The GUILD REPORTER
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)
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Sharp Gains In UPI Pact Under Strike Pressures

All Together: Officers of the Joliet Herald-News and Waukegan News-Sun units of the Chicago Guild welcome the new Elgin Courier-News unit into the local at a victory celebration following the representation election, March 10. From left are Royal S. Spear, temporary vice chairman of the Elgin unit; Lyle Edwards, also Elgin temporary vice chairman; Ann Nelson, Joliet unit chairman; Carlton Ihde, Chicago Guild secretary who represented the local in the Elgin organizing effort; Isabel Rasmussen, Waukegan unit chairman, and Henry F. Tipton, Elgin temporary chairman. (Story on Page 5.)

New York City—Agreement on a new two-year contract between the Wire Service Guild and United Press International was reached early last Friday as Guildsmen in UPI bureaus across the country were preparing to strike.

The agreement came after midnight, March 17, in talks extended from the expiration of the previous contract two days earlier.

Significant features of the new contract are the upgrading of 10 bureaus—with resulting increases in minimums of up to $17.85 immediately—and the narrowing of all existing gaps between UPI and Associated Press wage minimums for newsmen and photographers.

Over its two-year life, the agreement would provide increases in wage minimums ranging from $6.85 a week for seventh year newsmen and photographers in Class 1 bureaus to $9.35 a week for staffers in the sixth year of experience, exclusive of the upgradings.

The upgradings will leave 43 bureaus with some 76 staffers in Class III, where the top minimum is reached in the sixth year.

General increases follow the pattern of the recently concluded AP contract: $1.50 to $2.85 this year and $1.50 to $2.75 next, depending on salary range.

The top minimum for Class I bureaus goes immediately to $161.50 and on next March 16 to $164.50, maintaining parity with the AP contract. In Class II bureaus, the seventh year minimum goes to $151 now and $154 next year. For staffers in their sixth year of experience, the minimum goes to $138.50 in the first year and $142.50 in the second.

Upgraded from Class III to Class II immediately—and moving from a top minimum of $133.15 to $151—are bureaus in Trenton, N.J.; Houston, Tex.; San

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Wash. Gets Approved Scab Law

Gov. Albert D. Rosselini (D.) of Washington has signed into law a Citizen's Job Protection measure designed to curb the employment of strikebreakers.

It is the second such state law to be enacted since the Presidents' Committee of the Allied Printing & Related Trades began its current campaign for legislative curbs on professional strikebreaking.

Governor Meyner of New Jersey signed a similar bill last month.

In Maryland, a Job Protection measure has passed both houses of the state legislature and is expected to be signed by Gov. J. Millard Tawes.

Pennsylvania has had such a statute since 1937, but a new bill was introduced last month patterned after the "model" proposed by the Presidents' Committee. The new legislation would tighten restrictions on the recruiting of professional strikebreakers and would provide stiffer penalties than the present law, under which scabherder Bloor Schleppey was convicted and fined $500 last year.

The Washington act signed by Governor Rosselini prohibits the importation of strikebreakers by third parties not directly involved in a strike or lockout.

Guild locals in most states where the legislative campaign is underway have been cooperating in the campaign with newspaper craft unions and state AFL-CIO central bodies.

Members of both the Pawtucket and Providence locals, for example, are active in behalf of the Rhode Island bill, which has already been passed by the House and stands a good chance of Senate passage. Gov. John A. Notte Jr. (D) announced in his election bid last fall that he would sign a bill to curb strikebreaking if it reached his desk. Former Governor Del Sesto (R) twice vetoed similar legislation last year.

A bill also has passed the House in Delaware, where the Greater Philadelphia Guild is pursuing the drive for enactment through the Inter-Union Newspaper Council in Wilmington.

An Assembly hearing was scheduled on the California bill, March 23. Sam B. Eubanks, ex-

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Vancouver Convention Call Is Issued

The official call for the 28th annual Guild Convention was in the mail this week to all local presidents, together with material relating to two convention-connected activities — a post-convention weekend at Victoria and a 10-day tour to Hawaii. The convention is at Vancouver, B.C., July 24-28.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., notes in his accompanying letter that the federal labor law requires the election of delegates by secret ballot of the local membership. He emphasizes, too, that credential duplicates should be sent to ANG headquarters well in advance of the opening date of the convention—10 days is the minimum—so that advance copies of the Officers Report can be mailed to delegates before their departure for Vancouver. Registry fee is $25 per delegate, an increase from the previous figure of $15, voted by the 1960 Convention at Chicago.

Perlik's letter also gives notice that the Toronto Guild is preparing a ticket-purchasing service for delegates leaving the U. S. from eastern points and traveling by air. Canadian-bought long-haul flights offer a substantial saving, sufficient, says Perlik, to enable some locals to send possibly another delegate above the number planned. Details will shortly be available.

The weekend at Victoria is proposed by the Victoria Newspaper Guild as a relaxing interlude after a busy convention schedule. The local has arranged to entertain convention visitors on Saturday and Sunday, July 29 and 30, with a program ranging from loafing to salmon fishing and golf, and including an Indian-style salmon barbecue and sight-seeing tours.

Victoria is the capital city of British Columbia, situated on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, not to be confused with its geographically-unrelated City of Vancouver, the convention site some 80 miles across water to the northeast.

The Victoria Guild would like to know by June 1 how many convention goers will accept, so that bus transportation from Vancouver can be provided for those without cars, and so that golf course and fishing craft reservations can be made for the guests, without fee. The local plans to man a booth at the convention to furnish last-minute details and further travel information.

The Hawaii trip is being ar-

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Bring Your Lunch—Si; Sunpaper Cafeteria—No

Baltimore, Md.—A Guild boycott of the Baltimore Sunpapers cafeteria, fully supported by other unions in the plant, has been successfully in operation for two weeks.

The Guild estimates cafeteria business has been cut 50 to 75 percent. Most of the remaining patronage has been from management or non-union employes.

The boycott is in support of Guild negotiations with the Slater Food Service Management, operators of the cafeteria. Slater has refused to give more than a two-cents-an-hour raise to the 22 employes involved. Most of them now get 99.5 cents an hour.

Members of the Baltimore Guild and the other unions have been bringing their lunches to work (paper bags and thermos bottles are on most city room and office desks) or eating outside the building since March 9.

Also pending is a grievance stemming from the boycott. The Slater System laid off several employes when business slacked off. The existing contract called for two weeks notice before any layoffs. Management answered that it was merely reducing the hours of employes. The Guild protested that this was illegal, too, since the contract limits the number of part-time employes. The Guild has announced it will take the case to arbitration.

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Wages Boosted $9-$14 After Napa Strike Vote

Napa, Calif.—Eighteen members of the Napa Register unit of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild have reached agreement on a new contract which provides a cash package totalling from $9 to $14.50 over a two-year period. Of the totals $4 per employe per week goes into a joint fund held in escrow pending pension plan negotiations.

The settlement pays from $1.50 to $3.50 retroactive to last July 10, makes another $2 to $4.50 applicable to pay rates as of next July 10, and adds another $1.50 to $2.50 on July 10, 1962.

Agreement on the contract terms followed closely on the taking of a strike vote by the unit, sanction for which had been obtained from the local Representative Assembly and the IEB.

Severance pay ceiling was advanced from 18 to 26 weeks. The new minimum figures for reporters and advertising salesmen become $145 during the life of the contract. Eight months of bargaining had brought a top wage offer of $9 from management. Other major unsettled issues were severance and dual-job skills for newsmen required to take pictures. A new clause limits the latter practice.

For Local-Level Unity: Newspaper unions in Cincinnati sent delegates to a citywide discussion session, first of its kind, to consider ways and means of achieving unified action. Speakers included international officers of several of the participating locals. Standing, from the left, are J. P. Hennessey, city Typographical union president; William Lysaght, president of the Cincinnati mailers; International Representatives Harry Shaw and Walter Barber, of the Bookbinders union; Del Cox, city Bookbinders president; and Orval Seward, vice president of the Cincinnati typographers. Seated, center, are John Woods, president of the city Pressmen; T. R. Coleman, secretary-treasurer of the city Typographers; Paul L. Phillips, international president of the Papermakers & Paperhandlers and John J. Hurst, city Labor Council president. Seated, front, are Harry A. Reifin, assistant to the ITU president; Elmer Brown, ITU president; Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild and George Robinson, president of the Detroit Typographical union.

UPI Wage Gap Narrowed

(Continued from Page 1)

Diego, Calif.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Richmond, Va.

Moving up next year, with minimums going from $138.50 to $154, will be Providence, R.I.; Springfield, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Spokane, Wash., and Raleigh, N.C.

