

## Maternity Is Houston Delay Plea

Houston, Texas — Over the strong objection of counsel for the Houston Newspaper Guild, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered a second postponement of a hearing on a complaint issued by the board against the Houston Chronicle, of unfair labor practices.

Early in August, Chronicle management had asked for a change in dates for the hearing, from September 6 to September 19. Such changes are frequently made for the convenience of all parties and Guild counsel agreed to the later September date.

Now, however, management has asked the board to continue the hearing date for nearly three months, and the NLRB has set the new date for December 5.

Reason for the delay, said management, is the late-stage pregnancy of an "indispensable and necessary" witness. A physician's statement that the witness should not make a court appearance this month accompanied the management request. The doctor said that in his opinion the witness should be able to make an appearance after December 1.

The Guild's charge, its counsel, Marion C. Ladwig, pointed out in objecting to the delay, was of continued anti-union conduct by

### NLRB Head Wants 'Better Weapon'

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, of the National Labor Relations Board, told the Federal Bar Association last week that NLRB remedies lack power to deter some employers from discharging union adherents in an organizing campaign.

The NLRB, he added, is studying ways to "take the profit out of unfair labor practices."

the Houston Chronicle against the Guild, culminating in the discharge of the local president for "unsatisfactory" work, after four years of employment.

The delay, said counsel, further prejudices the rights of the Guild "because of the continuing coercion."

(Continued on page 4)

## Guild Wins At Lowell Sun, 56-35

Lowell, Mass. — Following a campaign marked by exceptional bitterness and a last-day barrage of management propaganda, employees of the Lowell Sun have chosen the Boston Newspaper Guild as their bargaining agent.

The NLRB election held last Monday registered 56 votes for the Guild, 35 for "no union," and seven ballots were challenged. Management's counsel said he would file a protest as to the conduct of the election, charging that the paper on which the ballots were printed was so thin that observers "might have been able" to determine how individuals voted, by the penciled impression

through the back of the ballots. Six votes were challenged by the Labor Board field agent in charge of the election, five because their employment status had not been made clear in the pre-election records, and one whose name appeared on no list of employees. The Guild challenged the vote of the local display advertising manager, deemed a supervisory position.

The challenges were insufficient to affect the outcome.

The Lowell Guildsmen held a post-election meeting Monday evening, at which contract proposals were reviewed by John Cort, executive secretary of the Boston Guild, and Ed Allen, ANG international representative who has been working with the

Avuncular Shift: When the U. S. Army claimed Henry Dear from the ranks of pickets at the Chicago Defender, the striking unit sent him away with a smile, at a

party attended by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, seen here with Mr. and Mrs. Dear. His wife and children have assumed his picket schedule (Story on Page 5).

## Labor Leaders Survive Lab Tests

By DAVID J. EISEN  
North Jersey Guild

I spent ten weeks in a laboratory.

There were no test tubes, no bunsen burners, no technicians in white coats. But I was under the microscope.

So were 17 other trade union officials attending the National Institute of Labor Education's experimental residential study insti-

tute at Cornell University. And 34 more at Michigan State and the University of California.

For ten weeks, from June 18 to August 25, we were scrutinized, probed, questioned and tested for our reactions to the first sustained program of labor education on an academic level to be attempted in the United States.

Heretofore, there have been college-conducted courses in trade union problems for labor officials. And there have been occasional weekend or weeklong flings in

economic problems or government and politics.

But not until 52 officials of 27 unions gathered at the three colleges this summer had labor leaders been brought together for a prolonged period of concentrated study in economics, political science, sociology and trade union history.

An introductory statement issued to the students during their freshman week put the program's rationale this way:

"It is our conviction that, in order to cope effectively with the increasing complexity of American trade unionism, a different pattern of labor education must be made available to union members carrying heavy responsibilities for leadership in the years ahead. In its simplest terms, the idea underlying the Residential Study Institute is that a broad familiarity with the content and concepts of the social sciences can be of real worth to the union staff person."

To test this idea, the National Institute of Labor Education (or NILE, as we came to know it) wangled a grant from the Ford Foundation and enlisted the cooperation of the AFL-CIO. It conducted a competition for the most challenging curriculum among the leading universities with schools of labor relations and picked what appeared to be the three best.

