

Dobson Takes At-Large Race, Hickey Is Victor In 4th Region



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Newspaper Labor Unity Must Aid All Members, Farson Tells Stereos

Miami Beach, Fla.—“We seek unity for the increased protection and benefit of all the members of the printing trades unions,” ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told convention delegates of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

Farson noted that Stereotypers' President James H. Sampson had announced to the Guild convention in July that while he favored unity, he was not interested in a merger whose primary purpose would be to benefit the merging unions at the expense of other unions.

“With this we agree,” Farson declared.

“We believe our collective problem is with management, not with our sister unions.”

He urged the 150 delegates to keep an open mind on the question of labor unity in the industry, not to pre-judge it on the basis of problems to which they see no immediate solutions, and to approve continuation of discussions among leaders of the unions seeking a sound basis for unity.

Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, who also addressed the convention, repeated the call for organizational unity among the various crafts in the printing and publishing industry.

Farson noted that sentiment for “one big union” in the newspaper industry had crystallized in the past year in the face of a mounting offensive against labor by management groups.

“Together we have seen new and increasingly formidable challenges to the continued growth

and effectiveness of unions in the newspaper industry,” he observed.

“This was the year Congress enacted the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin), which exceeds even the Taft-Hartley Act in its restrictions on union activity.

“This was the year the trend toward combination and suspension of competing newspapers—and between competing newspaper chains—attained alarming proportions.

“And this was the year competing publishers in a major city—Portland, Oregon—joined forces to take on all the newspaper unions at the same time, and dared them to do something about it.

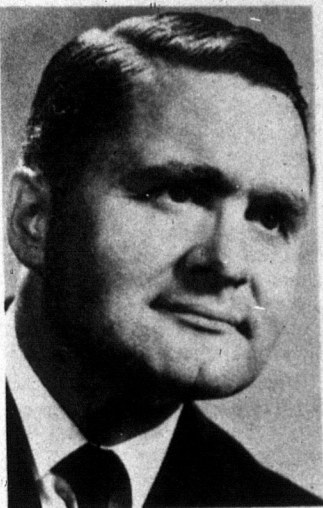
“Publishers—emboldened by a sympathetic government—have mounted a massive, coordinated offensive against the unions in the newspaper industry, seeking to cripple them, if not destroy them, by halting cooperation among them, overturning their bargaining rights, emasculating their contracts and thwarting their organization. In this, they have been protected by strike insurance (up to \$2,000,000 a strike), assisted by professional strikebreakers and supported by an increasingly complaisant National Labor Relations Board.

“The result of this offensive has been the greatest number of strikes in the newspaper industry since the post-war unrest of 1947.

“If management's offensive is permitted to continue unchecked, it will endanger the very basis of free, effective collective bargaining in the newspaper industry.”

Farson reiterated his position that it is “only common sense that our objective—our goal—should

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DOBSON



HICKEY

Strike Paper Seeks Stock Sale Approval

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Reporter Publishing Co., Inc., has formally asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for permission to sell \$1,250,000 worth of stock at \$10 a share under a plan to convert the twice-weekly strike paper to a daily starting November 1.

The company, formed last February by the newspaper unions on strike or locked out at the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal, asked the S.E.C. for authority to issue 175,000 shares, of which 125,000 shares will be sold publicly and the remainder reserved for sale to employees or for exchange for “property or services.”

As preparations for the new daily progress, the unions continue a steady picket line tour of the Oregonian and the Journal. The Guild, which had observed the Stereotypers' picket lines since November 10, joined the lines August 28 after formally voting to strike on the expiration of its contract with the papers.

Officers of the local and women members are excluded from picketing duty, as are top executives of the strike paper. Other mem-

bers are assigned one two-hour picketing shift a week during the arrival and departure of strikebreakers at the plants. As far as possible, Journal strikers are assigned to picket the Oregonian, and vice versa.

Meanwhile, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board rejected the local's appeal from the dismissal of its charge that management has refused to bargain in good faith.

Plant and equipment for publication of the Reporter as a daily already have been acquired.

Printing equipment leased from the International Typographical Union, whose Portland local is one of the unions involved in the strike against the two dailies, is now being installed in a building built originally by the Wells Fargo Company.

The building was acquired by the Rose City Development Co., formed with the financial backing of Portland unions outside the newspaper field. It has been leased to the publishing company for 3½ percent of the purchase and remodeling cost plus taxes. Presses and typesetting machinery are being leased by the ITU for \$10 a year. They were moved here from Miami, Fla., where they had been used by the ITU's Unitypo corporation to publish a strike paper.

The Reporter, a tabloid, was started as an eight-page weekly in mid-February, three months after the Stereotypers walked out at the Oregonian and Journal with the support of the other unions in the plants.

Guildsman Robert D. Webb, publisher, reports that the paper, now issued twice a week, has a circulation of about 130,000, with advertising volume pushing each issue to 30 pages or more. Ads are coming from most of the city's leading retail stores.

Webb said the filing of the formal application with the S.E.C. was followed by a flood of appli-

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Elected To Fill Vacant IEB Seats

Jack Dobson of Toronto and Robert J. Hickey of San Jose have been elected to the Guild's International Executive Board.

Unofficial returns from 60 locals in the race for the at-large vice presidency show Dobson leading his opponent, Robert Zonka of Chicago, by a safe margin of more than two to one. Dobson so far has 9,801 votes to 4,947 for Zonka with only 2,182 eligible voters in locals yet to report.

With two locals and their 297 eligible votes still out in Region 4, Hickey leads William Millis of San Francisco 1,248 to 829 in his bid for the Board seat representing that region. Assuming the accuracy of the figures telegraphed to the Guild Reporter, the mail votes of eight members-at-large and 12 in the armed forces from the region cannot affect the outcome. These ballots, and 135 in this category from other regions, will not be counted until the official tally is made.

Dobson and Hickey will take office at the next IEB meeting in Washington the week of October 24. Both were elected to one-year terms to fill vacancies on the Board. Dobson will succeed Ed Marciniak of Chicago and Hickey will replace Jack Howard of San Francisco. Marciniak and Howard resigned shortly before the Guild convention in Chicago to take jobs outside the industry.

The number of votes cast in the locals which have reported totals 14,369 of 25,925 eligibles for a turnout of about 55 percent. This is below the percentage of voters in the last Guild-wide general election in 1957, but compares favorably with turnouts in previous by-elections.

The turnout varied from local to local. Those locals which conducted their balloting by mail reported particularly low vote totals. The Wire Service Guild, for example, with its membership spread across the United States, had 1,563 eligible voters, but only 341 cast ballots.

Four small locals—Brockton, Hazleton, Massillon and Woon-

(Continued on Page 3)

Membership Rolls Reach New Peak

Total dues-paying membership in the ANG reached a new all-time high of 31,526 as of August 1.

The figure represents a gain of 291 members over the July 1 total, 167 members over the previous high level set June 1, and 502 members over the August 1, 1959 total.

It excludes 431 active members in the armed forces, who are exempt from dues payments.

Good standing as of August 1, which governed eligibility to vote in the referendum election of IEB candidates, was 88.2 percent.

Haverhill Unit Picks Guild In 2nd Try

Haverhill, Mass.—Advertising, accounting and business office employees of the Haverhill Gazette chose the Boston Guild as their bargaining agent, 8 to 6, in a second election conducted September 9 by the National Labor Relations Board after the results of the first had been thrown out.