The new schedule of minimums narrows the geographical differentials separating the three classes of bureaus. The gap between Class III and Class I top minimums, formerly $24.50, is reduced to $23 now and to $22 next year. The gap between Class II and Class I, formerly $12, is cut to $10.50 immediately.

The settlement package also provides an extra 25¢ a week per employe for the pension fund this year, and an extra 15¢ a week next year. The two-year total of 40¢ raises the contribution rate to $2.65 a week per employe and will mean an increase in the maximum pension at age 65 to about $77 a month, against the previous $65 a month.

Henceforth, UPI will pay the first $9 a month, instead of the first $7, for hospitalization and surgical insurance. Effective with the second year of the agreement, the service time required for four weeks of vacation is reduced from 12 years to 10.

The contract also extends coverage to Hawaii, adds Albuquerque to the five-day week bureaus, insures overtime compensation at straight time for supervisors above a specified salary level, extends the overnight differential period from 4 to 4:30 a.m., requires written notice with stated reasons for dismissal, extends the four-hour callback provision to Denver, Kansas City, Miami, Minneapolis and New Orleans, and provides for compensation for automobile use at the rate of 10 cents a mile for the first 100 miles and 9 cents a mile for additional mileage each week.

The UPI unit had voted 509 to 72 to strike if necessary to win a satisfactory renewal. ANG's International Executive Board and the WSG executive committee and representative assembly had pledged their complete support.

In the final stages of bargaining, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson joined the local's negotiating committee, which included Administrative Officer Ray Mann, Gene Meakins of Denver, George Muldowney of New York pictures, Gene McLoughlin of New York, chairman of the UPI National Committee, and Edna Berger, ANG international representative.

Milwaukee Hits Sentinel For Refusal To Bargain

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Guild has filed charges against the Milwaukee Sentinel division of the Hearst Corporation of violating the federal labor laws by entering into an individual contract for work covered by the Guild agreement.

Addressed to the National Labor Relations Board, the charge asserts that the Sentinel has refused to bargain collectively with the Guild, for wages and working conditions in a newly created editorial job, that of "assistant to the religion editor."

Management transferred a classified outside salesman, Leroy Schroeder, to the editorial department, where he was given the assistantship title and told that he would be "expected to write" as well as sell church page advertising.

The Guild held that because of the title and dual duties a new position had been created. Management claimed that the transfer had merely been from classified to display, within the advertising department. It listed Schroeder as an advertising salesman, in payroll data furnished the Guild.

The Guild pointed out that no display salesmen write editorial copy as part of their job, and that none has an office in the editorial department, as is the case with Schroeder.

A former religion editor did sell advertising, for which he received a commission in addition to his regular editorial-department pay.

But, says the Guild, the religion editor's job is clearly in the editorial department, and the new job of assistant must therefore fall in the editorial category. An additional factor is the question of ethics involved in having editorial matter written by an advertising man, a point on which the Religious Writers Association has taken a firm stand.

Wilson Heads POI Council

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Craig Wilson, of Akron, is the new president of the POI District Council, named here at the February meeting of the regional group delegates. He succeeds Elwyn Hildum, of Erie, who had recently suffered two heart attacks and resigned his council post. The Council adopted resolutions of sympathy and thanks for his services, and elected him to the office of second vice president.

Others named: First vice president, Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, reelected; secretary, Paul R. Johns, Toledo; succeeding Wilson; treasurer, Helen Minear, Pittsburgh, a reelection.

The sessions included reports from all locals represented, as to activities and problems, and a stewardship institute in which ANG Director of Research & Information Ellis T. Baker and ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., participated.

The council meets again May 5-7 at Erie.

Portland Daily Gains In Solid Circulation

Portland, Ore.—Circulation of the Portland Reporter survived a drastic clean-out of deadwood and phony addresses last week, which chopped more than 5,000 deliveries from the lists but left the new daily with some 63,000 paying subscribers.

New circulation starts continue to outpace stops by a substantial rate. Between March 15 and 18 alone the Reporter picked up a net gain of 650 subscribers.

Born as a union-supported weekly early in the strike at the Oregonian and the Journal, the Reporter is now in its sixth week as a commercial daily staffed by Guildsmen and other union members drawing strike or lockout benefits.

While the Reporter's circulation continued to mount, its afternoon competition, the struck Journal, appeared to be having its troubles. It is paying a telephone crew $1 for each new subscription plus another dollar if the subscriber also signs up for an insurance policy, a "come-on" in the drive.

One Journal district manager admitted the Reporter has peeled away 30 percent of his subscribers, and at least one other has taken soundings on transferring to the new daily.

Advertising linage of the Reporter was building more slowly, but building nevertheless.

A chain supermarket (Albertson's) that has been taking a mid-week double-page spread, now has signed up for Monday space as well. The chain reports a sharp upturn in business since its ads began running in the Reporter.

National advertising also is increasing despite the lack of a national advertising representative. This week the first liquor ad was placed in the paper.

Gradually returning are a number of smaller advertisers who had purchased space in the strike paper but dropped off when the Reporter became a daily with a resulting increase in linage rates.

On the editorial side, the paper has added a number of features, including additional comics and locally written columns on handwriting analysis and advice to the lovelorn.

A recent addition to the sports staff is Jack Wills, former copy boy for the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin, who thought the future looked brighter in Portland.

Denver Raises $5,500 For Guildsman's Family

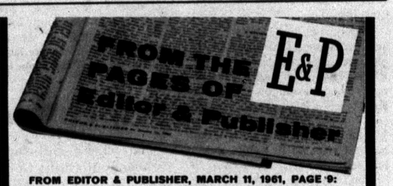
Denver, Colo.—Nearly $5,500 has been raised so far in an editorial staff drive to help the widow and two children of Jim Sheehan, Denver Post sports writer who died of cancer last December at the age of 28.

A committee of seven conducting the drive was spearheaded by Chuck Garrity and Doug Bradley, both Post unit members. Bradley is chairman of the unit and was active in organizing a similar drive two years ago for George McWilliams' widow and children.

Lake Superior

Duluth, Minn.—Walter Dodge succeeds Walter Eldot as president of the Lake Superior Guild. The other officers chosen for 1961 are: Vice president, Jack Zimski; secretary, Margaret Ulvang; treasurer, Grace Renquist.

Eldot goes to the executive board, to which also were named Carl Costello, Karl Jaros, Robert Gillespie, Jack Magill, Earl Johnson, Scott Blackwood, Chet Peterson, Les Ormandy, Florence Rossley and George Starkey.



FROM EDITOR & PUBLISHER, MARCH 11, 1961, PAGE 9:

"HUGE PRESS CORPS FOR EICHMAN TRIAL

(Special to E & P)

Jerusalem, Israel Sector: The trial of Adolf Eichman, scheduled to start here April 11th, is likely to become the most thoroughly covered courtroom drama in world history. More than 560 newsmen have registered for press accreditations. Proceedings will be followed by means of broadcasts in German, English, French and Hebrew, as well as via a television screen in the press room."

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Challenge To Fight Strains Memphis Bargaining Effort

Memphis, Tenn. — Relations between the Memphis Guild and the Memphis Publishing Company suffered further strain early this month when a management negotiator verbally attacked ANG International Representative Bob Christofferson and challenged him to a fight.

The incident occurred in negotiations for a renewal of the Guild's contract covering employes of the Commercial Appeal and the Press-Scimitar.

In the background is a Guild charge before the National Labor Relations Board that the company violated the law by soliciting employes to resign from the union. Hearings on the charge have been held, and the NLRB trial examiner's findings are expected soon.

It was the first time in its 23 years of relations with the two dailies that the Guild felt compelled to bring unfair labor practice charges against the company.

The bargaining incident occurred when Christofferson defended a member of the Guild negotiating committee against a company declaration that it was "unhappy" with him because he had made an "untrue" statement in negotiations.

Christofferson said there was more truth than untruth in the statement and noted that Roger Hildenbrand, employe relations manager and the company's chief negotiator, had himself made untrue statements in the give and take of bargaining and that management, by his standards, ought to be unhappy with him.

Prosperity

The Memphis Publishing Company and its broadcasting subsidiary paid dividends of $2,100,000 combined in 1960, for a total of $10,850,000 in six years on stock originally issued at $3,000,000.

The annual report of the Scripps-Howard Investment Company also reveals that dividends of the Knoxville News-Sentinel went up from $10.80 in 1959 to $13.80 in 1960, indicating a total dividend payment by the company of $345,000, compared to $270,000 in the previous year. Since 1954, the News-Sentinel has paid out $1,425,000 in dividends on stock originally valued at $600,000.