International unions were so-

(Continued on page 2)

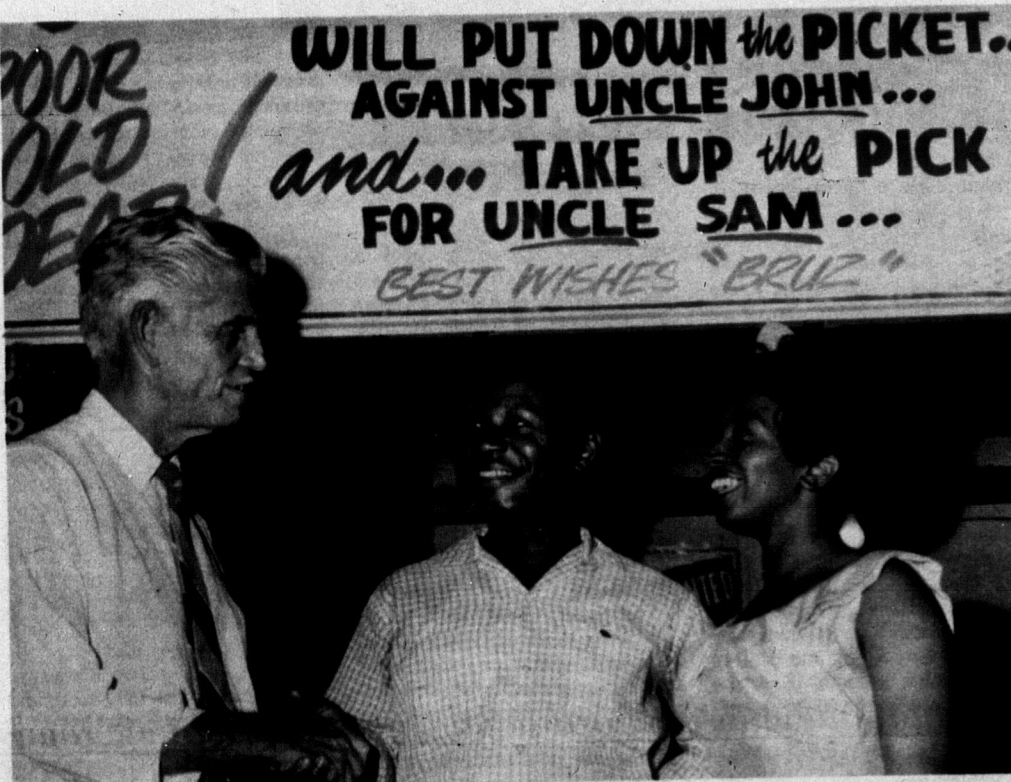
# The ANG GUILD REPORTER

Vol. XXVIII, No. 19

Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1961

## 2nd Referendum Started - 21 Locals For Reversal



Convention action extending international benefits to Portland, Ore., to last August 11 and terminating them as of that date appears certain to be submitted to referendum vote of the entire ANG membership.

Supporters of the convention action—taken by roll call vote, 253 to 151—have launched a second referendum proposal which would uphold the convention action, and states "that at no time shall any Guild funds be expended, directly or indirectly, to employed members not locked out or on strike."

Meanwhile 15 additional locals have backed the Boston referendum proposal (GR, Aug. 25 and Sept. 8) to reverse the convention decision and extend benefits to December 1. The Portland Referendum Committee has questioned the constitutionality of the second proposal.

The Albany local initiated the second referendum proposal and gained prompt support from Chicago, Wilkes-Barre, Cincinnati, Scranton and New York City.

The text of the Albany motion: "Resolved, that the 1961 Convention action terminating Defense Fund payments as of August 11, 1961, to employees of the Portland Reporter be upheld and that the policy of the ANG be reaffirmed that at no time shall any Guild funds be expended, directly, or indirectly, to employed members not locked out or on strike."

Should the Albany proposal gain sufficient seconds by October 22—the constitutionally-prescribed 30-day limit—both proposals will be considered by the International Executive Board meeting which starts October 23.

The IEB will also have before it a point of order raised against the Albany proposal by the Portland Referendum Committee headed by Barney Peterson, San Francisco-Oakland.

"Without going into its propriety," says the letter from the committee, "we respectfully submit that it is unconstitutional and out of order because:

"1. On its face, it does not propose to change the Constitution or anything done by a convention."

"2. It appears to mis-state the action of the 1961 Convention."

"3. On its face, a Yes vote would have the same effect as a No vote on the Boston-Buffalo referendum motion already qualified for the ballot."