The group voted 11 to 6 against the Guild last June 10, but that vote was set aside by the NLRB following its investigation of complaints lodged by the Guild. The

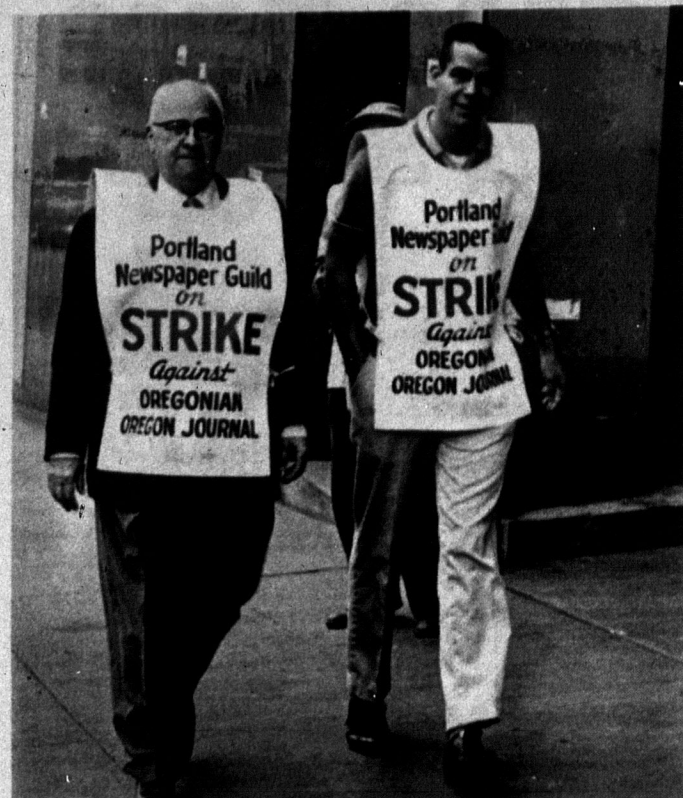
local charged that management's conduct prior to the election had violated the law and had adversely affected the outcome.

It was the first instance in the memory of Guild officials that a representation vote unfavorable to the Guild was voided because of improper management activity.

The Boston Guild, which has a contract covering editorial employees at the Gazette, complained following the June 10 election that management had intimidated employees with threats of the loss of profit-sharing bonuses if the Guild won, with threats to refrain from promoting certain employees

to more desirable jobs, and with threats of discrimination against certain employees in their terms and conditions of employment.

The Gazette currently is involved in anti-trust suits with the rival Haverhill Journal, owned by William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester, N. H., Union Leader. The Journal staff is covered by the Manchester Guild contract with Loeb's papers in that city. The Gazette is owned by Newspapers of New England, a publishers' group which bought the paper after Loeb launched the Journal during an ITU strike at the Gazette in December 1957.



On The Line: James McCool, Oregonian newsman since 1918, and John Wyckoff, who was a copy boy before the Portland newspaper strike, walk picket line around the Oregonian plant. Portland Guildsmen, after observing picket lines of craft unions since the start of the strike last November 10, recently voted to strike themselves and became direct participants (see story on Page 1).

Strike Aid For Portland Helps Guildsmen Get By

Portland, Ore. — Contributions to the Portland Guild's strike benefit fund have totalled \$5,570.42 in the four-week period ended September 2, according to J. Lynn Wyckoff, secretary-treasurer. The gifts are used to meet supplementary benefits to Guild families and are distinct from contributions made to the over-all prosecution of the strike effort, which are handled through the director's fund.

Members of the Wire Service Guild this month voted \$74 to 134 to assess themselves for the month of October in support of the Portland Guild's strike fund. The Miami chapter of WSG didn't wait for the outcome of the local-wide referendum. Its members agreed to contribute \$1 each per month to the Portland fund.

The Guild gifts: Previously acknowledged \$71,028.41 A.P. Staff, Portland 29.90

... Portland Stock Sale

(Continued from page 1) cations for subscriptions to the proposed new daily. Earlier, the announcement that the Reporter hoped to become a general circulation daily by November 1 had brought in more than 5,000 unsolicited subscription bids, many of them with cash.

No accurate circulation figures have been released by the Oregonian and the Journal since the start of the strike. But the unions insist that the papers are off nearly 40 percent from pre-strike circulation. Advertising linage, as measured by Media Records, also is down sharply, although linage among newspapers generally is up. Both dailies have published since the start of the strike with the help of imported strikebreakers.

In another strike development, Circuit Judge Arno H. Denoeck reversed convictions of five Pressmen on disorderly conduct charges stemming from a demonstration at the Oregonian last February 6. The five men were arrested following an edict by Mayor Terry Schunk banning mass demonstrations. Judge Denoeck noted that "the complaints are completely silent as to the occasioned the police directing them to leave. In the court's opinion this omission renders (them) fatally defective."

New Toronto Pact For Globe Ad Dept.

Toronto, Ont. — An initial contract covering 125 employees in the Toronto Globe & Mail advertising department sets top minimums at \$125 for national ad salesmen, \$120 for display ad salesmen, \$95 for classified salesmen, \$77.50 for senior clerk, \$70 for stenographer-typist, \$62.50 for telephone solicitor and \$58.50 for senior clerk.

A five-day, 37 1/2-hour week is provided, except that night and Sunday work on the front counter is covered by a 35-hour week.

Hearing Slated On Guild's Charge Of Raid By Building Service Union

Pittsburgh, Pa. — A hearing on raiding charges brought by the Guild against Local 29 of the Building Service Employees Union is scheduled for October 6.

ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter will represent the Guild at the hearing in New York City before Arbitrator David Cole.

The Guild's charges, filed under the AFL-CIO Constitution, accuse the Building Service Employees of attempting to raid the Guild's established jurisdiction at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette following the sale and suspension of Hearst's Sun-Telegraph last April 22.

The Post-Gazette has signed a contract with the Building Service Union covering maintenance department employees who in the past have been covered by the Guild's contract with the paper.

Maintenance employees at the Sun-Telegraph were represented by the Building Service local before Hearst sold the paper to the Post-Gazette. As part of the deal, the papers exchanged buildings. The P-G moved into the Sun-Telegraph building and Hearst took over the Post-Gazette building.

All employees of the Sun-Telegraph were given dismissal notices when the sale was announced. But the Post-Gazette hired some former Hearst employees temporarily, including 28 in the maintenance department.

Later, the Post-Gazette reduced the maintenance staff, dismissing some but not all of the employees hired temporarily from the Sun-Telegraph group. The paper retained all employees who had been on its maintenance staff before the deal with Hearst, but it gave the Building Service Union recognition as bargaining agent for the department, despite the Guild's union shop contract.

Decertification Bid Fought in Norfolk

Norfolk, Va. — An NLRB hearing opened yesterday, September 22, on a petition to decertify the Guild as bargaining representative of employees in the planning and service department of Norfolk-Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc.

The petition was filed by E. F. McConnon, an employee in the department, which serves both the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and the Ledger-Dispatch & Star.

The Guild won bargaining rights for the group in an NLRB election, July 10, 1959. The vote was 14 to 5.

Negotiations for a contract were stalled for a time, and the Guild charged the company with refusal to bargain. The charge

was withdrawn and negotiations proceeded.

The Hampton Roads Guild has a contract covering the editorial department of the Virginian-Pilot.