Hildenbrand accused Christofferson of calling him a liar and demanded that he repeat the statement.

Christofferson repeated it, and Hildenbrand leaned belligerently across the table and said that perhaps the two could "settle this on a personal basis right now." Guild negotiators interpreted Hildenbrand's remarks as a challenge to fight.

The company spokesman, his face flushed and angry, stalked around the table toward Christofferson. His path was blocked by ANG Vice President Richard Lane, seated at the end of the table, and Jim White, standing next to Lane.

"Let's hear you say that again and try to back it up," Hildenbrand shouted.

Christofferson moved toward a chair near the end of the table on the Guild side on which was his hat and top coat. As he started to brush past White, he said, "Excuse me, Jim."

White replied, "No, there is not going to be any fisticuffs."

Christofferson said, "I just want to get my coat." He added, "He's not going to hit anyone, Jim."

As Christofferson picked up his hat and coat, Hildenbrand walked back to his place on the other side of the table, saying to White, "You barbarian, who said anything about a fight?"

For two years and ten months —his entire tenure as the firm's employe relations manager—Hildenbrand has been at odds with various unions at the paper.

His latest hassle began with the opening of Guild contract negotiations, October 10, when six display advertising salesmen handed their resignations from the Guild, written on company memorandum paper, to Forrest Morgan, local secretary-treasurer.

In addition to the charge of soliciting members to resign, the Guild's complaint against management accused Austin Hoffman, retail advertising manager, of promising employes "economic and other benefits to reject and refrain from activities in behalf of the union."

Likewise it charges that the firm "since on or about November 9, 1960, has discriminatorily promulgated and enforced a rule against activities on behalf of the union during working hours for the purpose of impeding the self-organizational rights of its employes."

One ad salesman who admitted talking to Hoffman about resigning from the Guild testified that among his reasons were that none of the people he played bridge with was a union member, the business men he dealt with didn't like unions, and he felt that ad salesmen "are more or less in line with the executive group of the newspaper."

In his closing statement to Trial Examiner John P. von Rohr, at the NLRB hearings, Jan. 23-25, John F. Harrington, government attorney, declared:

"It is quite clear, Mr. Examiner, that from a consideration of the facts in this case and prior holdings of the board, that the employer in this case through its supervisor, Mr. Hoffman, has gone beyond what it should have gone in assisting . . . employes to withdraw (from the Guild). . . .

"Mr. Hoffman's actions clearly . . . constitute an obvious violation. . . .

"The rule (banning Guild activity on company time) was promulgated solely as a revenge measure because of the filing of the charge. . . .

"The rule constitutes a violation just as we feel the activities of Mr. Hoffman constituted a violation and we think the Examiner will reach that conclusion of the facts of this record."

The record contains testimony by Hoffman that NLRB Attorney Harrington and Guild Attorney Anthony J. Sabella insist is in direct contradiction to his sworn word to the NLRB in an earlier investigation.

73% Majority Too Low, Guild Shop Missed Again

Denver, Colo.—For the second time in less than six months, Denver Guild members narrowly missed winning the right to negotiate a union shop under Colorado law.

Employes of the Rocky Mountain News voted 155 to 57 in favor of the union shop in balloting conducted March 14 by the State Industrial Commission. The 155 favorable votes represented 73 percent of the ballots cast, just shy of the 75 percent required by the law. A shift of four votes would have reversed the outcome.

Last November, the Post unit of the Denver Guild lost a similar union shop election despite a 68 percent favorable vote by the employes.

The Colorado law exists through the same loophole that has enabled a number of states to outlaw the union shop altogether. Although the federal Taft-Hartley Act regulates other phases of collective bargaining involving firms in interstate commerce, it leaves the area of union security open to state regulation.

A bill now before the state legislature seeks to reduce the 75 percent union shop majority required under the Colorado Labor Peace Act to a 60 percent majority. Don MacMillan, administrative secretary of the Denver Guild, and Loel Schrader, ANG international representative, appeared before the Senate Labor Committee in support of the reduction the day before the Rocky Mountain News vote.

News management vigorously opposed a union shop for the Guild, although it granted such a clause to the Teamsters in 1957 without a vote.

Last February 19, the Denver Post published an editorial strongly opposing any reduction in the 75 percent requirement of the law.

Canadians Eligible For Stokes Prize

Competition for the Thomas L. Stokes memorial award is to be widened to include the work published in Canadian as well as United States dailies, it was decided last week by the board of trustees.

The change came as a result of a request from ANG Vice President Jack Dobson, of Toronto, at the February meeting of the Guild's International Executive Board. It was relayed to the awards board by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, himself a Stokes board member, and found favor with the others. The change will be instituted in the 1961 competition.

J. Russell Wiggins, executive director of the Washington Post, is the new board chairman, succeeding Michael W. Straus.

The Stokes award is given for outstanding writing on the subject of conservation of natural resources, with emphasis on water and energy phases.

New York Queen: Reigning over the New York Guild's Page One Ball, April 28, at the Hotel Astor, will be Gloria Kazlauskas, secretary at the World-Telegram & Sun, here receiving her royal tiara from television personality Tony Marvin. New York Guild President Wilfred Alexander supervises the coronation. Miss Kazlauskas was chosen by a panel of eight judges from 57 candidates for Miss Page One honors.

Houston Daily Again Defies NLRB Ruling

Houston, Tex.—The National Labor Relations Board may have to go to federal court to enforce its orders to the Houston Chronicle to bargain with the Houston Guild and to cease and desist from threatening employes with reprisals for Guild activity.

Following the issuance of the Board's orders, March 7, the Chronicle notified the NLRB that it would refuse to comply.

The matter was turned over to the Board's enforcement division for possible action in the 5th Circuit Court.

Meanwhile, a woman claiming to be an employe of the Chronicle, Mrs. Zeena G. Jackson, petitioned the NLRB to set aside the representation election won by the Guild, 54 to 52, in the Chronicle's editorial department; to withdraw its certification of the Guild as bargaining representative of the employes, and to reconsider its decision in the unfair practice cases.

Mrs. Jackson, represented by one of the three largest law firms in Houston, argues that she and two other persons—Thomas Rickard and Ivy E. McLemore—were improperly stricken from a list of employes stipulated by management and the Guild as eligible to vote in the representation election.

The Guild notes that when the list was agreed upon, Chronicle President John T. Jones, Jr., and Vice President M. E. Walter, then editor of the paper, insisted that the three were employes of the Associated Press, not the Chronicle.

Furthermore, the Guild points out, Mrs. Jackson failed to come forward with her protest at the time of the representation election or in a year and a half of subsequent proceedings before the NLRB.

In refusing to comply with the Board's orders, Chronicle President Jones is continuing to carry out a threat he made shortly after the results of the election became final on March 7, 1960, just a few days before the Houston Guild was certified in the Chronicle unit. At that time, Jones announced he would refuse to bargain with the Guild and would carry his refusal through the 5th Circuit Court.

Elgin Wins In Close Vote, Plans First Unit Election

Elgin, Ill. — The new Elgin Courier-News unit of the Chicago Newspaper Guild will elect its first permanent officers March 30.

Members also will study proposals for an initial contract as they prepare for bargaining with Publisher C. Raymond Long.

CNG was certified March 20 as the bargaining agent for 75 advertising, business, circulation, editorial and maintenance employes of the Copley Press Inc. newspaper following a successful NLRB election.

Although 80 percent of the proposed bargaining unit had signed Guild cards and paid dues, the Guild won the election by a narrow margin of 35-34.

Publisher Long had waged a vigorous anti-Guild campaign, which included sending each employe two special delivery letters on the eve of the election and an LP record with a personal "message from Ray Long."

A 12-member contract proposals committee that met frequently during the organizing drive will recommend that the Courier-News unit propose ANG's model contract.

At a victory celebration following the March 10 election, unit members presented billfolds to three Courier-News employes who headed the organizing program.

Honored were Henry F. Tipton, a display advertising salesman who served as temporary unit chairman; Royal S. Spear, a display classified salesman, and Lyle Edwards, telegraph editor.

The awards were made by Edward "Sparky" Joyce, a police and court reporter. Tipton, Spear and Joyce are 30-year veterans on the Courier-News staff (see photo on Page 1).

Catton Praises Guild For Emancipating Craft

Cleveland, Ohio—American democracy has benefitted from the Newspaper Guild, declared Bruce Catton, Pulitzer Prize winning author and the Cleveland Guild's president in 1935, speaking at the annual Guild Awards luncheon.

The Guild has created acceptance of the news reporter as a person, said Catton.

"Newspapermen have been set free by the Guild to do their devoted best in a craft that is of fundamental importance to our society," he said. "It is not just the reporters who have gained by this. It is all of American democracy."

