNA reports that in 1955, for example, 57 percent of the contracts in the survey specified six or 6½ holidays, and only 16 percent specified eight or more. In 1960, only 20 percent specify six

or 6½ holidays and 32 percent provide eight or more.

In contrast, only slight improvement has been recorded in the number of holidays under Guild contracts. In 1951, 63 percent of Guild newspaper and wire service agreements provided six holidays, 12 percent provided eight or more. In 1959, the figures were 60 percent with six, 18 percent with eight or more.

Of the contracts studied by BNA, 77 percent list at least seven holidays. Only 36 percent of Guild contracts have seven or more.

With the exception of contracts in the construction industry, nearly all of the agreements included in the BNA survey guarantee against loss of pay on the specified holidays. Almost 90 percent of the construction contracts in the sample provide no pay for unworked holidays.

Premium pay for work on holidays is provided in 95 percent of the contracts studied, the rate being doubletime or higher in 89 percent. A fifth of the contracts that provide no premium compensation forbid holiday work altogether.

Register Now

Deadlines for voter registration in nearly all of the 50 states are coming up in the next 60 days. In these nine states they're only days or weeks away:

Arizona	Sept. 26
California	Sept. 16
Kentucky	Sept. 10
Maryland	
Baltimore & counties with permanent registration	Sept. 13, 20
Elsewhere	Sept. 13, 20
Montana	Sept. 23
New Jersey	Sept. 29
Ohio	Sept. 28
Pennsylvania	Sept. 19
Rhode Island	Sept. 9

The title "right-to-work" is misleading and fallacious . . . and enactment of such legislation would be very unwise and potentially harmful to the common good. Right-to-work legislation deals a death blow to the unions. Its sponsors seem to indicate that a fundamental right of the individual is invaded by obliging him to join a union. Such an allegation is not true, for it is not immoral nor unethical to require membership in a union for the greater common good of the group. Workers have the right to organize and to join a union. The union does not violate any basic constitutional freedom.

Most Rev. Edwin V. Byrne, Catholic Archbishop of Santa Fe, N. M.

The quotations above are from a new pamphlet, "Why So Many Faiths See Evil in Right-to-Work Laws," available free in limited quantities from the National Council for Industrial Peace, 605 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D. C. Bulk orders are \$11 a thousand.

'Modest' Budget Exceeds Income Of Most Families

ECONOMICS

A city worker with a wife and two children needs an income of from \$103 a week in Houston to \$126 a week in Chicago to maintain "a modest but adequate level of living," according to the Labor Department's updated family budget.

But more than half of all family units in the United States have incomes below the U.S. Department's standard for Houston, lowest of the city worker budgets for 1959 in 20 large cities (see table below).

Earlier this year, the Commerce Department reported the median income for U.S. families in 1959 was \$5,300, or about \$102 a week. Half the families have incomes below the median and half are above.

Another Labor Department report shows that gross earnings of factory production workers averaged \$91 a week last May. Other reports show that the average in building construction work was \$121 a week and in retail trade \$69 a week.

To meet the "modest but adequate" standard, a city worker with a wife and three children needs \$121 a week in Houston, \$148 a week in Chicago. With four children, the family needs an income of \$136 in Houston, \$166 in Chicago.

The revised City Worker's Family Budget, described by a Labor Department expert as "a research study, not a survey," was presented in the latest Monthly Labor Review, publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A Labor Department press release on the article led with a statement that a "study" shows a four-person city family with annual earnings of \$7,000 to \$7,500 has an income 15 to 20 percent higher than needed for the "modest but adequate" budget. The expert conceded this created the "misconception" that this was a survey on earnings and spending and in fact "it was not."

Relying on "trend data," the "research study" updated the budget which was last priced in 1951. It was developed initially in 1946-47 at the request of Congress and until now has dealt in terms of

pre-war types of goods and services.

A comprehensive revision is under way and will include family expenditure studies programmed for 1961 and 1962, the department said.

The budget is compiled for a family of four persons: a 38-year-old breadwinner, his wife, an eight-year-old girl and a 13-year-old boy. The family lives in a rented dwelling, in or near a large city.

The budget does not purport to show how families do or should spend their income, but is designed to reflect a "modest but adequate" standard of living based on scientific standards of nutrition, housing, health, etc.

In contrast, the annual Heller Budget, issued by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, measures the "commonly accepted" standard of living for a family of four in the San Francisco area. The committee has described this standard as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

As used by the committee, the term "necessary" includes "far more than a minimum of physical needs. It represents what men commonly expect to enjoy."