Baltimore Split-Off Tried By Association
Baltimore, Md. — The Baltimore Guild has urged dismissal of a petition by the "Sunpapers Employees Association" to carve a group of about 140 advertising employees from the Guild's established jurisdiction at the Sunpapers.

The Guild asserts that the unit sought by the Association is inappropriate and does not involve craft separation.

The local currently is negotiating for a renewal of its contract with the Sunpapers, which expired last April 16.

A hearing on the Association's petition has been scheduled by the NLRB for October 3. An earlier petition by the group, claiming nearly all of the commercial departments but excluding some along with the editorial department, was withdrawn.

Milwaukee Teamsters Try Raid At Sentinel
Milwaukee, Wis. — An NLRB hearing has been set for September 27 on a bid by the Teamsters union to claim jurisdiction over outside circulation, street sales

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and home delivery employees of the Milwaukee Sentinel now represented by the Guild.

A petition filed by the Bakery Sales Drivers Union, Local 344 of the Teamsters, seeks certification in the group of 90 employees.

The Milwaukee Guild has a signed contract with the Sentinel, concluded last month following a strike vote.

The local has urged dismissal of the Teamsters' petition on the ground that the unit sought is inappropriate.

Conference Studies Canadian Prospects

Toronto, Ont. — A conference of local and international Guild officials opened here yesterday, September 22, to explore organizing prospects and goals in Canada.

The group, which is meeting with Joseph MacKenzie, organizing director of the Canadian Labor Congress, includes ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Director of Organization J. William Blatz, Region 6 Vice President Eric Cawdon of Ottawa, and International Representatives Charles Dale, Peter Reilly and Fred Jones.

Local executive secretaries taking part are R. H. Buchanan of Toronto and Chris Crombie of Vancouver. Also invited to sit in were Jack Dobson of Toronto, a candidate for the International Executive Board, and Local President Brian Huggins of the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

250,000 Workers Voted For Unions In 12 Months

More than a quarter of a million unorganized workers voted "union" in fiscal 1959-60 to set a new high for any year since the merger of the AFL and CIO in December 1955, an analysis of National Labor Relations Board figures reveals.

AFL-CIO officials noted that the vote in favor of trade unionism increased despite an intensive anti-union drive by business groups which reached its peak with the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act last year.

NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman said that in the year which ended June 30 there were 6,380 representation elections conducted by the Board — an eight-year high. He added that the 1,839 NLRB elections in April, May and June represented the highest total for any quarter in the past eight years.

In fiscal 1959-60, an analysis by the Department of Organization

shows, 179,364 workers joined AFL-CIO unions via the representation election route. This was the highest total for any complete fiscal year since merger. The last year the percentage of election victories by AFL-CIO affiliates also rebounded in the period. In the last quarter of 1959 and the first quarter of 1960 AFL-CIO unions hit a low mark, winning only 31 percent of the votes. In the second quarter of 1960, they increased their score to 54 percent.

At the same time, the number of workers in units choosing AFL-CIO unions also advanced to a new high of 57,633 in the May-June period. This was up sharply from 39,667 for fourth quarter 1959 and 37,803 for first quarter 1960. It was the largest number joining AFL-CIO unions in any quarter since the NLRB began keeping separate statistics for federation affiliates in the summer of 1958.

A resolution calling for outright merger of the Stereotypers and the Pressmen's Union, however, was voted down.

Farson also will address the Pressmen's convention in New York next Tuesday, September 27. A meeting is scheduled for New York that day of the Printing Committee of Allied Printing and Related Trades, the organization formed by the union leaders to coordinate Portland strike action.

Farson Addresses Stereos' Convention

(Continued from page 1) be a single organization, assuming that such an organization can be worked out to the satisfaction of all the unions concerned.

He repeated, too, the suggestion that at the next meeting of the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association, which international union members three persons to a working committee to blueprint a single organization.

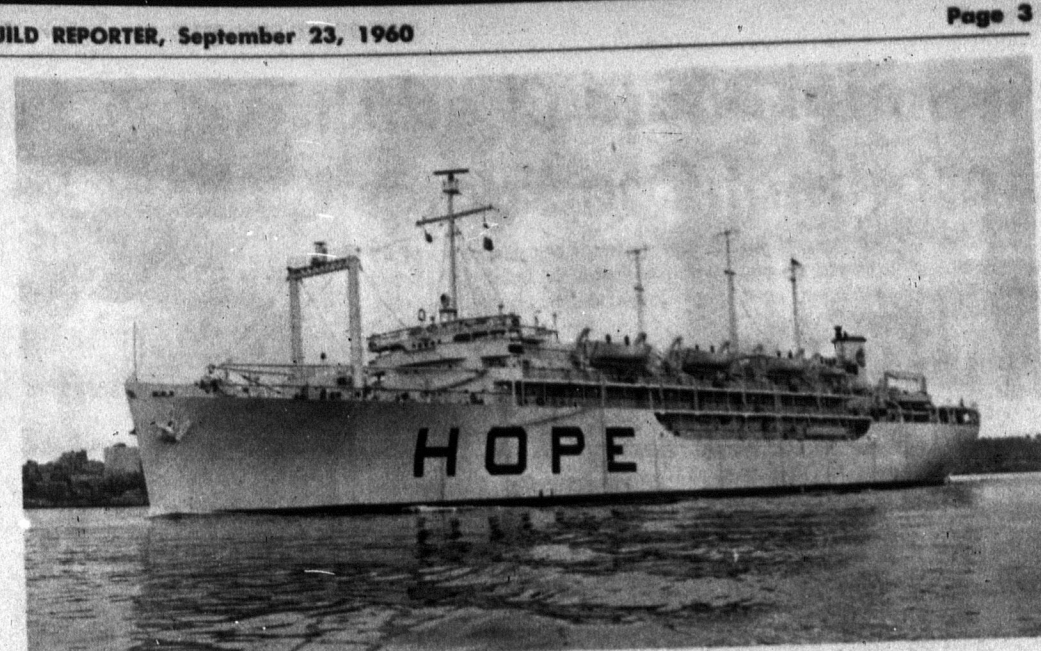
How Balloting Went In Guild By-Election

Here is a tabulation of results in the special ANG election to fill two vacancies on the International Executive Board, as reported unofficially by the Guild Reporter by Guild locals.

Because 214 Wire Service Guild members are employed in Region 4 and were eligible to vote in the regional election, all votes of the local have been listed under Region 4 to simplify the tabulation.

