

Boston H-T Pact Won At Brink

Boston, Mass. — A two-year package settlement valued by the local at \$3.50 to \$7 was reached at the Boston Herald-Traveler a half-hour before strike deadline.

Most of the contract improvements in the settlement were achieved in the last 24 hours of negotiations, after management retreated from a position that it would refuse to improve its "final offer" unless the Guild withdrew its deadline.

The strike call, set tentatively at between 12 noon and 6 p.m., Friday, April 7, and later fixed at 4:30 p.m., remained in effect.

The agreement provides general wage increases of \$1.50 to \$3.25 effective last January 1 and the same amounts next January 1. The raises are graduated according to salary, with employees earning \$100 or more receiving the \$3.25.

Some 20 outside classified salesmen receive \$5 a week more, and 16 display clerks, payroll clerks and editorial assistants get \$4 more to correct inequities.

The contract also increases the death benefit by \$1,000, making the total \$3,500.

Other gains.

► A nine-out-of-ten Guild shop for all new employees (old contract provided maintenance of membership).

► Option of six months leave of absence after five years of service.

► Improved clauses governing arbitration, part-time and temporary employees, student employment, work in higher classifications, health insurance, promotions and military service.

The company withdrew a long list of demands for cutbacks in contract terms.

Management wanted the right to compel retirement at age 65 and to cut wages of employees demoted from supervisory positions, to exempt cleaning women and watchmen from pay raises.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson joined Guild negotiators in the final stages of bargaining.

Local Executive Secretary John Cort was chairman of the committee. Other key members were Local President Jack Broudy, Unit Chairman Leo V. McCusker, former ANG Vice President John Thompson and Joseph B. Downey.

Toronto Adds New Unit, Certified At TV Station

Toronto, Ont. — The Toronto Guild has been certified by the Canada Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for a group of a dozen employees at Station CFTO-TV, the new private television station.

The CLRB, rather than the provincial board, had jurisdiction in the case, because broadcast media are regulated by the federal government.

The Board certified the Guild in a unit which includes news editors, assignment editors, reporter-interviewers, news writers and teletype operators. It did not accept the Guild's application for

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5th Job Protection Law Enacted As Drive Gains



Latin-American Guests: Colombian newsmen visiting the United States under auspices of the International Cooperation Administration call at ANG headquarters in Washington, one stop in a seven weeks' tour in which they are studying newspaper operation and trade union organizations. From the left are Luis Fernando Bueno, of El Tiempo, Bogota; Pedro Mesa, Vanguardia Liberal, Bucaramanga; Juan Campo, El Heraldo, Barranquilla; Luis Augusto De Castro, El Espectador, Bogota; Jaime Leonidas Cortes, El Tiempo, Bogota; Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer; Jose Hipolito Hincapié, El Siglo, Bogota; Olga Garrido, interpreter, and Douglas Adams, Rockford Guild, team manager.

I-AF To Convene Executive Body, Two-Day Session Slated At Quito

The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations will meet in Quito, Ecuador, April 28-29.

The session will be the first meeting of the 13-member committee since the Federation, dedicated to the defense and promotion of the economic and professional rights of working newspapermen through the instrumentality of trade unionism in a free

society, was founded at Lima, Peru, last August.

Announcement of the meeting was issued by the Federation's co-chairmen, Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the ANG, and Luis Carnero Checa, vice president of the Federación de Periodistas del Peru.

Also attending from the United States will be ANG Vice President Richard Lane of Memphis and Nicholas Pentecost of the Union of Free Journalists in America (IFFJ), who is treasurer of the Federation.

R. H. Buchanan, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild, represents Canada and is vice chairman of the Federation for the North American region.

The Executive Committee will devote its attention to a review of the Federation's activities since the founding Congress and to planning its future events; to completing the structure of its standing committees; to completing arrangements for a seminar on trade unionism in the hemisphere's newspaper industry this summer in Puerto Rico; and to an examination of the developments in the journalistic field since the first Congress.

Perlik has urged all delegates to last year's founding meeting of the Federation to submit recommendations, suggestions and observa-

tions to the Executive Committee for consideration at its forthcoming meeting.

In his letter to the delegates, Perlik reviewed these activities of Federation affiliates since the Lima meeting:

► A three-day strike by the Asociación de Periodistas (the Buenos Aires affiliate of the Federación Argentina de Periodistas) which won a new collective bargaining agreement providing wage increases of 20 percent effective last September 1 and 30 percent effective last February 1.

► A five-hour strike by the Printers' Industrial Union in British Guiana in an effort to win demands for severance pay and reasonable adjustments for those who lost work as a result of recent mergers. Editorial personnel, who recently completed affiliation with the PID, reportedly did not lose jobs as a result of the mergers.

► Formation of the Barbados Working Newspapermen's Association, with a view toward establishing a genuine trade union relationship between newsmen and their employers.

► Congresses and meetings of several affiliates at which new officers were elected and the formation of the Federation was endorsed.

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The signing of a new Citizens' Job Protection Law by Maryland's Governor J. Millard Tawes was hailed by the Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing & Related Trades in an interim report on its continent-wide campaign to enact legislation restricting the use of strikebreakers.

Progress so far in the campaign, the committee said, marks the beginning of the end of "the era of the free-wheeling professional scab who roamed the country at will, breaking strikes in the vast printing and publishing industry."

"Already the activities of itinerant strikebreakers and the agents who recruit and supply them have been severely circumscribed by new state legislation," the Legislative Sub-committee of the Presidents' Committee reported.

Maryland is the fifth state to enact a law curbing the use of strikebreakers. Pennsylvania has had such a law since 1937, and others have been adopted in the past six months by Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington.

"Additionally, a bill has passed both houses of the Delaware legislature and awaits concurrence on amendments," the interim report said, "and bills are in the legislative mill in 13 other states, with an excellent chance that a number of them also will become law."

The Legislative Sub-Committee is composed of Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, who is sub-committee chairman; William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president, and Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union.

Coincidental with the committee's report on the progress of its legislative campaign, Brown announced that the ITU has vir-

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Chicago Unit Set To Strike

Chicago, Ill. — Guild members at the Chicago Defender have voted overwhelmingly to strike if last-minute efforts fail to achieve satisfactory contract conditions.

Sanction for the walkout was voted Wednesday night, April 12, by the local's executive board, which promptly set up a strike steering committee. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson telegraphed strike authorization on behalf of the International Executive Board.

Local Executive Director Ken Byrd said an attempt would be made to renew talks with Defender management on Thursday, April 13, before strike action is taken.

The strike vote followed months of negotiations over renewal of the local's contract covering edi-

(Continued on Page 7)

Joint Chicago Contract Covers Both Staffs

Interchange Banned At Field Papers

Chicago, Ill. — An initial joint contract covering editorial staff members on the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News has been negotiated by the Chicago Guild with the Field Institute.

Effective March 1, the agreement runs for two years.

It replaces separate contracts held with the two newspapers, both of which came under the single ownership of the Newspaper Division of Field Enterprises, Inc., following the purchase of the Daily News by Marshall Field, Jr., two years ago.

The joint pact contains a new clause on separability of work. It bans any interchange of staffs with some exceptions in the library, communications, TV and copy-boy groups. It also bans picture-taking for promotion or advertising and transfers from one staff to the other except in library and communications.

Increases in the minimums in all categories are provided, with a general increase of \$2 to \$4.25 for the first year and \$3 across the board for the second.

The \$2 general increase is for those earning less than \$100 a week, with a \$3 increase for those earning \$100 to \$144 and \$4.25 for those earning above \$144.

Minimums go up \$2 to \$16 at the Sun-Times, with the top minimums moving up \$5 to \$14. Group 1, which includes assistant editors, etc., goes up \$13 to \$170; with rewrite, etc., up \$14 to \$160 by adding a new step after six years.

The reporter group gets \$6, going to \$147; library assistants \$8.50, to \$105; by adding a fourth year step; editorial assistants, \$7, to \$95; by adding a fourth step; clerks \$5, to \$80; copyboys \$7, to \$60 after one year.

For the Daily News staffers the minimums are generally up \$2 to \$23, with tops up \$4.50 to \$16.50. Starting reporter climbs \$23 to \$95 (on the Sun-Times this represents a \$15 jump).

Increases in the classifications already listed for the Sun-Times are: Group 1, \$16.50; rewrite \$11.75 by adding a step; reporter \$2.75; library assistants \$3.25; editorial assistants \$10.25; secretaries \$8 (same group as editorial assistants); copy boys \$4.50.

A 37½-hour week for all employees on both staffs is provided by the new agreement, which also extends to the Daily News group the pension plan previously negotiated for Sun-Times employees.

The pension plan is non-contributory. It is operated by a joint committee representing the Guild and management. Daily News staffers' severance pay has been integrated with the pension program.

\$5.25-\$7 Package In New NEA Pact
Cleveland, Ohio — A general increase of \$3 to \$4, effective November 1, 1960, is provided in the new two-year contract with the Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc.

The minimums go up \$3 to \$8.50, the latter figure applying to newsmen in the sixth year—next

to last step-in the schedule—whose minimum becomes \$138.

The top minimum in Cleveland goes up by \$5.50, to \$150. The top in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington goes up \$4 to \$159.25.

In the second year, there is a general increase of \$2.25 to \$3, or a flat \$3 per employee into a pension fund, if agreed upon by the Guild and management.

Waukegan Reopening Nets \$3.50 Increase

Waukegan, Ill. — Reporters' minimums advance to \$128.50 as a result of a contract reopening on wages, vacations and severance pay negotiated by the Chicago Guild with the Waukegan News-Sun. A general increase of \$3.50 is applied across the board. Top minimum for librarian after 3 years is up \$8.50, to \$83.50. Top minimum is \$134.50 for telegraph editor. Copy editors get \$131.50 and society assistants \$88.50.

Other improvements include: night differential up 50 cents, to \$1.50 a shift, with Sunday differential the same, and provision for a third week of vacation after five years instead of six. The new agreement is effective March 1.

\$5-\$9 In 2 Years At II Progresso

New York City — General increases of \$3 to \$5 the first year and \$2 to \$4 the second are embodied in a new two-year renewal pact between the New York Guild and II Progresso.

The reporter-rewrite minimum goes to \$144, then \$148. Those of reporters and display advertising solicitors are up \$4.50 to \$132, photographers up \$5 to \$144, and stenographers up \$3.50 to \$81.

The period after which a fourth week of vacation is reached was cut from 12 years to 10.

Executive Vice President Thomas Murphy was chief Guild negotiator. The contract is effective last January 1.

\$5.50 Settlement At York Dispatch

York, Pa. — Length of service increases of \$3 after 10 years and \$5 after 15 are provided in the new contract between the York Guild and the Dispatch.

The agreement—effective January 1, 1961—calls for general and minimum increases totaling \$5.50—with \$2.50 the first year and \$3 the second.

Reporters go to \$112.50 the first year, social writers to \$100 and proofreaders to \$87.50. Deskman differential is raised by \$1, to \$8.50 a week over reporters.

Two weeks' notice of a change in working schedules—except in an emergency—is added to the agreement.

Minimums Up \$2-\$8 At Battle Creek

Battle Creek, Mich. — Minimums advance \$1 to \$4 each year of the two-year renewal between the Battle Creek Newspaper Guild and the Battle Creek Enquirer & News. The pact was effective November 19, 1960.

Reporters move up \$4 to \$133, rewrite up \$4 to \$136, sports editor up \$4 to \$138, stenographers up \$2.50 to \$85, women's editor up \$3.50 to \$119.25, community

CONTRACTS

and society writers up \$3.25 to \$109.

Other improvements were in the holiday, severance pay and vacation clauses.

Outside the contract, the publisher agrees to enter into pension talks within 90 days concerning improvements in the present unilateral chain-wide plan.