In September 1959, when the last Heller Budget was assembled, a salaried junior professional worker and his family needed \$9,476.43 a year or \$182.20 a week to meet the "commonly accepted" standard.

National Ad Volume Up 9% In First Half

National advertising volume in all media in the first half of 1960 is nine percent ahead of the total for the same period in 1959, reports Printers' Ink, weekly magazine of advertising and marketing. Printers' Ink says its National Advertising Index shows magazines to be the biggest gainer—up 17 percent. Newspapers are

next in line, eight percent ahead of the first six months of 1959. Network television and business publications each show a gain of seven percent. Outdoor advertising is up five percent and network radio is down seven percent.

ROP Color Demand Spurs Press Orders

New York City—R. Hoe & Co., Inc., reports that new orders for printing presses and equipment received in July exceeded \$6,700,000, the largest monthly total of new business in five years.

Included in the total were several large orders for color units and additional color facilities. The Hoe Report on ROP Color, prepared by Media Records, shows color linage to be up 21.9 percent in the first half of 1960.

Harris-Intertype Votes Stock Split

Cleveland, Ohio—Directors of Harris-Intertype Corporation, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of printing and publishing equipment, have voted to split the company's stock three for two.

At the same time, the directors declared a quarterly dividend of 30¢ a share, indicating an annual dividend rate of \$1.20 on the increased shares. This amounts to a 20 percent increase.

Hearst Buys Chunk Of Newspaper Mill

San Francisco, Calif.—The Hearst Corporation has purchased \$14 million worth of common stock in Southwest Forest Industries, which plans a newspaper mill in Arizona.

A prospectus for SWFI reports that Hearst has contracted to buy 50,000 tons of newsprint a year for 20 years, about two-thirds of the planned output of the mill, to be built at Snowflake, near Holbrook, Ariz.

Hearst bought 100,000 shares of stock in the company at \$14 a share. The Hearst Corporation also holds options for 105,000 additional shares. Its president and chief executive officer, Richard E. Berlin, recently was elected a director of Southwest Forest Industries, Inc.

City Worker's Family Budget In 20 Cities

The following table, prepared by the Labor Dept., shows the government's estimate of the annual costs of the City Worker's Family Budget, based on a four-person family, in 20 large cities as of autumn 1959.

City and State	Total Budget	Food and Housing	Transportation and Utilities	Other Goods and Services	Other Taxes	Personal Income
Atlanta	\$5,642	\$4,840	\$1,514	\$1,151	\$2,175	\$298
Baltimore	5,718	4,859	1,825	1,004	2,321	285
Boston	6,317	5,334	1,857	1,240	2,337	285
Chicago	6,567	5,607	1,781	1,385	2,470	285
Cleveland	6,100	5,163	1,734	1,283	2,226	285
Columbus	6,199	5,305	1,695	1,191	2,419	285
Detroit	6,072	5,201	1,761	1,040	2,400	285
Houston	5,370	4,622	1,486	961	2,195	285
Kansas City	5,964	5,000	1,631	1,117	2,342	285
Los Angeles	6,288	5,338	1,747	1,170	2,400	284
Memphis	6,181	5,165	1,647	1,180	2,340	285
New York	5,970	5,048	1,853	1,013	2,182	273
Philadelphia	5,998	4,970	1,825	954	2,191	280
Pittsburgh	6,199	5,264	1,800	1,012	2,363	280
Portland, Ore.	6,222	5,183	1,746	1,046	2,396	280
San Antonio	6,266	5,271	1,694	1,200	2,379	280
San Francisco	6,564	5,341	1,795	1,070	2,407	284
Seattle	6,092	5,064	1,708	871	2,305	280
St. Louis	6,082	5,062	1,844	1,283	2,405	280
Washington, D. C.	6,147	5,109	1,804	1,226	2,300	280

EDITORIAL

Whose Ox?

There's something grimly amusing in the cries of acute distress being uttered by Printer's Ink, the weekly magazine of advertising and marketing, over congressional investigatory practices.

That publication has taken a hard look at the way congressional committees operate, at the double blow dealt to the advertising business in the past year—broadcasting "payola" and fixed quizzes, and more recently the price practices of the drug industry—and dislikes intensely what it sees.

Under the title "The Shame of Congress: How Probes Can Kill Marketing," Printer's Ink devoted the major portions of two of its August issues to a detailed exposition of the application of congressional investigative power, and an equally detailed program by which, it hopes, the industry can counteract the bad public relations "image" created by news stories dealing with what the investigations uncovered. "Irresponsible" and "unrestrained," the investigating committee is "a fearsome vehicle," able to "commandeer the forces of mass media" as Fidel Castro does in his dictatorship, says the magazine.

