NLRB Hits Houston Chronicle In Two Cases

Ruling Upholds Guild Charges Against Daily

Houston, Tex.—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Houston Chronicle to bargain with the Houston Guild and to stop threatening employes with reprisals for Guild activity.

A three member panel of the NLRB, composed of Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Joseph Alton Jenkins, unanimously upheld the findings of trial examiners in two separate cases in which the Chronicle was charged with unfair labor practices.

The first case arose following the Houston Guild's certification in March 1960 as bargaining representative of editorial department employes of the Chronicle. The Guild had won a representation election by a vote of 54 to 52, with one of five challenged ballots remaining unopened. The NLRB regional director overruled management's objections to the conduct of the election and was upheld by the Labor Board in Washington, which dismissed exceptions taken by the company.

Even before the issuance of certification to the Guild, Chronicle President John T. Jones, Jr., sent letters to employes and posted notices announcing management's intention to refuse to bargain.

The Guild promptly filed charges and a hearing was held by Trial Examiner Samuel Ross. Management again raised its objections and exceptions to the election and argued that the certification was ambiguous because of the undetermined status of the employe who had cast the challenged ballot, Clayte Binion. The company also attempted to prove that the Guild had sought a unit larger than that stipulated by the NLRB.

Trial Examiner Ross, however, rejected management's contentions, describing them as "without support in the record" and "without merit and as an apparent afterthought." He recommended that the Chronicle be ordered to cease and desist from refusing to bargain.

The Board's ruling this week upheld Ross and added, with respect to the company's argument

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The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

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Inter-Union Group Meets To Map Plan For Unity



Toward Unity: **Representative teams from seven unions directly related to the newspaper industry met last week in Washington to compare notes on what is needed to bring about unity, for maximum strength and mutual protection to their memberships. Standing, from the left, are Edward Donahue, Lithographers union; Edward A. Nyegaard, Photo Engravers; Walter F. Risdon, Photo Engravers; John Connolly, Bookbinders; Wesley A. Taylor, Bookbinders; J. William Blatz, Guild; Francis E. McGlothlin, Printers; William J. Farson, Guild, and John McDermott, Stereotypers. Seated are Leon M. Wickersham, Lithographers; Ellis T. Baker, Guild; Walter J. Turner, Pressmen; Alexander Rohan, Pressmen; John J. Landey, Printers, and James H. Sampson, Stereotypers.**

The inter-union working committee named to draft a specific blueprint for labor unity in the printing, paper and related industries held its first meeting is Washington, March 2-3, and scheduled another two-day session, April 11-12.

The 14-man group representing seven unions chose Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, as chairman, and J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, as secretary.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who had been designated as temporary chairman of the group, welcomed the delegates and opened the meeting, but did not take part in the deliberations.

Baker said the working committee will submit its report directly to the Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades and will issue no interim statements.

The working committee is an arm of the Presidents' Committee, formed a year ago by leaders of international unions in the graphic arts industry to coordinate their activities and to explore plans for eventual unity.

Leaders of several unions in the industry have since endorsed the goal of unity. That objective also was expressed by joint statements issued following meetings of Guild officers with leaders of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union.

The Guild's 1960 convention approved these discussions and instructed the officers to make every effort to return to the 1961 convention with a specific blueprint for a "sound and mutually acceptable basis for unity."

The Pressmen's convention subsequently called for "swift and conclusive action" to bring about unity.

Representing their unions at the meeting, in addition to Baker and Blatz for the Guild, were:

John Connolly, vice president, and Wesley A. Taylor, secretary-

(Continued on Page 5)

Washington Solons Pass Scab Law

A Citizens' Job Protection law has been passed by both houses of the Washington State Legislature and faces almost certain signature by Gov. Albert D. Rosselini (D).

Similar bills to ban the recruiting and employment of professional strikebreakers have won passage in the Maryland, Rhode Island and West Virginia Houses.

Prospects for adoption of the Maryland bill by the State Senate are reportedly good. In Rhode Island, two similar bills were passed by the legislature last year only to be vetoed by Governor Christopher Del Sesto (R), who was defeated last November in his bid for reelection.

On the minus side, anti-scab bills have been killed after their introduction in Georgia, Montana and Nebraska.

The legislative campaign, sparked by the Guild and other unions in the printing and publishing industry, has reached its midpoint, ANG Executive President Farson advised locals last week.

"That such legislation can be enacted is demonstrated by our success in Massachusetts, where a reporting act has been enacted, and in New Jersey, where Governor Meyner last month signed a regulatory act into law," Farson said in a letter to local Guild presidents.

"Similar bills have been introduced in a score of states, with more to come. If these bills also are to be enacted into law before adjournment, however, we must all intensify our efforts."

Farson called attention to the International Executive Board's appeal to all locals to seek introduction and enactment of the Job Protection Law and to coordinate their activities with those of the printing trades unions and city, state and provincial labor bodies.

"Our New Jersey experience demonstrated what organized labor can accomplish when it mobilizes in behalf of a common objective," said the Board's resolution. "Many Guild locals already are engaged in legislative campaigns. All of us should be, for if the traffic in strikebreakers is permitted to continue unchecked, what has happened in Portland and Reno can happen to any of us."

Farson urged locals to report directly to him on the status of legislation and on their activities in promoting it. He said ANG already had been apprised of the efforts of North Jersey, Baltimore, New York, Providence, Toledo, SFONG, Wilkes-Barre, Cleveland, Massillon, Youngstown, Denver, Toronto, Hawaii and Washington.

UPI Guildsmen Approve Strike Action

By a vote of 509 to 72, United Press International members of the Wire Service Guild have approved a nation-wide strike.

The UPI staffers have authorized their negotiators to call the first wire service strike in history if necessary to enforce their contract demands.

The action came after management had remained adamant in three weeks of bargaining in its refusal to grant major improvements designed to bring the UPI contract to parity with that the Guild has with the Associated Press.

Full support in their bargaining crisis has been given Guild negotiators by the American Newspaper Guild's International Executive Board. Both the Wire Service Guild Executive Committee and Representative Assembly also have pledged their complete backing.

Edna Berger, ANG international representative, has been assigned to assist Ray Mann, administrative officer of the Wire Service Guild.

The current contract expires at midnight, March 15.

High priority demands of UPI staffers include: a substantial wage increase for all staffers, elimination of geographical differentials, major improvements in pension and other welfare benefits, a shorter work week and relief from a growing work load.

Initial contract proposals from management included: some wage minimums are too high and shouldn't be increased; reimbursement in cash or time off for all out of town overtime should be limited to amounts, if any, which management would be compelled by law to pay; the six-month probationary period during which a new employe can be fired without cause should be lengthened to 12 months; extra vacation given to long-time staffers on a six-day work week should be eliminated; additional staffers should be exempt from the 40-hour work week.

UPI Guildsmen's negotiating team, which included Mann, Gene Meakins, Denver; George Muldowney, New York pictures, and Vincent J. Burke, Washington, has been augmented by the addition of Gene McLoughlin, New York, chairman of the UPI National Committee.

Chief management negotiator has been Ezra Bryan. Others included Ross Downing, UPI personnel director; Harry Varian, picture division executive; Rhea Eskew, southern division manager; and Jack Novatney, attorney from Bryan's Cleveland office.

Eye Surgery Due For Rosenstock

New York City—ANG President Arthur Rosenstock will enter the Bronx Eye and Ear Hospital, Monday, March 13, for surgery to relieve glaucoma in both eyes.

He is expected to be hospitalized for about two weeks.



Comely Queen: Utica Guild's first Page One Ball had Charlene Lutz, of Clinton, N. Y., as its Miss Page One. She receives her scepter from Chuck Robie Booth, local president. Wilfred E. Alexander, president of the New York City Guild, on hand for the sessions of the Empire State District Council, is at the right.

Utica Ball Coincides With Council Session

Utica, N. Y.—The local's first Page One Ball and the February meeting of the Empire State District Council combined to give the Utica Guild one of the biggest weekends in its history.

The local earlier had voted to put 75 percent of the proceeds from the ball into a development fund. The remainder goes to the general treasury. An unofficial report indicates more than $1,000 net was raised.

Miss Charlene Lutz of Clinton, a reservations office worker for Mohawk Airlines, was crowned Page One Queen by Wilfred E. Alexander, president of the New York City Guild. Miss Lutz, 21, was chosen from 25 entries, all employed in the transportation industry. Each year a different industry will be represented.

Chuck Robie Booth, new Utica president, was general chairman of the ball. Committee leaders were Jean B. Treacy, Laurence Paul, Phil Spartano, Sherm Brodey and Bob Fensterer.

The Empire State Council re-elected Charles Tiano of Kingston as president for a fourth consecutive term. M. Michael Potoker, New York City, succeeded Charles M. McCarthy of Utica as secretary-treasurer. McCarthy was not a candidate for reelection.

Elected vice presidents were James M. Gallagher, Albany; Edwin Harnett, Hudson County; Ronald Watts, Rochester, and Chuck Robie Booth, Utica. There were no nominations to elect a vice president from Newburgh in the absence of that local.

The council unanimously approved a resolution commending State Senator Thomas Laverne for introducing legislation that would outlaw the recruiting of professional strikebreakers in a strike or lockout. Also endorsed was legislation proposed by the State AFL-CIO to strengthen the Stock Corporation law so that it would apply to foreign corporations doing business in the state and would extend the period for notifying stockholders of their liability for unpaid wages and fringe benefits from the present 30 days to 90.

In other business, the council urged the International Executive Board to "re-evaluate" the Portland strike situation at its February meeting and to continue benefits at least until the ANG convention, which opens July 24. A $250 contribution was voted for the Portland strike fund.

The meeting was adjourned in memory of Rae B. Candee, charter member of the Utica Guild, who died February 10.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Refusal to bargain charges upheld, Mar. 10, against Houston, Tex., Chronicle.

Unfair practice charges involving threats of dismissal and reprisal for Guild activity upheld, Mar. 10, against Houston Chronicle.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Guild shop election required under state law scheduled Mar. 14, Denver, Colo., Rocky Mountain News.

CONTRACTS

Norfolk, Va., Virginian Pilot, wage reopening settlement approval withheld for extension of contract on a wage reopening, lack of job security, low severance pay ceiling, no-strike clause, addition of hours and overtime cutoff based on salary, elimination of desk and editor differential.

Jersey Journal (Hudson County) contract renewal approved.

NY: Bell Syndicate, contract renewal approved.

N.Y. Post, contract renewal approved on reconsideration.

NY: Standard & Poor's, contract renewal, permission to sign, referred to IEB.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Post-Gazette, contract renewal approved on reconsideration.

Rockford, Ill., contract renewal approved.

ACTIVITIES

Southern District Council Meeting, Mar. 10-19, Greensboro, N. C.

Meeting of Inter-Union Working Committee on Unity, Apr. 11-12, Washington, D. C.

Meeting of executive committee of Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, Apr. 29-30, Quito, Ecuador.

ANG International Executive Board meeting, May 28-30, Washington, D. C.

ANG Convention, July 24-28, Vancouver, B. C.

12 Percent Pay Increases Mark New Contract At Toronto Tely

Toronto, Ont.—Minimum salary increases totalling more than 12 percent are provided in a renewal of the Guild's contract with the Toronto Telegram.

Increases are provided in three steps over the 26-month term of the agreement, effective last January 1.

They range from $2.27 to $14.55 as of January 1, from $2 to $7.58 next January 1, and from $2 to $2.55 as of January 1, 1963.

Top minimum for the key classifications of reporter and display ad salesmen goes up $15 — in steps of $7, $6 and $2—to $137.

The $14.55 raise is in the starting minimum for group E, which includes assistant makeup editor, copy desk, etc. Top minimum for the group goes up $11.60 with the first increment.

Other wage increases include $5.16, $4.42 and $2 sending circulation dealers to $101.48; and $4.12, $3.53 and $2 sending stenographers-typists to $81.35. A new classified category — senior salesmen — is pegged $114.97, $10 over salesmen.

The new contract for the first time provides for four weeks of vacation, given after 23 years of service.

Craft unions, bargaining before the Guild, agreed to a four-weeks-after-24 years setup.

After agreeing in Guild bargaining to the 23-year provision, John Bassett, Telegram publisher, notified the craft unions it would apply throughout the plant.