Catton requested that his expense check for his trip from Washington be contributed to the strikers at Portland, Ore.

In the awards field, the Plain Dealer and the Press broke even for first-place honors for best journalism in the past year, each paper winning six. The Catholic Universe-Bulletin won one first prize and the NEA Service received one.

Winners received a bronze cast of a bust of Heywood Broun, founder and first ANG president. In addition, Editor Louis B. Seltzer of the Press gave $150 for first place and $90 for placing for honorable mention, to Press staff winners. Sterling E. Graham, business manager of the Plain Dealer, was donor of $200 and $100 for similar places won by P-D staff members.

The individual winners:

Best single news story: Louis Clifford, Don Dunham, Al Ostrow and Bill Barrett, Press (a joint entry).

Best Running News Story: Pat Garling, Plain Dealer.

Best Single Feature: Ted Princiotto, Plain Dealer.

Best Public Service: Robert J. Drake, John F. Huth, Plain Dealer (joint entry).

Best Sports Story: Bob August, Press.

Best Column: Frank Gibbons, Press.

Best Specialized or Feature Series: Jim Chandler, Press.

Best Editorial or Series: Joseph Breig, Catholic Universe-Bulletin.

Best Women's Story or Series: Beatrice Vincent, Carolyn Means, Press (joint entry).

Best Action Photo: William A. Wynne, Plain Dealer.

Best Feature Picture: Richard J. Misch, Plain Dealer.

Best Art, Editorial or Commercial: Edward Kodlaty, NEA.

Best Commercial Copy: Patricia Bage, Plain Dealer.

Best Headlines or Captions: Bon August, Press.

Council Opposes Further Benefits

Paterson, N. J.—The Middle Atlantic District Council unanimously adopted a resolution urging the American Newspaper Guild to discontinue payment of strike benefits to the Portland, Ore., local, as of the May meeting of the International Executive Board, when the Portland strike situation is to be reviewed. The resolution stated that continuance of payments would be subsidizing a commercial operation with union funds.

All officers were reelected, as follows: President, Robert M. Golden, Lehigh Valley; vice president, Joan Haggerty, North Jersey; secretary, Sid Benjamin, Scranton, and treasurer, Roberta Bailey, Greater Philadelphia.

The next council meeting will be in Scranton June 3 and 4.

Carl Ihde On ANG Staff

Carlton H. Ihde, secretary of the Chicago Newspaper Guild, has been named to the staff of international representatives of the American Newspaper Guild.

He had been on a leave of absence for the past year from the Chicago Daily News, where he worked as a reporter since 1953, to serve as a local organizer.

He represented CNG in a successful organizing drive at the Elgin Courier-News.

Ihde, 32, a native Chicagoan, was graduated from Valparaiso (Ind.) University in 1950 with a major in government.

Prior to joining the Guild at the Daily News, he worked in various editorial posts at Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Popular Mechanics Magazine and City News Bureau of Chicago. He also served in the Navy during World War II.

At the Daily News, he was active in Guild work as unit chairman, grievance chairman, bargainer, and delegate to the local executive board. He has been a delegate to ANG conventions in Toronto, St. Louis and San Jose.

Ihde lives with his wife Margaret, a daughter and four sons in Palos Hills. He was elected mayor in December, 1958, of the newly incorporated suburb in southwest Cook County.

Baltimore Cafeteria Boycott

(Continued from page 1)

After nine months of fruitless bargaining, the Guild appealed to customers to cease patronizing the cafeteria. The contract expired at the end of last May.

Management has a cost-plus arrangement with the A. S. Abell Company, which publishes the Sunpapers. Slater is guaranteed 10 percent of total cafeteria sales, with the Sunpapers making up any difference.

For months management insisted it could not afford any wage increase at all. Finally, through a federal mediator, it offered two cents an hour this year and two cents next year, with no retroactive pay.

Several members of the Sunpapers management have joined Guild rank and file and other unionists in the boycott.

Many employes have learned to make instant coffee with hot tap water.

On the opening day of the boycott, George T. Bertsch, Sunpapers business manager (who is not participating), was eating spaghetti at a cafeteria table. Another member of management approached him and asked:

"George, how did you get all that in a paper bag?"

JACK ROSENTHAL
To Justice Dept.

Portland Striker Moves To Post In Justice Dept.

Jack Rosenthal, former vice president of the Portland Newspaper Guild, has been appointed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy as assistant director of information for the Department of Justice. He assumed his new duties last week, reporting to Edwin O. Guthman, Seattle-Tacoma Guild member who last month became chief of the information staff.

Rosenthal is the second Portland striker to take a position with the new administration in Washington. Wallace Turner, Broun Award winning reporter for the Oregonian prior to the strike, became an assistant to Abraham Ribicoff, secretary of health, education and welfare.

Rosenthal is 25 years old, and has written for the Oregonian since his high school years. He was graduated from Harvard University, where he was executive editor of the Harvard Crimson during his senior year. After army service he became a full-time reporter for the Oregonian, winning two awards for a special supplement on law for the daily. He has since covered sports, police news, makeup and general assignment writing, and was assistant news editor when the strike occurred in November, 1959.

He has worked on the Reporter staff from its beginning in February, 1960, and for the past several months has been assigned to stock sale promotion for the financing of the daily operation, begun last month.

Aid To Portland

Portland, Ore. — The Portland Guild has received contributions amounting to $2,191.60 for the period from March 4 to March 18, it is reported by J. Lynn Wykoff, local secretary-treasurer. The gifts are being used to aid striking Guildsmen employed on the Portland Daily Reporter.

Wykoff reports a recent pickup in contributions from Guild locals, including some 10 or 12 which have resumed sending aid after a hiatus of several months.

The donors:

Previously acknowledged	$115,570.67
Albany Guild	100.00
Ed Allen	22.40
Bruce Catton	122.20
Cincinnati Guild	100.00
John Cort	5.00
Denver Guild	220.00
James and Jane Goodsell	20.00
Indianapolis Wire Service Guild	25.00
Los Angeles Guild	100.00
Milwaukee Guild	100.00
New England District Council	60.00
New York Guild	700.00
Seattle Wire Service Guild	10.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Stockton Guild	120.00
Vancouver-New Westminster Guild	100.00
Wire Service Guild	100.00
TOTAL	$117,702.27

Terre Haute Guild Gets 'Model' Pension Plan

Terre Haute, Ind. — A pension plan adhering closely to the ANG model draft of such agreements has been closed by the 80-member Terre Haute Guild with management of the Tribune Star. It was completed in 10 months of negotiating and became effective as of last December 12. Ten years of service qualifies an employe for the pension benefits, which are fully vested in the employe at the end of that same time period.

Seven-tenths of one percent of salary is paid into the fund, estimated to yield maximum benefits of $99.75 per month for those in the five-year reporter wage brackets, on completion of 30 years service at age 65. A joint management-Guild board of trustees will administer the fund.

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Gary Adds Maintenance Coverage In New Pact

Gary, Ind.—The renewal contract between the Gary Post Tribune and the Gary Guild provides coverage for the first time of maintenance employes, and yields a general increase in wages of $4.50 during the first year of the agreement, with $4 added in the second year.

Reporter top minimums go to $138 and $142 in the two wage steps. Minimum established for janitors is $70 and for maids $60.

An improvement in the vacation clause gives the employe one day of vacation for each 25 working days, for service of less than 18 months; increasing then to one vacation day for each 16 days worked, to a maximum of 15 days. After 16 years of service, the employe earns a day of vacation for each 12 days worked, to a maximum of 20 days. Accrued vacation is payable on termination of employment, a new provision.

Other improvements were made in language covering holidays, leave of absence, jurisdiction and the welfare plan.

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Pay Hikes, 5-Day Week In Joliet Agreement

Joliet, Ill.—A two-year renewal contract with the Joliet Herald-News has been signed by the Joliet Guild, bringing increases in minimums ranging from $2.63 to $8 in the first year and from $2.25 to $4 the second year.

The reporter minimum becomes $130.50 in the first year, goes to $134.50 in the second. The Guild negotiated out of the contract a provision for a six-day work week for circulation employes, won agreement that overtime is to be computed on actual, rather than basic minimum rates, and obtained access to overtime records on request.

Other improvements related to vacations, bylines, transfers, leaves of absence and differentials, and included job security language calling for just and sufficient cause for dismissals.

Washington Post Owner Takes Newsweek Control

Philip L. Graham, president of the Washington Post Company, this week became chief executive officer of Newsweek, Inc., New York news magazine which has a circulation of about 1.4 million, following a purchase which could involve a total investment of almost $15 million.