International Representative John Sloan of Chicago aided the local in the negotiations.

New Westminster Gets 36¼ Hours

New Westminster, B. C. — Provision for a 36¼-hour week is contained in the new agreement between the Vancouver-New Westminster Newspaper Guild and the New Westminster British Columbian. Effective December 1, 1960, the pact runs for 15 months.

The contract also adds 3 hours maximum at double time for a call-in on days off. It requires the company to notify the Guild of vacancies, includes fair employment and anti-blacklist clauses, adds salary to information to be furnished by the publisher.

Matters affecting relations of the employee and company are added to those which can be arbitrated and a status quo clause is provided on all except discharges.

The severance pay ceiling is upped five weeks to 25; a three-hour minimum guarantee for work on a holiday at double time has been written in; a third week of vacation after three years and a fourth week after 25 have been included.

Job security improvements include a voluntary resignation provision in the event of economy dismissals (which cannot be made unless other means of economy have been exhausted); and one month's notice, or pay, in the event of the sale of the company or any portion of its business.

The Guild is to be recognized in other departments by card check. Improvements have also been made in the leaves, by-lines and duration clauses.

Outside the contract, the company guarantees to pay 50 percent of a health plan.

Chief Guild negotiator was Chris Crombie, Vancouver Guild executive secretary.

Cincinnati Package \$7 Over Two Years

Cincinnati, Ohio — General increases of \$4 and \$3 across the board are provided in a two-year contract, effective March 1, between the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star and the Cincinnati Guild.

The increases—\$4 for the first year and \$3 for the second—are added to the minimums except in the first year when the first step in each classification goes up \$1.

Top minimum for "editorial employees" goes up \$4 to \$132, with the same for advertising salesmen. Circulation district managers to \$119.25, stenographers to \$76.50.

The new pact provides a night classification for the janitors and elevator operators which adds \$2 a week to their wages before the above increase.

An improvement in the job security clause provides that an em-

ployee dismissed for economy may elect to take severance pay in a lump sum or at regular payroll periods. Under the previous contract only those who chose the latter course went on the preferential rehiring list for time equal to the number of weeks of severance pay.

Under the new arrangement all economy dismissals go on the list for as many weeks as are represented by the amount of dismissal pay.

An improvement was also made in the advancement clause.

\$4-\$9, Upgradings, Won At Denver Post

Denver, Colo. — A two-year contract with general increases of \$2.50 to \$4.50 the first year and \$1.50 to \$4.50 the second has been negotiated between the Denver Newspaper Guild and the Denver Post. It is effective October 2, 1960.

Minimums in the editorial, advertising and building service categories go up \$3 to \$9.25. Maintenance mechanics are up \$1 to \$6.

New reporter top is \$135, up \$5; rewrite, \$141, up \$5; sub-editors \$145, up \$5, electricians \$122.25, up \$9.25, with \$10 increase for the chief electrician. In the second year, up \$1.50 to \$5.

As the result of a job study and evaluation, raises for various clerical jobs range from \$1.75 to \$14. Second year increases for these groups will be determined on the

basis of a 1961 area wage study and made retroactive to October 2, 1961.

Classified, circulation, PBX, etc., have been reclassified and raised \$2 to \$8 the first year, \$1.50 to \$3 the second year.

The pact also has a bonus arrangement for district advisers for prompt and full collections.

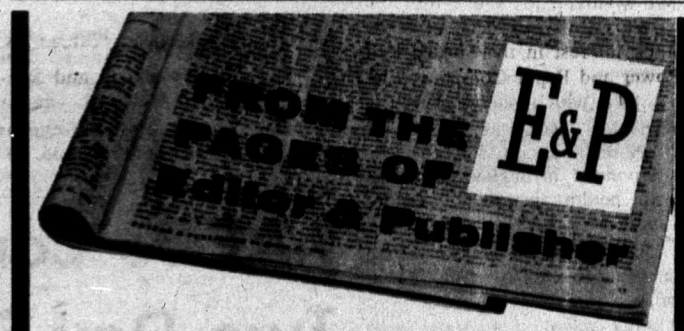
Other improvements include the granting of up to two hours a week to grievance committee members for meeting; addition of a trial period of 90 days on promotion, with guarantee of at least the minimum next higher than previous salary; and the option of returning to old job; overtime for work within 12 hours of a previous shift; addition of vacations to "no deductions" clause; as well as gains in vacations and miscellaneous matters.

Wage Hike, Reopening Mark Massillon Pact

Massillon, Ohio — Minimums of are increased \$2.46 in the first year of a two-year agreement, effective March 4, between the Massillon Guild and the Evening Independent.

Reporters and advertising salesmen move to \$113.06, society editor to \$81.30, and society writers to \$65.38.

A wage-pension reopener is provided in the second year. Improvements also have been negotiated in the severance pay and job security clauses.



FROM EDITOR & PUBLISHER, MARCH 10, 1961, PAGE 13:

THE STORY BEHIND AWARD-WINNING JOURNALISM

Toronto: A fascinating background account of the Toronto Telegram's prize-winning series on the exploitation of immigrant labor in Canada. Persistent leg work tracked down workers on the ill-fated Hogg's Hollow tunnel which had collapsed, revealed that the project was considered a death-trap, and that immigrant workers were kept on the job through threats of black-listing and deportation. The series won the coveted Heywood Brown award for crusading journalism.

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N. Y. Times Revenue Passes \$112 Million

New York City — A new record for operating revenue — \$112,149,302 — was set in 1960 by the New York Times Company.

This represented an increase over 1959 of \$8,879,620.

Consolidated net income dipped to \$1,652,392, or \$12.50 a common share as compared with \$3,001,460 or \$29.02 a share in 1959. This, however, was largely the result of activities designed to promote future growth of the Times, the annual report issued to stockholders and Times staffers stated.

These activities included:

► Operation of the new West Side plant for the full year 1960 (only four months in 1959), with increased overhead and depreciation of more than \$1,300,000.

► Expansion of the International Edition, now printed in Paris.

► Stepped-up news coverage required for the national election and important United Nations and African stories.

► Growing circulation, which increased costs beyond the level anticipated on the basis of previous rates of growth.

Expenses in 1960 jumped to \$11,801,251, a \$10,399,438 hike over 1959's expenses.

Net earnings from newspaper operations were \$348,051 in 1960. In 1959, they were \$1,867,869.

Bulk of the \$1,652,392 net profit figure came from \$1,304,341 in dividends the Times collected on its 42 percent voting stock interest in the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Ltd., the firm which makes newsprint for the Times as well as other newspapers.

Dividend income from Spruce Falls holdings in 1959 was \$1,133,591.

"Fortunately," said Arthur Hays Sulzberger, chairman and publisher, "the bare earnings figures do not reflect the fundamental health of our business as a whole

or our prospects for the short- or long-term future.

"The fact is that the Times was never in a stronger position in both circulation and advertising."

"The costs which ate into our earnings in 1960 can, to a large extent, be considered the price we had to pay for our own notable progress."

The Times' net paid circulation for weekdays went up to 679,222 in 1960, an increase of 34,341 from 1959, while its Sunday circulation increased to 1,346,080, a 42,480 gain.

These increases were the largest in their categories of any New York newspaper in 1960.

A gain of 3.1 percent over 1959 was recorded in Times' advertising income, which hit a record 61,922,811 lines.

Total net advertising revenues were \$86.5 million, compared with \$80,792,555 in 1959.

The Times financial report declared "Our business position at the year-end remained strong notwithstanding the general decline in business during the last half of the year."

It cited severe winter weather, strikes against railroads and newspaper distributors as factors in increased distribution costs causing operating losses for the first two months of this year.

"To cover rising costs, particularly those resulting from increased circulation," it reported, "the Times has announced substantial rate increases in several important advertising categories."

"Expanding weekday and Sunday circulation, while having a temporary adverse effect on profit, provides a sound base for increased advertising revenue in the future."

The company's 1960 report was the first in which it consolidated the operations of its domestic subsidiaries, including radio station WQXR and the new International Edition.

Legislative Drive Moving

(Continued from Page 1)

tually completed the compilation of what it calls its "Rat File," a comprehensive record of the movements of several hundred professional strikebreakers during the past several years.

"Through our file," Brown said, "we are able, with photographs and other accurate information, positively to identify more than four hundred rats. We know where they have ratted, and where they are located at present. We know their personal habits and characteristics, their police records."

Brown said the ITU "Rat File" will be kept up-to-date and information from it will be furnished to union officers, representatives and others in strike and lockout situations. With a current file it will be possible to follow the movements of professional scabs on virtually a daily basis, he emphasized.

"The rats will find there is no place to hide," he said, "no matter how deeply they burrow."

In addition to Delaware, the Legislative Sub-committee reported, as of April 7, Citizens' Job Protection bills were before the legislatures of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Min-

nesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

The Rhode Island bill has been passed by the lower house of the legislature and is awaiting senate action. The Pennsylvania bill is intended to make even stronger the state's present law, under which Bloor Schleppey, notorious supplier of professional strikebreakers, last year was fined \$500.

The Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing & Related Trades also may seek enactment of parallel federal legislation by the present session of Congress.

Its ambitious legislative drive has had strong support from the local unions of member organizations of the Committee, which is composed of the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypes Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, International Photo Engravers Union, American Newspaper Guild and United Papermakers and Paperworkers.

The campaign also has the endorsement and support of the national AFL-CIO and state and local AFL-CIO central bodies.



Tri-Union Salutes: The 50th anniversary of the Mexican revolution, which ended the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship and instituted sweeping social reforms in that country, was marked in Washington last month by three AFL-CIO unions, all housed at the Philip Murray Building. An exhibit showing forty centuries of Mexican architecture, dating back through the Aztec era into early Mayan civilization, was set up by the Mexican Embassy. Pictured are Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information; Daniel R. Hamady, assistant administrator of the Office of International Housing and Home Financing Agency; Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to the president, United Auto Workers; Eugenio de Azavedo, Mexican minister; and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

Letters, Legwork, And Lots Of Help Paid Off With New Maryland Law

By RICHARD F. DAVIS
Baltimore Guild
ANG Vice President

Baltimore, Md. — Believe it or not, Maryland now has an anti-scab law.

The state's General Assembly is nearly 100 percent Democratic, and party labels don't help you tell the sheep from the goats. My impression a month or two ago was that there were a good many goats.

Since then, however, the Assembly has passed House Bill 178, which bars professional strikebreakers from taking or offering to take the place of a worker involved in a strike and bans any person, agency, etc., from procuring professional strikebreakers.

It appears to be an effective piece of legislation.

And as of now, I can count only 13 definite goats among the sheep.

At the outset of the campaign to press for enactment of the Citizens' Job Protection legislation, most of us in the Baltimore newspaper unions were completely inexperienced in legislative matters.

The International Typographical Union, with the aid of the AFL-CIO, found two delegates—Hervey Machen and Carleton Sickles—to sponsor the measure. (At first, the bill was to have been introduced "by request." This, it was found, would have been a kiss of death.)

The bill soon became a project of the Baltimore Council of Newspaper Unions—the first behind which every member union has been united.

Some of the specific undertakings in the campaign were:

► Fliers, distributed to the members of each union, describing the bill and the need for it. Names and addresses of city legislators were printed on the backs of the fliers.

► Letters and post cards sent to legislators by the members themselves, each writing his own message in longhand.

► Another flier sent to each labor organization in Maryland in an effort to develop support among unions outside the newspaper field.

► A letter sent by the Council of Newspaper Unions to each legislator.

Personal contacts with legislators we knew—and even with those we didn't know. We simply walked into the offices of several senators and chatted with them.

At one time the Council considered retaining a lobbyist to devote full time to the project. But we rejected the idea as prohibitively expensive and because we felt our AFL-CIO representatives, Woodrow Strong and Charles Della, could best give us the help we needed.