When one union expressed its thanks, he replied:

". . . The Guild was successful in negotiating a fourth week of holiday after twenty-three years' service for their members, and therefore this provision has been extended throughout the newspaper.

"At least part of your appreciation should, therefore, be extended to the Guild. . . ."

Among other improvements in the contract are an increase in the $1 night differential to $1.40, addition of a $5 Sunday differential, reduction of the work week (now 37½ hours) to 36¼ hours on January 1, 1962; an increase of six weeks in the severance pay ceiling to a total of 36 with credit for all past service, and extension of seniority in economy dismissals to all jobs.

Other gains were made in the general wage clause and in those providing for the checkoff, part-time and temporary employes, coverage, retirement, sick leave, job security, expenses, leaves of absence and transfers.

CONTRACTS

Various editors get increases of $5.41 and $3.45 to $147.16.

The agreement, effective from November 1, 1960, also improves job security provisions.

●

Indianapolis Agrees On Pension Program

Indianapolis, Ind.—A pension plan negotiated between the Indianapolis Guild and the Times provides for normal retirement benefits at age 65 after at least 10 years of service amounting to $2.10 times years of service, to a maximum of 25.

Disability, deferred and early retirement are also provided.

The plan will be trust funded and jointly administered with the publisher to make contributions of $2.50 a week, per employe, $1 of which buys out the severance pay on death or retirement.

Vesting is guaranteed after age 50 and 15 years of service.

●

22 Upgraded By New Classifications

New York City—A wage reopening settlement with the Long Island Press and Star Journal by the New York Guild, effective January 27, establishes new groups of "Editors," with a flat minimum of $145 a week, and "Editorial Assistants," with a top minimum of $95 after one year.

The reopening was specifically for the purpose of negotiating the classifications and resulted in promotions for 22 individuals.

●

Madison Gets $9 Over Two Years

Madison, Wis.—Each year of the two-year agreement negotiated by the Madison Newspaper Guild with the Capital Times carries a general increase of $4.50 across the board and applied to minimums.

The top reporter minimum becomes $131.50 this year and $136 next.

A new clause defines Guild jurisdiction over news coverage. Improvements have been written into provisions for holidays, part time and temporary workers, severance pay and vacations.

●

One-Year Pact Nets $3.50 For Salem

Salem, Mass.—The new contract with the Salem News adds $3.50 across the board for its one-year term, bringing the reporter top minimum to $127.50, the photographer figure to $144, and copydesk men to $136.30.

Restrictions on outside activity have been removed as to Salem's new Sunday paper, The Express.

●

$7 Over 2 Years At Bell Syndicate

New York City—A two-year agreement providing general and minimum increases that will bring newsmen up to $146.50 has been concluded by the New York Guild with the Bell Syndicate.

The pay hikes are $3 across the board, effective January 1, 1961, and $4 on January 1, 1962. Newsmen's top minimum for the first year moves to $142.50.

The same increases go to salesmen, assistant editor and fashion editor.

The severance pay ceiling is upped two weeks to a top of 46.

●

Package Totals $7.50 At Jersey City Paper

Jersey City, N.J.—Across the board general and minimum increases of $7.50 over two years, except for copy boys, characterize the new contract between the Hudson County Newspaper Guild and the Jersey Journal.

Effective December 1, 1960, the agreement calls for $4 the first year and $3.50 the second. Copy boys receive $3 the first, $2 the second year.

Editors go to $141.50 the first year, copy readers to $131.80, rewrite to $128.50, reporters to $124 after 4 years, copy boys to $62, society reporters to $110 and secretaries to $88.

Other improvements include language defining the Guild's jurisdiction; increase of six weeks in severance pay bringing the top to 36 weeks; a fourth week of vacation after 17 years (it had been after 20).

Gains also were made in the sick leave clause.

In a separate letter, the publisher agrees in case of retirement at 65 or thereafter to negotiate with the Guild to provide a pension for the employe with the scale of regular payments in the St. Louis Pulitzer Pension Plan as reference.

●

Pay Hiked $3 To $8 At Look Magazine

New York City—The new two-year agreement effective February 20 between Look Magazine and the New York Guild calls for a general increase of $3 to $8 with a cutoff at $10,000.

The minimums generally are up $3 to $7, with three special adjustments of $7.75 for the editorial secretary group, $12.50 for picture messengers and library assistants and $15 for editorial researchers, etc. In each case a fourth year is added to progression.

The top group—writers II and photographers II, etc.—moves up to $176.50.

Clauses dealing with holidays, hours and overtime, vacations, severance pay, expenses, job security, grievances, welfare, pensions and coverage are all improved.

$234 Minimum

New York City—Reaching a new high in minimums—well above the ANG wage goal of at least $200 weekly for key editorial classifications — the New York Guild has negotiated a $234.75 figure for the top job, associate manager, at Standard & Poor's.

The associate editor goes to $181, up $5.50.

The agreement provides general and minimum increases of $2.25 to $6 the first year, $1.50 to $4.50 the second.

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Issued twice monthly at 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Subscription, $3 year.

AFL-CIO Council Approves New Organizing Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting here mapped a five-point organizing program to meet the "twin problems of an expanding work force and the rapid shift in the character of the work force."

The council adopted a report of its organizing subcommittee calling for increased attention and the commitment of greater resources to the task of organizing the unorganized. The subcommittee offered the following recommendations "as a preliminary step until a more comprehensive, cooperative and coordinated organizational program can be developed":

► Establishment of a permanent standing committee on organization to develop programs and policies.

► Periodic meetings of the AFL-CIO General Board — at least once a year — to discuss common problems and to achieve a "broader measure of cooperation." The General Board is composed of the presidents of all national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

► Development by all affiliates, working with the Department of Organization, of cooperative and cordinated organizing drives, with attention to specific targets.

► Organizational assistance to all affiliates from the Department of Organizing. In cases where the department is providing aid "to one or more affiliates engaged in organizational work, it shall be the expressed policy of the federation to continue such organizational assistance and to deny the right of any affiliate to block such organizational assistance by the exercise of a paper claim to jurisdiction or for reasons of a completely negative obstructionist attitude. It being understood, however, that where an affiliate feels it has a proper and legitimate equity which is being ignored by the Department of Organization, such affiliate may seek redress by appealing to the director of organization or by requesting the matter be reviewed by the president of the federation for decision."

► The decision with respect to the staff of the Department of Organization is left to the Executive Council in handling the overall question of finances.

Members of the sub-committee that drafted the report were Walter Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, as chairman; L. M. Raftery, president of the Painters, and James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks.

AFL-CIO President George Meany noted at a press conference that the fourth point of the program is a "definite policy decision of the Executive Council and gives the federation the right to look into technical jurisdiction claims that have at times prevented organizing activities."

He said the policy adopted "will enable us to get organizations to agree and join up in organizing efforts."

The subcommittee's report observed that a smaller percentage of the total work force is organized today than was the case at the time of the merger of the AFL and CIO in December 1955.

It points out, too, that the character of the work force has changed dramatically, with white collar workers accounting for 41 percent of the work force in 1959 to the blue collar groups' 37 percent. The report said this change will be accelerated as automation and new technology are applied even more broadly. It added:

"The American labor movement can continue to ignore these basic facts only at great peril and loss of influence not only at the bargaining table, but more importantly, in the broad areas in our national life where economic and social problems must be solved and community and national responsibilities must be met."

Meany said that to maintain the ratio of trade union members to the growing size of the labor force, an estimated 400,000 new members must be added by unions each year.

He said the council had approved continuation of efforts by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee to organize farm workers in the Stockton, Calif., area.

Despite the lack of organizing success in the campaign so far, Meany said, the federation will continue to operate in the farm labor area because there is a "real social problem involved" and the treatment of farm workers is a "disgrace."

He said the campaign has been a "tremendous success" in raising wages and improving conditions for agricultural workers.

L-P Publisher Waxes Hot

Elgin, Ill.—Now comes a long-playing publisher.

C. Raymond Long, publisher of the Elgin Courier-News, not content with sending daily letters to employes to tell them why they shouldn't vote for the Guild in the NLRB election, March 10, this week sent each of them a 33⅓ rpm recording. Publisher Long's vocal turns out to be another diatribe against the Guild.

There's no count yet as to how many employes earn enough to own a record-player, but going rates are well below Guild minimums at the Joliet Herald-News, another Copley chain paper.

The Elgin election will be held in the advertising, business, circulation, editorial and maintenance departments, where the Chicago Guild claims a substantial majority of the 75 eligible employes.

The company recently handed out a plant-wide general increase ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour, based on the "customary . . . beginning of the year" salary review, according to notes attached to paychecks.

Employes also have been interviewed privately by department heads, who filled out forms listing employes' comments on various items of office discontent.

NLRB Hits Houston Daily In 2 Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

that the status of Binion should have been resolved:

". . . The Board's long experience demonstrates that in the vast majority of cases, good faith discussion between the parties will resolve such disputes without the necessity of further recourse to the Board for a final adjudication.

"Here this policy has apparently been frustrated because the Respondent adopted an adamant position against collective bargaining before there was ever an opportunity to reach the issue of Binion's unit placement. Moreover, we note that the Respondent made no effort to adduce evidence as to Binion's new position at the hearing in the instant case. Further, it made no effort following the certification, and before its announced refusal to bargain, to seek clarification of the Board's certification.

"Where, during the course of *bona fide* collective bargaining, the parties are unable to resolve such issues in conformity with the Act and the Board's decisions thereunder, then either one or both have a continuing right to seek clarification from the Board. The availability of such recourse is not, of course, to be construed as a license for the abandonment of orderly collective bargaining on *all other points* that may then be open before the parties."

In the second case, the Board simply affirmed the findings of Trial Examiner James Rasbury that the Chronicle's chief photographer, Jess Gibson, had threatened two photographers, Gordon Adkins, Houston Guild president, and James Morgan.

In his intermediate report, issued last January 9, Rasbury said:

"The record as a whole indicates that Gibson questioned Adkins concerning Guild membership, threatened him with possible loss of job or change of shift and questioned or threatened Morgan in a manner and at a time that clearly interfered with, restrained, and coerced the employes in the exercise of their rights as guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act. . . .

"Both Adkins and Morgan were known union leaders and thus coercive and threatening remarks and interrogation directed to either of them could normally be expected to have wider influence and effect on all the employes than would similar remarks to a less active union adherent. Furthermore, the remarks occurred on more than one occasion and coming as they did in a controversial post-election period it cannot be said that these remarks did not reasonably tend to interfere with, restrain and coerce the employes of the Respondent. . . ."

The Chronicle, under the NLRB rulings, must post notices in the plant that it will abide by the Board's orders to bargain with the Guild and to cease and desist from threatening its employes for Guild activity and from interfering with, restraining or coercing them in the exercise of their rights under the law.



Regional Officers: The California-Nevada District Council will be guided in 1961 by officers chosen from four Guild locals in the area. Standing are Paul Stout, Sacramento, the president, and Douglas W. Brodie, Stockton, the secretary-treasurer. Seated are Vice Presidents Paul Cour, San Diego, and Sidney R. Meenes, Los Angeles.

Herald-Traveler Unit Adopts Strike Vote

Boston, Mass.—The Herald-Traveler unit of the Boston Guild, by a vote of 211 to 54, has authorized the negotiating committee to call a strike if necessary to win a satisfactory renewal of its contract, which expired last December 31.

The committee may call a strike if all other means, including mediation and arbitration, fail to win a new agreement.

The strike vote came after ten bargaining sessions, dating back to last November, had produced no change in the company's demands for cutbacks in contract protections or in its refusal to grant improvements in effect at the Record-American for many years.

The publisher had offered raises of $1-$2 in each year of a two-year pact, an "improvement" over his first proposal for no raises over three years.

In the first negotiating meeting following the strike vote, management withdrew its demand for an escape period for Guild members and its proposal that wage experience be based only on "newspaper work." It changed its demand for a one-year probationary period to six months and for a one-year limitation on the rehiring list to six months.

The company allowed that its demand for the right to compel retirement at age 65 and to cut the pay of former supervisors was "negotiable," but it made no change in its money offer.

The Herald-Traveler also wants to exclude cleaning women and watchmen from contract coverage and to eliminate job protections for artists on the introduction of photo-typesetters.