Graham plans to divide his time between New York and Washington, and put into immediate effect several top management personnel shifts.

Graham bought 179,700 shares of Newsweek stock at $50 per share, topping other bids by $5 per share. Another shareholder, Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, has agreed to sell Graham his 40,000 shares, assuring the Washington Post publisher of a 70 percent voting control. Graham has offered to buy other outstanding minority holdings at the $50 price.

The major transaction was with the Vincent Astor Foundation, which held as a bequest from the late Vincent Astor nearly 60 percent of the Newsweek stock. The Foundation had been negotiating for its sale for several months, in one instance rejecting a bid made by Samuel I. Newhouse, chain publisher of newspapers and magazines, reportedly on the grounds that Newhouse might fail to operate the magazine in "the Astor tradition."

Last week Time Magazine, Newsweek's older and larger competitor, commented that with the Graham purchase "Newsweek's neuter approach to the news is bound to yield to Phil Graham's outspoken Democratic liberalism."

Among the immediate changes in top management, besides designation of Graham as board chairman, are the shifting of Malcolm Muir, Sr., from the post of editor-in-chief to chairmanship of the executive committee, promotion of Osborn Elliott from managing editor to editor, addition of business management duties to those of President and Publisher Gibson McCabe, and promotion of senior editors Kermit Lansner and Gordon Manning to the posts of executive editors.

Malcolm Muir, Jr., who had been executive editor, has been offered a top executive position at the Washington Post.

Newsweek covered its own story of the changes in six brief paragraphs; Time used 14 column inches to tell the financial details.

Scranton

Scranton, Pa.—Walter Golden succeeds Al Williams as president of the Scranton Guild. Others chosen at the annual meeting were: Vice presidents, Rocco Bochicchio and Stanley Caughey; treasurer, Joseph X. Flannery; secretary, John F. Hart; executive board members, Williams, Chic Feldman, Russell Maxson, Frank Sempa, Sid Benjamin and Frank Fox.

British Columbia Bill Hits Labor-Backed New Party

Vancouver, B.C.—Legislation aimed at cutting Canadian Labor's new political party off at the pocketbooks has been introduced in British Columbia and is almost certain to be enacted.

THE LAW

The bill provides that no part of dues money may be used by unions to support any political party or candidate, either directly or indirectly. Unions would be required to sign a statutory declaration that they will respect the provisions of the act; failure to do so will lead to automatic cancellation of all their contract provisions for ordinary dues checkoff.

The Social Credit Party, which forms the government of British Columbia, says it has introduced the legislation to protect the rights of employes who are required to join a union, but who don't want to support the New Party—current name of the fledgling political party being formed in Canada by the labor movement and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, or socialist party.

Opponents of the bill contend it is designed to wreck the New Party in its formative stage and that the legislation would be an infringement of fundamental political freedom.

In practice, the proposed law would prevent unions from contributing from their treasuries to the New Party; to particular federal, provincial or municipal candidates; or to support or oppose specific legislation.

There is speculation that the act could even be interpreted to prohibit unions from contributing to a fight against a so-called right-to-work act.

The "direct or indirect" reference in the bill has created major concern over the safety of check-off provisions for a local affiliated with a central labor body, where the latter is politically active. Both the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild and the Victoria Guild are affiliated with the B.C. Federation of Labor and the central labor councils in their areas; both central bodies are politically active.

Another provision of the proposed law that has stirred controversy would empower the provincial government, through the minister of labor, to step directly into negotiations during a strike or lockout by ordering a membership vote on any settlement offer made by either side.

Provincial labor leaders have attacked this provision as a "long-standing demand of employers who want to make a complete farce of collective bargaining; they can bypass the union and under a flimsy pretext, or with an absurd proposal, demand a membership vote and deluge employes with misleading propaganda."

Editorial comment on the new bill ranged from outright approval to a qualified "fine as far as it goes" attitude. The Vancouver Sun suggested that any move to block political contributions by unions should be accompanied by similar restrictions on political contributions by corporations, companies and all other organizations.

New Picketing Bans Invoked by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board, applying the Landrum Griffin Act's restrictions on picketing to four precedent-setting cases, has ruled against the unions in all instances.

The Board handed down interpretations in various circumstances of the 1959 labor law amendments imposing restrictions on recognition or organizational picketing unless the union petitions for a Board election within 30 days.

So-called "informational" picketing is permitted, but the meaning of the permission remains unclear.

These were the cases:

Hod Carriers Local 840 and Blinne Construction Co., Kansas City, Kan. The union sought recognition on the basis of cards signed by all three of the employer's laborers. Blinne rejected the demand and transferred one laborer to another site to dissipate the union's majority. The union filed unfair labor practice charges and picketed with "unfair" signs for over 30 days without filing for an election.

The NLRB ruled, 4 to 1, that the new law permits only a "currently certified" union to engage in recognition picketing. The Board majority — Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rodgers, Joseph A. Jenkins and Arthur A. Kimball—rejected the union's argument that Blinne's unfair labor practice justified the picketing.

Member John H. Fanning, in a sharp dissent, said that Blinne's transferral of the worker "for the avowed purpose of destroying the Respondent's majority" prevented a test of the union's right to recognition and lawful picketing."

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 681 and Crown Cafeteria, Long Beach, Calif. The Board said the union lacked a majority of the cafeteria's employes but picketed with signs saying, "Notice to members of organized labor and their friends—this establishment is non-union—please do not patronize."

The Board majority—Leedom, Rodgers and Kimball — overturned the trial examiner who had found the picketing to be legal since it did not stop deliveries. They said the object of the picketing was not to disseminate information, but to gain recognition. Dissenting, Jenkins and Fanning argued that the union was telling the truth and that the informational picketing proviso was intended to apply to recognition or organizational picketing.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Locals 89 and 1 and the Stork Club Restaurant, New York City. The NLRB majority held that at one time the union had engaged illegally in recognition picketing of the Stork Club. It ruled also that subsequent picketing, even with no demand for recognition, had interfered with deliveries and was thus illegal as well.

Teamsters Local 705 and Cartage and Terminal Management Corp., Chicago. The union had a contract with one employer, but a new employer took over and hired his own employes. The union then began picketing with strike signs. NLRB found that "the facts do not support the (union) argument that recognition was not an object of the picketing."

Refusal To Bargain Brings Contempt Fine

Denver, Colo.—In a rare case of its kind, the U.S. Court of Appeals here has held an employer guilty of civil contempt and has fined him $1,000 for violating a decree.

Although the court's opinion leaves the facts unclear, the employer had apparently committed unfair labor practices in the past and had been enjoined from continuing to do so by the court's enforcement of a cease and desist order issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

Despite the court's enforcement order, the employer persisted in a refusal to bargain in good faith with the union representing his workers. The NLRB then proceeded against the employer on a contempt charge. The court not only held the employer guilty of civil contempt but also imposed a fine of $1,000.

Washington Law Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

ecutive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, is representing the California-Nevada District Council in the drive.

In Minnesota, the State AFL-CIO organization has scheduled an emergency legislative conference, April 3-4, to include consideration of the Job Protection Law approved unanimously by the House labor committee.

In Colorado, a resolution backing a bill to outlaw professional strikebreaking was unanimously adopted by the Denver Guild's executive committee and presented to the Senate Labor Committee by Local Administrative Secretary Don MacMillan and International Representative Loel Schrader.

Bills also have been introduced and are still alive in Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York (a registration bill similar to that enacted in Massachusetts), North Dakota, Ohio, Utah and Wyoming.

On the national scene, ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, in consultation with Gerhard Van Arkel, general counsel for the International Typographical Union, has prepared a memorandum on legal problems and proposed amendments that have arisen in connection with the legislative campaign in various states. Copies of the memorandum are being distributed by the Presidents' Committee.

Pension Plan: **Terre Haute's 80 Guild members are proud of the results of 10 months of negotiations for a new pension agreement, rated one of the best for any Guild, large or small. Seated is Louis F. Keifer, Tribune Star general manager. The onlookers are Carl Davis, chairman of the Guild's contracts committee, Local Vice President Elvin C. Mohan and Local President Ned A. Bush, Sr. The latter two are pension fund trustees.**

How The Press Muted The Fall Of The Mighty

If your home newspaper failed to play up the story, last December 8, of the big electrical equipment firms pleading guilty or no-contest to antitrust violations, there is a modicum of comfort in the assurance that you were in excellent company.

The New Republic *has checked through 22 of the most esteemed U. S. dailies to see how they treated the biggest industrial scandal of this century, and got some disappointing results.*

Under the heading, "When the Story Broke," The New Republic *reports:*

Lo, the mighty fell, all right, and hard, but the sound of the falling was muted in the columns of the newspapers. By the time the case of the 29 electrical companies that were fined nearly $2 million last week had reached the sentencing stage, there could no longer be any doubt of the general interest to the reading public.