Signing the communication with Peterson are Ed Reynolds, SFONG; ANG Vice President Robert J. Hickey, San Jose, and Leonard Milliman, Wire Services Guild.

(Continued on page 3)



## Cornell Course Poses Leadership Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

licited to send staff members or local officials. The ANG adapted its Wilbur E. Bade Award to the program; other unions assigned international representatives, organizers and local officials through various mechanisms.

The UAW and the IAM responded in the greatest numbers. The UAW sent four representatives to the Cornell institute alone; the IAM and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters had two each.

Other unions represented on the Ithaca campus were the IUE, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, IBEW, International Association of Fire Fighters, Building Service Employees, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the State, County and Municipal Employees.

Two Norwegian union officials were special students at the institute under an exchange arrangement geared into the NILE program. Both members of Norway's reigning Labor Party, they found it difficult to comprehend a labor movement without its own political party.

Those who arrived with the idea that they had contracted for a ten-week vacation amid the scenic beauties of New York's Finger Lakes were brought to earth very quickly.

The schedule: Classes five or six mornings and two or three afternoons a week, with seminars on an average of two evenings.

Homework frequently encompassed 100 pages of reading a night, exclusive of book reports, written and oral. Cornell decided that the pace was so stiff that it held a special speed reading clinic for the students during the first three weeks.

Subjects were fired at the class in double-barreled loads—trade union history and government the first four weeks, an intermezzo week for seminars on problems of union regulation, four more weeks for indoctrination in economic problems and sociology, and a grand finale devoted to discussion of "The Welfare State."

This academic fare was seasoned with evening forums and all-day seminars on such topics as automation, Russian economic development, the exploding metropolis, organizing the white collar worker and American foreign policy.

Perhaps to thicken the rarefied academic atmosphere, the labor relations school conscripted two former union officials from its faculty for the institute. A former textile organizer taught trade union history and an ex-staff member of the UAW handled sociology.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor under Franklin D.

Roosevelt, was among guest lecturers from the faculty who conducted evening discussion sessions. Several AFL-CIO staff leaders were called in to lead forums and seminars.

The academic sea was not without its storms. One union representative, too sparsely informed of the program before his arrival, quit after the first week on the grounds it had insufficient practical value. The sociology course floundered after two weeks and had to be scuttled in favor of guest lectures on specific topics.

Attrition, too, took its toll. One international representative was summoned home to plug a gap in his union, another's wife was stricken, one of the Norwegians was ordered back to help in negotiations. But 14 drank the cup of knowledge to the dregs.

It was, in many ways, a novel ordeal for professors as well as students. Accustomed to dealing with youthful minds relatively free from deep-rooted opinion, they found themselves up against men from 30 to 65 with strongly held beliefs and a determination to defend them.

One or two who failed to trim their sails accordingly were almost engulfed. But most survived rather well.

The program's effect on the subjects of the experiment is still being probed. More than \$50,000 of the program's cost has been sunk into evaluation, including the employment of a fulltime professor to monitor each of the three institutes and a fourth to correlate their conclusions.

The results of opening and closing interviews, attitude questionnaires and "before-and-after" tests are being evaluated. And the probing process is not yet through. Each of the laboratory specimens will be subject to another interview six months after the course to assess delayed reactions.

The results will be applied, in the first instance, to adjusting the second and final phase of the experimental program next year, when the three institutes will be repeated.

More importantly, they will be utilized in evaluating the overall effect of the educational program in achieving its declared objective—equipping union officials with the knowledge to meet problems broader than those of the bargaining table and the arbitration hearing.

The evaluation will be turned over to the unions and the labor relations schools. After that, it will be up to them to carry the ball on their own if they deem the program worthy of continuation.

Or, in other words, out of the laboratory and into production.

### NY Dailies Face 'Mutual Aid' Charge

New York City — A National Labor Relations Board hearing has been scheduled for September 26 on charges by the International Typographical Union Local 6 and the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union of illegal discrimination by the Publishers' Association of New York City and 10 member newspapers.

The complaint, issued by the NLRB regional office here, charges the publishers combined to "restrain, coerce and interfere" with union members' rights by joining in a mutual assistance pact to halt operations whenever an

association member is involved in a strike or work stoppage.