Among the clauses in the Record-American contract the local wants added to the Herald-Traveler agreement are the Guild shop, two-week notice of discharges, a seniority system governing economy dismissals, arbitration of economy dismissals, no speed-up, improved severance pay to be payable on retirement, incapacitation or death and on resignation after 25 years of service, as well as on discharge, improved sick-leave provisions, the right to a six-months leave of absence without question after five years of service, maternity leave, and preference to present employes in filling vacancies in higher classifications.

ThompsonAgain Heads Council In New England

Pawtucket, R. I.—The New England District Council re-elected John H. Thompson of Boston to a second term as president at its annual meeting. The other officers, all re-elected, are: Merton G. Doyle, Portland, Me., vice president; Leonard Levin, Pawtucket, secretary, and John J. Wyse, Boston, treasurer.

James M. Shea, Salem, and Roland Drouin, Manchester, were re-elected to the policy committee. The new policy committee members are Ernest Rosenthal, Lynn, and Wilbur Doctor, Providence.

The Council voted to hold an ANG training institute at Boston May 13 and urged all locals to send shop stewards to the meeting. During the meeting the winner of the second N.E. College Newspaper Award will be announced. The deadline for entries is May 1.

All nine member locals were represented at the annual meeting and the attendance was the largest in years. The host Pawtucket local served a buffet.



Intent Listeners: Vancouver Guild members listen intently at a special emergency membership meeting as local executive officers report on the St. Valentine's Day firings of 12 Province reporters. Layoffs came as the Guild was about to enter negotiations with Pacific Press, owners of the two Vancouver dailies, and the meeting unanimously instructed the Guild bargaining team to accept no contract that fails to provide the right to arbitrate economy dismissals.

Reporter's Ad Ratio Increases As Circulation List Holds Up

Portland, Ore. — Advertising began to pick up this week for this city's new daily, the Portland Reporter. Publisher Robert Webb said he is confident it will continue to gain gradually as local merchants recognize the value of the Reporter's mounting circulation.

New circulation starts, Webb said, are running about 38 percent ahead of stops, which began to come in with the first monthly collection by carriers. The rate of stops, he noted, is much lower than had been anticipated. At mid-week, he pegged the Reporter's circulation at about 68,000. Most of this is in Portland's metropolitan area, although a number of dealers have been signed in smaller, outlying cities.

What appeared to be a boycott of the Reporter by major advertisers showed signs of crumbling with the placement of consecutive ads this week by one of the city's better women's specialty shops.

Full-page grocery ads drew such a response for the Albertson chain that it moved this week to a double-page spread. The chain has about 100 stores in the Pacific Northwest, mostly in Washington and Idaho, and has recently moved into the Portland area with about nine supermarkets.

Albertson's success with its Reporter advertising, it is felt, may prompt other food stores to abandon the boycott.

Webb said advertising content in the paper reached 36 percent on March 8, highest since the Reporter became a commercial daily, February 11.

He said some national advertising also is being obtained, despite the lack of a national ad representative.

The spirits of Portland Guildsmen, staffing the Reporter on strike assignment by Strike Director Rene Valentine, were buoyed by the International Executive Board's decision extending Guild benefits until the next meeting of the IEB, May 22 (Guild Reporter, February 24).

"We are pleased with this vote of confidence in the quality of our efforts for ourselves, our city and for the Guild," said Local President Dan Lindsay.

Meanwhile, the newspaper strike at the Oregonian and the Journal which led to establishment of the Reporter as a strike weekly and finally as a commercial daily, was a major topic in House labor and industries committee hearings at Salem.

Strike Director Valentine, testifying on behalf of a bill to outlaw the recruiting and employment of professional strikebreakers, cited the criminal records of many of the 117 professional scabs employed by the Oregonian and Journal after the Stereotypers struck the papers, November 10, 1959.

He described the arrival in Portland of six of the strikebreakers carrying a variety of weapons, "including a sawed-off shotgun."

William J. Lubersky, who appeared before the committee to express the opposition of the Associated Industries of Oregon to the proposed measure, argued that the guns had been brought to the state for "hunting." He was forced to join in the general laughter when a committee member asked: "What do you hunt with a sawed-off shotgun?"

Valentine told the committee that the International Typographical Union had sought from the Oregonian and the Journal the identical contract provisions the ITU has successfully negotiated with thousands of employers across the country — provisions the two papers have declared to be illegal.

Lubersky, asked to comment on the legality of these ITU contracts, again provoked laughter when he replied that they were probably all illegal.

Journal 'Fuffs'

Portland, Ore. — "The sick man of Portland," otherwise known as the Oregon Journal, isn't getting any better.

Thursday's sports section of the scab-produced paper carried a one-column cut of a badly bruised fighter, captioned "Gene Fuffmer," which is understood to be Journalese for Gene Fullmer.

That wasn't the only fuff. The picture was of Carmen Basilio.

Joliet Accepts Invitation To Become Chicago Unit

Joliet, Ill.—The Joliet Guild's eleven members have voted to become a unit of the 500-member Chicago Guild, some 30 miles to the Northeast. The vote, Tuesday, March 7, was 9 to 1.

Joliet was chartered in 1941 as Local 162 of the ANG.

Prior to the vote, the Joliet local received a telegram from ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., urging that it give favorable consideration to the Chicago local's invitation to affiliate.

"Such a decision would benefit Joliet membership immeasurably in terms of increased strength, resources, experience and trade union know-how," Farson and Perlik said. "More and more small Guild units near large locals are realizing the value of central operation."

Other Chicago units in outlying cities are at the Waukegan News-Sun and the Elgin Courier-News. An NLRB election at the latter paper is scheduled for March 10. The Elgin daily and the Joliet Herald-News are both part of the Copley chain.

Ken Byrd, Chicago Guild executive director, said officers of the Joliet unit will be elected next week. Heading the Joliet local were Ann Nelson, president; Richard Vawter, secretary, and Lea B. Kerr, treasurer.

Byrd recently was spokesman for the Joliet local in negotiations for a renewal of its contract covering the editorial department of the Herald-News. The settlement, now before the Contracts Committee of the International Executive Board, raises minimums by $2.63 to $8 in the first year and $2.25 to $4 in the second. Top minimum for the reporter group is up $4.50 in the first step, to $130.50.

Portland Strikebreaker Moves To New 'Home'

Portland, Ore. — Charles Franklin Carroll, a strikebreaking printer, has changed his address for the third time in a little more than a year. This time he will be easy to find—for a while, anyway.

From January 26 to April 4, 1960, he could be found working in the composing room of the struck Oregonian. From April 5 to July 12, 1960, he was in the composing room of the struck Oregon Journal.

His new home is in the Federal Correction Institution at Lompoc, Calif., with free meals and lodging provided by the federal government because of a little matter of stealing an automobile. At the time Carroll was working for the struck papers he was on parole for an earlier car theft.

Rene J. Valentine, director of the strike against Portland's two daily newspapers, commented when the record of Carroll was exposed:

"If this were an isolated case, perhaps it could be overlooked. But it is not. Far from it. Only a few days ago an ex-convict with a long burglary record, employed by the Oregonian, was picked up by the police. There have been many others.

"This is the kind of element that has been brought into Portland to take the jobs of honest union members. How long will Portlanders sit by silently?"

The police records of many other Oregonian and Oregon Journal strikebreakers were cited by Valentine as follows:

Tommie J. Buckner, a strikebreaking Oregonian printer, was convicted in Portland of filing a false police report.

Gary DeLyria, Edwin A. McDonald and **Robert E. Byrd,** Oregonian strikebreakers, were killed in an automobile accident after several hours of drinking.

John Luther Johnson, a strikebreaking printer from the Oregonian, was charged with assaulting his wife.

Richard N. Maloney, another strikebreaking printer, was arrested for beating his wife with a trumpet.

Vincent Michael Mullen, an Oregonian strikebreaker, was arrested for the rape of a 16-year-old high school student. (Mullen also admitted participating in a Portland burglary.)

Sterling Roy Armstrong, a strikebreaking stereotyper, was arrested for suspicious behavior inside a vacant dwelling. Investigation disclosed he had been arrested for sodomy in 1957.

James Russell Lynch, a strikebreaking mailer and ex-convict, was arrested in Salt Lake City in an admittedly stolen Cadillac and was returned to Portland to face charges of attempted assault and robbery of a bank.

Lawrence George Reaves, Gerald W. Chapman, Conrad R. Carstensen and **Clark Benjamin Grogan,** Oregon Journal strikebreakers, were arrested for being drunk and carrying a concealed weapon.

"I do not know if this list is complete," declared Valentine.

Aid to Portland

Portland, Ore. — Contributions from Guild sources toward strike benefits for Guildsmen working on the Portland Reporter totalled $4,599.50 between February 17 and March 4, reports J. Lynn Wykoff, Portland Guild secretary-treasurer.

The breakdown:

Previously acknowledged	$114,971.17
Boston Guild	50.00
California-Nevada District Council	300.00
Cleveland Guild	400.00
Empire State District Council	250.00
Great Falls Guild	75.00
Hammond Guild	20.00
Hawaii Guild	1,571.00
New York Guild	400.00
Peoria Guild	50.00
Pawtucket Guild	50.00
Portland, Me., Guild	50.00
Pueblo Guild	62.50
Reporter Unit, New York Guild	2.50
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	350.00
San Francisco Unit, WSG	26.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	500.00
St. Louis Guild	102.00
Twin Cities Guild	45.50
Terre Haute Guild	25.00
Maurice J. Weiss	1.00
Wire Service Guild	250.00
TOTAL	$119,570.67

Vancouver Firings Make Job Protection Key Issue

Vancouver, B. C. — Job Security is shaping up as the number one issue in contract bargaining between the Vancouver-New Westminster Newspaper Guild and Pacific Press Ltd., owners of the Sun & Province newspapers here.

Guild members at a special emergency meeting, February 18, instructed negotiators to "accept no contract that fails to provide the right to arbitrate economy dismissals." (Photo on this page.)

The move followed the St. Valentine's Day economy firings of 12 Province editorial employees (Guild Reporter, February 24). Concern over the company action drew some 250 Guild members to the special Saturday afternoon meeting in a downtown hotel.

Negotiations for a new Sun-Province contract opened shortly thereafter, and company negotiators immediately made it clear they not only demand sole discretion in dismissing for economy, but also seek to water down existing job protection language.

The mass layoff of Province reporters came on the heels of a hiring drive at the Sun. In the light of this, the Vancouver Guild executive issued a statement "deploring the lack of communication betwen the divisions of Pacific Press . . . and the callous disregard for employe welfare implicit in the company's failure to coordinate staff requirements leading to discharges in one department while new employes are being hired in another."

Toronto

Toronto, Ont. — Jack Dobson, ANG vice president at-large, has been elected to his third term as president of the Toronto Guild. He is on the Globe & Mail staff. Named to second terms were Ron Haggart, first vice president, and Ross Miller, second vice president, both of the Star. Charles Hepworth of the Telegram, elected late last year to fill a vacancy as treasurer, was returned to office for a full term. In the only contest, Mrs. Isabel Greenwood of the Telegram was reelected secretary over Mrs. Terry Raets of the Star.

ITU's Bargaining Policies At Stake In 2 Cases Before Supreme Court

THE LAW

Real collective bargaining would become impossible if the U. S. Supreme Court upholds the National Labor Relations Board's view that the International Typographical Union must spell out every law governing relations with employers, Gerhard P. Van Arkel, the union's attorney, told the court.

Van Arkel was arguing an appeal with the validity of the ITU contract clauses at stake.

The high court has been asked to rule that the acceptance by employers of the union's General Laws and a clause vesting exclusive hiring authority in a foreman who is a member of the union establishes an illegal closed shop.

The Supreme Court heard two separate appeals, the lower circuit courts having divided in their views of the contracts' validity.

One case dating back to 1955 involves the Worcester, Mass., Telegram and Gazette and the Haverhill, Mass., Gazette and their refusal to negotiate contracts including the challenged clauses. Strikes were called against both papers.

A related appeal involves the New York Daily News and the ITU Mailers' Union.

Although presenting the same basic issues, the New York appeal deals with a situation where a contract was signed and discrimination in hiring was charged.

Both Van Arkel and counsel for the New York Daily News assailed the NLRB for wielding "a big stick" in contract negotiations.