Half a dozen of us from Baltimore and as many from Washington appeared before the House Judiciary Committee, February 9. After Strong explained the bill, Ernest L. Hines of the Columbia Typographical Union, Washington, gave an account of the Portland strike and a description of professional strikebreakers. His testimony covered much of the ground of the ITU pamphlet, "Rats for Hire," which was distributed to the legislators.

Following testimony by a Pressmen's Union representative, I spoke for the Guild, describing my experiences with strikebreakers in Connecticut.

In general, we must have made a good impression, but a number of things were apparent to us after the hearing:

1. We hadn't compared notes sufficiently in advance to avoid covering the same ground.

2. Few of us had any experience in such appearances and might have been stumped by the legislators' questions had it not been for Strong and Della. But as AFL-CIO representatives, they were shepherding many bills and had to concentrate on the most important. They could help us only if we helped ourselves.

3. Some of our testimony was too lengthy in dealing with side issues, such as strike insurance.

The Baltimore Association of Commerce appeared in opposition to the bill as did a construction industry representative.

The delegates also seemed to appreciate our concentration on hard facts in our testimony, our letters and our personal contacts.

Principal arguments of the opposition were (1) that there was no need for the law, since profes-

sional scabs had never been used in Maryland to anyone's knowledge; (2) it was difficult to define professional strikebreakers; and (3) the law would be an unwarranted restriction on employers.

A few days after the hearing, the Baltimore Sun published an Associated Press story in which M. J. Frey, Portland Oregonian publisher, denied Hines testimony about the character of the Portland scabs and pictured them as upstanding citizens, pillars of the community.

Charles Miller, Baltimore Typographical Union president, and I drafted a reply which was published as a letter to the editor of the Sun. The letter was based on affidavits from Rene Valentine, Portland strike director.

Then the legislators began responding to the letter sent earlier by the Council of Newspaper Unions.

Most of the replies expressed support or promised careful consideration.

The House subcommittee appointed after the hearing reported back with a revised bill. It had been cut to the bone, but was satisfactory, at least as a starter.

The Judiciary Committee approved the bill, and before we turned around, the House had voted favorably—100 to 13.

The Senate, we feared, would be tougher, and a barrage of letters was sent to members of that body.

Meanwhile, the Association of Commerce had withdrawn its opposition to the revised bill.

The Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee met, held a brief discussion, but heard no testimony. Then the committee chairman whipped out: "Those self-proclaimed scabs."

That afternoon the Senate passed the bill by a voice vote under a rules suspension.

We wired and wrote Gov. J. Millard Tawes, urging him to sign. There was little doubt that he would, with such support in the General Assembly, but we were taking no chances. And sign it he did.

Being for scabs in Maryland these days is like being against motherhood.

News In Brief

P-O-J Council Shifts Meeting to Youngstown

Akron, Ohio—The Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council has shifted its May 6-7 meeting place from Erie to Youngstown, because of crowded hotel conditions at Erie. The change was arranged by Craig Wilson, Akron, president of the council.

The Pick-Ohio Hotel at Youngstown will be the meeting place. The sessions will center on what locals can do to further inter-union cooperation, and Wilson suggests that Guild delegations include representatives of the craft unions in local newspaper plants.

J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization, who is secretary of an inter-union working committee named by seven affected international unions to draft proposals for over-all unity, will be guest of the council. Following his presentation the discussion will deal with local activities and suggested projects.

Wilson notes that the council will share the Youngstown hotel that week end with the Society for the Preservation of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, deeming the circumstances an omen for promotion of complete harmony.

Portland Guild Striker Joins Interior Dept.

Portland, Ore.—Stan Weber, labor reporter for the Oregon Journal prior to the strike in November, 1959, has been appointed

chief information officer for the Northwest region of the Department of the Interior.

Weber is a charter member of the Portland Newspaper Guild, and has served as chairman of the Guild's negotiating committee and as local vice president. During last year's primary and general election campaigns, he was executive secretary of the Oregon Citizens for Kennedy Committee.

His choice for the Interior post was announced from Washington by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

200 Students Enter Stockton Competition

Stockton, Calif.—More than 200 entries from students in 11 area high schools were submitted in the sixth annual high school journalism conference awards contest last month. The affair was jointly financed by the Stockton Guild and the Stockton Record.

Co-chairmen for the contest were Marjorie Flaherty and Hank Froshaug, who headed a committee of 10 Guild members. Don Reid, promotion manager for the Record, also participated.

Lincoln and Franklin high schools were joint winners of the William J. Grede, president of school to have possession of the emblem for six months. Award categories were for news, features, sports column, cartoon, photo and feature column writing. A special award was made for advertising.

Right-Wing Industrialist Group Reported Bidding For Sentinel

Milwaukee, Wis.—A group of conservative industrialists is reportedly negotiating to buy the Milwaukee Sentinel from the Hearst interests.

The Madison Capital Times, in a page one story, April 8, said it had been informed that Robert Bassett, former publisher of the Sentinel, is in California to discuss the plan with Hearst executives.

The paper said Bassett, a member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents, is reported to have left an executive post by the Schlitz Brewery recently because of policy differences with top executives.

Also linked with the group is William J. Grede, president of Grede Foundries in Milwaukee, who is chairman of the board of J. I. Case Co. in Racine, a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the national council of the right-wing John Birch Society.

The Capital Times said the industrialists reportedly want to buy the Sentinel to obtain an influential outlet to expound their conservative views.

Baltimore Boycott Wins Hike

Baltimore, Md.—Three weeks of boycotting at the Baltimore Sunpapers cafeteria by Guildsmen, supported by members of other unions, ended when the Slater Food Service management agreed to increases of eight cents

an hour in a new two-year contract.

An order for hot cross buns on Good Friday signaled the end of the dispute.

The 22 employees of the cafeteria, which is farmed out by the Sunpapers to Slater, receive increases of three cents an hour April 10, three cents more next April 10, and two cents more on October 10, 1962. With the final installment, the minimum for most of the workers will go to \$1.075 an hour.

For most of nine months of bargaining, the Slater System maintained it would give no raise at all. Under the threat of boycott, management offered two cents this year, two cents next year.

In the boycott that followed, cooperation of all unions in the plant was nearly 100 percent complete, reports Lynn W. Bailey, president of the Baltimore Guild.

28 Locals In Guild Insurance Plan, Claims Total 27 During Past Year

Twenty-eight Guild locals, and a total of about 5,000 Guild members, are participating in the ANG group life insurance program inaugurated four years ago, according to the annual report on the program's operations for the year ended February 28.

Premiums paid to the fund during the past year amounted to \$35,540, and 27 claims were paid during the year, for \$1,000 each. Seven claims each were from the Toronto and Philadelphia Guilds, two each came from Sacramento and Wilkes-Barre, and one each from Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Dayton Beach, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Peoria, Providence and York, plus one from the group of covered members-at-large.

The Canada Life Assurance Company calculated a refund of \$3,330, under experience rating tables. As was done last year, a portion of the refund was used for pre-payment of a portion of the premium. This enables the fund to hold the U. S. premium rate at 70 cents and the Canadian premium at 56 cents, in spite of an advancing age level of the groups covered. The fund, however, was

able to retain only \$1,009.92 of the total refund. The insurance fund, owes \$2,286.24 to the ANG general fund, which originally had advanced \$10,000 to establish the insurance program. This year's refund will enable the insurance fund to cut the indebtedness by another \$1,000, a step which ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. intends to recommend to the May meeting of the International Executive Board.

The program gained one participating local, Scranton, during the year, but lost two others. The Charlotte local disbanded, and the

El Paso local decided not to effect a previous decision to participate. Financial reports covering the local's participation are not required under the Federal welfare and pension plan laws, but the fund itself is the subject of reports made by ANG.

Any Guild local may participate in the insurance program by qualifying through payment of premiums for all its membership. Individual physical examinations are not required, but benefits are payable to the estates of only members in good standing.

St. Louis Chooses Delegates

St. Louis, Mo.—Seven delegates and an alternate have been elected by the St. Louis Guild to represent it at the AG convention in Vancouver.

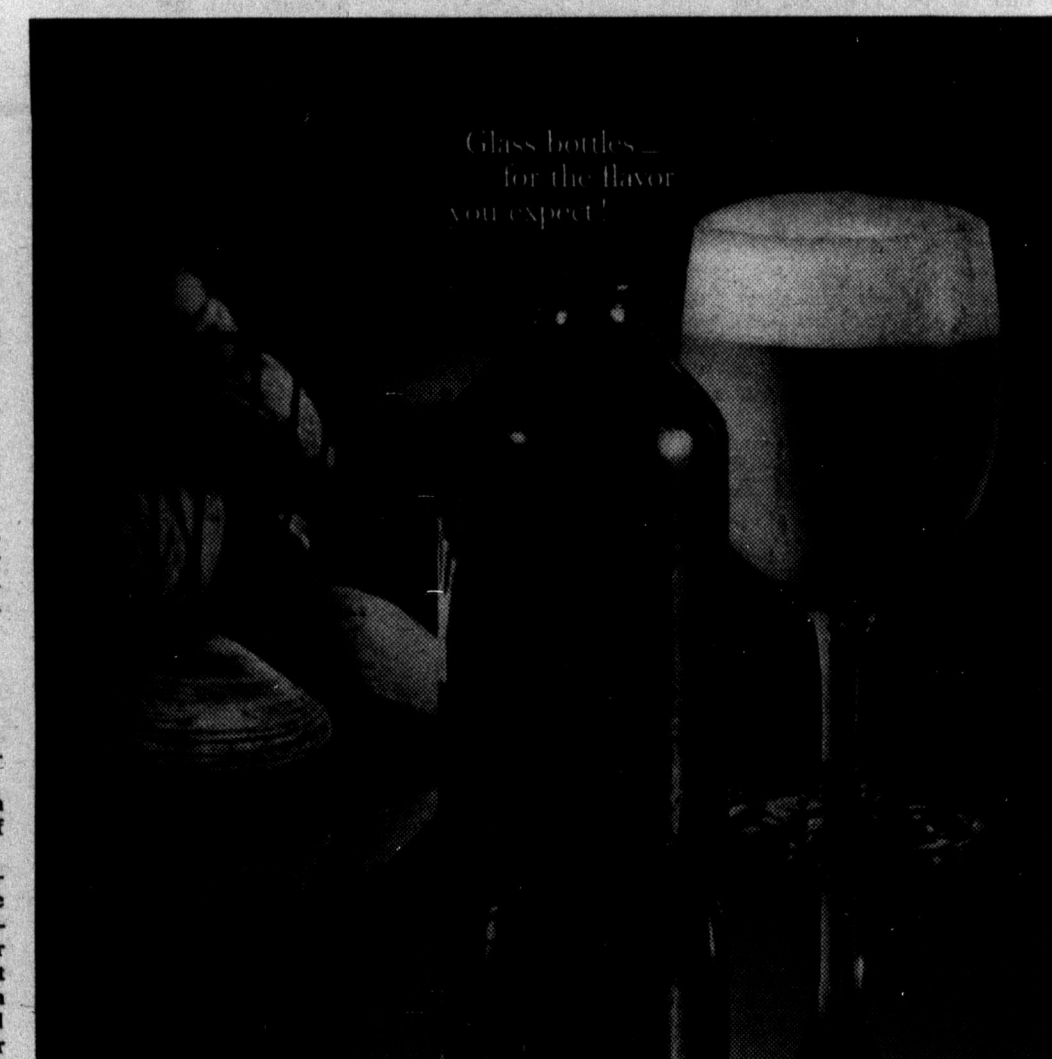
Elected were Charles Sherman, local president; James B. Woods, an IEB member; Rollin Everett, executive secretary; Frank Suroff, treasurer; John Sabin, KMOX unit chairman; William Cento, Globe-Democrat unit chairman;

and Barney Wippold, Globe-Democrat unit. The members chose Viola Schneider, local secretary, as an alternate.