The association and Times, Mirror and Herald Tribune officials were accused of warning employees over the past year against assistance or support of walkouts by other unions. The Herald Tribune, Daily News and Mirror were charged with shutting down operations due to work stoppages at the Times.

Also named in the complaint were the Post, Journal of Commerce, Journal-American, World Telegram and Sun, L. I. Daily Press and L. I. Star-Journal.



MORRIS IUSHEWITZ  
To N.Y.C. School Board

### Iushewitz To School Board Post In NYC

New York City—Morris Iushewitz, executive board member of the New York Guild, has been named to the new nine-member unsalaried Board of Education by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Iushewitz is the only labor leader in the new group, which includes four lawyers, two public relations men, an engineer and an economist-sociologist.

The Mayor in announcing the choices said that he considers the new group "can be the best Board of Education the city has ever had."

The choices came from a list of 26 names selected by a state-appointed panel after a special act of the Legislature dissolved the existing board, as of September 19.

Iushewitz is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, reported for the Jewish Telegraph Agency and the Labor Press, and for many years was secretary-treasurer of the city CIO Council and is secretary of the present City Central Labor Council. He is a trustee of the State University of New York, vice chairman of the board of Health Insurance Plan and a member of the City Youth Board, Urban League and other civic organizations.

### ANG Protests Freedom Ban

The jailing of a politically independent editor of an Indonesian newspaper and the consequent disappearance of his paper, the Indonesia Raya, has been protested by the American Newspaper Guild as a gross violation of freedom of expression and press freedom.

The editor is Mochtar Lubis, whose daily had been published in Djakarta with a circulation of 38,500. He had spent more than four years under "house arrest" when he was released last May to attend sessions of the International Press Institute in Israel. There Lubis made a spirited address in defense of press freedom and was again critical of the totalitarian methods of the Sukarno government, which had imposed a 19-point code upon Indonesian newspapers. Lubis had refused to sign, and was rearrested when he came home from Tel Aviv.

## St. Louis Gets Scant Arbitration Winnings

St. Louis, Mo.—Arbitration of a wage settlement in the contract between the St. Louis Guild and the Post-Dispatch gained only 25¢ "across the board" for the covered employees, it was revealed when the award was received last week from Arbitrator Burton B. Turkus, of New York.

Arguments had been heard in the proceedings last winter, with final briefs submitted in early April. Management had offered increases, effective with the new contract to be dated January 1, of from \$1 to \$3, the latter figure applying to those earning \$195 or more per week.

The award grants from \$1.25 to \$3.25.

The Guild had proposed a 10 percent salary adjustment. When the difference could not be adjusted in negotiations, they were submitted to arbitration, with the limit of 10 percent stipulated.

Subjects treated in the briefs included national and newspaper industry economics, the growth and character of St. Louis population, the factor of local competition from the Globe-Democrat, Guild minimums and gains in other cities, previous St. Louis negotiations, the Consumers Price Index and the City Worker's Family Budget. Guild pay compared to that of comparable jobs and that of other newspaper unions, and a cost analysis of the increase to the publisher.

Said the award, in part:

"The Post-Dispatch stands side by side with the New York Times as one of the great newspapers of our country, a status recognized not only nationally but internationally."

"This stature could only be achieved by a *felix conjunctura* of excellent management and top-flight conscientious employees. In accordance with their competence, the employees have earned wages comparable, on the whole, to those of the New York City dailies."

"Unfortunately, the immediate area from which the Post-Dispatch derives its revenue has not afforded the economic rewards which its literary merit warrants."

"The facts of economic life presented by the employer in its endeavor to hold the line against any increase were most convincing."

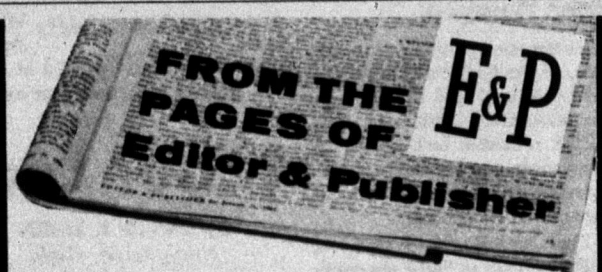
"However, other employees not within the bargaining unit were granted increases, and the Guild members cannot be by-passed."

"The increases granted are modest and dictated by a serious consideration of the criteria."

The increases cited are fully added to minimum pay schedules, and bring the key reporter figure to \$162.50, after five years' experience.