	Number Eligible	Votes Cast	Jack Dobson	Robert Zonka
Akron	79			
Albany	246			
Baltimore	59	31	2	29
Battle Creek	9			
Bay City	74	65	5	60
Boston	789	423	341	82
Brooklyn	22	22	0	22
Buffalo	266			
Chattanooga	38	28	6	22
Chicago	471	416	21	390
Cincinnati	304	195	157	38
Cleveland	528	379	347	32
Columbus	175	128	88	40
Cumberland	4			
Daytona Beach	9	350	225	125
Detroit	133	116	111	5
Eric	42	35	1	34
Greensboro	13	7	3	4
Hammond	38			
Hampton Roads	19	18	0	18
Harrisburg	54	53	9	44
Hazleton	20	20	2	18
Houston	112			
Indianapolis	43	33	3	30
Joliet	217	79	36	43
Knox	11			
Knosha	29			
Kingston	33	27	26	1
Knoxville	49	42	4	38
Lake Superior	42			
Lafayette	78			
Lima	19			
Lynn	37			
Madison	59	55	1	54
Manchester	22	22	0	22
Massillon	22	199	23	176
Memphis	287	200	54	146
Milwaukee	329			
Montgomery	13			
New Orleans	2			
New York	8,053	4,775	4,501	274
North Jersey	143			
Oakland	157	127	105	22
Pawtucket	64	35	0	35
Peoria	54	46	22	24
Philadelphia	845	451	235	216
Pittsburgh	414	272	250	26
Portland, Me.	138	94	68	
Providence	45			
Richmond	51	36	3	33
Rochester	61	24	21	3
Roseville	38	38	4	34
Rockford	49	328	97	231
St. Louis	1,003	38	2	36
St. Paul	73			
San Antonio	76	62	3	59
Saratoga	41			
Shelbyville	37	40	4	36
St. Paul	42	41	36	5
Terre Haute	84	250	104	156
Toledo	370	1,272	1,164	108
Toronto	1,927	270	172	98
Twin Cities	434	21	17	0
Utica	21	17	17	35
Vancouver	764	565	176	389
Victoria	107	52	17	90
Washington	789	136	16	120
Wilkes-Barre	140	14	5	9
Woonsocket	14	34	21	13
York	57	52	49	3
Youngstown	61			

	Robert Hickey	William Mills
Bakersfield	18	7
Denver	464	12
Great Falls	76	4
Hawaii	207	106
Los Angeles	1,085	17
Portland, Ore.	90	24
Pueblo	73	62
Sacramento	134	57
San Diego	380	11
SFONG	1,714	42
San Jose	129	19
Seattle-Tacoma	563	345
Stockton	97	45
Wire Services (all)	1,563	374
TOTALS	28,194	829



Mercy Ship: The gleaming white, refitted SS Hope steams into San Francisco to take on supplies for her first voyage. The floating medical center, endorsed by AFL-CIO and supported by contributions from union members, sailed for Indonesia this week. Her crew is all union.

Guild Voters Name Dobson, Hickey To Fill Executive Board Vacancies

(Continued from Page 1)

socket—had 1000 percent turnouts.

Dobson was given his biggest margins by the New York Guild and his own local, Toronto. The count in New York, representing 59 percent of the local's 8,053 eligible voters, was 4,501 to 274. The result in Toronto was 1,164 to 108.

In the closer regional contest, Hickey's largest pluralities came in Los Angeles, where the vote was 229 to 65, and Seattle-Tacoma, 374 to 57. Mills carried San Francisco, 381 to 345, and Denver, 106 to 54.

A tabulation of the unofficial results appears on page 3. Locals which have not reported their returns are listed with the number of eligible voters in each case. Ten locals which had no voters eligible are omitted, however.

Dobson is serving his second term as president of the Toronto Guild. He has also served the local as vice president, chairman of its finance committee, member of its executive, organizing and negotiating committees, and delegate to the Toronto District Trades & Labor Council. On the unit level, he has been a shop steward, treasurer and secretary.

Dobson became a union member 17 years ago when he joined the Steelworkers. He later edited the publication of his Steelworkers local union. In 1948 he was employed on the editorial staff of the Globe & Mail and joined the Guild.

Hickey's Guild experience covers two locals. He joined the Hammond, Ind., Guild nine years ago and served as an officer and delegate to the Midwest District Council. He continued his Guild activity after moving to San Jose.

The UAW promptly filed an official request with Kohler for the reinstatement of the 1,700 named workers and further asked for the reopening of negotiations.

Kohler has made no direct response to these requests, and in notifying the 1,400 workers by mail that they should apply by October 3, the company made no mention of the court appeal it has filed in an effort to overturn the NLRB order.

A UAW spokesman said the company action may have been inspired by the fact that if it should lose the appeal, Kohler would have to pay full wages from five days after application for reinstatement unless and until jobs were offered.

The five-man labor board was unanimous in ordering the rehiring. Four of the five held that Kohler had converted the strike into an unfair labor practice, but a fifth member, Joseph A. Jenkins, went further in condemning the company. He held that the Kohler firm had committed unfair labor practices even before

negotiating, grievance and organizing committees.

Final results will be certified by the International Election and Referendum Committee when it meets in Washington, September 29. Members of the committee are Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia, chairman; Thomas Fay, New York; Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati; Tony Ingrassia, Milwaukee; and Charles J. Tiano, Kingston.

Kohler Offers Jobs Back Following NLRB Decision

Detroit, Mich. — The Auto Workers have hailed as "a major break" a sudden announcement by the Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis., that 1,400 strikers have been offered reinstatement.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said the union is "elated" over the development in the lingering and hard-fought strike.

In late August, the National Labor Relations Board found Kohler guilty of unfair labor practices, directed resumption of bargaining with the UAW and called for reinstatement of some 1,700 employees fired by the plumbing fixture firm, even if replacements must be let go to effect the rehiring process.

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When Kohler attorneys announced the appeal, the UAW also said it would appeal those adverse sections of the board's findings.

Brooklyn Eagle To Fly Again?

New York City — Robert W. Farrell, former columnist for the Brooklyn Eagle who bought the name of the paper after its suspension, announced plans to bring the Eagle back as a Sunday paper, October 23, and as a daily early next year.

He said he planned an initial press run of 100,000 copies of the Sunday edition priced at 25 cents.

Former employees of the Eagle will be given preference in the hiring of a staff, Farrell said.

Frank D. Schroth, former publisher of the paper, suspended the Eagle during a strike by the New York Guild in 1955. An arbitrator later directed the Schroth family to pay some \$780,000 in severance benefits and other obligations to former Eagle employees. (The final settlement, involving all remaining assets of the Eagle, amounted to about 28 percent of the arbitrator's award.)

General Board Checks Records of Candidates

The AFL-CIO General Board, composed of the presidents of all national and international unions affiliated with the federation, issued the following interpretation of the records of Vice President Nixon and Senator Kennedy:

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, Richard M. Nixon, has for eight years been Vice President of the United States, prior to which time he served four years in the House and two in the Senate.

Nixon's vigor and shrewdness are beyond dispute. He would undoubtedly be a forceful President, who would grasp issues rather than avoid them. The question is, in whose interests would this decisiveness be exerted?

Insofar as international affairs are concerned, there is good reason to believe that Nixon would follow (perhaps more vigorously) the general policies of the present Administration. These policies have ranged from bluster and brinkmanship to well-intentioned but ineffectual personal diplomacy; their net result has been a weakening of the western alliance and a widening of the Soviet sphere of influence.

On domestic matters Nixon's record is even more vulnerable. We in the AFL-CIO have repeatedly declared that the strength of our economy and the fulfillment of our ideals at home is the essential prerequisite to the ultimate victory of democracy in the world. We have further set forth our conviction that these goals cannot be reached by blind faith in the curative powers of private enterprise; that on the contrary, the federal government must take leadership to insure their realization.

Nixon does not share this conviction. While he has in recent months given lip-service to the need for government action in such fields as education, housing and public health, his votes do not justify confidence that performance will follow. Indeed, despite his recent identification with the so-called "new" or "liberal" wing of the Republican party, he has yet to be recorded in that company on any division in Congress.