Castigating Senator Estes Kefauver for the activities of the anti-trust and monopoly committee which exposed drug pricing methods, and deploring his recent renomination as guaranteeing a continuance of the Kefauver committee operations, the magazine nonetheless appeals to the Senator, in an open letter, to work for adoption in Congress of a bill which will insure "fair treatment" of witnesses, by limiting the scope of investigations, cutting down on press releases of a one-sided nature, and otherwise reducing the tendency of probes to degenerate into "adversary" proceedings, in which the accuser is also the judge and jury.

The American trade union movement is in position to express sympathy for the advertisers and marketers, for a couple of years ago the unions underwent the full treatment of which Printer's Ink now complains. That magazine notes the possibility of "restrictive legislation" arising from probes. The labor unions got the Landrum-Griffin Act, remember?

Printer's Ink notes that such legislation would affect everyone in the field, the many saints and the few sinners alike. Again the Landrum-Griffin Act parallels, precisely.

We don't recall that Printer's Ink, or any other element in the field of mass communications, shed tears when the labor unions experienced the complete consequences of the "headline hunting" which Printer's Ink now condemns.

Perhaps it was not to be expected. After all, didn't most publications remain discreetly silent while the late Senator Joseph McCarthy was perfecting the inquisitorial process?

Quote

Labor, far from the myth taught us daily in the public media, is not too powerful. Rather it is far too weak, partly by its own default, but more because of the unrelenting efforts of its implacable foes, who never slumber or sleep.

For skeptics on this point, I urge a sober reading of the Congressional Record on last year's anti-labor bill.

We have no labor party, no labor caucus in either house of Congress—no Bob LaFollette, no Vito Marcantonio, no Senator Bob Wagner, and in the White House no voice since Franklin D. Roosevelt frankly and ardently seeking to serve some of the fundamental needs of organized labor in this country.

—Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, minister of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

The Guild Reporter

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

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American Newspaper Guild

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

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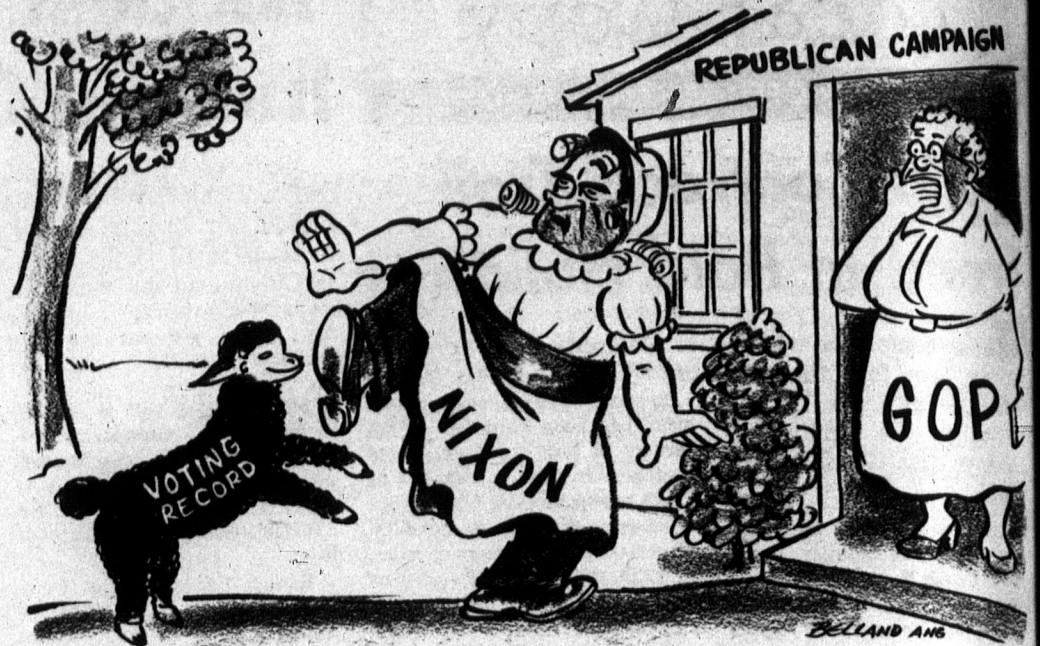
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'And Everywhere That Mary Went . . .'