Declaring that the ITU "has tried to sail as close to the wind as possible in complying with the Taft-Hartley ban on the closed shop," and that "the newspaper employers are aware of this," the News brief stated "there is no basis for the Board's conclusion that the contract between an ITU local and the New York City publishers provided for a closed shop. As the Court of Appeals found, there was no preference given to union members except as an extension of the fact that all competent and regularly available employes happened to be members of the union."

The Board has ordered the News Syndicate Co. to repay all dues and assessments to the members of the ITU Mailers' Union. This penalty, the court was informed, has reached $350,000 and is mounting at the rate of $7,000 monthly.

Denying coercion in the matter, John R. Schoemer Jr., News attorney, insisted, "It is entirely unwarranted to assess heavy financial liability against an employer who had no way of knowing if the contract was illegal or if the union was right in insisting that it was not."

Van Arkel, declaring that the Board has never proved that any of the union's General laws have been illegally applied, stated, "Once you presume that unions and union members are intent on obeying the law as employers are, there are no further problems."

Maine, Massachusetts Reject By-Line Bills

The Maine and Massachusetts legislatures have killed similar bills that would have required by-lines on all editorials and feature articles.

The Massachusetts measure read:

"Not withstanding any provisions of the law, general or special, to the contrary, no newspaper printed and distributed within the commonwealth shall carry any editorial or feature story that is not accompanied with by-lines, so-called, identifying the author or authors."

The sponsor of the Bay State bill argued that writers of critical pieces should not be "allowed to hide behind the anonymity of their ivory towers." Opponents said the measure would infringe upon freedom of the press.

Allied Printing Trades Hit LA Times Shopper

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Times' invasion of the suburbs with a throw-away shopper has alarmed newspaper unions in the area.

The Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council called a special meeting last month to study methods of halting what it regards as a threat to community newspapers and commercial plants in a wide area of Southern California.

The non-union Times recently began distribution of more than a half-million copies of a shoppers' guide in communities served by small dailies.

IT SEEMS TO US

Calls Guild Reporter Democratic Mouthpiece

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Editor: Hail to John S. Day for telling you what every Republican Guildsman should tell you and what you ought to know but seem not to: that you are violating your privilege as editor by using our union paper as a Democratic mouthpiece.

Your use of the anti-Eisenhower cartoon was as scurrilous as the cartoon itself, and in as rotten taste as Shelton's gutter-snipe crack about the use of good English for a change, at presidential press sessions.

The article saying that the religious issue prevented a Kennedy landslide was as silly in its conclusions as its figures were phony. Religion, of course, should have motivated nobody's vote. But the simple arithmetic fact—plus votes in such states as West Virginia and Massachusetts and/or Rhode Island—is that if non-Catholics had voted as non-Catholic as Catholics voted Catholic, Kennedy would have been snowed under.

Nobody cares how loudly Democratic Guildsmen voice their partisanship — but let them get their own soapbox. Nobody ever authorized you, the editor, to turn this paper into their rostrum. When are you going to wake up to the fact that our paper belongs to ALL Guildsmen, not just the Democratic partisans? And how long are you Republican Guildsmen going to keep your mouths shut about it?

L. C. FLINT
Youngstown Guild

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

The Guild Reporter has never been a Democratic mouthpiece. It has criticized in editorial text and cartoons many Democrats, including Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and Senator John F. Kennedy (during his service on the McClellan Committee). Kennedy's election as President does not make him immune from further criticism whenever the occasion arises. We regard it as an obligation of the Guild Reporter to speak out against government officials whose actions, or inaction, are detrimental to the labor movement. But that goes for Republicans, too.

The article on the effect of the religion issue in the election did not purport to present the Guild Reporter's view. It was a news story on a speech made to the International Labor Press Convention by Dr. Warren Miller, director of the University of Michigan Survey Research Center's political behavior program and author of "The American Voter."—Ed.

Group To Meet On Strike Policy

The ANG Strike Policy Committee, continued by direction of the 1960 convention, will meet in Washington, March 29-30, it has been announced by Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

Members of the committee are M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild; Justin F. McCarthy, administrative officer of the Los Angeles Guild; John Carmichael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild; William McLinden of the Peoria Guild, and Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer.

Carmichael replaces John Finnegan of Twin Cities, whose personal affairs did not permit him to continue, and McLinden succeeds Frank Barry, who died.

Munoz Marin To Get Murray-Green Award

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Gov. Luis Munoz Marin will be the next recipient of the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award.

The federation's Executive Council, meeting here, approved the choice of the Puerto Rican governor for the award, given annually for outstanding service in the social welfare field. It will be presented in May 1962 at the closing dinner of the annual National Community Services Conference, instead of at a special award dinner as in the past.

The award was created in memory of the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO, and the late William Green, president of the former AFL.



What's My Wine? **"Blind" testing of native vs. imported wines is the flavorsome assignment of Mel Wax, of the Chronicle unit of the San Francisco Guild, shown here on the left, with Joe Allen, the Mayor's executive secretary and Grand Jury Foreman Leo Bianco. The State Wine Institute kept score, reporting California vintages the winner, on taste preferences as well as low cost.**

'Grass Roots' Session Airs Unity Questions

Cincinnati, Ohio — Current steps toward labor unity in the graphic arts were described by leaders of several international unions at a special meeting of their Greater Cincinnati members, March 4-5.

Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, said the gathering was the first real "grass roots" discussion of the unity movement.

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer, described the first meeting last week in Washington of the working committee set up to draft a plan for unity. He told the 150 local unionists present they could hasten unity by getting to know one another better and by applying pressure on their officers—local and international—to bring it about.

Other speakers included Paul L. Phillips, president of the Papermakers and Paperworkers Union; Walter Barber, international representative of the Bookbinders Union, and George Robinson, president of the Detroit local of the Stereotypers Union.

Newspaper unions in Cincinnati recently established closer ties on the local level with the formation of an inter-plant union council.

Brown cautioned the meeting that overall unity will take time.

"It would like to see it happen tomorrow," he said, "but I know that it won't. I do believe we can get started now on a step-by-step program. We have ten unions and 500,000 members in our industry. We should have only one. If we do not combine, we will be picked off and destroyed one by one by our employers."

He said unity will increase strength and reduce costs for the 10 unions.

"We are not declaring war on management in the printing, publishing and related industries," he declared. "Far from it. The vast majority of our employers are fair-minded and deal honestly with us at the collective bargaining table. But we would be less than realistic if we did not realize that some of them seem determined to wage a war of attrition against us, to prevent us from obtaining what is rightfully ours."

He noted that many problems must be solved before unity can be achieved. One of them, he said, will be the elimination of positions for many present union officers.

"I'd be happy right now to surrender any claim I might have on any offices to see that unity comes about," he said. "I'm sure officers of the other nine unions feel the same way—they have no compelling drive to be officers."

Utica

Utica, N.Y. — Chuck Robie Booth succeeds Philip J. Spartano as president of the Utica Guild. The local has also elected the following: Vice presidents, Art Griffiths and Dick Levine; secretary, Mike Bush, and treasurer, Steve Roach, succeeding Kenneth Schaaf.

. . . Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

treasurer, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Leon A. Wickersham, assistant to the president of the Amalgamated Lithographers Association, and Edward V. Donahue, president of the ALA's Twin Cities, Minn., local; Walter F. Risdon, fifth vice president, and Edward A. Nyegaard, international representative, of the International Photo Engravers Union; Walter J. Turner and Alexander J. Rohan, vice presidents of the Pressmen; James H. Sampson, president, and John McDermott, third vice president, of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union; and Francis E. McGlothlin, assistant to the president, and John J. Landey, director of the bureau of statistics, of the ITU.



Aid to Industry: The Wilkes-Barre Guild's 110 members pledged $5,417.56 to the city's industrial fund campaign, and the local's drive committee is here being congratulated by Attorney Arthur Silverblatt, a campaign leader. Standing, from the left, are William R. Thomas, Carl Pesavento, Mr. Silverblatt, Local President Kermit Griffith, William Griffith and John Newhart. Seated are Merle R. Edwards, Peggy Kelly, Margaret Moses and William McCall.

Big British Merger Prompts Study Of Publishing Business By Crown

Ownership, production and sale of Britain's newspapers and other periodicals are to be officially scrutinized by a Royal Commission following the merger of two British publishing giants — the Daily Mirror Group and the Odhams Press.

This consolidation — creating what is possibly the world's largest newspaper and magazine empire with total assets of some $280 million — climaxed a five-weeks power struggle that had all the elements of a suspense novel — including a surprise ending.

Until the very last moment, the combine was expected to involve the interests of Roy Thomson, the Canadian press magnate, and those of the Odhams.

With the Thomson - Odhams merger apparently a settled thing, Cecil Harmsworth King, the Daily Mirror Group chairman, pulled a coup.

He did it very simply; he doubled an earlier bid.

King, now ruler of a publishing empire such as Britain has never seen before, is a nephew of Alfred Harmsworth, the first Lord Northcliffe, who controlled the Times of London, the Daily Mail, the Daily Mirror and the Observer.

King's Daily Mirror Group publishes two large nationally-circulated tabloids: the Daily Mirror (circulation 4,648,768) and the Sunday Pictorial (circulation 5,461,091).

With its subsidiaries, it also publishes more than 130 magazines, periodicals, trade and technical journals and more than 200 year books, trade directories and technical books.

Odhams Press publishes the Daily Herald, a pro-Labor Party newspaper that reportedly has been losing money for years but which recently increased its circulation, and the People, a Sunday paper with circulation of more than 5,250,000.

More than 150 periodicals, magazines and annuals also are published by Odhams and its subsidiaries.

The two groups compete in many areas of the magazine field. The Daily Herald, according to King, will not be merged. Continuance of its publication for at least seven years, he said, would be a condition of its sale to a properly financed buyer.

The Labor Party and its Trades Union Congress—a part owner of the Herald—had voiced fears that a merger would mean the death of the newspaper.

The Daily Mirror Group's victory became apparent with the announcement by Sir Christopher Chancellor, Odhams chairman, that his board could not advise the 15,000 shareholders not to accept the Mirror offer, which had been doubled from its first bid.

The directors, he stated, as individuals would not accept the offer.

Thomson, at the request of the Odhams board, had withdrawn his proposal. This Thomson-Odhams agreement, first made public Jan. 25, involved a capital of more than $75,400,000 in an exchange of shares.

Following Sir Christopher's announcement, it was reported that more than 80 percent of the 12 million shares of stock had been turned into the Mirror's bank.

Five ordinary Mirror shares, plus five shillings (70 cents) in cash were offered for each Odhams share. This would put the total takeover price at $99,400,000 at the current market price.

The battle of the publishing giants aroused Parliament's concern for the future of the press.

Prior to his appointment of the Royal Commission, Prime Minister Harold MacMillan announced that although the commission would have power to look into closures and mergers, his government would not interfere with the Mirror-Odhams consolidation.

The commission is headed by Lord Shawcross, chief prosecutor at the Nuernberg war crime trials.

A ban on newspaper closings, mergers and layoffs during the inquiry has been demanded by the National Union of Journalists, which nevertheless welcomed the investigation.

Another reaction was the production of a special four-page newspaper called The Challenger. The work of newsmen employed by Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., and by the Odhams press group, the publication denounced the Daily Mirror's bid to buy Odhams.

It declared:

"There are only two motives behind the Daily Mirrer grab for Odhams—profit and power."

Nearest in total worth to the Mirror-Odhams combine in the United States apparently is Time, Inc., whose total assets at the close of 1959 were listed as $216,480,399.

Board Again Urges Steps To Abandon Hearst Memo

Decision by the Los Angeles Guild to withdraw from the Hearst Memorandum has led the International Executive Board to restate its belief that the Memorandum should be abandoned completely.

Loss of three large participating units during the year is cited in the IEB collective bargaining committee report adopted at the February meeting.

Last April the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph was sold and suspended, followed by the sudden sale and folding of the Detroit Times last November. The Los Angeles Guild's Hearst unit members voted in January not to participate further in the Memorandum.

There remain only four Guild locals still participating—Albany, Boston, San Antonio and Seattle-Tacoma. Early in 1959 the Milwaukee Guild dropped out, following by several years the withdrawal of New York and San Francisco units.

After the 1959 convention, the ANG treasury turned over the balance of a fund earmarked for Memorandum negotiations to the Hearst Chain Council for its further use, and bargaining sessions were set up, culminating in a new text of the Memorandum which the parties signed last December.