Miss Schneider will attend the convention in place of Cento, who subsequent to his election moved from the Globe-Democrat to the copy desk at the Post-Dispatch, and will be unable to go to Vancouver.

SINCE 1842...

GLASS CONTAINERS HAVE BEEN UNION PRODUCED IN THE U.S.A.



People who know fine flavor insist on beer in glass bottles. New, compact handy bottles save valuable refrigerator space. And they're real money-savers, too. Buy a carton today. No-deposit, no-return.



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

Rosenstock Home; More Surgery Due

New York City—ANG President Arthur Rosenstock has left the Bronx Eye and Ear Hospital after an operation on one eye to relieve glaucoma.

Surgery on the other eye has been postponed until his recovery from the first operation, slowed by a hemorrhage, is complete.

He returned to work at the New York Post, where he is supervisory librarian, for a few days last week.

San Francisco Rally Backs Portland Daily

Portland, Ore.—Leaders of striking Portland newspaper unions and the publisher of the new daily they are helping to establish—the Portland Reporter—were scheduled as featured speakers at a San Francisco Rally, April 15, to promote the sale of stock in the Reporter.

The rally is being sponsored by the San Francisco and Oakland locals of the Guild, the Typographical Union, the Stereotypers, the ITU Mailers and the Photo Engravers.

Portland speakers will include Strike Director Rene Valentine; Reporter Publisher Robert Webb; Managing Editor J. Lynn Wyckoff, who is secretary-treasurer of the Portland Guild; Asa Williams, president of the Portland District Council of Carpenters, who has headed the Reporter stock sales effort, and Anne Chambers of the Retail Clerks union, second vice president of the Oregon State Labor Federation.

Others attending from Portland will be Harley Fleisig, president of the Stereotypers local; Alfred Twelves, president of the Photo Engravers local; William Wilson,

ITU local president and W. H. Fox, Mailers' local president.

Entertainment and dancing also are on the program for the rally.

Most employees of the Reporter, including Guild members, have been drawing strike benefits from their unions while working on the paper, launched as a commercial daily, February 11, in competition with the struck Oregonian and Journal.

Effective April 17, however, Pressmen will work under a contract providing the area scales for the craft. Traveling cards will be issued to other members of the local and strike benefits will be suspended as of that date except for certain hardship cases.

Publisher Webb said this week that advertising in the Reporter continues to gain gradually, although slowly. On Wednesday the paper carried a 12-page special home show section containing 30 percent advertising. Meier & Frank, Portland's largest department store, had full-page ads in the Reporter last Tuesday and on Thursday of this week. And a number of national firms have approved cooperative ads with their local outlets.

Webb said circulation now has survived two monthly collection periods and is in the vicinity of 60,000. He reported that starts continue to outpace stops.

Day Book

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Petition filed by Zeena G. Jackson asking NLRB to set aside election and Guild certification and to reconsider its decision holding Hestine Chronicle guilty of unfair practices, editorial department (15 eligible).

Refusal to bargain charge filed, February 2, by Milwaukee Guild against Milwaukee Journal.

Certification sought by Vancouver-New Westminster, B. C. Guild, Mar. 29. CHAN-TV, in news, production, commercial and administrative departments (44 eligible).

Petition to prosecute CHAN-TV for unfair practices sought by Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, April 2.

Certification granted to Toronto, Ont. Guild, April 13, at CFTO-TV for news department group (15 eligible).

Amal filed by Boston, Mass. Guild, for NLRB Regional Director's refusal to issue complaint on unfair practices charges against Lowell, Mass. Sun.

CONTRACTS
Cincinnati, Ohio, Post & Times-Star, contract renewal approval withheld for failure to add general increase fully to minimum.

Gary, Ind., Post Tribune, contract renewal approval withheld for low severance pay ceiling.

Juliet, Ill., Herald-News, contract renewal approval withheld for low severance pay ceiling.

NY: Spitz, contract renewal approval withheld for overtime waiver and accumulation, lack of job security and further workweeks in hours and overtime provisions.

Madison, Ohio, Evening Independent, contract renewal approval withheld for continued low minimum, low ceiling on severance pay, lack of adequate grievance machinery, lack of union security, maintenance discriminatory to women, and addition of notice requirement on termination in vacation clause.

Terre Haute, Ind., Tribune, pension plan approved.

Portland Sounds Appeal For Aid

Portland, Ore.—Contributions from other Guilds toward the benefit rolls for Portland Guild strikers amounted to \$1,810 for the two weeks period ending April 1, it is shown in records of J. Lynn Wyckoff, Portland secretary-treasurer.

Wyckoff last week sent a letter to Guild local officers, noting that for the month of March contributions have failed to meet total benefit schedule by about \$500 per week. In addition, for the past two months the local treasury has been unable to meet the cost of members' Blue Cross coverage, and this amount—\$166.20 a month—has been withheld from the benefit checks issued. The cost of hospitalization had been borne by the managements of the two struck dailies, was dropped when the walkout occurred and was assumed by the Guild treasury to prevent undue financial hardship.

The Portland letter appeals for a step-up in Guild gifts, and points out that while staff morale at the Portland Reporter is high because of steady gains in advertising volume, additional help is necessary to "get over the hump."

Guild strikers, about 50 of them, are working for the Reporter for strike benefits in lieu of salary.

Credit to the San Francisco-Oakland Guild for \$700 representing two weeks' contributions was accidentally dropped from the last Guild Reporter listing.

The new list:

Previously acknowledged	\$117,761.27
Boston Guild	400.00
Cleveland Guild	400.00
Grand Falls Guild	10.00
New Orleans CTU	10.00
New York Guild	200.00
Peoria Guild	50.00
Pueblo Guild	50.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	700.00
San Francisco WGO	50.00
Southern District Council	50.00
St. Louis Guild	50.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
Wire Service Guild	100.00
TOTAL	\$119,871.27



Installation: Brockton Guild officers were inducted into 1961 terms of service at an anniversary dinner at a Brockton Inn recently, attended by more than 50 members and guests. From the left are pictured Vice President

and Mrs. Peter T. Farley, President Thomas E. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. Howard J. Foster, Mrs. Albert W. Fuller, Co-Publisher Albert W. Fuller, of the Brockton Enterprise & Times, and Charter Guildsman Joseph A. Messier.

Ohio Professor Gives Timken Ad Failing Marks In History, Honesty

David Spitz, professor of political science at Ohio State University, has caught the Timken Roller Bearing Company in a bit of newspaper advertising deception that rivals television's non-existent automobile window.

But the newspaper involved—the Columbus Dispatch—so far has announced no plans to police its "commercials" more carefully.

In "The Timken Edition of Lenin," an article in the March issue of Harper's magazine, Professor Spitz describes his reaction to a Timken advertisement in the Dispatch, February 22, 1960. The ad, more than half a standard-size page, pictured Nikolai Lenin and featured this quotation attributed to him: "We shall force the United States to spend itself to destruction."

"To one who has been under a professional obligation to read the writings of Lenin and other professed Marxists," said Professor Spitz, "this quotation came as something of a surprise. I had not been aware that Lenin, in the midst of fomenting a revolution and establishing a Communist regime in Russia, was at the same time engaged in seeking to undermine the United States by devious financial policies often associated—at least in the editorials of the Columbus Dispatch—with the spending policies of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations."

But, eager to learn, Professor Spitz wrote Timken the next day and asked where the quotation could be found. The company promptly replied that the sentence was a "literal" translation from a speech made by Lenin in 1919 before the Soviet Presidium and could be found in Volume 21 of his collected works.

But Professor Spitz couldn't find the line in Volume 21 of either the Russian edition or the English translation; he couldn't find it in other volumes. So he wrote the company again, asking for a more specific reference, including correct volume and page numbers and the Russian sentence of which the English quotation was supposed to be a literal translation.

Weeks passed with no answer, and the Professor wrote again. Finally, the Timken company

'The Greatest'

Professor Spitz finally got a reply from the Columbus Dispatch in his attempt to pin down responsibility for the Timken ad (see story in adjacent columns).

Although the Dispatch wouldn't answer his letters, the paper did run a story about his article for Harper's. The headline said:

"OSU Professor Attacks Dispatch For Anti-Communist Advertising."

Professor Spitz promptly reminded the paper: "I did not attack the Dispatch for publishing 'anti-Communist' advertising. I attacked it for publishing 'misleading' advertising. Can we not fight Communism without misrepresenting the facts?"

"Ohio's Greatest Home Newspaper" did not answer.

replied through its public relations manager, that:

"Our investigations into the subject show that while Lenin may not have said verbatim 'We shall force the United States to spend itself to destruction,' the substance of what Lenin writes in Volumes 21 and 22 of his Collected Works amounts to substantially the same thing."

Spitz said he was numbed, but

also relieved to discover he had not been guilty, "even through inadvertence, of keeping from my students an essential bit of Lenin's teaching."

He said he also couldn't help wondering why corporation executives send their children to college and recruit future top personnel from colleges when they "so amiably intend to disregard the primary value inculcated, or at least professed, by the colleges: a simple respect for and observance of truth."

Professor Spitz sent his correspondence with Timken to the managing editor of the Dispatch and requested "assurance that in the interests of truthful journalism the Columbus Dispatch will refuse in the future to accept and publish this misleading advertisement." He wrote three letters seeking such assurance. Beyond an acknowledgment of receipt, the Dispatch has yet to answer any of them.

"So, in these practices of a free industrial enterprise and a free press," Spitz concluded, "we are brought once again to the ancient questions: whether it is truth, or falsehood, that will make men free; and whether it profiteth a man to make money if in the process he loses his soul."

"But this, of course, is to assume that corporation executives and newspaper editors have, or concern themselves with souls. And this may well be the largest question of all."

Unity Committee Expands

The inter-union committee to draft a plan for labor unity in the printing, paper and related industries concluded its second meeting in Washington this week with two additional unions represented.

Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, who is chairman of the group, said the committee devoted most of its two-day meeting to analyzing the structure and policies of the participating international unions as a necessary preliminary to undertaking to blueprint the structure of a unified organization.

The committee's next meeting will be May 3 and 4, also at the Guild's Washington headquarters. The committee—known as the Inter-Union Working Committee—is an arm of the Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing &

Related Trades, formed a year ago by leaders of international unions in the graphic arts industry to coordinate their activities and explore plans for eventual unity.

Nine unions were represented at this second meeting of the committee, two of them for the first time. These two were the United Papermakers and Paperworkers and the International Plate Printers. Other unions represented, in addition to the Guild, were the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen & Assistants Union, the International Photo Engravers Union, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.



Signatories: Principals in the negotiation of a renewal contract for Hudson County Guildmen employed by the Jersey Journal, providing the local's first pension plan, are pictured as Eugene Farrell, Journal editor, at the right, signs for management. Harold Lubell, local treasurer, and Milt Kerzner, Hudson County Guild

Labor Secretary, ITU Leader, Sports Editor Win NY Awards

New York City—Sports Editor Dan Parker of the New York Mirror, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, President Francis G. Barrett of Typographical Union No. 6, and the World-Telegram & Sun are among the winners of the New York Guild's Page One Awards.

The honors in journalism and in other fields, announced at the Guild's annual Awards Luncheon, will be presented at the Page One Ball at the Astor Hotel, April 28.

Page One Awards and citations are traditional bronze sticks-of-type and illuminated scrolls.

Parker was voted the award in Public Affairs "for his humanitarianism and unselfish devotion to the cause of helping mankind" as President of the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, and for his long record of courageous fighting for "fair play and honesty in sports."

As the best example of a crusading newspaper, the World-Telegram & Sun was named for its work throughout the year, including a series on "Ghost Writers for Cheating Students."