In all candor it must also be noted that Nixon's history as a partisan campaigner, both for himself and for the national ticket, raise grave questions of his fitness. Quibbles over precise wording cannot conceal the fact that Nixon impugned the loyalty of a congressman, a nominee for the Senate, a Secretary of the State and a President of the United States in his various electoral adventures. Since he is neither naive nor uninformed, we must conclude he knew better in every case. We find it difficult to attribute such conduct to youthful exuberance.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, John F. Kennedy, was elected to Congress in 1946 (the same year as Nixon) and is now in his second term in the Senate.

Kennedy is intelligent, articulate and forceful; he, too, would use the powers of the Presidency to carry out his program.

We in the AFL-CIO have had full opportunity to watch Kennedy's congressional career at close range. Throughout his service in both the House and Senate he has been a member of their respective labor committees. He has shown a keen and growing understanding of the labor movement as such, and a warm appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere.

Kennedy's active concern with foreign affairs actually antedates Nixon's, since it began before World War II. But the greatest difference between them in this area is that Kennedy has no commitment to the specific undertakings of the last eight years. Unlike Nixon, Kennedy would not be inhibited by loyalty to the mistakes of his predecessor.

However, it is on the domestic scene that the contrast is most dramatic. On almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people.

Nor was Kennedy merely a passive participant. On more and more issues, as increasing seniority gave him greater status, he was the introducer and floor leader for legislation to benefit workers and the nation.

It should be noted that on some matters Kennedy did not always agree with the AFL-CIO position, even though on direct labor issues he was by our standards 100 percent right while Nixon was 100 percent wrong. Good-faith disagreements on some matters are inevitable, and should properly be taken in the context of the record as a whole.

Publishers Backing Nixon 3½-1, E&P Survey Shows

Editorial support by daily newspapers so far is going to Vice President Nixon, 3½ to 1, an incomplete poll by Editor & Publisher shows.

In terms of circulation volume, E&P reports, the ratio of newspaper support for Nixon over support for Senator Kennedy is about 4½ to 1.

Responding to E&P's questionnaire were 801 of the nation's 1755 daily papers. Nixon support was announced by 433 papers with combined circulation of 10,680,988. Kennedy is backed by 125 with total circulation of 2,372,160. The remainder of those papers which took part in the poll are either neutral or undecided.

E&P said never before at this stage of its annual poll has such a large percentage of newspapers remained uncommitted.

At the time of the poll, newspaper support for Nixon was numerically ahead in 37 states. There were only seven states in which dailies supporting Kennedy outnumbered those supporting Nixon.

There are 20 states where no Kennedy support is yet recorded and five where there is no support for Nixon thus far.

E&P announced that its final and complete poll of newspaper support will be reported in the November 5 issue, just before Election Day.



Kennedy Right 92 Nixon 13%: COPE

"Let's look at the record" is a familiar expression in American politics which will ring truer in 1960 than ever before.

The reason, for the first time both presidential candidates have extensive voting records by which the people might judge how well they have served the public interest.

Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon both are "on the record" as a result of their experience in Congress.

Both men launched their public service when they were elected to the House in 1946. Nixon was elected to the Senate in 1950 and Kennedy moved to the upper chamber in 1952. Nixon became vice-president in 1952 and, in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate, has voted only in case of a tie.

Against this background, the Committee on Political Education has selected 155 key votes on such issues as civil rights, education, consumer welfare, taxes, housing, labor, foreign policy and so on. The candidates were judged by labor's position.

Kennedy, on these key votes, was shown to have voted "right" a total of 120 times and "wrong" just twice. Nixon was shown to have cast 10 "right" votes and 59 "wrong" votes. On the COPE scorecard, Kennedy was 91.6 percent "right" compared to Nixon's 13 percent.

The voting records enable "profiles" of each candidate to be developed from the way he voted over a period of time on a broad range of issues. The records also allow a direct comparison of the two men on specific votes. In addition, Nixon can be judged on the basis of the tie-breaking votes he cast while presiding over the Senate.

This is how Kennedy and Nixon stack up individually and in comparison to each other on a variety of issues:

CIVIL RIGHTS

Kennedy's record showed 12 "right" votes and no "wrong" votes. Kennedy voted in favor of anti-poll tax bills, for an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Commission and three times in the Senate in support of efforts to change Rule 22 and curb filibusters. When in the House, he voted to adopt the 21-day rule to keep the Rules Committee from bottling up liberal bills.

Nixon cast two "right" and three "wrong" votes. Nixon's "right" votes came in support of anti-poll tax bills in the House in 1947 and 1949. His "wrong" votes came when he voted for a voluntary rather than an enforceable FEPC and in twice voting against the 21-day rule.

CONSUMER WELFARE

Kennedy, according to COPE, cast ten key votes in favor of workable controls on prices and rents after World War II and during the Korean War. He was absent on one such vote.

Nixon was recorded once in favor and seven times against controlling inflation. He was absent on two key votes.

On the natural gas issue, Kennedy cast five key votes against relaxing federal control over the prices charged by natural gas companies, COPE noted. Nixon voted "wrong" once and was absent once.

Kennedy and Nixon are compared easily in the consumer field. On price and rent control votes when they were congressmen, there were five instances when both were present and voting. All five times—for example, to extend rent control in light of the Korean emergency—Kennedy voted "right" and Nixon voted "wrong."

EDUCATION

Kennedy has had seven chances to vote on education. Six times he voted in favor of legislation on scholarships, school construction, teacher salaries and schools in defense areas. He was absent once.

Nixon has had two voting opportunities. He voted against aid to education and teacher salaries on one occasion and was absent on the other vote.

Kennedy and Nixon are separated by a crucial vote which occurred last February. On an amendment which proposed \$1.1 billion a year for school construction and teachers' salaries, Kennedy voted against a tabling motion designed to kill the amendment. The Senate ended in a 44 to 44 tie and Nixon then cast the deciding vote to table and so kill the amendment.

TAXES

On income taxes, there were seven key votes to test Kennedy. Six times he voted in the interest of low-income taxpayers and he was absent once. Nixon had five opportunities and he voted "right" five times and "wrong" votes.

In 1958, at a time when the economy was in a slump, Kennedy voted to raise pay for the federal government employees. He was absent on the vote.

Nixon was "right" in voting against it. In 1959, the key Senate vote which sealed the so-called McClellan "bill of rights" into the Landrum-Griffin Act ended in a 45 to 45 tie. Kennedy was "right" in voting against it. Nixon then broke the tie in favor of the move.

Kennedy and Nixon had nearly identical voting records when both were in the House in the 1947-49 period, COPE reported. Both supported the Marshall Plan, Greek-Turkish aid, United Nations' relief aid and so on. Since then, their records diverge.

Kennedy, with the exception of one vote in 1951 to trim economic aid to Europe, has continued his support of economic and military aid to America's allies, COPE noted.

Nixon, COPE reported, "has voted on both sides of the question." COPE listed Nixon as "wrong" on two especially critical votes—when he voted against a wheat-for-India bill during the 1951 famine and when his vote helped defeat by 192 to 191 a \$60 million economic aid-for-Korea bill in January 1950. Kennedy voted "right" on both of these issues.

HOUSING
In 12 key votes, Senator Kennedy has consistently favored public housing, low interest rates on veterans' mortgages and housing for middle-income families.

As recorded on six key votes, Vice President Nixon has opposed each of these measures.

IMMIGRATION
Both Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon were right in voting for a 1948 bill to admit 202,000 displaced persons for the next two years.