The Council as such became a party to the agreement for the first time. Previous texts had been negotiated by the ANG. Changes were minor, involving two weeks' increase in severance pay ceiling provision for an option of a mid-term reopening in local contracts and imorovements in job security and military leave clauses.

Unemployment Hits Twenty-Year Peak With February Rise

ECONOMICS

With unemployment zooming to 5,705,000 in February — the highest since 1941—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg sees "pressing need" for speedy congressional action on the Administration's anti-recession proposals.

These include the depressed areas bill and extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

Overall employment, on the other hand, up by 207,000, set a new mark for February at 64,655,000.

An increase from 6.6 percent in January to 6.8 percent in February marked the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. The peak post-war rate—7.5 percent —was recorded in 1958. In June of that year a mark of 5,437,000 was reached.

Total unemployment in July, 1941, was 6,250,000. At that time no seasonally adjusted percentage of unemployment comparable to the current one was recorded.

The February unemployment peak, according to Goldberg, occurred in spite of an increase in employment because the labor force is outracing the provision of new jobs by the economy.

4 to 1 Stock Split By Linotype Company

Voting to increase the number of authorized shares from one million to four million, Mergenthaler Linotype Co. shareowners have provided for a four-for-one split of the firm's common stock.

Distribution of three additional shares on March 29 for every share of record March 10 has been voted by the board.

A quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share on March 23 to shareowners of record March 10 has also been voted by the board.

The board had previously announced it planned a quarterly payment of 20 cents a share on the split stock. Mergenthaler, in previous quarters, paid a dividend of 70 cents a share. Last September the firm paid a 70-cent extra plus a one percent stock dividend.

35-Hour Week Goal Of Roosevelt Measure

A maximum work week of 35 hours — to be reached in two stages—is provided in a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.)

The legislation would require, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the payment of time and one-half for work beyond 37½ hours a week, beginning two years from the effective date of the act. After four years, the work week would be cut to 35 hours. Effective date would be 90 days after enactment.

Slight Decline Marks January Living Costs

The nation's cost of living declined slightly in January, marking the first decrease in retail prices since January 1960.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the Consumer Price Index dipped by 0.1 percent between December and January, to 127.4. This means the market basket that cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.74.

An accompanying report showed that factory workers' take-home pay remained unchanged between December and January. But since January a year ago, the report disclosed, spendable earnings have fallen about 2.5 percent because of reduced hours of work, and worker purchasing power is down about four percent due to the higher cost of living.

Medical care was the only major cost grouping showing a rise in the January COL report.

Profits Continue As Workers Suffer

Large industries today are "almost recession-proof," Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg told the House Ways and Means Committee.

Steel firms still make "very substantial profits," and General Motors and Ford pay "good dividends" although steel production is at only 50 percent of capacity and retail automobile sales are off sharply, Goldberg said.

Unlike the depression of the 1930's when "everybody suffered alike"—the workers who lost their jobs, the small businessmen who lost their stores and giant industries which lost a market for their goods—today only the workers and small businessmen are suffering, he declared.

Reclaimed Newsprint Seen At $80 A Ton

Newark, N. J.—Newsprint costs about $130 in the current market, but Richard B. Scudder, publisher of the Newark Evening News, expects to make it at nearby Garfield for $80 per ton.

The News publisher has developed a process for removing the ink from used newsprint, heretofore impossible on a commercially profitable basis. He heads the Garden State Paper Co., now putting up the plant that will make "a publisher's dream of 50 years" come true. He won the annual citizenship award from the Master Printers Association, which cited his "dedicated and persistent efforts" in the newsprint reclamation field.

Canada's Jobless Highest Since '30s

Ottawa, Ont. — Unemployment in Canada rose to 10.8 percent in January, miring the nation in its worst crisis since the Great Depression.

An additional 165,000 Canadians became unemployed between December and January, boosting the total to 693,000 or nearly 11 percent of the work force. The jobless totals are expected to show seasonal rises in reports for February and March.

The January total was the record high for any month since the 1930's and the over-the-month rise also was a record.

IEB Urges More Bargaining On Rates For Higher Jobs

More Guild contracts should contain specific minimum figures for higher-paid job classifications, above the usual single category of reporter or advertising salesman, says the IEB's committee on collective bargaining, of which James B. Woods, St. Louis, is chairman.

The recommendation is one of several contained in the committee report to the International Executive Board's February meeting, which voted approval.

The wage minimum for the top-experience newsman, although useful in a comparison between contracts because it is almost universally listed, is not the most accurate gauge of the existing wage situation, says the committee.

Published wage data comparing contract minimum wages with actual going pay point up the wide area in which so-called merit increases are being paid. But, says the committee report, the term is a misnomer, particularly in contracts listing a single classification for the category of reporter or ad salesman.

Study of payroll information shows large numbers of employes at levels well above the specified applicable minimum. It is the committee view that more than individual merit is involved, and that the higher figures represent "position" wages, as well.

Some locals already have contract figures for higher-paid job classifications. The Buffalo Guild, for example, in its Evening News editorial contract, shows four groups involving 33 job titles and more than that number of affected individuals listed at minimum wages higher than those guaranteed for reporters and photographers, who appear in the fifth group. The reporter-photographer minimum is $152 per week. Shown at the minimum wage of $156 are copy editors, radio news writers and rewritemen. Seven additional jobs rate at $166; 11 have a minimum of $170, and 12 job titles carry the minimum of $186.

Several benefits flow from this process of spelling out wage floors for higher-paid categories, says the committee.

By negotiating "position" wages, the worth of the job is related directly and contractually to the pay received. A more accurate picture is drawn of the wage situation, with the Guild shown closer to its current bargaining goal of $200 a week for top newsmen.

More importantly, says the committee, spelling out the pay for the job, rather than for the individual holding it, pegs the pay at the proper level, without implying that it had been reached solely through individual merit. The procedure also would protect the job if it should be vacated and refilled, a protection which the merit increase theory fails to give. While specifying the pay for the job would not necessarily mean a special wage increase to its holder, the way would still be left open for warranted merit increases above the pegged minimum.

Other contract trends which the committee noted relate to exclusions and exemptions from contract coverage, and the providing of working equipment.

Too many management proposals for additional contract exclusions of positions, individuals and groups are meeting with success in Guild negotiations, the committee warns. Although some may be valid, many are merely attempts to siphon off Guild strength. The committee urges the closest scrutiny of all management proposals in this area, and because of the legal ramifications also urges closest contact with ANG when exclusion clauses are considered.

It is necessary that complete data be obtained on the actual job content of the affected individuals or groups, before a sound and firm determination can be reached, says the report.

The committee also reemphasizes a memorandum circulated last year regarding exemptions on hours for payment of overtime. The 1960 memo referred to an Associated Press case regarding out-of-town assignments.

The report challenges the logic of the growing practice of cutting off overtime payments above a certain wage level, agreement with which in a Guild contract leaves many without protection against unwarranted and unpaid overtime work. In this field, too, legal and other complicating factors appear which make close liaison with ANG advisable.

As to providing working equipment, the committee report points out that this is clearly a management function and responsibility, but that there is a trend toward escaping it. Ironically, pride of workmanship on the part of Guild members is sometimes responsible for encouraging the trend.

The example is cited of the photographer in need of new equipment in order to compete with a rival who is better equipped. It is easy for management to sell such a man the idea of buying his own new camera, with management amortizing the cost in part through instalments. The employe thus has an investment in the equipment he must have, and, of equal importance, his example may pressure others into yielding similarly. Locals were urged to stand firm for contract language defining management's full responsibility for supplying tools and equipment for the job.

Lynn

Lynn, Mass.—The Lynn Newspaper Guild has elected the following officers: President, Ernest M. Rosenthal, a reelection; vice president, Ralph Pearson, also a reelection; secretary, John J. Quigley; treasurer, William Kettinger; members of the executive committee, Frederick H. Goddard, H. Dwight Buell, Charles C. Hoffman and Joseph Cohen; delegates to the Greater Lynn AFL-CIO Council, Rosenthal and Quigley.



Picture Honors: Contest for year's best pictures in Philadelphia brought recognition to these lensmen from the Inquirer staff. Charles W. James, left, placed second in news pictures; Wilmer R. Everly, center, took third prize with his feature photographs, and Albert Wagner, right, gained first prize in category of sports. The awards were made by the Press Photographers Association of Philadelphia.

Business Week Still Backs Medicare Plan

There is "no better alternative to social security" for accomplishing the essential job of "spreading the burden of old age over the years when people are younger, are working, and have more adequate incomes."

So says Business Week editorially in its Feb. 18 issue, once again supporting the financing of health care for the aged through the social security system, a position it took during 1960's debate on the Forand bill.



Top Jobholders: Joel Jacobson, who is president of the New Jersey CIO Council, extends congratulations to Marguerite McCollum on her election as president of the Union County CIO Council. Both are members of the North Jersey Newspaper Guild. Miss McCollum returns to a council office she held five years ago.

Lowell City Council Backs Guild's Drive

Lowell, Mass.—The Lowell city council has joined trade union and other civic leaders in supporting the Boston Guild's organizing drive at the Lowell Sun.

The council voted approval of a motion backing the attempt of employes in the Sun's news, advertising and business departments to gain Guild representation "through the traditional American process of free election."

The council's action followed a series of transfers of veteran employes and other anti-union moves by the company which led to unfair practice charges by the Guild and a National Labor Relations Board investigation.

NLRB Field Examiner John Coleman so far has questioned Frank Breen, a sports writer who was fired from his side job as Dracut correspondent; TV Critic John Hamilton Miller II, who was transferred to the lobster shift; a group of advertising salesmen who had their hours increased from 36¼ to 40 a week, and several business office employes who were berated for being late to work during one of the winter's worst blizzards.

The company also has announced a change in policy under which female employes who have babies will have to leave the paper. It has begun docking employes out sick for a day.

An NLRB hearing on the Guild's petition to represent some 70 employes at the Sun was concluded after four days of testimony. The court stenographer estimated the record would run to 400 typewritten pages. Attorneys for the paper and the Boston Guild were given until March 16 to file briefs.

During the hearing, the Sun sought dismissal of the Guild's petition on the ground that telegrams asking for a meeting and signed by 49 employes did not constitute a legal demand for recognition under the Taft-Hartley Act. Management also contended that the bargaining unit sought by the Guild was inappropriate. The company wants separate elections in three departments.

The Sun called as witnesses its retail advertising manager, classified advertising manager, circulation department office manager and others who testified they had never been supervisors but merely salesmen, bookkeepers and advisers. The sports editor testified he was a reporter, not a supervisor.

Guild witnesses refuted this testimony and insisted the retail ad manager and the sports editor not only had interviewed job applicants but actually had hired several Guildsmen.

Meanwhile, the Lowell Central Labor Council and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have provided the Guild with a meeting hall directly across the street from the Sun building.

Membership Hits Peak For January

Total Guild membership, as of the January 1 reports from locals, was the highest for a January 1 date in Guild history.

Dues paying membership was 31,491, only 258 below the all-time high of December 1, 1960, when the books showed 31,749.

New highs in membership were reported by Buffalo, Canadian Wire Service, New York and Hampton Roads, while Gary, Hammond, Lehigh Valley and Scranton remained at previous highs.

The January 1 figure is 204 above that of the same date in 1960 and 814 higher than the mark of two years earlier.

Guild rolls are cleaned of all "deadwood" at each year-end.

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

'Great Moments'

By LEO SOLOMON *Washington Guild*

I recommend most heartily to all readers of this column John Faber's Great Moments in News Photography, (Thomas Nelson & Sons, N. Y., 127 pages, $4.95.)

This is no "how to do it" book, nor does it offer good advice to photographer and picture editor. It doesn't try to.

It does, with 77 photographs and matching text, tell the story of news photography, which is just 105 years old, not much younger than the camera art itself.

You will find many pictures that bring back memories. You may have been on the story or remember it from the current publication when the pictures were made. But many more you may have forgotten, and some should be wholly new.

Some were new to me, though I've been associated with news and pictures for a long time. And a few antedate my bow in newspaper work.

But don't stop with looking at the pictures. Read Faber's text, which faces each illustration. It will increase your appreciation of the photograph to read the account of how and when it was made. And for all in this craft may I add my thanks to him for putting a picture of the photographer at the top of each text page.