For here was the spectacle of some of the nation's biggest manufacturers and 45 of their top executives either admitting in federal court that they had illegally fixed prices in order to divide up business worth $1.75 billion, or pleading no contest.

But how did the newspapers of last December 8-9 handle what was probably the most sensational aspect of the case, the original admissions of guilt by 19 of the firms while 10 others were pleading *nolo contendere*?

According to the Justice Department, this was the largest criminal antitrust prosecution in our history. Attorney General Rogers, whose office instituted the proceedings, said it revealed "as serious instances of bid-rigging and price-fixing as have been charged in the more than half century of life of the Sherman Antitrust Act." Could any major newspaper fail to give the story front-page display on a day when the only other big national or international news was Kennedy's offering the UN post to Adlai Stevenson and Soviet charges against Dag Hammarskjold on the Congo?

The answer is, they could. Of 22 large newspapers studied (the December 8 edition of the morning newspapers and the December 8 and 9 editions of the afternoon newspapers were checked), only four put the story on page one, each with only a single column headline but each with over a column of news — the New York Times, Washington Post, Philadelphia Inquirer and St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Four other papers used nearly a column of type but kept the story inside—The Minneapolis Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, San Francisco Chronicle and Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Wire service coverage was excellent and extensive, but 10 papers boiled the story down to less than half a column which appeared on an inside page—The Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune, Boston Herald (four inches), New York Herald Tribune, Atlanta Constitution, Des Moines Register, Indianapolis Star, Chicago Sun-Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Detroit Free Press. In nearly every report, the only firms named were General Electric and Westinghouse, although 29 companies in all were involved, with plants throughout the nation.

The story was omitted entirely from the December 8 editions of record filed at the Library of Congress by the Boston Globe, New York Daily News, Christian Science Monitor, and the Kansas City Times (the morning edition of the Kansas City Star).

As for the news magazines, Newsweek gave the biggest business scandal in decades six inches of space on page 72; Time, although it had run an earlier story in advance of the confession of guilt, gave it four inches on page 77. And US News & World Report ran nothing.

Were the 22 newspapers studied representative? Fourteen of them are rated by newspaper publishers themselves as among the best 20 in the United States, and they account for approximately 15 per cent of all the papers sold.

Twin Cities

Minneapolis, Minn.—Timothy Blodgett, of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, and May David, of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, have been named to the 15-member executive board of the Twin Cities Guild as unit representatives.

IT SEEMS TO US

Sees Partisan "Weakness" In GR Campaign Coverage
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: I am not a Republican Guildsman any more than I am a Democratic Guildsman, but I feel L. C. Flint of the Youngstown Guild has pointed out in his recent letter a definite weakness of the Guild Reporter. Quite possibly unconsciously the Reporter has so drifted into the Democratic Party that it hasn't been aware its bias has been showing. In that case, Brother Flint has performed a splendid duty in calling attention to the Reporter's partisanship.

This failure to hew to the line, as it were, was emphasized most disappointingly to me last fall, While I thought the editorial stand plainly outlined the allegiance to the Kennedy cause, it shocked me to see a picture of a national ANG officer in the Reporter, lined up with Kennedy's supporters.

As a private citizen, it was his inalienable right. But for the Reporter to use the photo, thereby implying he represented the Guild in this action, was inexcusable.

HOWARD K. PRESTON
Cleveland Guild

The only "bias" to which the Guild Reporter will admit is one to which it is committed by ANG constitution — to promote Guild policy "as established in Convention or in a referendum," i.e., by majority rule.

Consistently, ANG policy has been directed to liberal rather than conservative ends, but without reference to partisan affiliation, or endorsement of individual candidacies in either major political party.

In recent years, ANG convention speakers have included Rep. John E. Moss, a liberal Democrat, and Sen. Jacob Javits, a liberal Republican. By the same token, it is hard to imagine convention invitations going to, for example, Senator James O. Eastland, a conservative Democrat, or Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen, a conservative Republican. Both are in diametric opposition to the stated aims of the Guild, regardless of their party tag.

And had ANG international officers been photographed during last fall's campaign carrying a Nixon banner, the picture would have been considered equally newsworthy for Guild Reporter purposes, and exactly as non-binding on the individual party preferences of our Guild membership. —Ed.

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.

good ship Guild is silently slipping down very greased ways into the ocean of Unified Printing Unions.

Perhaps the tiny Guild membership would be kept afloat better by such a super-organization, but I would at least like to see it thoroughly discussed.

It would seem that the "working committee" makes some pretty broad assumptions by boiling the issue down to a question of working out the details of merger. Chairman Ellis T. Baker for example (GR, March 10) said the committee would report directly to the Presidents' Committee without interim statements, hence without public discussion.

Is this super-organization to be railroaded right into an ANG convention resolution without full membership discussion and approval, on its relative merits?

Even if the ANG hierarchy is sold on this 100 percent, it seems to me the Guild Reporter should undertake a thorough discussion, perhaps a debate on all angles, before the launching is a *fait accompli*. There must be many Guildsmen willing to be convinced if only they are given an opportunity to see what alternatives and questions are involved.

TED ROWSE
Washington Guild

The 1960 Guild Convention, after commending ANG officers for their initiative, directed them to make every effort to report to the 1961 Convention with a specific, mutually-acceptable plan for "unity." The Inter-Union Working Committee, established at the suggestion of the Guild, is trying to draft such a plan.

Exactly what form unity might best take remains to be determined; that's precisely the assignment of the working committee. Whatever its recommendations, they will be subject to debate and approval, not only by the President's Committee, but by the Guild's International Executive Board, Convention and members.

It is not the committee's purpose to present the Guild or any other union with a *fait accompli*, but until a specific plan is drafted it is difficult to debate alternatives. "Ultimately," as Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the Chicago Convention, "the decision will rest with the membership."—Ed.

Suggests Full Debate On Merits Of Unity
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: This Guildsman begins to have qualms about the way the

Ban Using Own Cameras

San Francisco, Calif.—Use of personally owned photographic equipment on the job is a contract violation, according to a newly adopted policy statement of SFONG's representative assembly.

The San Francisco-Oakland RA urged photographers to stop carrying their own camera equipment on assignments.

SFONG's current contract requires publishers to provide necessary photographic equipment.

The action was recommended by a committee headed by Ed Reynolds, second vice-president, after a long investigation.

Taking pictures with your own camera "is a clear violation of contract prohibitions against providing free services," Reynolds asserted.

Unit chairmen were instructed to meet with photographers, some of whom favored using their own equipment, to explain the new policy and to obtain recommendations on enforcement.

Reynolds observed that when the Guild was founded in San Francisco, photographers had to supply their own cameras as a condition of employment.

Supreme Court Rejects Appeal In Publisher's Antitrust Action

Manchester, N. H.—Publisher William Loeb of the Union Leader Corporation has failed in his attempt to have the U.S. Supreme Court review a case involving his charges of antitrust violations in Haverhill, Mass., where he publishes the Journal.

By rejecting his bid, the Supreme Court allows to stand a judgment of the First Circuit Court of Appeals that no antitrust violations occurred when 22 publishers in the New England area combined to buy stock in the Haverhill Gazette, Loeb's opposition in that city.

Loeb is an independent operator, whose nonconformities include profit-sharing with his employes and refusal to join either the American Newspaper Publishers Association or the New England Daily Newspaper Publishers Association. Employes of his papers here and at Haverhill are under Guild contract for full ANG jurisdiction.

In effect, he accused other New England publishers of "ganging up" against him in Haverhill by combining resources and furnishing financial backing to Loeb's competitor, the Gazette. In a lengthy trial early in 1959 at Boston, a large group of publishers had representation, all opposing Loeb. It was shown that 22 publishers, from all New England areas, had concertedly bought stock in the Gazette. That paper had been the scene of a strike by the International Typographical Union late in 1957, and was in financial difficulty.

Loeb had offered to buy the Gazette, but was turned down, whereupon he began publishing a rival daily in Haverhill, establishing it firmly and cutting into both circulation and advertising revenue at the Gazette.

District Court Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., held that the publishers' group, which called itself "Newspapers of New England," was merely making a good investment, and that their freely expressed enmity to Loeb was a chance by-product of the investment. The court also held that both dailies had been guilty of advertising price discrimination, and that Loeb had "conspired" with the merchants who invited him to set up the new daily.

On Loeb's appeal, the case was re-heard by Judge Bailey Aldrich in the First Circuit. He upheld the lower court, except that he absolved the Gazette of the price discrimination findings.