Goldberg and Barrett share the Award in the field of Labor, the former as "outstanding labor personality of the year," the latter for his contribution to labor unity in the newspaper field in New York.

Citation for Crusading Newspaper—Journal-American for tow car expose and an editorial campaign on state taxes.

Local Reporting—Herald Tribune staff, including Robert S. Bird,

for coverage of airliner crash over Brooklyn.

National Reporting—Richard Witkin, Times, for missile, satellite and air safety news coverage.

Feature Writing—Fern Marja, Post, for series on "Forgotten Children" of West Virginia.

Special Citation in Feature Writing—Barbara Yunker, Post, for series "Krebitzen and Cancer."

Magazine Feature Writing—Harold Lavine and Jess Stearn, Newsweek, for cover story on Joe Kennedy, two months before election of his son as United States President.

Magazine Reporting—Douglas Cater and Walter Pincus, Reporter, for series on "Foreign Legion of U. S. Public Relations."

Cartoon—Warren King, News, for cartoon on "World Peace."

News Photography—Paul Bernius, News, for photo showing temporarily surviving child in airliner crash entitled "Amid Tragedy A Small Miracle."

Feature Photography—Frank Hurley, News, for photo "Kimono is Familiar, Face Isn't."

Sports Photography—Larry C. Morris, Times, for photo of a basketball game entitled "Oh, My Aching Head."

Science—Dr. Albert B. Sabin, University of Cincinnati, for his work with the development of live polio vaccine.

Sports—Floyd Patterson, for becoming the first heavyweight boxer in history to regain the championship of the world and for his constant efforts in behalf of civil rights.

Theater—Joan Plowright for her performance in "A Taste of Honey"; Tami Lee Grimes, for her performance in "The Unsinkable Molly Brown"; and the Circle-in-the-Square Theater for its distinguished contribution in the past ten years to the theater in New York.

Movies—Robert Youngson, producer of "The Golden Age of Comedy," for bringing back to the screen the excitement of what the movies used to be and what they can be again.

Radio-TV—All three networks were commended for carrying "The Great Debates" between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon.

The Public Affairs Award was voted by the Guild's Executive Board as a special panel.

Other panels which did the judging:

Journalism Awards for Newspapers—Dean Edward W. Barrett of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism; Otto Fuerbringer, managing editor of Time Magazine; and Horst Petzall, news editor, Radio Free Europe.

Magazine Reporting and Writing—Robert H. Prall, World-Telegram & Sun; Oliver Pilot, Post; and Ralph Jules Frantz, Herald Tribune.

Editorial Cartoon and Newspaper Photography—Ray Cudaby, of Young and Rubicam; T. Norman Palmer of T. Norman Palmer Associates; Farnsworth Fowle, Times; and Harry Grogan, artist and photographer.

Panels of newspaper and news-magazine specialists voted the other awards.

Vancouver Fights Slash After Signing TV Staff

Vancouver, B. C.—Consent to prosecute the Vantel Broadcasting Company, Ltd., for unfair labor practices in the firing of eight Guild members and five other employees of Channel 8 TV is being sought from the Federal Minister of Labor by the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild.

A protest to the Board of Broadcast Governors also is being readied.

The firings came in the wake of an organizing drive in which the Guild on March 29 filed an application for certification as bargaining agent for a group of about 46 employees of Channel 8 TV, in the news, production, commercial and administrative departments. The application was to the Canadian Labor Relations Board in Ottawa.

The same day, Guild representatives delivered a press release to the Vantel Broadcasting Company, Ltd., operator of CHAN-TV, disclosing that the Guild had applied for certification.

On April 3, thirteen employees of CHAN-TV were discharged. Of these, eight were employed in the proposed bargaining unit and were members of the Guild.

The Guild charges that the firings were for union activity and were therefore unlawful.

The application for consent to prosecute was signed by Chris Crombie, executive secretary, and Denis Blunden, local vice president. ANG International Representative Charles Dale is assisting the local in its fight.

Governor Heads 500 Guests At Twin Cities Gridiron Dinner

Twin Cities, Minn.—Engraved "Iwanom" medallions, the inscription signifying "I was a newspaperman once myself," went to a retired sportswriter and a public relations man, gift of the Twin Cities Newspaper Guild at its annual Gridiron Dinner.

A long-standing social event of the Guild year, the dinner attracted more than 500 guests, including Governor Elmer L. Anderson, several mayors and leading figures in business and the labor movement.

The Iwanom awards went to George Barton, Sr., who had covered sports for 30 years in Minneapolis, and to John Witby, an ex-staffer for the United Press.

Larry Otte, St. Paul advertising salesman, was general dinner chairman, and John Finnegan, former local Guild president, headed the committee which staged an hour-and-a-half show which lampooned leading figures in the year's news.

Ten former presidents of the Twin Cities local were honor guests at a luncheon preceding the local's annual membership meeting. The group included Richard Gilliland, first local president, and John J. Biddison, who became the local's first executive secretary. Others were Bernard Casserly, Harold Chucker, William Brooks, Marshall Genshow, Ray Thibodeau, Finnegan, Emil Krieg and

Boston Appeals Board Denial

Boston, Mass.—The Guild has appealed to the general counsel in Washington the refusal of the National Labor Relations Board, First Region, to issue a complaint on charges by the Greater Boston Guild against the Sun Publishing Company of Lowell, Mass.

Various unfair-labor practices against current and former Sun employees have been charged by the Guild.

The matter was "carefully investigated and considered," said Robert E. Greene, the Board's acting regional director, and "it appears that, because there is insufficient evidence of violation, further proceedings are not warranted at this time."

IT SEEMS TO US

Observations On POI From The Land Of Luau

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Editor: I don't like the way you use POI in your paper. While some may think POI stands for the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council, it really is the standard Hawaiian food, made out of taro roots.

The council needs a new name anyway. I understand locals outside of Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana are in POI.

As King Kamehameha said, "Let 'em eat POI!"

RAY OKAMARA
Hawaii Guild

The council's bylaws state:

"This District Council shall be

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.

known as the P-O-I District Council."

And the council itself usually omits the hyphens in such official records as the minutes of its meetings.

So, for all we know, the council may have chosen the name as a tribute to our 50th state.

What makes you think the initials stand for Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana?—E.A.

IEB Urged To Back Peace Corps Project

The ANG's International Executive Board at its next meeting, beginning May 22, will be asked to consider ways in which the Guild can assist the government's Peace Corps.

The Executive Boards of the New York and Washington Guilds already have voted support of the project announced by President Kennedy. The locals propose to help enlist in the Peace Corps "trained newspaper and magazine personnel especially with a trade union background to assist under-

The resolutions adopted by the boards direct local officers to communicate with the director of the Peace Corps and offer the assistance of the locals in publicizing the aims of the program and in recruiting qualified people."

Managements with which the locals have contracts are to be asked "to offer all employees who are recruited into the Corps a leave of absence, without pay, with all rights under the contracts unimpaired."

Such action, the resolutions stated, would be "in the best spirit of union-management co-operation for the advancement of our national interests."

The New York resolution suggests that the local's representatives on the IEB bring the matter before that body.

Meanwhile, Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver and other officials are studying a report prepared by Ben D. Segal, at the request of White House aides, which urges full utilization of "skilled manpower" offered by young American trade unionists.

Segal is educational director of the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

In order to meet a "definite need" in the participating countries, Segal has outlined projects including the building of model village homes with native materials and labor in which skilled American building tradesmen would approach the job on a demonstration and on-the-job training standpoint.

"Young apprentices and journeymen under the direction of qualified craftsmen-teachers" are suggested by Segal as a "natural group" to use in training in vocational skills.

These workers, he declares, could be recruited from the building and transportation trade unions.

Training in construction work, mechanical skills a literacy program and an adult education program in a project under the joint auspices of the U. S. labor movement and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is another idea advanced by Segal.



Another Term: Re-election was the order of the day for these officers of the Middle Atlantic District Council when it met at Paterson, N. J., last month. Robert M. Golden, Lehigh Valley, council president, is being congratulated by William J. Farnon, executive vice president of the Guild. Others pictured are Sid Benjamin, Scranton, secretary, and Roberta Bailey, Greater Philadelphia, renamed treasurer.



Washington Winners: Ed Murrow, director of the U. S. Information Agency, presents a Washington Guild Page One Award for excellence in journalism to Elsie Carper of the Washington Post staff, a former president of the local. Other winners of awards presented at the local's Page One Ball include, from the left: James Carberry, Chalmers Roberts, Charles DelVecchio, Milton Viorst and Thomas Wolfe, all of the Post, and David S. Broder, Randolph Routh, Francis Routh and Francis Stann, all of the Washington Star.

Politics And Government Set Stage For Washington Page One Awards

The world of politics, Kennedys and government provided the setting and the actors for almost half the Washington Guild's annual awards for the best newspaper work of the year.

Five of the 12 top Guild awards presented at the local's Page One Ball dealt with those subjects of newspaper interest in a presidential campaign year in the political capital of the nation.

Chalmers M. Roberts, national bureau chief for the Washington Post, won the \$150 Bill Pryor Memorial Award and the Guild's top writing award for general news, national, by predicting correctly last December the appointment of three members of Pres. Kennedy's cabinet—Dean Rusk, Robert S. McNamara and Douglas Dillon.

Four other first awards had a political or governmental theme. Others went to three reporters who wrote a series on Cuba and Castro, on water pollution and school desegregation in Virginia; to a sports columnist, an artist, and two photographers.

On behalf of the Guild, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg presented its Arthur R. Jordan Memorial Award to Msgr. George C. Higgins, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, for his 15-year fight to stop the exploitation of migrant farm workers.

Goldberg described Msgr. Higgins, a Guild member who writes a weekly newspaper column, as a close friend whom he regards as a "chaplain of the labor movement" who has demonstrated continued devotion to the cause of "people who need help."

Charles W. Puffenberger, Star city editor who was local Guild president in 1959 and 1960, won \$250 and the Daniel A. deSouza Memorial Award as Guildsman of the Year. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., ANG secretary-treasurer, presented the check, and a plaque praising "Puff" for his "unselfish and untiring services" to Guild Local 35.

The three awards are given yearly by Local 35 in memory of deSouza, the local's first president, and deceased past presidents Pryor and Rordian.

Edward R. Murrow, director of the U. S. Information Agency, presented Guild awards to winners of the annual contest, judged by three bureau chiefs—James Reston, New York Times; Lyle C. Wilson, United Press Interna-

tional; and Burt Foster, news-photo editor for Washington Associated Press. The winners:

Art—Betty Vitell, Daily News.

General News (national)—Chalmers M. Roberts, Post, grand award; Jean M. White, Post, second; Richard Fryklund, Star, honorable mention.

General News (international)—Thomas Wolfe, Post; William Hines, Star, second.

General News (local)—Milton Viorst, Post, first; second, Jerry O'Leary Jr. and Randolph Routh, Star reporter and photographer; George Wilson, Star, honorable mention.

Interpretive Reporting—David S. Broder, Star; second, Erwin Knoll, Post; honorable mention, Warren Kornberg, Post.

Human interest reporting—first, Elsie Carper, Post; second, Dan Hoik, News.

Cleveland Writer, Editor Take Tom Stokes Prize

Robert J. Drake, a reporter for the Cleveland Plain Leader, and John F. Huth, associate editor of his paper, are first prize winners in the third annual Thomas L. Stokes memorial award. Articles and editorials appearing in the Plain Dealer during 1960 on the subject of state and national water resources made up the entry, winning \$500 in cash and a citation.

The Stokes award recognizes work done by newspapers in promoting the conservation and development of natural resources. It commemorates the work of Columnist Stokes, one of the nation's outstanding advocates in this field, who died in 1958, and who was the posthumous winner of the first in the award series.