The layout makes for easy perusal. The photos are all on right hand pages, with text on the facing left hand sheet. And the approximately 8x11 inch size permits adequate display of the pictures used.

I'll not try to indicate the contents, except to say that Mathew Brady's Lincoln is not the first photo in Faber's book. That honor goes to Roger Fenton of Britain whose coverage of the Crimean War in 1855 assures his place in history as the first camera-carrying war correspondent.

* * *

The last picture page required stopping the presses to include the sequence of shots showing the collapse of a portable grandstand at the 1960 Indianapolis Speedway Race.

In between there is much to interest everyone and to provoke argument among photographers and editors as to why this shot or episode was included and others left out. I am sure John Faber will agree that, if he had twice as many pages, he would have had little difficulty finding as many more pictures and photographers worthy of inclusion.

I should add that Faber is uniquely qualified professionally for editing this book. He is the historian of the National Press Photographers Association. Formerly chief photographer of the Birmingham, Ala., News, he is now on the photo-journalism staff for Eastman.

* * *

Picture editing has made another upward step pedagogically. New York University has added such a course in its Division of General Education and Extension Services. Benjamin K. Handel, New York News Magazine Editor, is the instructor.

Cedric Adams

Austin, Minn.—Cedric Adams, 58, a 25-year member of the Twin Cities Guild, died of a heart attack February 18, following an illness of several months.

Adams wrote a column, "In This Corner," which he established in 1935 at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, and through it and years of radio commentary, became one of the State's best known newsmen. He was in wide demand for personal appearances, and carried into all his contacts the mixture of whimsy and basic common sense which marked his writing. Selections from his column were gathered into a bound volume in 1952, published as "Poor Cedric's Almanac." The Headliners Club award went to him in 1940 for his coverage of King George VI's coronation, and he won numerous other honors.

Only last month he was among a group honored with presentation of 25-year Guild pins by the Twin Cities local.

Toronto Lauds Broun Winners

Toronto, Ont.—The winning of ANG's Heywood Broun Memorial Award by Telegram reporters Frank Drea and Harry Allen brought an editorial accolade from their newspaper and praise from labor leaders in the community.

Drea and Allen won the award for stories probing the working conditions of Italian immigrants after five of them died in a tunnel cave-in on a construction project. Their work prompted a Royal Commission investigation which led to tightening and enforcement of industrial safety laws, a crackdown on income tax evasions and kickbacks, and the formation of several new trade union locals which negotiated contract protections for the men (Guild Reporter, Feb. 24, 1961).

In an editorial, the Telegram took pride in the award, noting that it was the first time it had come to Canada, and said:

"It is in speaking for those who have no other voice that newspapers and reporters perform their most important service."

The paper, which received a citation from the Award Committee for its publication of the winning series, said news of the award affected Toronto union leaders "like a pay raise."

"I would not begrudge it if these two got $1-million for what they did to help immigrant workers," said Bruno Zanini, co-director of the drive to unionize residential and apartment construction workers.

He praised Drea and Allen for "not just sitting around listening to talk" but for getting out and seeing conditions for themselves.

"I've never met a person like Frank Drea for finding out the truth."

Charles Irvine, also a co-director of the drive and vice-president of the Plasterers and Cement Masons Union was "pleased and gratified" at the honor.

Gerry Gallagher, secretary-treasurer of Laborers Union Local 183 noted that his union earlier had recommended the pair for the award.

"The colossal difference the Telegram articles made in working conditions of immigrants can't be measured," he said.

Murray Cotterill, public relations director for the United Steelworkers here, said:

"The work done by these reporters and the Telegram in exposing the exploitation and, subsequently, the successful correction of many of the abuses, is a fine example of crusading journalism."

Drea and Allen also were congratulated by Provincial Secretary John Yaremko, head of Ontario's new Citizenship Branch.

Letta E. Robinson

Denver, Colo.—Mrs. Letta E. Robinson, retired member of the Denver Guild who had been chairman of the Denver Post unit among her many other services to the local, died February 12 at a nursing home, following a long illness. She had retired from her circulation department job last year, at age 63, after 31 years of employment at the Post. She had previously worked for the Rocky Mountain News and the Mountain States Telephone Co.



Multiply Your Benefits

When you give your family pleasure, you benefit. That's what happens when you buy Easter outfits for your family. It's nice to see them all dressed up for Spring.

But you benefit in many other ways when you make sure that the garments you buy carry the little Union Label that means so much.

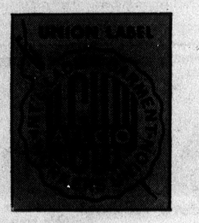
It means job security to you...because when you buy the products one union man makes, he can do the same for you.

It means you get wearing apparel made in sanitary shops by skilled union craftsmen under decent working conditions.

It means that you personally can help eliminate fly-by-night sweatshops and help stamp out the last remnants of those underworld elements whose efforts to muscle into the garment industry have long been fought by the union.

Make sure you get these fringe benefits when your family buys its Easter wardrobe. *Look for the ILGWU Union Label in all women's and children's apparel.*

LABEL YOUR DOLLARS



Symbol of decency, fair labor standards and the American way of life



Lunch Break: ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, left, and New York Guild Secretary-Treasurer M. Michael Potoker, right, get together with Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg, perhaps to reminisce over court cases Goldberg handled for the Guild during his career as a labor attorney. The occasion was a luncheon in Goldberg's honor given by the Liberal Party of New York City.

IEB Seeks Flexibility In Disciplining Locals

The ANG constitution should be changed to deal more effectively with continuing instances of local violations in collective bargaining matters which are reported periodically to the meetings of the International Executive Board.

This is the view of the board's collective bargaining committee, voiced in a report adopted by the IEB at its February sessions. Vice President James B. Woods, St. Louis, is committee chairman.

The board had acted earlier in the week on charges filed against the Hampton Roads Guild by the officers, to which the Virginia local had entered a plea of guilty. The IEB issued a stern reprimand, directed that the local submit proposed settlements to ANG in advance of submission to unit members affected, and suspended further penalties for the period of the contract term.

Hampton Roads officers had signed an unapproved contract after being directed by the ANG not to do so.

Other cases are frequent, however, involving carelessness or inadvertence in most instances. To effect a remedy, and to avoid having the ANG become no more than "a loose confederation of locals," to quote from the report, there must be other penalties than the extremes now provided in the constitution.

The committee suggests in its report something "greater than a slap on the wrist and less than dire action, such as the appointment of an administrator or revocation of a charter."

The committee made no specific recommendations on the nature of revisions, but did indicate that remedies to be proposed for convention consideration would be supplemental to the present penalties, not substitutes for them.

Jess Brown Retires To Farm After 32 Years In L.A. Job



Los Angeles, Calif. — Jess P. Brown, a charter member of the Los Angeles Guild and a delegate to nine ANG conventions, retired this month from his 32-year job at the Herald-Express to live at Grants Pass, Ore., where he owns a farm and is building a house.

Brown has been one of LANG's most active members. He has served four terms as chairman of his Guild unit, for which he has also been steward and chief shop steward. Besides several terms on the Representative Assembly and the local executive board, he was for some time the local's contract enforcement officer. He also served briefly as the local administrative officer.

He was an early local delegate to the former Northern California Council, and for four terms has been a local delegate to the California-Nevada District Council.

The Grants Pass property comprises 38 acres.

Adv.

Portland stat

LOCAL 98, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Record '61 Ad Volume Due

ADVERTISING

Advertising volume in the United States in 1961 is expected to top 1960's new record total of $11,582,200,000.

It may even reach the $12-billion figure.

Reports based on nearly complete data indicate that when all the returns are finally in, 1960 advertising volume will show a gain of more than four percent over 1959.

These preliminary estimates are prepared for Printers' Ink by McCann-Erickson, Inc. They are considered the most authoritative advertising expenditure figures available today.

Although predictions are that the gains for 1961 will be of moderate nature, the rate of spending for the last half of the year is expected to take an upward trend after a first half marked by a rate very near the 1960 annual level.

Despite adverse economic factors which resulted in a smaller increase than had been anticipated earlier in the year, advertisers in 1960 apparently didn't cut their efforts drastically.

The volume for 1960, when broken down, shows: national advertising—with $7,025,800,000—up 4.7 percent over 1959; local advertising—with $4,556,400,000—up 3.5 percent over 1959.

Newspapers, although off slightly from 1959, still retained their overwhelming share of the 1960 volume total. This was 31.5 percent. For 1959, it was 31.7 percent.

Reaching $3,650,000,000, the total of advertising dollars spent in U.S. newspapers represented an increase of 2.9 percent. National, with $845,000,000 was 2.3 percent over 1959, and local, with $2,805,000,000 was 3.1 percent ahead.

Second to newspapers' share of the 1960 volume came direct mail with 14 percent.

Except for farm publications and network radio, most media reported gains for 1960.

Showing increases were magazines, television, business papers and outdoor.

State Ad Limitation Branded As Illegal

Miami, Fla.—A Florida Circuit Court has held a state rule limiting the size and content of funeral directors' advertising to be in violation of both the state and federal constitutions.

The State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers had adopted a regulation that no funeral director's advertising could exceed three column inches in size or contain any matter beyond the name, address, telephone number and what ambulance service was available.

The board brought action against a Miami funeral director who exceeded these limitations, but the case was dismissed. The court ruled the board had no power under state law to issue such a directive and held that the rule violated the constitution in that it denied equal protection of the laws by discriminating in favor of print media to the exclusion of other media.

Hoe Report Shows Sharp Color Gain

Newspaper r.o.p. color linage for 1960 totaled 177,548,837, a 15.9 percent gain over linage in 1959, according to a recent report by R. Hoe & Co.

For December 1960, r.o.p. color was up 8.2 percent over color linage in December 1959. The December 1960 total was 15,968,303.

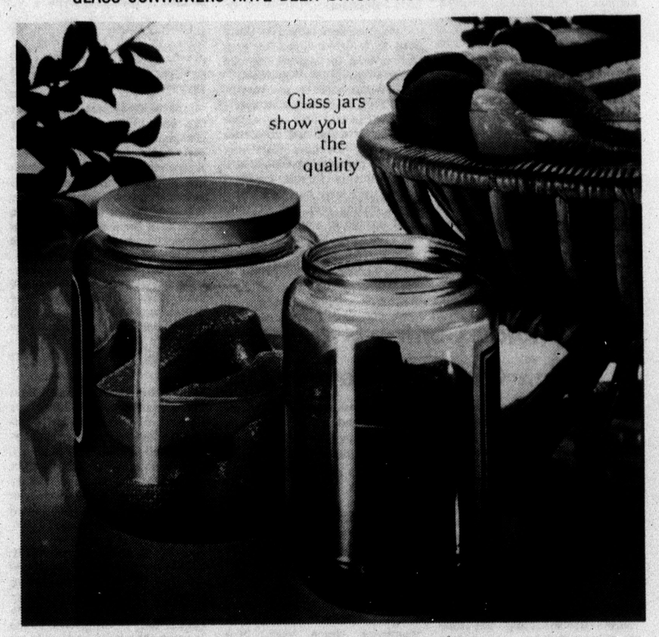
A check by Media Records of 400 newspapers in 140 cities forms the basis of the report.

Ad Tax Proposed In Connecticut

Hartford, Conn. — Newspaper, radio and television advertising would be subject to the 3 percent state sales and use tax under a bill introduced in the Connecticut legislature. Only advertising for a charitable purpose would be exempt under the measure.

SINCE 1842...

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Glass jars let you see the quality before you buy!
Glass shows the size and number of servings, too.
And pure glass can't change sun-ripened flavors.

GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

HOW TO BUY

'Consumer' Bankruptcies Up, Cause, Cure Under Scrutiny

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

The number of bankruptcy cases, especially those involving wage-earners, has risen to a new all-time high, reports Commerce Clearing House, national business-law authority. So sharp is the increase that the American Bar Association has set up a committee to find out the reasons. The committee reports that bankruptcies have increased 400 percent since 1950, and are expected to show an increase of 35 percent more in the first half of this year compared to 1960.

Linn K. Twinem, head of the committee, reports that the bar association, Legal Aid Societies, labor unions and Federal bankruptcy referees all are cooperating in this investigation of the reasons for increasing bankruptcies, and ways to solve the problem. Representing labor is Robert C. Mayer of the AFL-CIO General Counsel's Office.