### Eugene

Eugene, Ore.—Marvin Tims has been reelected president of the Eugene Guild, with the following other officers: Vice president, Dean Rea; secretary, Ralph Olive, and treasurer, Donald Bishop, Jr.



FROM EDITOR & PUBLISHER, SEPTEMBER 14, 1961, PAGE 9:

### CARLA BLOWS UP STORM IN TEXAS NEWSPAPER OFFICES

"It took the combined forces of a hurricane, tornado, flood and power failure to put the gallant 'Galveston News' out of operation for a hectic day of journalism reported in this week's E & P. But the paper bounced back with the following day's edition to prove it was alive, well and kicking. E & P also includes the tale of a woman-to-woman encounter between Carla and journalist Marie Dauplaise of the Houston Press."

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## Ripley Is Honored By Kingston Local

Kingston, N. Y. — The trade union movement should stop apologizing for a few miscreants in its midst, and concentrate instead on achieving a better life for its membership.

That was the theme of a speech by Stephen Ripley, executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee, here as dinner guest of the Kingston Guild to receive the local's 1961 award for distinguished service to organized labor. The ceremony had been postponed from last May '61, when a fire destroyed Ripley's home in Falls Church, Va., and prevented his attendance at the local's annual awards affair.

Ripley said that organized labor has less to apologize for than any other segment of the nation's economy.

"I haven't seen the National Association of Manufacturers explaining away the countless questionable people operating in business today."

"Witness the electrical company scandal which cost this country more money than all the so-called labor corruption. The American Medical Association doesn't apologize for its erring members nor does the Bar association—why should Labor do so?"

Labor should concentrate on continuing its battle for the better life, particularly in the field of education, where the labor movement has always been a pioneer, Ripley added. Free schools in America are a product of the efforts of the trade union movement, he noted.

He urged that as citizens all members of labor unions participate in political activity, to preserve the effects of legislation safeguarding the welfare of employees.

"The contract under which you work is a valuable document, with conditions won by persistent efforts by your union. Those conditions may be canceled by improper legislation," he warned.

A second speaker at the dinner was Attorney Francis Martocci, who had worked closely with Ripley at the time the Kingston Guild was organized, when Ripley was an international representative. He had organized the Guild at Gary, Indiana, where he had been employed in newspaper work starting in 1929. He had also served as Midwest District Council secretary.

Ripley was wire service administrator for several years, taking over his contracts committee post in 1956, when the ANG offices were moved from New York to Washington.



Recognition: A plaque marking the services to organized labor of Stephen Ripley, executive secretary of the IEB contracts committee, is presented to him by Dorothy A. Narel, Kingston Guild president. On the left is

Henry F. Elghemey, first president of the Kingston local, and right is Charles J. Tiano, a past local president and 1961 president of the Empire State District Council.

## All Argentina Gets 24-hr. Blackout When Police Beat Newspapermen

Albert Quaranta, a reporter for La Prensa and a member of the Asociacion de Periodistas de Buenos Aires, was at the Buenos Aires Airport trying to get information about a plane crash. Police stopped him, beat him.

The next day, Rodolfo R. H. Virgone, a photographer for Democracia and also an Asociacion member, took pictures of policemen machine-gunning the Argentine Parliament building as they passed in a funeral cortege.

(The funeral was for two policemen slain by gangsters. The police were under parliamentary investigation after denunciation of alleged police tortures. The police were apparently protesting the inquiry which, they felt, hampered their investigation of the murder of the officers.)

Some of the police grabbed Virgone, smashed his camera, destroyed the negatives, beat him, kicked his teeth out and left him unconscious on the street.

The Asociacion responded, promptly and vigorously.

For 24 hours on July 4 and 5, all newspapers were closed, and radio and television news bulletins halted completely in the whole of Argentina.

Two million members of the Confederacion General de Trabajo, including workers in the huge meat industry, the railroads, the printing, metal, light and power, chemical and textile industries, and in commercial establishments, joined in by stopping work for ten minutes during the day.

The strike was called in spite of an offer by the Buenos Aires chief of police to apologize to Virgone, to the Asociacion, and to Virgone's newspaper, to replace the camera, and to repair Virgone's teeth.

But the executive committee decided, as worded in a public statement by Alberto Schtirbu, president, that it was necessary to "express publicly its protest of repeated and alarming acts of violence against reporters and photographers in the exercise of their profession," to "awaken the opinion of the public and governmental authorities" to the outrages, and to demand guarantees of safety for newsmen in performance of their duties.