Convention Call

(Continued from Page 1)

ranged by the American Travel Association, a non-profit cooperative with which the American Newspaper Guild is affiliated. A brochure prepared by the Canadian Pacific Airlines outlines the tour, which includes air travel both ways and starts at Vancouver Friday evening, July 28 and returns August 6 to airports at either San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle or Portland. The details are obtainable by mail from N. Sidney Nyhus, ATA, 1612 K street, Washington 6, D. C.

Contract renewal coming up?

WHEN YOU'RE talking about *benefits*—whether group insurance, pension or profit-sharing plans—talk to Nationwide *first*! Whether your group numbers three* or a thousand (or more)—we have a plan that fits. You'll find Nationwide gives you *more* flexibility—*more* skilled personal assistance and service...plus broader benefits *at generally lower cost*. And you're insured with a company that's really different—one that is "people-centered", with a philosophy of *cooperative self-help* that sets it off from all other companies. Why not get full information on Nationwide Group Plans right now? Just mail the coupon to our office listed below. There's no obligation whatever. ***available now in most states.*

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home office: Columbus, Ohio

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Yes, please send me information on your low-cost Group Insurance Plans. I understand there is no obligation whatever.
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A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Few 'Brass Checks' In The Press Today

Newspaper work has changed considerably from the conditions that led Upton Sinclair to indict the industry in "The Brass Check," written in 1919.

"Oh, it is much different," said Sinclair, now 81, in an interview taped by Guildsman Harry Flannery for the AFL-CIO Public Relations Department. "I meet men — editors — nowadays who had read "The Brass Check" when they were young and they just can't be as crooked as they used to be."

"The Brass Check" was one of a series of books by Sinclair pointing up the need for social reforms early in the century. The most famous of these was "The Jungle," a novel depicting the crushing poverty and grim life of the factory worker in Chicago and the horrors of the slaughter houses. Others were "King Coal," "The Goose Step," "Oil" and "The Flivver King."

A copy of the taped interview in which Sinclair describes the writing of these books may be obtained by locals from Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Of "The Brass Check," the author recalls:

"I couldn't find any publisher. The most prosperous and famous lawyer in New York at that time, Samuel Untermeyer, read the manuscript for me—he happened to be out in California at the time—and he said, 'Upton, you can't publish that book. It contains (I think his figure was) 20 criminal libels and 100 civil suits (or some high figure like that)' and I said, 'I'm going to publish that book myself, and whatever suits come I'm ready to take them, but I'm making my bet there won't be a single suit because I've got the facts, and they don't sue you when you've got the facts.'"

Despite his misgivings, Untermeyer loaned Sinclair $4,600 to buy paper to print the book. When the first edition sold out after a few weeks, Sinclair found that all sources of book paper had been closed to him.

"It didn't occur to them that anybody might publish a book on brown wrapping paper, so they sold me a carload of brown wrapping paper."

This second edition, Sinclair recalls, "was pretty hard reading, but it was all they (the reading public) could get and their curiosity had to be satisfied."

The title refers to the brass check purchased by patrons of houses of prostitution. Sinclair used it as a symbol of the prostitution of the press.

"I called for two things at the end of 'The Brass Check.' One was an organization of newspaper men to make newspapers print the truth, and the other was an honest public newspaper. I never got the honest newspaper, but the Newspaper Guild was formed."

Years later, the Guild's founder, Columnist Heywood Broun, declared in a speech at Town Hall in New York:

"I came into the newspaper business with a brass check in my hand—but I'm not going out of it that way."

Arbiters Offer Guideposts To Binding 'Past Practice'

What constitutes a binding past practice?

That question is presented whenever a dispute involves contract provisions that "past practice shall apply," or where the contract is ambiguous or silent.

To resolve the question in a recent case involving the Office Employes Union and the Jacob Ruppert company, Arbitrator Burton Turkus set forth a list of criteria against which he measured past practice to determine if it was binding on the company.

Turkus ruled in the case that severance pay must be given, because it had been traditionally given, even though it is not expressly required in the contract.

Several Ruppert salesmen were laid off last fall when business declined. The company refused to pay them severance pay.

The union protested, noting that severance pay had been given consistently in previous lay-offs and that a contract clause barred the "lowering" of "working conditions existing prior to the execution (of the agreement)."

Management replied that the contract made no mention of severance pay and that it therefore was not compelled to give it.

"The problem here presented," said Arbitrator Turkus in his subsequent ruling, "is one which has vexed arbitrators with considerable frequency in the past. Certain indicia are sought with such regularity in these cases as to be signposts for future travellers down this, at times, tortuous road. Some of these are:

"1. Does the practice concern a major condition of employment?

"2. Was it established unilaterally?

"3. Was it administered unilaterally?

"4. Did either of the parties seek to incorporate it into the body of the written agreement?

"5. What is the frequency of repetition of the practice?

"6. Is the practice a long standing one?

"7. Is it specific and detailed?

"8. Do the employes rely on it?

"Rarely do the facts of any of these reported cases produce replies to these questions, universally affirmative or negative. This case is no exception—but the recognized and requisite criteria here appear with sufficient cumulative force and frequency as to sustain the position of the union.

"Assuredly, severance pay is a major condition of employment—and no parallel of the 'Christmas turkey' situation. The practice was initiated, perpetuated and administered on a bilateral rather than a unilateral basis. The repetitive frequency of the practice is such that with all lay-offs (some six instances in recent years) severance pay has been granted to the affected employes, without exception. The practice is of long standing and maturity.

"Finally, employes have assuredly come to expect and rely on the practice. Indeed, they could not reasonably expect or contemplate that the company which had repeatedly and invariably paid substantial sums to all employes laid off would allow the remaining employes (or any of them) with generally greater seniority to leave empty-handed upon lay-off."

Following a 1959 case in which Arbitrator Jules J. Justin provided a similar list of criteria, Steve Ripley, executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee, cautioned locals about the dangers of contract provisions for sick leave in accordance with "past practice."

"There is great danger in assuming that 'past practice' means 'liberal practice' just because Guild members can remember a few instances of greatly extended sick leave," said Ripley. "There is a good chance that the full record will disclose an equal number of cases of short leave; but the greatest danger of all is that all that the record will prove is that the employer decided each case 'on its merits' as he saw them, which is no guarantee of sick leave in any given case."

Ripley then referred to the ruling in which Arbitrator Justin said:

"To warrant a finding of a fixed, established 'past practice' that binds both parties, the proof must show:

"1. That the 'past practice' relied upon by either party was **unequivocal**—that is, that the parties had followed and applied it consistently at all times in the past;

"2. That such 'past practice' was clearly enunciated and acquiesced in;

"3. That it was readily ascertainable and had existed uniformly over a reasonably long period of time; and

"4. That it was accepted and acted upon by both parties up to the time when one party challenges it."

In the light of these criteria, Ripley asked local officers:

"If one of your employers decided to cut off sick leave after a few weeks, how well prepared would you be to prove that 'past practice' dictated a longer period of sick leave?"

Lehigh Valley

Allentown, Pa. — Robert M. Golden, president of the Lehigh Valley Guild, has been reelected, as have Vice President Wally Stefany and Secretary Ralph W. Martin, Jr. The new treasurer is Ken Clauser, succeeding W. Donald Ulrich. On the executive board are Stella Knepper, Henry Shellenberger, Ted Mellin, Ted Vasilik, Bill Bischoff and Dick Mantz.

Salinger Found A Guild Contract 'Pretty Comforting'

By PIERRE SALINGER

At 10:14 p.m., December 14, a group of employes gathered around Crowell-Collier publicity director Walter R. King in the lobby of the publishing company's building at 640 5th Ave.

"The Board of Directors of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company," King said, "has decided to suspend publication of Collier's and the Woman's Home Companion."

With these words, two magazines with a combined circulation of 8,390,000 died.

Although rumor had been chasing rumor through the plant for a week, many of the employes first learned about the suspension from radio and TV broadcasters or by reading all about it in the next day's newspapers.

Out of work were 2,400 employes, 600 of them in the editorial, advertising and circulation departments in New York. These 600 had received checks for one or two weeks depending on their particular payroll status.

These were their last checks.

The company did not give the customary two weeks discharge pay.

The company paid no severance.

The company paid no accrued vacation pay.

What *did* the company do? It sent telegrams to all employes, informing them of the collapse of both magazines and thanking them for their loyal service.

As President Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger is no longer eligible for Guild contract coverage. But there was a time when he found a contract to be "a pretty comforting thing." He described the feeling in this article after joining the Times, Inc., staff in 1957. The article first appeared in On Times, the unit shop paper, and was reprinted in the Guild Reporter, March 8, 1957.