What's particularly alarming is the extra-large increase in personal or "consumer" bankruptcies. Mr. Twinem reports that 75 percent of the bankruptcies in 1940 involved wage-earners, and 25 percent businesses. But in 1960, 90 percent of the larger total number of bankruptcies involved wage-earners, and only 10 percent, businessmen.

Not only is the number of actual bankruptcies rising, but so is the number of cases involving debt-extension plans for wage-earners, says Commerce Clearing House. These cases are filed under special provisions of the Bankruptcy Act which permit wage-earners to postpone payments of their debts under court supervision.

The reasons behind the growing number of bankruptcies are something we and our organization ought to know about, so we can cope with such problems.

The most immediate reason is the recession and unemployment. Many working people have reached the point where they simply have no assets left. Mr. Twinem points out that it is noticeable that few of the recent bankrupts had any remaining assets left to pay creditors.

In California, for example, the plight of wage-earners has reached the point where Governor Pat Brown has asked banks, utilities and landlords to use "restraint" in collecting bills. Business papers pointed out that this is the first time a California governor has found it necessary to make such an appeal since the big depression of the 1930s. Governor Brown said "a great many people are being dispossessed" or are having electricity, gas and water cut off.

California, of course, is not the only state where working families are having this problem. Illinois and Oregon also are experiencing a particular problem with bankruptcies.

It's significant that these three states are so far out of line, with more bankruptcies even than heavily industrial states like Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. Twinem says.

He believes that the large number of bankruptcies in some states occurs because the laws in those states permit harsh collection methods, such as severe garnishee procedures, and the requirement to pay a deficiency judgment even after the installment purchase has been repossessed.

"Wage-earners subject to being fired by their employers for garnishees tend to take the extreme action of going into bankruptcy," Mr. Twinem told this reporter. In New York State, he points out, a creditor can take only ten percent of a man's wage, and no matter how many creditors there are, only ten percent is paid out at a time. But in Illinois, creditors can tie up a large part of a man's wage, leaving him without sufficient income to support his family. In such states, even if a worker isn't in danger of being fired, he may be pressured into bankruptcy to protect his family.

The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago also has urged the Illinois legislature to correct the notorious credit abuses there. The Council reports that in '59, the U. S. District Court in Chicago handled 10,000 bankruptcies, of which an estimated 88 percent involved wage-earners, compared to only 300 in New York, where "tight credit laws hold abuses to a minimum."

The Council also points out that nine states, including Ohio and Pennsylvania, and also the District of Columbia, do not allow wage assignments while some states, like Indiana, at least require that wage assignments be agreed to in advance by the employer and the employe's wife. When you sign a wage assignment, you give your creditor the right to go to your employer to collect on your debts without first getting a court judgment.

Some states also have outlawed the use of confessions of judgment. If you sign a confession of judgment when you buy on the installment plan, you sign away some of your possible defences if a creditor goes to court to get a judgment against you. It's important never to sign any installment papers that contain such a confession of judgment or "cognovit" note.

Another reason for the jump in bankruptcies cited by many authorities, says the bar association committee, is careless and irresponsible credit practices, and the increase in consumer credit.

Other reasons include the increase in such basic living expenses as housing and rent, and sudden expenses such as medical emergencies.

You can't control emergencies like unemployment. But heavy installment debts, which the experts say is a reason for the bankruptcy increase, are more controllable. The way to control debts is by working out a budget and saving ahead for the things you want, or at least for a substantial down payment so the remaining balance is not too large to handle.

In general, there has been an increase in past-due bills. The debt-delinquency rate right now is the highest it's been since the American Bank Association started compiling this figure six years ago.

Both the AFL-CIO and Credit Union National Association have started programs to counsel working families on money management and installment practices. Employers too are concerned. A survey in one Chicago factory showed that workers whose pay was garnisheed or attached caused 50 percent more accidents.

The "debt-extension" plan mentioned above is an alternative to regular bankruptcy. Debt-extension plans are permitted by Chapter XIII of the federal bankruptcy law. The federal courts in some cities have made wide use of it. The court works out a schedule of payments to creditors, often over a three-year period, so that a hard-pressed debtor is not forced into actual bankruptcy. But this plan also has a disadvantage in that you do have to pay extra trustee and court costs and sometimes attorney fees.

IEB Upholds Contracts Body In Action On 26 Agreements

Four initial contracts and 30 renewal contracts have been processed and approved by the IEB contracts committee since the fall meeting of the board, it was reported to the February IEB meeting by Stephen Ripley, executive secretary of the committee.

There are now 220 contracts in force, of which 151 cover 189 newspapers, wire services, and 60 in a miscellaneous category.

Four new pension plans signed since October bring the total number of Guild-negotiated plans to 39 on newspapers, with six others in force with other types of employers.

The board received and acted on 26 agreements, approval of which had been withheld by the contracts committee. In all instances, the IEB sustained the action of its committee, for the reasons stated.

Contracts on which the board upheld the committee action were:

AFL-CIO Public Relations and Publications, Akron Beacon Journal editorial, Akron Beacon Journal maintenance, Albany Knickerbocker News, Allentown Call & Chronicle, Associated Press, Aufbau, Bay City Times, B. C. Directories, Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun, Bridgeport Herald, Haverhill Gazette, Houston Press, Kingston Daily Freeman, New Brunswick Home News, New York Times restaurant, Ottawa Journal.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Philadelphia Daily News, Philadelphia Inquirer, Providence Journal and Bulletin, The Reporter magazine, the Scientific American, Time magazine, and the Washington Post & Times Herald.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

What To Do When

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

When: You go to an expensive restaurant, where you are snooted by the headwaiter, seated behind a potted palm, and kept waiting 20 minutes before a waiter condescends to take your order.

What to do: Impress the waiter with your importance by ordering the most expensive dish on the menu.

When: You are driving home from downtown during rush-hour traffic. Your motor coughs and you realize that you are out of gas.

What to do: Put your head down on the steering wheel and sob.

When: Your husband arrives home, and you tell him about your terrible experience. He says it's your own fault because you never look at gauges.

What to do: Burst into tears and accuse him of not loving you any more.

When: You discover that you have gained five pounds.

What to do: Eat a couple of chocolate creams to cheer yourself up.

When: Your husband gives another woman a long, admiring look.

What to do: Buy a new dress and dye your hair blond.

When: The dog tracks mud all through the front hall which you have just finished vacuuming.

What to do: Go to bed and take a nice, long nap.

When: You start upstairs with your arms full of laundry and the telephone rings. You drop the laundry on the stairs and sprint for the phone. It's a wrong number.

What to do: Slam all the doors in the house. Hard.

When: You ask your husband if he thinks your dress is too tight and he says yes.

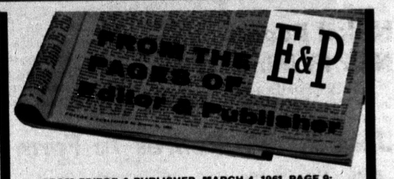
What to do: Burst into tears and threaten to go home to mother.

When: You throw out a pile of junk that's been collecting cobwebs in the basement. The very next day your husband says, "Hey, where's that old stamp collection of mine? I'm sure glad I've hung on to it all these years because some of those stamps are worth a lot of money."

What to do: Go home to mother.

When: You've had a ghastly day. The TV is on the blink, the washing machine overflowed all over the kitchen, the baby is teething, the cat is having kittens again, the teacher sent a note that Junior is flunking geometry, the neighbors are threatening to sue because your dog dug up their prize azaleas, you have a splitting headache, and your husband drags into the house gasping, "Boy, have I had a terrible day!"

What to do: Smile your sweetest, usher him to an easy chair, fetch him his pipe and slippers, switch the dinner menu from tuna fish casserole to steak and cluck sympathetically while he tells you his troubles.



FROM EDITOR & PUBLISHER, MARCH 4, 1961, PAGE 9:

"INVESTIGATION INTO PRESS MERGERS BEGINS IN BRITAIN

London: Just as the giant Daily Mirror Group took over the Odhams Press, Prime Minister Macmillan appointed a commission to investigate ownership, production and sale of Britain's newspapers. A close look at the part unions have played in restrictive practices will be taken by the Royal Commission."

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Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Workers Shortchanged $28 Million Last Year

Chiseling employers shortchanged their workers by a record $28,033,314 below federal minimum wages in the 1960 fiscal year. They still owe their employes more than $14 million in back pay, the U.S. Department of Labor says in its annual report.

The Labor Department report covers the 12 months between July 1, 1959 and June 30, 1960. Its main points:

► Investigators for the Department's Wage and Hours and Public Contracts Divisions found that 186,997 employes were underpaid in violation of federal minimum wage and overtime regulations.

► The total underpayment of $28,033,314 was the largest such sum in any fiscal year since the Labor Department began keeping records. It was $5,630,198 above the figure for fiscal 1959, the previous record year.

► Delinquent employers have reimbursed their workers for $13,895,377 of the shortages as a result of Labor Department pressure. Still owing is $14,137,937, more than half the total.

► Total underpayments over the past ten years have amounted to $169,456,310. More than $80 million of this is still outstanding and the underpaid employes stand little chance of collecting.

► Nearly 10,000 fewer investigations were made in 1960 than in the previous year, although the number of violations increased substantially.

The large outstanding debt and the decline in the number of investigations indicate the manpower limitations of the department and the weakness of enforcement provisions. President Eisenhower, however, sought no increase from Congress in the budget request for the Wage and Hour Division, which provides that "the investigation program will continue at about the same level."

The Fair Labor Standards Act, under which federal wage and overtime regulations are set, currently covers some 23,700,000 employes. The law now requires payment of at least $1 an hour and not less than time and one-half for all work in excess of 40 hours a work week.

The Public Contracts Act covers workers of firms holding government contracts in excess of $10,000. Minimum wages are set by the Secretary of Labor in line with prevailing wages in industry. Overtime at not less than time and one-half of the basic wage rate is required for all hours worked beyond eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.

When investigation turns up an illegal underpayment under these laws, the Labor Department calls the violation to the attention of the employer and seeks his voluntary compliance. The Secretary of Labor can sue for back wages only if the short-changed employe makes a written request. Employes also can sue on their own, but the record shows they rarely do.

The Labor Department has refused in recent years to release the names of chiseling employers, arguing that keeping the names secret helps with enforcement of the law.

Rep. John E. Moss (D., Calif.), chairman of the House Government Information Subcommittee tried unsuccessfully last year to obtain a list of the cheating employers. He said the public has a right to know the names of employers who pay below minimum wages and who conduct "sweatshop" operations.

Nickel Papers Now In Minority

More than half the daily papers in the United States now sell for more than 5¢ a copy, the American Newspaper Publishers Association reports.

ANPA says 917 dailies now have single copy prices of 6, 7, 8 or 10¢. This is 128 more than the total in that category in 1959.

The ANPA also said its survey reveals that 342 of the 1,761 dailies that responded increased their circulation prices in one or more categories in 1960. No circulation losses were experienced by 104 of the papers, despite the price hikes, and 65 said they gained readers. Prices for some Sunday papers also have gone up, ANPA said.

One paper, the Pompano Beach, Fla., Town News, sells for a cent a copy, daily or Sunday.

AFL-CIO Assessment Voted

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting here approved a 3-cent per member per month assessment for a total of 18 cents, spread over a 6-month to 9-month period.

The assessment is expected to raise $2.2 million dollars and, said AFL-CIO President George Meany, will take care of the federation's financial problems. He said the AFL-CIO has been running in the red for the past year.

The question of finances, Meany added, will come before the federation's convention in December and will probably result in a higher per capita payment. Half the funds raised by the special assessment will go to the federation's general fund and half to its special purposes fund. The latter covers contributions to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Solidarity Fund, the agricultural workers organizing campaign and other projects.

Higher Costs Plus 'Bugs' Irk Automated Industries

Automation, which eventually is supposed to make life easier for all of us, right now is making life a lot more difficult for many business and government executives.

The new automatic machines have already thrown thousands of workers onto unemployment rolls, but in many applications their cost is proving to be higher, not lower, than manual labor. And they're less efficient than plain, "old-fashioned" human beings.

Troubled with frequent, hard-to-fix breakdowns plus high equipment and installation costs, many firms have decided to junk computers, and others are "adopting an increasingly skeptical attitude toward the new automation devices," the Wall Street Journal reported recently.