At 7 p.m. July 4, news stopped. Argentina, a nation of 21 million, went into a blackout.

The ten-minute stoppages by other workers were staggered throughout the next 24 hours by the different unions.

During the strike, Schtirbu, Jose Chao Monzon, secretary of the Argentine Federation, and others went as a delegation to the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Federico Fernandez de Monjardin, and to the police chief of federal coordination.

Both gave assurances that newsmen would be respected in the course of their duties, and suffer no more police beatings.

The strike ended at 7 p.m. July 5.

Since then, according to Schtirbu, the situation has improved.

That, however, was not the only excitement for the Buenos Aires group this summer. In mid-July its members were called out to take part in a two-day national strike of the Confederacion General de Trabajo to request an emergency pay raise for all workers in the country, for a change in national economic policy, and for freedom for unions.

The Albany referendum proposal has been seconded by the following locals, as reported to the IEB:

Chicago  
Wilkes-Barre  
Scranton  
Cincinnati  
New York City

Section 2 of Article XXI continues:

"(a) Motions by Locals to submit matters to an international referendum shall be printed in the Guild Reporter, with an exact text as furnished to the IEB by the Locals making these motions, together with the text of the matter sought to be changed, and such motions shall be open for consideration for thirty days after publication. If there are not sufficient seconds, the matter shall be dropped."

The Buffalo-Boston referendum proposal has been seconded by the following locals; which have notified the IEB of their actions:

Sacramento  
Knoxville  
San Diego  
Salem  
San Francisco-Oakland  
Peoria  
Stockton

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## ... Referendum Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

The Albany action invokes Article XXI of the ANG constitution, whose Section 1 has the following pertinent language:

"The IEB shall submit to a referendum vote of the ANG membership: . . . (c) any motion, proposing a change in the Constitution or convention policy . . . submitted by a Local by membership action, and endorsed by membership action by at least ten additional Locals located in five states, territories or provinces, provided that the moving and seconding Locals include at least five percent of the membership in good standing of the ANG."

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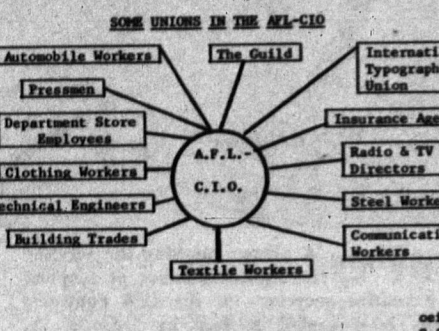
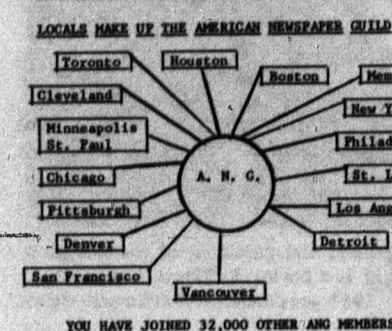
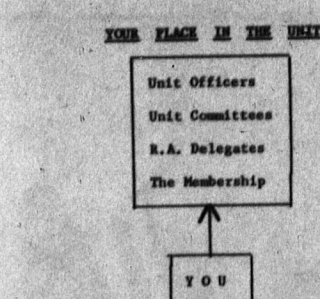
Sacramento  
Knoxville  
San Diego  
Salem  
San Francisco-Oakland  
Peoria  
Stockton

## Membership Totals 31,364

Good-standing membership totals for August 1, as reported to ANG headquarters by local treasurers, show 31,364, for a gain of 55 over the July 1 figures.

Four locals—Buffalo, Canadian Wire Services, Hawaii and San Diego registered new high totals for the date. Holding previously-attained highs were Montreal and Salem, while the Providence Guild regained a figure previously reached.





**Orientation:** When new members are inducted by the New York Guild, the fact of their unfamiliarity with the labor movement is taken into account. Latest addition to

the material contained in a new-member kit is the diagrammatic aid to finding his way about in the 8,000-member local, and learning its relationship to the rest of the ANG and its AFL-CIO affiliates.

## Guild Is Victor At Lowell; Activities Elsewhere

(Continued from Page 1)

voters made their appearance last week end. The Guild bought spot announcement time on a local radio station to refute the statements.