But Nixon was "wrong" and Kennedy "right" on the vote to recommit the Displaced Persons Bill with instructions to re-

move provisions that discriminated against Jewish and Catholic DPs.

LABOR
Kennedy, measured by COPE on 22 key votes, was judged to have voted "right" every time in the interest of working people and union members. Nixon was judged, on 8 key votes confronting him, to have voted "wrong" seven times. He was absent once.

"Nixon has failed to cast a single vote," COPE noted "for fair labor-management relations legislation, equitable regulation of welfare and pension funds, safeguards for Davis-Bacon wage provisions, adequate unemployment compensation or the relief of chronically-depressed areas."

In a 1947 vote on a bill harsher than the final Taft-Hartley Act, Kennedy voted "right" and Nixon "wrong."

In 1956, Nixon broke a 39 to 39 tie in favor of an amendment to have the prevailing wage on the federal highway construction program determined by state agencies rather than federally. Kennedy was "right" in voting against it.

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HOW TO BUY

Updated BLS Family Budget Can Help You Plan Spending

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' new estimates of family living costs, besides showing what a modest standard of living costs nowadays, can help with your own budgeting if you use these figures judiciously.

BLS has estimated costs of a "modest but adequate" standard of living for 20 cities. The mythical family is a father, housewife, boy of 13, girl of 8. The costs run from \$5370 a year in Houston, cheapest city according to this estimate, to \$6567 in Chicago. (See GR, Sept. 9, for table.)

Average for the 20 cities is \$6084, or \$117 a week including federal, state and local taxes. These costs were calculated last fall. Present costs would be about \$118 a week.

This, of course, is noticeably higher than the current average industrial wage of \$91 a week. Can even \$118 a week buy a fairly good standard of living? Not in all respects.

This budget allows for a five-room apartment or house for the family. The food allotment is \$33 a week or \$117 per person per day, an achievable allowance if you shop and prepare wisely.

The "transportation" budget is based on buying a three-year-old car every three years.

The clothing budget would allow the wife one heavy coat and one light coat every four years, and the husband one suit every three years. The recreation budget allows the family to go to the movies every other week, except

for the boy, who would get in three weeks out of four.

But the medical allotment is noticeably limited. BLS allows, for example, only 1½ dental examinations and cleanings a year for four people.

The other potential controversy is the lower food allowances for southern cities. As in previous budgets, BLS allowed less for fuel and clothing in the South. It's not generally known, but this time BLS also allowed for regional food customs. It based southern estimates on greater use of fish and poultry—cheaper than meat. For the North, it allowed for more meat, and also more money for baked goods.

Thus, living is not really as much cheaper in Houston and Atlanta compared to Northern cities as the BLS estimates indicate.

Nor are actual costs in New York, Philadelphia and Boston as much lower than Chicago as BLS indicates. It allowed more for cars in Chicago, since car ownership is more usual there.

Rent controls in some areas have made a big difference in living costs. With many New York rentals still under controls, this big city actually has a lower living cost than most smaller ones.

With these exceptions, the BLS budget can be helpful for family budgeting. You can't use it as a model because there is no exactly "average family" in either needs or spending preferences. But you can use it to see where you may be departing from "average," and if that's where you want to depart.

For family budget purposes, if you eliminate the income but not Social Security taxes, this mythical

family of four would spend its money this way:

Food	31.8%
Rent, heat, utilities	20.6
Clothing	10.3
Medical care	5.9
Transportation	9.1
Reading, recreation	4.0
Other goods and services	13.5
Other costs	4.8

Best way to work out your own spending plan is to:

1—Estimate your own expenses, using the BLS percentages as a reference but not as the final authority. You may have to spend more for housing willy-nilly, or for food if your children are older, or for medical care. Or you may have special family goals to save toward.

2—Keep a daily record of family spending. This is the only way you ever will know where your money goes. Then you will be better able to make it go where you want.

Deplores Mounting Costs Of Higher Education

LYNN, MASS.

Editor: Every time I read about the spiraling cost of college education I shudder. How can a reporter assure his children a higher education? To do so he must go into advertising or public relations—but who wants to be a high-paid messenger boy?

In many foreign countries the government provides first rate education for every qualified student through college, without keeping dad awake nights, worrying about the bills.

What's wrong with this country?

DWIGHT BUELL
Lynn, Guild

Wants Paid ANG Officers To Stay Out Of Politics

OTTAWA, ONT.

Editor: Should salaried officers on the American Newspaper Guild staff choose sides in an election campaign?

Should they use their position to influence rank-and-file members with biased thinking?

ADRI BOUDEWYN
Ottawa, Guild



Troublemaker He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed...if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations, is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The silent trouble-maker fails to understand this. In his worship of "law and order," he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes "order" from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not Democracy.

P.S. Democracy begins at home. NATIONWIDE, in a unique experiment in economic democracy, seeks the counsel of its policyholder-citizens by bringing them together with top management each Spring for a roundtable forum on personal, financial and insurance affairs. For more information on NATIONWIDE's Advisory Committee of Policyholders, ask your neighborhood NATIONWIDE agent.

NATIONWIDE

GROUP INSURANCE OPERATIONS - Accident & Health/Life/Pensions - Nationwide Mutual Ins. Co., Nationwide Life Ins. Co., Home Office: Columbus, Ohio

Regional Group Insurance Office
246 North High Street
Columbus 16, Ohio
Phone: Capital 8-4711

IT SEEMS TO US

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members submitting letters shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but 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.

The ANG manual provides no stipulations for election ethics on the part of paid officers, but it is something worth looking into. And the 1961 convention could well be the place to do that.

Executive Secretary (sic) Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Executive Vice President William J. Farson, two members now on the payroll of the ANG, are included in a list of members said to be backing Zonka. They have apparently decided whom to put forward, whom members should vote for, and who ought to be railroaded into the IEB.

Would it be fair to ask that at least they stay clear from campaigning for anyone's candidate?

ADRI BOUDEWYN
Ottawa, Guild

Trainmen Hit RR Strike Insurance, Suit Seeks \$10 Million In Damages

New York City—The railroad industry's strike insurance program—which paid \$50,000 a day to the Long Island Rail Road during its recent 26-day strike and \$600,000 daily to the Pennsylvania Railroad—has been challenged by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as an "illegal conspiracy."

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court under anti-trust laws, the BRT asked triple damages totaling \$10 million for loss of wages to its members during the Long Island strike and for expenses and benefits paid by the union.

The Trainmen contend also that the railroad industry, which secretly adopted its strike insurance program more than a year ago, is following a pattern first set by newspaper publishers and subsequently adopted by the airlines.

Some 400 daily newspapers, members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, are covered by strike insurance which guarantees them payments up to \$10,000 a day for 25, 50 or 100 days, depending on the premium paid. The ANPA strike insurance program has been in existence for at least 10 years.

Under a plan adopted in October 1958 by six major airlines and joined later by four others, the airlines agreed to pay any member of the group subject to a strike an increased revenue received as a result of the diversion of passengers or freight.

With its story of the BRT suit against the railroads, the New York Times carried a sidebar describing the newspaper and airlines strike insurance plans.

This was a first acknowledgment by a daily newspaper that

insurance payments which resulted in the LIRR actually profiting from the strike. The Trainmen said the \$1.35 million paid to the Long Island gave the company a greater profit than it would have made if there had been no strike.