The stories and editorials by Drake and Huth resulted from some 15,000 miles of coverage of all areas in Ohio, pinpointing problems of water supply and renewing interest in their solution.

The judging panel was headed by J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post & Times Herald, who has just succeeded Michael W. Straus as chairman of the award committee's board of trustees. Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, is also a trustee.

The judges also designated second and third place winners, re-

spectively Russell G. Lynch, Milwaukee Journal, and Leonard Victor, Long Island Press. Honorable mention went to Mary Ellen Leary, San Francisco News-Call Bulletin; Jonas V. Morris, Congressional Quarterly Service, and Jeanne Bellamy, Miami Herald.

Feature photography—Charles DelVecchio, Post; second, James Atherton, UPI; honorable mention, Wally McNamee, Post.

Sports photography—Francis Routh, Star; Walter Oates, Star; Tommy Blevins, Post.

Public service reporting—first, James C. Carberry, Post; second, Miriam Ottenberg, Star; honorable mention, Samuel Stafford, News.

Humor—Thomas Wolfe, Post, first; second, John McKelway, Star.

Sports—Francis Stann, Star; second, Shirley Povich, Post, honorable mention, Walter Wingo, News.

News photography—Randolph Routh, Star; second, Weller C. Streets, News; honorable mention, Henry Rohland, Post.

Feature photography—Charles DelVecchio, Post; second, James Atherton, UPI; honorable mention, Wally McNamee, Post.

Sports photography—Francis Routh, Star; Walter Oates, Star; Tommy Blevins, Post.

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Sports—Francis Stann, Star; second, Shirley Povich, Post, honorable mention, Walter Wingo, News.

News photography—Randolph Routh, Star; second, Weller C. Streets, News; honorable mention, Henry Rohland, Post.

Feature photography—Charles DelVecchio, Post; second, James Atherton, UPI; honorable mention, Wally McNamee, Post.

Sports photography—Francis Routh, Star; Walter Oates, Star; Tommy Blevins, Post.

Public service reporting—first, James C. Carberry, Post; second, Miriam Ottenberg, Star; honorable mention, Samuel Stafford, News.

Humor—Thomas Wolfe, Post, first; second, John McKelway, Star.

Sports—Francis Stann, Star; second, Shirley Povich, Post, honorable mention, Walter Wingo, News.

News photography—Randolph Routh, Star; second, Weller C. Streets, News; honorable mention, Henry Rohland, Post.

Senator Mudwater SPEAKS OUT

By J. C. RICH
Editor
The Hat Worker

Question: Senator Mudwater, would you care to tell us whether you are for or against a higher minimum wage?

Answer: I'm glad you asked that question, Son, for it gives me a chance to state my position clearly and unequivocally. This whole business of wages and hours is tied up with the inflation spiral, but before we go into that, I want to state that I believe in high wages. Let that be established beyond doubt or cavil. I'm for high wages for everybody who deserves them. But we'll be upsetting our own appetizer to spite our face if we give big pay to everybody who deserves it.

A high minimum is all right in its place. I have always been for a high minimum as long as we don't have to pay it. However, once we set a high minimum wage and everybody is forced to take it whether he likes it or not, then we no longer have our freedom. When we are given no choice to work as we will, for high wages or low wages, if you please, what happens to our vaunted freedom? I stand foursquare for the sacred American institution of freedom of choice.

That's why I think that much as I favor a high minimum wage, I must oppose it so as to give those who desire low pay a chance to enjoy it. Furthermore—

Question: Senator Mudwater, if we may interrupt, specifically what is your objection to the present bill?

Answer: There are many objections, but to paraphrase my esteemed colleague from Arizona, I oppose raising the minimum wage for two reasons. First, it is complete economic nonsense to pay more to the help than you can get away with. Second, it "permits the hand of the federal bureaucracy to reach down into the states and fumble with the economic structure." I believe those are the precise words my distinguished colleague from Arizona used in his dissertation in the Reader's Digest. Now, if anybody is to fumble with the economic structure, trust my learned colleague from Arizona to do it. Already he has shown that if we increased the minimum from a dollar to \$1.25 an hour, it would cost more than a billion dollars a year.

Q: Cost whom?

A: The nation. Somebody would have to pay, wouldn't they?

Q: How true! And where would the money go?

A: Down the drain to people who wouldn't know what to do with the money and would want to spend it in cabarets and night clubs, because you give a billion dollars to any one of these people making a dollar an hour and you know yourself they would spend it on blondes and high living, corrupting the morals of the youth, and is it any wonder we have so much juvenile delinquency when fuzzy-minded liberals want to force billion dollar handouts on people who can't even make a dollar an hour?

Q: Senator, would an increase in the minimum wage help the economy?

A: An absurd idea! First of all, sixty million workers already receive more than \$1.25 an hour, so they wouldn't be affected at all. It's like my friend and colleague, the good Senator from Arizona says, the workers in unions and in the big manufacturing concerns already earn more than the suggested minimum. The minimum wage law would really harm the low-wage workers it is supposed to help. My heart bleeds for the low-wage workers, because if an employer has to pay them decent wages, you know what will happen. They'll get fired.

Q: Is that what happened with previous raises of the minimum?

A: You a trouble-maker or something, asking these silly questions? You never met a payroll, or else you wouldn't be asking these subversive questions. What happened with previous raises in the minimum is bad enough. It gave people ideas, and now everybody wants good wages. That's why I want to abolish the whole minimum wage law, root, stock and barrel. You give these people an inch and they want a mile. If you read the new bill, you'll see that millions more of low-paid

Meet Sen. Garry Mudwater

The Reader's Digest, in three recent issues, summarized the conscience of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), his objections to federal aid to education, and his opposition to the minimum wage law. Not to be left behind by the likes of the Digest, the Hat Worker—monthly publication of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers—dog up a Goldwater disciple and colleague, named—of all things, Sen. Garry Mudwater.

J. C. Rich, editor of the Hat Worker, allows that "the interview may have lost something because of ectoplasmic transmission at the hands of your Mad Hatter."

Excerpts from the "interview" are reprinted here with the permission of the Hat Worker.

help want to get into the act. First it was the manufacturing industries, then it was transportation and now even the sales help in retail stores want a boost in the wages. Where will it all end?

Q: Are you against paying sales clerks \$1.25 an hour?

A: I'm against paying it to anybody, but especially to store clerks. How can a little storekeeper stay in business if he has to pay the help more than he takes in himself? And if his wife helps out in the store or if his kid delivers a grocery order, does that mean that the federal government will force him to pay them \$1.25 each? You see yourself what this can do to the home life of America. It will set husband against wife, father against son. If fully enforced, it will wipe out the little businessman. He simply can't afford to pay \$1.25 an hour. His business doesn't bring in that kind of money.

Q: As we understand it, the minimum wage would be extended only to stock establishments as do a business of a million dollars a year. Would you consider a store with a million-dollar turnover a small business?

A: A capital question! It reaches to the heart of the argument. What you are saying is that the small merchant must never have ambitions to grow and prosper. Because if this law goes through, it won't pay him to do a million-dollar business. For the moment he reaches the million-dollar mark, he'll be penalized for his industry, and he'll have to pay the help the full minimum scale. You can see for yourself what a crimp this will put into private enterprise. How can the small merchant compete with the chain stores if he has to pay the help the minimum scale of \$1.25 an hour?

Q: Would it help the small merchant if Sears-Roebuck, Woolworth's, A & P, and the other chains were forced to pay the help a decent wage?

A: As a fair-minded man, I wouldn't want to penalize a big business merely because it is big. Already they have it tough enough, what with the government breathing down their necks with anti-trust charges, food and drug enforcement, and all the rest of that red tape.

Q: In your opinion, then, Senator Mudwater, the minimum wage is no good for either the big businessman or the small businessman. How would it affect their employees?

A: I have already indicated that it would hurt rather than help them because they would all be fired from the job if they insisted on a raise.

But let's go one step further. Let's consider the moral

side of the question. I'll grant you that forty dollars a week isn't much on which to raise a family. But is fifty dollars a week any better?

And what about those working in sweatshops? If the government forces those sweatshops to pay a standard wage, won't it drive them out of business? Will that be a help to the economy with all the unemployment and all?

But the worst aspect of the bill is that it extends federal wage regulation to the community level. Here are people in small towns or big, working happily at their jobs, working as many hours as they want to, and all of a sudden the federal government comes in and says, no, you can't work more than forty hours a week unless you get overtime pay, or no, you can't work for less than a dollar an hour, soon \$1.25 an hour. Is that freedom? Is that free enterprise? Is that the American way? I say, No! I say—

Q: Senator Mudwater, please, if we may divert from the minimum wage bill for a moment—

A: It's about time—

Q: Can you tell us what your stand is on federal aid to education?

A: I'm against it.

Q: We gathered as much, but specifically, do you think we have enough schools?

A: What's that got to do with it?

Q: Or that the schools have enough qualified teachers, books and equipment?

A: I would resent these questions except that they come up so often that they show how much the people still have to learn about education. Let me therefore say that in my opinion education is a wonderful thing. I'm in favor of education; have been ever since I quit school in the fifth grade. But the question is not whether education is good or bad, but whether we can afford it! You ask anybody who ever had to pay a tax bill in his school district and he'll tell you we can't. That's why so many districts have a hard time building schools and hiring teachers. The schools have just priced themselves out of the market. You can't get blood out of a turnip, I say, and when you've squeezed all of the taxes out of a district, the people rebel and won't vote any more taxes for the schools. That's plain common sense.

Q: Yes, Senator, but in that case, if the local school districts can't raise any more money for their schools, would you say that the Federal government should come to their aid?

A: Never! Let me quote you something my distinguished colleague from Arizona stated in his masterly article in the Reader's Digest. "Federal aid to education," he wrote, "is exposed as an act of naked compulsion—a decision by the federal government to force the people of the states to spend more money than they choose to spend voluntarily." That's against the Constitution, he says, and I agree. What's more, it's like my learned friend from Arizona says, federal aid to education inevitably means federal control of education. If the federal government comes in with money into a state, first thing you know it will want to set up standards of quality in the schools. Right now there are hundreds of high schools that don't bother with foreign languages and will have no truck with such newfangled subjects like physics and chemistry. Who needs it? For that matter, who needs algebra, geometry and all that junk about hypotenuses, sines and cosines. It just clutters up the kids' minds with book learning and then, when they get to college, they can't make head or tail of what those college jerks, the professors, teach them.

You let one of those Washington bureaucrats come into a state, and it will be him, not the local school board, will decide what to teach the kids. Did you ever stop to think what this would mean to local autonomy? It's like the good Senator from Arizona says, "there is no place where the deficiencies . . . of an education system can be better understood than locally where a community has the opportunity to view and judge the product of its school system."

Leave it to the locals every time, I say. They know what's good for their kids and they don't need a Washington bureaucrat to tell them better. You take Tennessee, for instance. I'll be a monkey's uncle if they wouldn't force Tennessee to teach the kids biology if the feds had any control over the schools. It's unconstitutional!



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HOW TO BUY Agencies Help Offset Medicare Costs

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Medical care is improving. The trouble is, this modern good care is being priced further out of reach of moderate-income families. Medical costs rose 3 percent again this year, making a total rise of 58 percent since the 1947-48 base period.

Families who have access to union health clinics or belong to medical co-ops are fortunate in this period. Such groups have been able to keep down expenses by preventive care and other means.

But most families still don't have access to such groups. Especially in this time of rising medical costs and reduced employment, they may need to make greater use of community services to make sure they do get needed care.

Most health departments now provide at least some free services for children, and sometimes also for adults. You can ask your doctor about such services or contact your board of health yourself. Among such services are immunizations for children; chest X-rays; orthopedic clinics; treatment for handicapped children, and public-health nurses to provide nursing in long illnesses.