Heavy support for the Guild's efforts came from other union locals, in and out of the newspaper industry.

Printers at the Sun recently closed a two-year contract in which they gained 40½ cents an hour in three dated steps.

Allen said that members of the Guild had remained steadfast throughout the eight months of delay, in spite of discrimination tactics, ranging from major to petty, against known Guildsmen.

Sun employees were incensed by the literature issued by management, one piece of which included

### ORGANIZING

a near-blasphemy at its conclusion. Another was marked by thinly-veiled vulgarities of language, with an "apology" to the "ladies" who might read it.

### Hearing Date Is Set For Puerto Rico Bid

San Juan, P.R.—The National Labor Relations Board has set next Thursday, September 28, as the date for a hearing on the petition of the American Newspaper Guild for bargaining rights at the San Juan Star, English language daily. The hearing will be conducted at the office here of the 24th region of the

NLRB, at the Banco Credito building.

The Guild seeks to represent about 60 employees in the advertising, business office, inside circulation and editorial departments. The Star is a two-year-old daily, owned by Cowles Magazines, Inc.

### Guild In Disclaimers Of Watsonville Bid

San Jose, Calif.—The San Jose Guild has filed a "disclaimer of interest" in the employees involved in a decertification petition at the Watsonville Newspapers, Inc., publishers of the Register-Pajaronian.

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has therefore permitted the withdrawal of the petition, which would have called for an election to determine whether a majority of the Watsonville group desired to retain the San Jose Guild as bargaining agent.

The Guild was chosen bargaining agent in an NLRB election held July 6, 1960, by a count of 13 to 8. Subsequently interest in obtaining a contract waned at the daily, and July 26 of this year the decertification petition was filed.

### Three-Man Unit Added At Hilo T-H, Hawaii

Hilo, Hawaii—Three district managers employed by the Hilo Tribune-Herald cast a unanimous vote for the Hawaii Newspaper Guild at an election called by the National Labor Relations Board. The jobs had been excluded from a previous election, August 7, in which the count had been 23 for the Guild and seven for no union, in a canvass which covered all Guild-jurisdiction departments.

Neither Tribune-Herald management nor the Guild had questioned the original inclusion of the circulation department jobs in the list of those eligible to vote, and the Guild filed a petition for a special election to cover the omission.

In results will have the effect of consolidating the bargaining unit, and the Guild will move to contract negotiations for the entire group.

## Literary Lensmen

By LEO SOLOMON, Washington Guild

The screwball photographer of fiction has been typed as almost illiterate. Somehow the canard spread so that those who knew better, the typewriter pounders of the news

craft, helped spread the rumor that photographers can't write.

It ain't so. Of course most of them have an ingrown reluctance against writing captions; but that has nothing to do with their ability to string words together when they want to. Any picture editor can vouch for that. He has been on the receiving end of lyrical explanations for an outsize swindle sheet or why "we didn't get the picture the opposition got."

Which leads up to the fact that news cameramen are writing books, and, praise be, illustrating them too. In the past year or so we've reviewed a couple and now a third comes to hand.

It is "Press Photography," subtitled "Reporting with a Camera" (The Macmillan Company—1244 pages—60 pictures—\$6.). The authors are Robert B. Rhode and Floyd H. McCall. The former is a journalism prof at the University of Colorado; McCall is chief photographer of the Denver Post.

In a sense Press Photography is a primer for those who wish to make press photography a career. It's much too late for us, but we did enjoy reading it, and we are certain it will help the beginner. It will be useful too as a reference book for the veteran who wants to find out how other cameramen do things.

The authors set as their aim, helping the apprentice starting a career in photo journalism. They see him facing two major tasks: "The first is learning to control light. The second is learning to tell an honest story with a moment's slice of time."

He will need many years of experience on the job to do both. But so far as any book can pass along the results of experience, Press Photography does it very well.

To those who like fine printing as well as fine photography we recommend the combined issue of two magazines, the Press Photographer and Impressions. It contains the prize pictures chosen in the 18th Annual News Pictures competition jointly sponsored by the National Press Photographers Association, the University of Missouri School of Journalism and the Encyclopedia Britannica. The letterpress printing is excellent. Technicians will be interested in noting that the cuts were made by the Fairchild Scan-A-Sizer process instead of the conventional photo-engraving.