Nearly all of the major carriers take part in the plan, which gives a struck railroad indemnity payments, ostensibly to cover fixed costs, for a maximum of 365 days. The plan was started with the payment by each railroad of an amount equal to one day's fixed costs. The participating railroads also are subject to additional assessments of up to 20 times the original payment.

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the publishers do have a strike insurance plan. Its existence has long been known to unions in the industry, however. A Guild Reporter story, March 27, 1959, exposed the details of the plan as outlined in a memorandum from the Newspaper Publishers Premium Fund Committee to members of the ANPA.

In answer to the BRT suit, Gregory Prince, vice president in charge of the legal division of the Association of American Railroads, said the strike insurance plan would not have been adopted if it had not conformed "in every respect to the law and the public interest."

But in 1956, the New York State Department of Insurance revealed that it had rejected newspaper strike insurance policies on the ground that approval of such coverage would be "contrary to public policy."

And the Civil Aeronautics Board, which first ruled that the airlines' plan was legal, recently announced that it would reconsider the issue and hold new hearings.

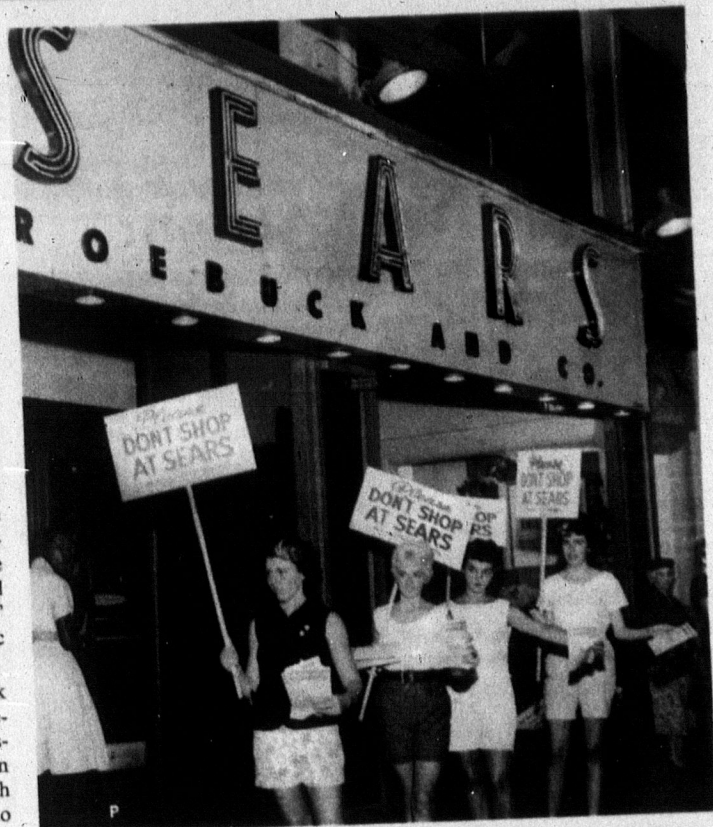
Both the railroads and the newspaper publishers have gone outside the United States to have their strike insurance plans written. The Imperial Insurance Company of Nassau, which wrote the railroad plan, was described in the New York Times as an "associate" of Lloyd's of London. Although the underwriters for the publishers' plan have not been identified, their agents are the New York attorneys for Lloyd's.

All payments by the publishers are made to a Montreal bank.

W. P. Kennedy, president of the Railroad Trainmen declared that the railroad plan is "not strike insurance but lockout insurance."

"Unless it is exposed for the false front it is, it will destroy or make meaningless the right to strike in this country," he said.

Kennedy warned that "if the railroads can set up a dummy corporation in a foreign land under the guise of insurance protection, while actually only pooling resources, then any group of businesses can do the same thing. . . . Then the only effective strike would be a general strike . . . where the whole economy is paralyzed in one massive move."



Shapely Pickets: These shorts-clad pickets are eye catchers outside of Sears Roebuck's State Street store in Chicago. The placards and the leaflets they distribute tell the story of the firings of trade unionists in San Francisco that started the nationwide boycott campaign against the retail and mail-order chain.

ANG Strike Aid Taxable As Income, Counsel Feels

Recent Supreme Court decisions indicate that ANG strike benefits probably would be regarded as income—not gifts—and subject to income taxation, in the opinion of ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter.

Leuchter noted that the Supreme Court upheld a jury verdict that union payments to a Kohler Company striker were "gifts" not subject to taxation, rested entirely upon the specific facts in that case.

In the *Kaiser* case the striker was not a member of the union but nevertheless was given groceries and other provisions for subsistence.

Leuchter said the opinions in the *Kaiser* case "rather indicate that a majority of the court would find strike benefits in general to be taxable income, with only special circumstances such as were established in the *Kaiser* case allowing the trier of facts to find a gift."

In the cases it has considered, "the nearest the court comes to a guiding rule," Leuchter finds, "is

this: if the payment proceeds from a legal or moral obligation, or with an expectation by the donor of some benefit, the payment is income, if the payment proceeds from a 'detached and disinterested' generosity, out of respect, affection, or charitable impulses, it is a gift.

"It is my opinion that ANG strike benefits, under the court's opinions are not gifts, but constitute income to the recipient. It is quite evident to me that the ANG benefit does not proceed from a detached and disinterested generosity, out of respect, affection, or charitable impulse. It is paid out of a moral, and possibly legal, obligation, and it is paid in order to help ANG achieve its collective bargaining program, a benefit, indeed an economic benefit, to ANG."

Joliet
Joliet, Ill.—New Officers elected by the Joliet Guild, August 29, are Miss Ann Nelson, president; Richard Vauter, vice president and secretary, and Mrs. Lea B. Kerr, treasurer.



"You editorial employees think of us commercial employees as mere business machines."

From Detroit Guild Memo

EDITORIAL

Why Political Action?

Why political action and education by the labor movement?

There are those—like Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers—who argue that labor has no business in politics, that it should stick to the bargaining table.

But as long as contract gains and workers' rights can be wiped out in the legislative halls, labor will lobby for just laws and support candidates pledged to such legislation.

Labor has, in fact, been "in politics" in the United States for 230 years, the AFL-CIO points out in a recent pamphlet.

The social and economic history of the nation is studded with advances won only after long struggle, not at the bargaining table but through the collective political pressure of organized workers, acting through their unions and with other groups.

Among the outstanding achievements the labor movement deserves at least partial credit for:

- ▶ Continuing advances in the fight for civil liberties.
- ▶ Establishment of the 10-hour day in the early 19th Century in a world that toiled from sunrise to sunset.
- ▶ Free, public education, which enabled the American worker to climb from the bottom of the economic ladder to the very top.
- ▶ Enactment of child labor laws to protect our children from cruel exploitation, to take them out of the mills and the mines and put them in schools.
- ▶ The 8-hour day, won at least for government employees as early as 1866.
- ▶ Currency reforms, national and state bureaus of labor statistics, the prohibition of convict labor and the suspension of the importation of servile labor.
- ▶ Establishment of the legal right of workers to organize and bargain collectively and its acceptance as American policy in labor-management relations.
- ▶ Factory and mine safety laws.
- ▶ Elimination of sweat-shop labor and the exploitation of women workers.

▶ The great reform measures of the New and Fair deals, which with the strong support of labor gave us the social security system, public works programs, the 40-hour, 5-day week, unemployment compensation, the minimum wage.