Sometimes labor unions themselves take the lead in getting health departments to provide services. Lorain, Ohio, union representatives held talks with a group of local doctors and the city and county health departments. This led to a program of

free inoculations not only for school children, but also for preschool kids who sometimes are overlooked.

Another source of medical help is the voluntary health organizations. You've given many dollars to these groups to help them do research and give aid to ill people. If anything happens in your family, these facilities are for your use too. For example, the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation has done excellent work in evaluating arthritis "medicines", and should be consulted by arthritis before they spend money on "miracle" cures.

Another example is the free eye exams for pre-school children offered by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

In time of need, families don't know where to turn. Your doctor or the local Red Cross can refer you to various health services. So can the community services representative of your union or city labor council. You also can call your local board of health to get names and addresses of organizations which can provide health services and sometimes even financial assistance.

To further help you, this department has assembled a list of major health organizations, with addresses and brief summaries of their services. We suggest you clip it for reference in time of need.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, 521 W. 57th St., New York. Research organization; its local affiliates can supply information on services as sickroom supplies, oxygen, etc.

CHILDREN'S CANCER FUND OF AMERICA, 15 E.

67th St., New York. Provides financial assistance after consultation with your doctor.

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION, 1 E. 45th St., New York. Publishes magazines for diabetics; local affiliates sponsor detection program.

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY, 1800 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Supplies information on hearing problems; conducts lip-reading and speech classes for children through local societies. Affiliated League of the Hard of Hearing chapters give you a chance to try out hearing aids, supply names of specialists, offer other services.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, 44 E. 23rd St., New York. Offers booklets. Its Cardiac-in-Industry Committee sponsors local clinics to determine work capacities of cardiac patients. Gives information on all types of services for cardiac patients.

ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION, 23 W. 45th St., New York. Provides information on treatment; sponsors treatment facilities in smaller cities and rural areas; evaluates medicines.

NATIONAL KIDNEY DISEASE FOUNDATION, 143 E. 35th St., New York. Supplies pamphlets and newsletters; sponsors cortisone banks which sup-

ply cortisone and its derivatives at reduced rates or without charge in case of financial need. Has local chapters.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 10 Columbus Circle, New York. Can refer you to nearest affiliate which can give you names and addresses of specialists and clinics.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago. Local units have diagnostic clinics; convalescent homes; treatment centers; sheltered workshops; placement programs.

FEDERATION OF THE HANDICAPPED, 241 W. 23rd St., New York. No other branches, but will refer you to local agencies and supply pamphlets on coping with handicaps.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, 129 E. 52nd St., New York. Some local chapters have clinics; all give help.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION (formerly National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis), 800 Second Ave., New York. Expanding program into arthritis, viruses, birth defects, nervous disorders.

NATIONAL EPILEPSY LEAGUE, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago. Provides information; maintains lists of hospitals, clin-

ics, special schools offering services to epileptics; will aid in supplying medicine.

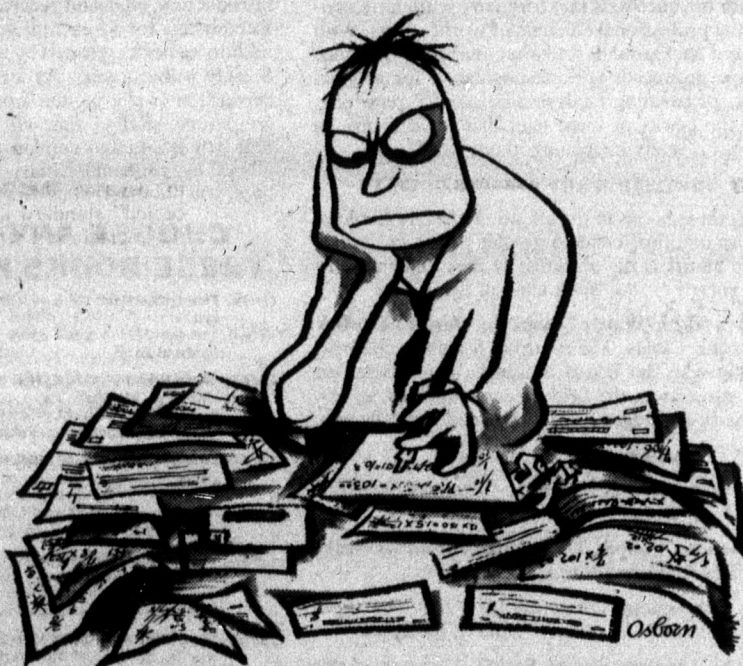
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA, 1790 Broadway, New York. Local chapters provide transportation to clinics, schools; financial aid for therapy for needy families, also for purchase of braces, crutches, wheelchairs.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS, 1790 Broadway, New York. Chapters and field staff sponsor free vision-screening programs for pre-school children, glaucoma-detection for adults; also information, referral services.

NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, 270 Park Ave., New York. Diagnostic services are available at local clinics and chapters; some offer rehabilitation services. Offers booklets.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, 1790 Broadway, New York. Branches operate clinics and sheltered workshops; refer for diagnostic and health care, aid with employment guidance.

UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATIONS, 369 Lexington Ave., New York. Has local affiliates. Gives treatment through clinics and community facilities; also guidance and psychological counseling.



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A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Senator Douglas Proud Of Support By Unions

Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), in a speech to the Illinois State AFL-CIO, declared he is "proud" to have the support of unions in his election campaigns and defended labor's political activity against its critics.

"Our opponents often try to suggest that there is something unworthy about labor support," he noted. "Corporation presidents running \$100 a plate dinners for the support of their candidates are the height of respectability in their eyes. But the working men and women who give their dimes and dollars through the political education committees and the candidates who receive their help are constantly blackened by propaganda."

"Let me say this quite clearly for myself. I am proud to have the support of working men and women—and of the organizations they have set up to improve working conditions and community life."

The labor movement, despite its "occasional shortcomings," is one of the best hopes for developing informed and active citizenship through its political education programs, the Senator said.

"There are enough forces in American life spreading apathy and complacency."

Senator Douglas said labor had made no heavyhanded demands on him as the price of its support.

"You have never asked for 'blank check' support and I have never given it. We have aired our differences frankly."

"My own investigation of the welfare and pension funds, which pulled no punches, had your full cooperation and has remedied abuses. You have supported us in our efforts to apply the same principle in accounting for union funds. Would that the Chrysler Company could say the same."

"And I can further testify that in my 12 years in Washington I have found your legislative representatives far more ready than those of business groups to work for legislation to benefit underprivileged and unorganized groups (like migrant workers and consumers) and the people generally. This has been evidence to me that with your growing power you recognize you have great responsibilities as well as opportunities."

Senator Douglas expressed the hope that labor would not be intimidated by the attack on its political education and legislative programs.

"I prize your support and will not sit quietly by while others try to consign you to second-class citizenship."

Northwest Airlines Gets \$2.27 Million Strike Aid

Statements filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board show that Northwest Airlines so far this year has collected more than \$2,270,000 to help cover recent strike losses.

The payments were made under a mutual aid pact signed by Northwest and nine other airlines. The ten carriers have agreed that when one of them is grounded by a strike the others will pay the struck line for any increased business resulting from the diversion of passengers.

The pact originally was drawn up by six airlines and was approved by the CAB over the strong protests of the airlines unions. When four other lines joined the agreement last year, the unions protested again and

the Board finally ordered a hearing.

Northwest has drawn the major share of benefits paid under the pact so far this year because of a strike by the Flight Engineers' Union against the line. The strike began last October 11 and the line suspended service completely on January 9 for the rest of the month.

Northwest said it has received \$176,472 from American Airlines, \$1,052,081 from United, \$600,000 from Pan American, \$400,000 from Capital, and \$42,965 from Trans World.

Eastern Airlines, another beneficiary this year as a result of a Pilots' strike last June 11-21, reported receipt of \$411,374 from National, \$209,943 from Capital, \$39,434 from TWA, \$52,297 from Braniff, \$43,469 from American, \$40,000 from Pan American, \$16,700 from United, and \$2,235 from Continental.

American, which was also struck by the Flight Engineers— from February 17 to 23—said it has not yet received payments from other signatories to the pact, although it estimated the walkout had cut its revenues by \$6,088,000.

Lansing

Lansing, Mich.—Robert Stuart succeeded Daniel P. McCarthy as president of the Lansing Guild, with the following other officers named at the annual meeting: Vice president, John Green; secretary-treasurer, Robert J. Hoerner; executive committee member, Mrs. Delores Frame.

Heller Budget Standards Cost 3½ Percent More

The cost of maintaining the "commonly accepted" standard of living for a family of four in the San Francisco area increased roughly 3½ percent last year, the latest Heller budget shows.

It amounted to:

► \$9,815.93 a year or \$188.77 a week for the family of a "salaried junior professional," against \$9,476.43 a year or \$182.20 a week in 1959.

► \$6,892.45 a year or \$132.55 a week for the family of a wage earner who owns his home, against \$6,638.28 a year or \$127.66 a week.

► \$6,488.27 a year or \$124.77 a week for the family of a wage earner who rents his home, against \$6,271.10 a year or \$120.60 a week.

Priced in September 1960, the budgets are the latest in a series prepared by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, since 1920.

The figures are based on the cost of goods and services in the San Francisco area. The budgets are an attempt by the Heller Committee to measure the cost of maintaining the commonly accepted living standards of families (consisting of a man, wife, boy of 13 and girl of 8) in two occupational groups.

The committee has attempted to describe the "commonly accepted" standard as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living." As used by the committee, the term "necessary" includes "far more than a minimum of physical needs. It represents what men commonly expect to enjoy."

In all parts of the budget, the kinds and quantities of goods and services allowed are based on the habits of families living in the San Francisco area. If more than half the families reporting in the expenditure studies purchased or had a stock of a particular item, that item was included in the budget as representing the standard of the group.

"Essentially, therefore, the Heller budgets are a reflection of what people 'ought to have'; they do not attempt to indicate the best way to spend a given income."

The committee notes: "It is possible that use of this 50-percent concept might inflate the budget somewhat, since not all of the families had every item in the budget. However, most of the large items, such as automobiles, refrigerators, etc., were reported by a large proportion of the families, often as many as 90 percent. Possible inflation was also counteracted by the fact that many families reported a wide variety of items which were not included in the budget because they were owned or purchased by less than 50 percent of the families. Moreover, in setting up the budget every effort was made to insure that the costs of the items included would approximate the median expenditures of the families studied, both in the main and in the categories of expenditure. In order to accomplish this, minor downward adjustments were made

The 'Accepted' Standard

San Francisco Area, September 1960

	Salaried Worker 1960	1959	Wage Earner 1960	1959
TOTAL COST	\$9,815.13	\$9,476.43	\$6,488.27	\$6,271.10
Income taxes	1,267.30	1,213.11	699.26	661.46
Food	2,368.82	2,392.76	1,820.94	1,813.91
Alcoholic beverages	81.85	79.77	59.54	56.94
Household operation (utilities, laundry supplies, etc.)	453.15	446.27	241.62	238.53
Household furnishings	333.64	338.06	217.44	222.65
Clothing and upkeep	742.67	724.08	501.46	488.67
Transportation	1,033.23	1,010.78	599.10	586.95
Medical and dental care	637.12	617.17	544.64	527.25
Personal insurance (including social security)	389.18	359.18	299.08	269.08
Personal care (barber, beauty service, supplies)	151.65	149.36	116.24	115.47
Recreation (paid admissions, TV, vacation, etc.)	436.75	430.03	237.90	232.45
Tobacco	118.56	118.56	119.60	118.56
Reading	54.91	51.38	39.26	36.46
Education (sch'l dues, supplies, etc.)	65.18	65.03	8.49	8.34
Union dues	—	—	62.28	63.38
Gifts, contributions	156.08	152.04	93.42	91.40
Miscellaneous	31.00	30.00	17.00	16.50

* Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for salaried worker, wife and two children owning a home in the San Francisco area in September 1960.

* Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for wage earner, wife and two children renting a home in the San Francisco area in September 1960. Home owner needs \$464.15 more.

in the quantities of certain items, and in a few instances flat sums were added or increased."

Largest percentage increases affecting the budgets of both the salaried worker and the wage earner were in housing and personal insurance. All major categories except housefurnishings and tobacco went up.

Among items included in the wage earner's budget were:

► Monthly rent of \$67 for a 4- or 5-room dwelling, including water but no other utilities (or monthly payments of \$93.20 on a \$13,223 house).

► A 1955 model used car costing \$712.34 with provision for replacement every four years.

► \$1.15 a week for beer and liquor.

► \$72 a week for snacks eaten away from home.

► Such clothing items for the husband as one hat (\$9.98) replaced every four years, one topcoat (\$54.24) replaced every ten years, two suits (\$63.32 each) with a new one every three years.

► Such clothing items for the wife as two hats (\$4.86 each) with a new one every two years, one winter coat (\$31.61) replaced every five years, one summer coat (\$21.20) replaced every four years, one wool suit (\$39.96) replaced every four years, three street dresses (\$8.36 each) with two new ones each year, four house dresses (\$3.61 each) with a new one each year, one afternoon dress (\$13.41) replaced every four years, six pairs of nylons a year (\$1.15 each).

► 80 movie admissions a year distributed among the family.

► A radio and television set, each replaced every nine years.

► Vacation allowance of \$47.21

for rent of a housekeeping cabin or tent for one week.

Examples from the budget of the salaried worker's family:

► Monthly payments of \$118.62 on a \$17,348 house.

► A new car costing \$2,581 with provision for replacement every six years.

► \$1.58 a week for alcoholic beverages.

► \$9.04 a week for meals away from home, including snacks, family dinners and husband's lunches.

► Such clothing items for the husband as two hats (\$12.31 each) with a new one every two years, one topcoat (\$66.14) replaced every six years, four suits (\$72.88 each) with a new one every year.

► Such clothing items for the wife as three felt hats (\$6.03 each) with a new one every 16 months, two straw hats (\$6.43 each) with a new one every 20 months, one winter coat (\$53.76) replaced every five years, two summer coats (\$25.52 each) with a new one every 2½ years, two wool suits (\$35.37 each) with a new one every 2½ years, four street dresses (\$11.43 each) with a new one every nine months, one wool street dress (\$19.61) with a new one every four years, four house dresses (\$4.52 each) with a new one every eight months, two afternoon dresses (\$20.23 each) with a new one every two years, six pairs of nylons a year (\$1.32 each).

► A total of 60 movie admissions a year distributed among the family.

► Two radios, a phonograph and a television set, each replaced every nine years.

► Vacation expense of \$113.20 for rent of a housekeeping cabin for two weeks.

EDITORIAL

With Nuts

Scratch a member of the John Birch Society, and you'll probably find an advocate of the compulsory open shop, the so-called right-to-work.

This should come as no surprise, considering the views of Robert Welch, the Birch Society's "founder," a term used by the Society faithful with just a touch of reverence.

In his personal manifesto, *The Politician*, Welch said:

"My firm belief that Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy is based on an accumulation of evidences so extensive and so palpable that it seems to me to put this conviction beyond any reasonable doubt."

Welch and his followers offer this program to save the nation from the Reds:

The impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren; abolition of the federal income tax; elimination of foreign aid, the United Nations and NATO; infiltration of Parent-Teacher Associations; establishment of right-wing "fronts" for the Birch Society's cells; a system of student informers on college campuses; a prohibition against social action by the churches, and an end to all civil rights programs.

You might think that would be enough to keep them busy and out from under foot, but no; the Birchers have added labor to their little list.

In Kansas, for example, many of the leaders of the drive for anti-labor legislation, including the "right-to-work" law, turn out to be leaders of the Birch Society as well. In fact, the chairman of the labor relations committee of the State Chamber of Commerce is Leonard F. Banowetz, a management attorney and a Birch chapter leader, who recalls he was "pretty active" in the "right-to-work" drive.

Banowetz works for Sheldon Coleman, head of the Coleman Co. of Wichita and a strong supporter of the Birch Society. Wichita oilman Fred C. Koch, a "right-to-work" supporter, is a member of the Society's national council.

The council and the Society's national "Committee of Endorsers" also include three former presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers—William J. Grede, Cola G. Parker and Ernest G. Swigert—and Roger Milliken, head of the textile empire that includes the Dartington Manufacturing Co., a firm that closed its doors and threw 540 workers out of their jobs rather than bargain with a union.

These are the men who have suddenly blossomed forth as experts in the struggle against Communism.

Before he became an expert, it should be noted, Welch served an apprenticeship making candy. With nuts, we assume.

Guest Editorial

"In my opinion, while I have not always agreed with the Guild in its proposals, there is no doubt that standards and working conditions have been materially raised due to the Guild.

"If I were a young reporter starting to work at the Telegram I would most certainly join the Guild."

—John Bassett, Publisher, *The Toronto Telegram*, for use in a written supplement to a speech by Peter Kelly, *ANG International Representative*, to the graduation class at Ryerson Institute.

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CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor
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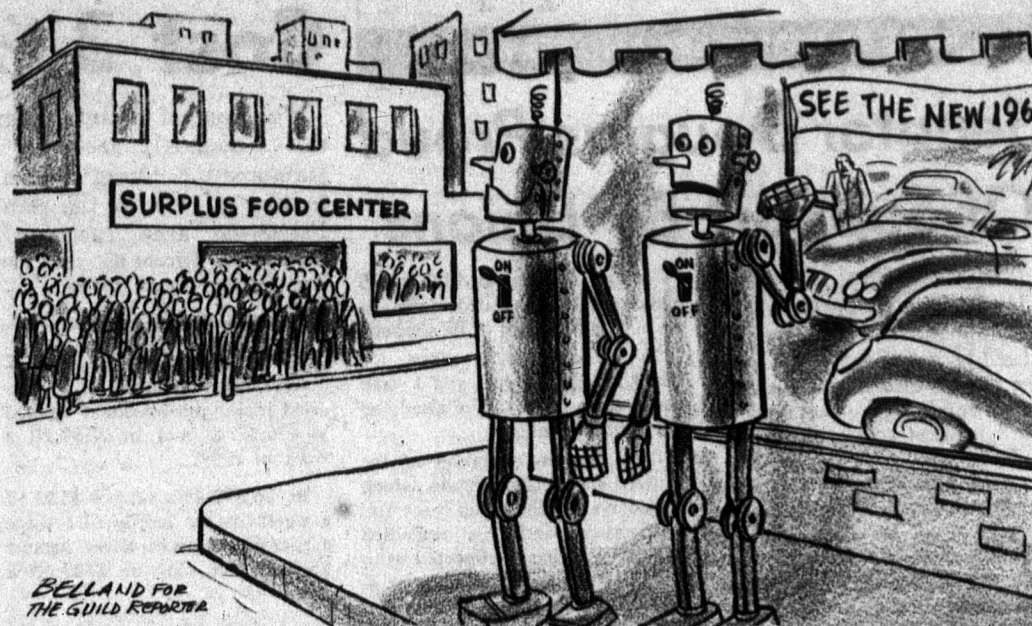
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"I Can't Understand Why Our Sales Are So Slow"



BELLAND FOR THE GUILD REPORTER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

GOP Election Analysis Finds Suburbs In Revolt

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



In an unusually candid document made available to the press, the Republican National Committee has acknowledged that one of the principal reasons the GOP lost the election last November is that the traditionally Republican suburbs revolted.

The analysis prepared under the direction of Dr. William B. Prendergast, a newcomer as director of research, allows the GOP some comfort from the closeness of the vote and an increase in victories at state and local levels. But it sees as "equally clear" in the election returns "ominous indications of continued or aggravated Republican weakness," and of the suburban vote is the surprise.

Directly or indirectly, although never officially, the GOP has been trying since the election to suggest that President Kennedy's vote in the big cities was tainted with corruption. The Prendergast study now points out that the suburban areas went almost as heavily Democratic as the cities themselves.

"In many of the areas," says the report, "the actual Republican vote did not decline, but the Republican ticket received a smaller share of the greatly increased turnout."

No one has yet suggested that the vote in the sprawling suburbs, with their vast new shopping centers and tens of thousands of houses and apartment buildings, was controlled by corrupt bosses. The implication must be that for this election, at least, suburban residents decided to vote Democratic.

Perhaps one reason is that as the suburbs take on the characteristics of cities—traffic congestion, school and sewage problems, problems of revenue shortages—the people begin thinking as people in the established cities think. Or perhaps the relatively young suburban residents merely responded to the appeal of the Kennedy personality and vigor. Or perhaps as workers follow their jobs to the new industries built in suburban areas, they carry with

them their normal Democratic inclinations.

In any case, there was a major shift in the suburban vote, and without such a shift the Kennedy vote in the cities proper would not have been sufficient to carry key states such as Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, and perhaps not even New York.

Richard M. Scammon, a skilled election analyst who is now Mr. Kennedy's Census Bureau director, spotted the suburban shift almost immediately after the returns were in last November, and this reporter as well as others had the benefit of his work. The change is officially acknowledged by the Republicans, who as recently as last January 6 were still saying that the GOP "lost the election in the big cities" and that the "biggest organizational problem" facing the party was in the cities.

Mr. Kennedy was asked in his April 12 press conference when major new proposals to attack the problem of chronic high-level unemployment might be expected from his Administration. He was reminded that "measures quite different in character" from his emergency recommendations are thought desirable by those who foresee "a large, serious amount of unemployment" even after the business recession can be called over.

The President pointed out, with considerable justice, that in the first place he would like to see the emergency bills passed. He observed that Congress had not completed action on three of his immediate anti-recession proposals—depressed areas, aid to the dependent children of jobless fathers, and a reduced retirement age under social security coupled with higher benefits.

He might have said, also, that his minimum wage bill has not been passed and that it went through the House only in such watered-down form that compromise with a Senate bill might be difficult. He could have said that even in the temporary jobless compensation bill—the one anti-recession measure on which ac-

tion has been completed—the House Ways and Means Committee cleared it only after knocking out the one element of proposed permanent reform, an increase in the wage base on which employers pay taxes to finance the system.

Congressmen returned from Easter pulse-feeling in their home districts report that the President himself is enormously liked throughout the country, that he is far more popular personally than on election day, but that the same popularity does not extend to his domestic program. Still, only a slight change in the closely-divided House and Senate—a slight weakening of the Dixiecrat-conservative Republican coalition—would be needed to give the President major victories for his bills. The final results on minimum wage and depressed area legislation should furnish light on whether such a change is being achieved.

Brockton

Brockton, Mass.—The Brockton Guild, which holds Charter No. 27 in the American Newspaper Guild, and thus antedates all other New England locals, marked an anniversary recently by installing officers at a dinner meeting at a Brockton inn. Special guests among the more than 50 who attended were Co-publisher Albert W. Fuller of the Enterprise & Times, and the presidents or chapel chairmen of the other Brockton newspaper unions.

Howard J. Foster, a past president, was continued in his present office of secretary-treasurer, and served as toastmaster for the brief speaking program. Others installed were President Thomas E. O'Brien, county editor, for a fourth term; Vice President Peter T. Farley, sports writer, and Collectors Laverne Smith, Mrs. Florence Peterson and Joseph Smith.

Three membership applications were accepted at the meeting. Special guest of honor was News Editor Joseph A. Messier, a charter member of the local, organization of which dates back to 1935.