Bar Association's Labor Unit Is Baffled By Landrum-Griffin

By HARRY CONN
Press Associates

The first year of the Labor Control Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin) has been one of "confusion and irritation" according to a report adopted by the American Bar Association's Section of Labor Relations Law.

The points and serious problems raised by the report offer much support for the charges of trade union leaders and labor attorneys in their attacks on the law.

Prof. Clyde W. Summers of Yale University, who presented the report to the ABA's Committee on the Development of the Law of Union Administration and Procedures, said the Department of Labor, in its interpretations, had tried to make "some sense out of nonsense."

The committee is made up of attorneys in the labor and management field. In addition to Summers, other co-chairmen are labor attorney David Previant of Milwaukee and Washington attorney Helen Humphreys.

The committee reviewed the operation of the Act for the first year, section by section, including interpretations by the Secretary of Labor. Following is the ABA's analysis of sections of the Act:

Reporting Requirements—The study is concerned with six kinds of reports required by the Act, saying: "The reporting requirements present the most burdensome task, both for those subject to the Act and those charged with administering it."

It notes that "the problems created by the reporting provisions are numerous and complex, inevitably producing a multitude of small problems and annoyances."

On the question of union officer and employee reports, the ABA points out that "the section bristles with uncertainties as to who must report and what transactions must be reported."

A "most serious question" raised by the Bar Association is whether this section "violates the privilege against self-incrimination." It observes that "commentators are divided on this issue, although all recognize the presence of a serious problem." The

Willard Shelton, whose Washington column usually appears in this space, is on vacation.

report concludes that the section "could be unconstitutional."

Bonding Requirements—"No single provision of the Act," the ABA report declares, "caused more initial confusion and dismay than Section 502 requiring union officers and employees who handle union funds to be bonded. This provision, which received relatively little attention in the legislative debates, was shortly seen to contain a bramble of ambiguities which threaten to make it unworkable if not unbearable."

Interpretations by the Secretary of Labor may have eased the problem, the report said, but certainly did not solve it.

"In spite of the Department of Labor's efforts," the report declared, "through extended consultation with representatives of unions and surety companies, to make the section understandable and workable, much confusion and uncertainty remains."

"Surety companies, cultured in caution, have tended to fix rates which will be certain to cover all eventualities until experience guides are developed. As a result, the costs to the unions have been extremely heavy, in some cases six times that prior to the statute."

Investigations by the Department of Labor—At the end of the first nine months, the number of cases for investigation had reached 1,287.

However, the report notes that the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, which handles investigations, does not need any formal complaint to start probing. "A letter suggesting a violation is enough," the ABA declared, "and it may be addressed to almost any official or agency such as a Congressman, the NLRB or the Department of Justice."

What the filing of groundless complaints means is explained as follows:

"The filing of an unfounded complaint brings investigators, who, by their questioning of union members, may create unjustified suspicions and fears. The investigator often explores all possible leads before interviewing the union officers against whom the charges are filed."

"By the time the officers have

an opportunity to demonstrate that the charges are groundless the damage has been done. In some instances unsupported complaints have been filed by an opposition group within the union for the purpose of discrediting the officers and distorting the democratic process."

"The very fact of an extensive investigation inevitably creates a cloud which is not easily dissipated, but this is aggravated when the Department refuses to disclose the results of the investigation."

The ABA was critical of the fact that the emphasis seems to be heavy on catching violators and not in correcting violations. The air of secrecy symbolized by insisting that all investigation reports are confidential inevitably irritates those who seek to comply but are constantly fearful of making a mistake.

The Department of Justice was also criticized because in enforcement it mixed criminal and civil liability.

Enforcement in the Courts—"When the Act was passed," the report said, "union spokesmen expressed fears that unions would be harassed by a flood of litigation initiated by dissidents and crackpots. This fear has not materialized. Less than 25 published court decisions have been found and questionnaires to all members of the Section have turned up eleven other cases, most of them still pending."

This small number of cases produced little "substantive law," according to the report. It has been established that the law has no effect on events prior to signing of the Act, September 14, 1959.

It was noted that many other complex problems, particularly in the area of remedies, "have received no illumination."

Kreisman Quits Detroit

Irvin H. Kreisman, for the past two and one-half years executive secretary of the Detroit Guild, has resigned that position, effective September 1, in order to resume newspaper work at the Madison Capital-Times. The August meeting of the Detroit executive board accepted the resignation with regret. No immediate successor has been named. Kreisman was president of the Madison Guild for several terms.