For some this loyal service had encompassed more than 40 years on the job for Crowell-Collier.

There was no Guild at Collier's.

And so the 600 New York people had no contract, no legal basis on which to argue for the most fundamental human rights of an employe. And during that final week, with the death of both publications a near certainty and with their backs to the wall, the employes organized.

It was too late. By this time their only real weapon was moral force. And now, one month later, the employes' committee has had only minor success.

The company has admitted that it has a "moral obligation" to pay severance. When C-C folded the American Magazine last July, editorial, advertising and other workers laid off received two weeks' pay for every year worked, up to a maximum of 40 weeks' severance. Many of these employes guessed wrong, passed up their severance to stay with C-C, joining the staffs of Collier's or WHC. But when the second ax fell, they did not get the severance pay they could have collected six short months before.

On Friday, January 11, C-C mailed checks for one and two weeks pay (depending on length of service) to the 600 employes.

For me this was the second experience with a mass layoff. Before I joined Collier's I spent 13 years at the San Francisco Chronicle. Twice I served as chairman of the Guild unit there.

In November of 1952 that newspaper went through what came to be known as "Black Friday."

It was the day after Thanksgiving and the paper picked that day to lay off 54 editorial and advertising personnel in a large-scale economy move. It was the same paralyzing situation as the C-C death rattle but there were these major differences:

1.—All employes got severance pay—two weeks pay for each year worked—plus notice of two weeks and full vacation pay.

2.—They all went on a rehiring list.

In the months of negotiations that followed, the Guild and Chronicle management studied the situation that led to the dismissals. In subsequent months, almost all were offered jobs on the paper again. Many chose not to return, but at least they were asked. In all cases, long-time employes of the paper got enough severance pay to allow them a decent amount of time to look for another job. That's what happened in a Guild shop.

After these two tragic experiences I'm certainly glad to be back working for a company with a Guild unit. It's a pretty comforting thing to see a Guild contract sitting on top of my desk.

EDITORIAL

Case Closed

The National Labor Relations Board has decided not to seek higher court review of the Fullerton case, in which a California circuit court had declined to issue an enforcement order requiring the Fullerton News Tribune publisher to make amends for an unfair labor practice.

The case goes back a couple of years, concerned management's successful attempts to block Guild organization by discriminatory discharges, and like most matters taken to the NLRB was beset by the built-in delays afforded by the intricate provisions of the labor laws.

In the present instance, there has been not only justice delayed—a common complaint in NLRB processes—but the end result is justice completely denied.

Much more than the job rights of one individual is involved, though that single instance is of major importance to the Guild, committed to uphold organization rights for one and all.

When the case was first handled by the NLRB regional officers in Los Angeles, no doubt was held of its successful outcome, and they were right to a point. The charges were sustained, the complaint issued, hearings were held and decision made. Job restoration and a cease-and-desist commitment by management were ordered.

The News Tribune ignored the board's directive, and enforcement was sought in the Ninth Circuit court.

Thus far, the proceedings were "normal," following the familiar pattern of time-consuming routines by which publishers buy time against the evil day when they must face a Guild bargaining committee.

But the court decided against the Labor Board, for reasons which to the Guild seemed to warrant completely a review by higher legal authority, and which, it would seem, are also of the greatest concern to the NLRB itself, if the effectiveness of its findings is not to be dissipated in legalities.

The letter of "regret" which came from the NLRB attorneys last week to Executive Vice President William J. Farson replying to his own inquiry on the case's status, is notably foggy in tone.

"The board is not free to take every case to appeals" even though the NLRB feels that it is right, says the letter. "Over-all litigation problems" of the board are a consideration; sometimes government litigation problems "outside the board's own area" must be weighed; and sometimes "a weighing of the chances that certiorari will be granted" becomes a controlling factor.

Why isn't the board "free" to defend its findings?

Can its "over-all problems" be lessened by enlarging its hard-pressed legal staff?

Why should problems "outside its area" be controlling in an autonomous agency?

And who determines, and how, just what the "chances" of success at the high court may be?

Smart Operator

"Unless you've got a plant small enough for you to know all the people who work for you personally, you're crazy not to have a good union in your plant. It saves you money, does your work for you, and keeps you on your toes. . . . The smart operator pays good money, gets the cream of the labor force, and installs the best equipment in order to take advantage of it."

—Dick Petersen, business advisor who has made profits for scores of financially-ailing firms, as quoted in True Magazine.

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'Stop Complaining; I'm Touching Bottom, Too.'

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Supreme Court Divides Narrowly On Rights

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

Chief Justice Earl Warren, just turned 70, presides over a Supreme Court that was substantially remade during the eight years of President Eisenhower. It is a court, furthermore, divided very narrowly on issues involving the rights of the citizen and the regulatory powers of various branches of the government, and Mr. Warren is solidly placed in the minority that tends to support the individual.

The five appointees of the Eisenhower Administration made up a curiously mixed bag. The Chief Justice himself, the first selection of the former President, quickly showed that he lined up generally speaking with the residual legatees of the New Deal—Associate Justice Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas. This group is often joined by another Eisenhower appointee, Associate Justice William J. Breman, in interpreting the constitution broadly to say that the government may not intrude into the area of freedom of belief, of speech and of association.

This is the four-member minority that rejects the doctrine of pre-censorship of motion pictures by a municipal police authority. It is the minority that would limit the free-wheeling powers of the House Un-American Activities Committee to compel citizens to account for their beliefs and associations and to punish refusals to answer by initiating contempt proceedings that end with the citizens in jail.

The remaining Eisenhower appointees—Associate Justices John Marshall Harlan, Potter Stewart and Charles Evans Whittaker—tend in the civil liberties cases to vote most frequently with the third remaining Roosevelt appointee—Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter—and with Associate Justice Tom O. Clark, only remaining Truman selection, to form the "new" court majority.

* * *

Categories are always unsafe in discussing the court. Justice Stewart sometimes goes with the Warren-Black-Douglas-Brennan group, and it becomes the majority. On other cases, Brennan moves to the other side, and then the cases are decided by a six-to-three vote, with what is termed the liberal wing in the minority.

Liberalism is a fuzzy word. Mr. Frankfurter, deemed a liberal because of identification long ago with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, for more than two decades has tended to clash sharply with Black at first and then with Warren. Formal political party affiliation has little to do with the position taken by justices once they enter the conference room where votes are taken. Warren is a lifelong Republican, three times elected governor of California and once his party's nominee for Vice President. Black and Douglas are Democrats, one from the Deep South, the other from Oregon.

We have seen this phenomenon before. Calvin Coolidge's Attorney General, the late Harlan Stone, joined the great Holmes-Brandeis-Cardozo minority that became eventually a majority in the fierce constitutional controversies of the New Deal. Mr. Truman appointed four members of the high court, although only Justice Clark survives and is active, and it might be said that his selections were among the least distinguished of his acts as President.

A Roosevelt appointee, the late Justice Robert H. Jackson, in a book on The Supremacy of Judicial Power, once wrote that the Supreme Court by its nature is always the check of the last generation upon the present day. Harder than the liberalization of the court is to keep it liberal, because justices grow older and they operate in an aloofness that removes them from the sweat and passions that are the lot of everyday life.

* * *

The Chief Justice is under unremitting attack by zany forces of the right who think that on the basis of his decisions in school desegregation and sedition cases he has somehow aligned himself with fanciful sociological theorists and with enemies of the American system. In some groups, advocacy of Warren's impeachment is an article of faith.

Mr. Warren spoke for a unanimous court, however, in both the desegregation cases—the decision striking down the "separate but equal" doctrine that permitted two school systems, one for white pupils, one for non-white, and the further decision spelling out the terms of "deliberate speed" with which the public school systems should be desegregated.

In the history books Brown vs. Board of Education, the 1954 decision that totally overruled the "separate but equal" doctrine, is sure to remain as a landmark case. It is as significant as the Dred Scott decision, as the steel and Associated Press cases upholding the power of Congress under the interstate commerce clause to legislate in the field of labor relations.

Affable, intimately informed from his political experience of the needs and urgencies of the people, a steadfast defender of the Bill of Rights, the Chief Justice even in the minority has much to do with setting the tone for the present court. The Warren-Black-Douglas grouping speaks for the free traditions of the American nation, and dissenting opinions when backed by logic and an appeal to the conscience of the country have a way of turning into the majority decisions of tomorrow.

(Continued on Page 4)

Board Revokes Four Charters

Charters of four Guild locals were revoked by the International Executive Board at its February meeting. In each, it was reported, no Guild members remain. The locals were in Waterbury, Conn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Rutland, Vt.