Perhaps some, or even all, of these milestones would have been reached had labor remained aloof from politics. Perhaps the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM and Senator Goldwater eventually would have thrown their support behind such progressive measures.

Perhaps there really is a Santa Claus. But the labor movement has learned not to depend on him.

It has learned, rather, that it must be "in" politics—in all the way, with support, pressure, votes and cash, especially cash. As the AFL-CIO observes:

"When it is considered that 12 families in the United States are capable of bringing to bear in an election campaign well over half as much money as organized labor which represents 16 million workingmen and their families, some idea may be grasped of the magnitude of the task faced by workers in presenting their views to the public and in seeking the election of persons sympathetic to their interests."

The Guild Reporter



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

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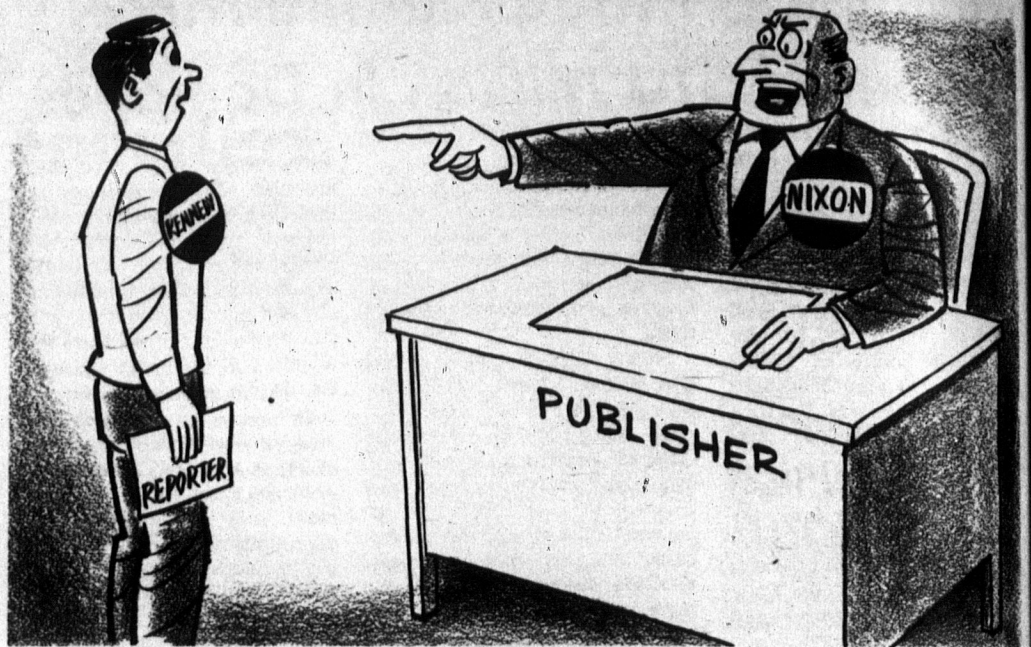
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'You Take That Off. We've Got to Remain Objective'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Ike's Record Stifles Nixon, Catholic Issue Plagues Kennedy

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



This observer may be dead wrong, and I have not yet been on the campaign trail with Vice President Nixon, but an impression is forming that he is perilously close to running like Tom Dewey—remote, full of unexceptionable oratory about non-controversial slogans, and curiously removed from a genuine battle. I even have a theory to explain the phenomenon if indeed it exists: As Dewey was stuck in 1948 with the record of the Taft-dominated 80th Congress, so Mr. Nixon is saddled with the Eisenhower Administration record, and it may be galling him.

Senator Kennedy hasn't hit a central campaign theme either, and he is plagued and perhaps shaken by the virulence of the so-called Catholic issue, which seems likely to cost him a good share of the South and Midwest.

The anti-Catholic campaign of the white Anglo-Saxon Protestant preachers (the WASPs) is undoubtedly financed and encouraged by the business world's lunatic-fringers of oil troglodytes and Nineteenth Century throwbacks whose real fear is of the Democratic party's platform and of the threat that they might have to pay their fair share of taxes and recognize that labor unions are made up of human beings. Two years ago they financed Joe Kamp and the Committee for Constitutional Government in preposterous pamphlets and books and newspaper ads attacking Walter P. Reuther. They have a new gimmick this year, and it is likely to bother Kennedy all the way through the campaign.

The Nixon campaign is so bland that it resembles pabulum. It is understandable that he appeals directly for non-Republican votes—"the best man, not the party"—and that he repetitiously hits the theme of being "mature" rather than "naive" as you "stand up to Khrushchev." He obviously thinks it is wisest to run against Khrushchev.

Further than that, however, there is an awkwardness that

shows when he talks about matters that are sectionally or economically important to groups he addresses. And it is in this that the burden of the Eisenhower record (and his own) seems to bruise him.

In the Northwest, when he wants to convey a hint of more public power, he is compelled to suggest that the time has just happened to "come" for more "new starts" on power and reclamation projects. Eisenhower hasn't had any new starts until this year; he's had a freeze.

When Mr. Nixon talks to farmers, he must announce approval of programs urged for years by liberal Democrats that the Administration accepted, if at all, only reluctantly and belatedly.

When he talks about schools and the federal "threat" of "control" of education if money goes to pay teachers' salaries, he knows that money for years has in fact been advanced for teachers' salaries in "federally-impacted" school districts—with never a hint of control.

When he talks of how fine the social security system is, he is conscious that the Administration opposed pensions for permanently disabled workers in 1956 and this year opposed use of the social security system for the health needs of beneficiaries.

It was all very well for Mr. Eisenhower to say publicly, several months ago, that it was fine for the Vice President to strike out on his own. But in fact, too sharp a break with the President would be simple repudiation, and repudiation of its own record is impossible for a party in power and its candidates.

Mr. Dewey in 1948 managed to bring himself to repudiate just one Republican candidate—Senator Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, who ran for re-election after helping kill a Truman rescue-the-war-refugee program. Dewey obviously thought the "nationality" voters in the major cities more important than Revercomb, who

dutifully went down the drain in the GOP debacle.

Beyond such an isolated instance, however, Dewey obviously could not really repudiate the domestic record of the Republicans under Senator Taft. They were the party he was going to have to work with if elected.

Eight years of Eisenhower have left the Republican liberal wing weaker, the conservative wing stronger, and it must be very difficult for Mr. Nixon to pretend he could get them to support more money for new starts in public power, a new farm program, more school aid, more social security.

The campaign is still in its early weeks. The television shows are just beginning, the fury that generally accompanies the head-on clashes as Election Day nears is certain to rise again. The Vice President may very well lash out in his familiar rock-'em-and-sock-'em tactics of the past.

As of now, things seem very odd. Mr. Nixon got open ridicule from the commentators for his suggestion—surely a "naive" rather than "mature" one—that Kennedy declare a moratorium, for the duration of Khrushchev's visit, on his campaign theme that under Eisenhower the country has become relatively weaker militarily, that the initiative diplomatically has shifted to the Soviet Union, that indolence and drift and negation have been the hallmarks.

Inquirer Drops Peale Column

Philadelphia, Pa.—Walter H. Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, announced the paper would drop the weekly column of Dr. Norman Vincent Peale because of the minister's association with the National Conference of Citizens for Religious Freedom, a group which met in Washington and issued a statement expressing doubt that a Catholic president could freely perform his duties.

Dr. Peale, who presided at one session of the conference, later announced he had severed his connection with the group.