The U.S. Naval Supply Center in Norfolk, Va., for example, is getting rid of a giant electronic computer system it had used for seven months at a cost of nearly $1 million in rental, installation and engineering fees, the Journal noted. The computer was supposed to process the 15,000 to 25,000 transactions handled by the supply base every day. And it was designed to do so with a comfortable margin. But the Navy couldn't get a full day's work out of the computer. The need for re-programming every day to take changing prices and serial numbers into account meant that the machine could be used only about four hours a day—that is, when it wasn't suffering a breakdown.

"If it spent a whole day out of commission, we'd be left with a backlog of 20,000 orders," said Rear Admiral C. Haynesworth, commander of the Norfolk complex. "We just couldn't afford as many failures as we had, with ships arriving all the time to get supplies."

Out in Portland, Ore., Donald R. Newhouse, who heads the mechanical departments of the struck Oregonian, now admits that the company's plan for one-man operation of a new German plate-casting machine — an issue that led the Stereotypers union to strike the paper—isn't proving out. The machine can be run by one man, Newhouse reports, but it breaks down so often he still needs a full crew around to cast plates by the "old-fashioned," four-man system.

In Washington, D.C., bookshop proprietor Sidney Kramer says he's getting tired of trying to cope with the errors of computers used by book publishers to fill their orders. He says his staff of seven spends about one-fourth of its time doing just that. In one case cited by Kramer, he ordered 3 copies of "The Art of Loving" by psychoanalyst Erich Fromm and got 15 copies of "The Art of Living" by artist Saul Steinberg.

In Providence, R.I., they're dropping the "n" from "Project Turnkey," the first of former Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield's planned chain of completely automated post offices. Seems the electronic equipment is slowing up mail deliveries, can't tell a U.S. postage stamp from a Christmas seal, and develops "bugs" so often that teams of experts have to be brought in every other week to fix it.

Jantzen, Inc., a swimming suit and sportswear manufacturer in Portland, Ore., plans to get rid of a big computer it rents for $180,000 to translate orders into cloth requirements, according to the Wall Street Journal. "It's just too expensive for what we're getting out of it," says Kenneth C. Smith, vice president and treasurer of the firm. Jantzen plans to replace the computer with a cheaper one—$80,000 a year—that will do the same job.

White Stag Manufacturing Co., another Portland sportswear company, tried out a big computer for billing and general accounting, but returned to a standard calculating system more than a year ago to get the work done faster and at a saving of $46,000 a year in rental costs.

The Journal also reported that Texaco isn't talking much about its high octane gasoline refinery in Port Arthur, Tex., heralded as the first completely automated industrial plant in the world. The Journal quoted one executive of a large refinery construction company as stating: "The computer is working fine, but there's no economic advantage to it. In fact, I'm sure they're losing money on it. It's pretty certain Texaco won't use computers to run any more refineries."

When the McCulloch Corp. of Los Angeles decided to set up a fully-automated plant to die-cast parts for its Scott outboard motor, the Journal relates, it ran into a problem of devising an automatic conveyor system to remove scrap metal from the machines.

Such a conveyor would have cost $180,000, and that was too much.

But the company finally found a solution to its scrap disposal problem, the Journal observed: "One man with a wheelbarrow."

Indiana 'Agency Shop' Hit By NLRB In Split Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board has held that an agency shop is not a proper subject for collective bargaining in Indiana, a state which has a "right-to-work" law.

The Board voted 3 to 2 to dismiss a complaint by the United Automobile Workers charging that General Motors had unlawfully refused to bargain in good faith on the union's proposals for the agency shop.

Agency shop agreements require employees who refuse to join the union that bargains for them to pay to the union an agency fee, usually equivalent to membership dues. "Right-to-work" laws, now on the books of 20 states, prohibit contract provisions that require union membership as a condition of employment.

Guild locals in Terre Haute and Hammond have agency shop provisions in their contracts, but they are not immediately affected by the Board's ruling. An Indiana appeals court ruled that the state's "right-to-work" law does not bar the agency shop. And an NLRB spokesman said the Board's decision in the UAW case should not be construed as holding such agreements to be illegal.

Board lawyers also indicated that agency shops in other "right-to-work" states would be considered in the light of the specific state laws.

Leonard Woodcock, vice president of the Auto Workers Union, said the UAW would ask for reconsideration of the ruling by the Board.

Two of the three majority votes in the decision were cast by "lame-duck" members Arthur A. Kimball and Joseph A. Jenkins. Kimball's appointment last year was never confirmed by Congress and Jenkins leaves the Board on March 28 to become director of the NLRB's new Albuquerque region. The third member of the majority was Board Chairman Boyd Leedom. Dissenting were Philip Ray Rodgers and John H. Fanning.

"We trust that those board members whose terms are to expire shortly," Woodstock said, "will show their successors the usual courtesy in such circumstances and permit them the final decision on our motion for board reconsideration."

2 States Reject R-T-W

The New Mexico House has rejected an attempt to write the compulsory open shop—"right-to-work"—into the state constitution. It voted down a move to put the constitutional amendment to a referendum vote at the next general election.

Although New Mexico voters in a 1948 referendum rejected a constitutional ban on the union shop, each session of the legislature has seen renewed efforts by business groups to push through the open shop law.

In New Hampshire, another "right-to-work" bill was recently withdrawn in the face of threatened defeat. A public pledge of a veto by Gov. Wesley Powell (R) sealed the doom of the bill, which already was on shaky ground in the heavily Republican legislature.

Efforts to win repeal of the Indiana "right-to-work" law by the current legislature were left with little hope when the Republican-controlled House, by straight line votes, turned down a repealer as an amendment to another bill and a Democratic bid to take a Senate-passed repeal bill out of the Labor Committee.

In Texas, some 250 building trades union leaders ended a two-day conference in Austin with a renewed pledge to fight for repeal of that state's open shop law. Delegates contributed $5,000 to a fund to educate union members and the public about the "work" law and its adverse effect on workers and employers alike. This was the first installment on a planned minimum expenditure of $250,000 to finance legislative and political education in Texas this year.

EDITORIAL

Reaching For An Ideal

The long-cherished dream of many newspaper unionists—a single organization encompassing all members in the industry and in related trades—is closer to realization than ever before.

The "unity movement," as it has become known, was accelerated over the past year by the close working relationship established among leaders of the international unions in the field through their Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades.

Just last week a working committee representing seven international unions began a series of meetings to work out a specific plan for unity.

No one pretends that the committee will have any easy task.

Some of the problems it faces and the membership questions it must resolve were outlined by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson at the Guild's 1960 convention:

"Printers are fearful of what will happen to their Union Printers' Home. . . . Pressmen are fearful of what will happen to their union pensions. . . . Guild members are fearful of losing their identity, of higher dues, of simply being swallowed up."

And there are other questions. What form will unity take? When will it occur? Can it be achieved at all? How can the various bargaining policies, constitutions and laws, and welfare programs be reconciled and integrated?

As Farson pointed out, these are precisely the problems the working committee was established to work out.

Perhaps the dream is impossible of achievement. We don't think so.

"A man's reach must exceed his grasp," Browning said. In reaching for the ideal, the working committee, we believe, will grasp solutions satisfactory to all.

On, Wisconsin?

A department of the University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, has scheduled an institute to teach industrial management how to keep out unions.

The program, "Labor Relations for the Non-Union Company," is set for April 4-6.

Next, we suppose, comes a course in "How to Evade Your Income Tax."

Out of Touch

A friend of mine who works as a reporter for a large metropolitan newspaper, rides a suburban train to and from New York City every day.

The train is populated by brokers, bondsmen and investment bankers and one night this reporter rode home beside one of these prosperous bankers and they fell to talking.

The reporter asked the banker what kind of reading he preferred and the banker replied he favored detective stories and then they fell to talking about featherbedding and how the unions were running roughshod and wrecking the economy.

The reporter ventured the suggestion that perhaps a man deserves a fair day's work and the banker agreed. So the reporter asked the banker to guess what an ordinary reporter's salary was and the banker without hesitation said, "About $28,000."

He was off only by $20,000 and that is how far some of us are out of touch with reality.

—Harry Golden in The Carolina Israelite

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Off In the Right Direction



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Kennedy's Program Needs Liberals Who Can Count



By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

At the risk of seeming repetitive, I suggest that the effectiveness of the new Kennedy Administration must be studied week by week, month by month, according to some basic political facts of which Gallup-poll personal popularity is not necessarily important.

First, it is of obviously overriding importance for the President to be supported by the country, to be given manifest evidences of general public credence, if he is to be effective in dealing with foreign powers and foreign issues.

He will not be treated as a trustworthy spokesman of America by either our allies or our potential adversaries, by all those with whom he seeks to work out a method of mutual endurance, unless his programs for social change at home—on unemployment, on school aid, on minimum wages, on housing—are accepted by the majority of our people.

Mr. Kennedy phrased this during the campaign by saying that we could not do our part in the world arena unless our domestic house was in order. It can be said now in terms of legislation: He must be able to get bills through Congress, the bills that he has given insistent and deliberate priority. He does not have to have them exactly as specified; Congress always changes things. But the innate principle of the bills he must have if he is to be free for creative approaches to the turbulent world outside. He cannot lead beyond our borders if he cannot lead his own people.

Second, the key to the Kennedy domestic program is the House of Representatives, where the conservative coalition of midwestern Republicans and southern Democrats has won almost every major legislative battle for a quarter of a century, and may win most of them again.

* * *

The reiterated point must be made that the House coalition as of this writing is active, alive, vital, and possesses close to a visible majority to defeat in significant details if not in substance every one of the broad-ranging programs sent up by the White House in a bold offensive.

The coalition no longer has the Eisenhower veto threat, or actual veto, to kill liberal Democratic bills to which Kennedy is deeply committed, with all that defeat or victory implies in prestige. But it has 21 more Republican members than it had during the 86th Congress. It his control of key committees.

The school bill is in obvious danger by the multitude of emotional controversies in which it was immediately entangled, including issues of payments for teachers' salaries, segregation and demands for loans to private and parochial schools.

The tax-writing Ways and Means Committee cleared a proposal for temporary extension of unemployment benefits, but brushed aside a Kennedy request to lay the groundwork for permanent improvements in the collapsing jobless-pay system by raising the tax base. Chairman Wilbur Mills (Ark.) refused to sponsor the Kennedy bill for social security health care for the aged, and the bill does not have the 13 votes needed to clear it through the 25-member committee.

Representatives Ayres of Ohio (Rep.) and Kitchin of North Carolina (Dem.) are constructing a 1961 version of their coalition substitute for the Administration minimum wage bill—a substitute that would continue in an unprotected status several million underpaid retail, hotel and restaurant workers employed by vast and profitable commercial enterprises.

* * *

Two things are needed, one in the House and the other from the President.

The first is for House liberals to correct their historic incapacity to count—to recognize that the art of successful parliamentary action is to pass bills.

The coalition is never distracted by side issues and its leaders can count. They are expert in framing substitutes that slice down liberal bills, or amend them piecemeal, so as to win on the floor by narrow pluralities. Thus, the Kitchin-Ayres substitute minimum wage bill last year was approved 211 to 203: in 1959 the Landrum-Griffin substitute for a committee labor bill won by 229 to 201.

The objective of House liberals this year should be to frame their bills so skillfully that they can win—so they can kill the coalition substitutes, crippling amendments and motions-to-strike-the-ending-clause by narrow pluralities.

If they win by too much, it is a sign they have compromised more than they should. If they lose, their program is dead again, and this is the one result they should consider unacceptable and that they should not ask the Kennedy Administration to take.

The second needed thing, surely, is for Mr. Kennedy himself to take to radio and television in public appeals for support—to revive the Roosevelt fireside chat. He will be required, it seems to this observer, to spell out the details of what he is seeking in key bills, explain why they are important, and ask the people to back him and tell Congress it is backing him.

It is not difficult, from the great sounding-board of the White House, to give the logical case for school aid, for housing programs, for improved minimum wage, jobless compensation and social security systems. In the absence of such a presidential statement of the case, members of the House are simply not getting enough evidence of public demand to give them a sense of urgency, and the program is in mortal danger.

San Antonio

San Antonio, Texas — Robert Ostrum has been reelected president of the San Antonio Guild. Others chosen: Vice presidents, Ned Sweet and Don Hayes; secretary, Sam Blakely, and treasurer, Francis Burrell.