The call for submissions for the 19th Annual Photo contest just arrived at this desk. Eligible to submit entries are the members of the National Press Photographers Association and all qualified for such membership. That should include all the working cameramen and picture editors in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Photographs to be eligible must have been taken between January 1, 1961 and October 15, 1961. Deadline is October 15, with entries postmarked no later than midnight that day. Besides the awards to cameramen there is a special category for picture editors.

Another recent acquisition—thanks to Don Brinn, AP Los Angeles—is "Just One More" the 1961 annual of the Los Angeles Press Photographers Association. As is customary, the Southern California cameramen have outdone their previous efforts.

## NY Printers OK Contract

New York City—By a slim majority of about 300 votes, the 7,200 members of New York's Typographical Union local have approved acceptance of a contract covering 10 major daily newspapers.

The referendum on the question was ordered by the union's international officers, after New York members had rejected the settlement and named new negotiators.

The proposed pact, retroactive to Dec. 8, which was recommended by local and international officers—and which was reached after more than nine months of bargaining with the Publishers Association of New York City, representing the newspapers—contained the same \$7 wage settlement negotiated last November by the Guild.

It called for \$4 the first year and \$3 the second, the union having the option of taking it all as a wage increase or allocating any part to pension and welfare funds.

An additional day of sick leave was provided in the second year. Settlement opponents centered their criticism on the provisions by which publishers who introduced the Teletypesetter—a machine that enables a worker to set type electronically by tape—were to pay all expenses involved

in training present composing room employees to operate the new machines.

Employees involved were to receive their regular pay during the training period up to a maximum of one year and three months.

This, however, it was contended, was not enough compensation to offset losses expected in the move to automation. Needed to take up the slack were longer vacations and shorter work weeks.

### ... Houston

(Continued from Page 1)

cive effect of this discharge upon other employees until the violation is effectually remedied."

Ladwig also charged that the request for the postponement was made in bad faith solely for purposes of delay, "under circumstances which show that the respondent is seeking to frustrate the purposes of the Act by concealing material facts."

Management had failed, said Ladwig, to reveal in August that its witness was expecting a child about October 1, and does not deny prior knowledge of that fact.

Further, management waited until 11 days before the rescheduled hearing date to report the pregnancy condition.

## Quarterly Audit

### Statement of Condition of General Fund as at July 31, 1961

| CURRENT ASSETS                                     |              | ASSETS                   |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Cash in Banks and On Hand                          | \$107,514.51 |                          |
| Advances Receivable                                | 15,834.97    |                          |
| Loans Receivable                                   | 12,088.55    |                          |
| Advances on Life Insurance Premiums                | 1,021.06     |                          |
| Exchange Receivable                                | 1,267.75     |                          |
| <b>Total Current Assets</b>                        |              | <b>\$142,663.36</b>      |
| OTHER ASSETS                                       |              |                          |
| Accounting Equipment (Less Depreciation Allowance) | 0            |                          |
| Deposits                                           | 1,450.00     |                          |
| Investments                                        | 100.00       |                          |
| <b>Total Other Assets</b>                          |              | <b>1,550.00</b>          |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                                |              | <b>\$144,213.36</b>      |
| LIABILITIES                                        |              | LIABILITIES AND RESERVES |
| Refundable Payable                                 | \$ 88.36     |                          |
| Payroll Taxes Payable                              | 644.38       |                          |
| Dues Defense Fund                                  | 60,543.17    |                          |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>                           |              | <b>\$ 61,275.91</b>      |
| RESERVES                                           |              |                          |
| Reserve for Severance Pay                          | 75,212.46    |                          |
| Reserve for International Affairs Activities       | 11,888.99    |                          |
| Reserve for 1961 Convention                        | 11,288.59    |                          |
| Reserve for 1962 Convention                        | 2,075.00     |                          |
| <b>Total Reserves</b>                              |              | <b>\$90,465.04</b>       |
| <b>Total Liabilities and Reserves</b>              |              | <b>\$151,740.95</b>      |

## Analysis of Budget and Expenses For the Quarter Ending July 31, 1961

|                                       | Budget              | Actual              | Excess/Deficit       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1-Per Capita Taxes                    | \$ 9,500.00         | \$ 8,564.60         | \$ 935.40            |
| 2-Organizing and Servicing            |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Director and Repr.           | \$ 25,200.00        | \$ 20,889.39        | \$ 4,310.61          |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 650.00              | 644.38              | 5.62                 |
| Expenses—Director and Repr.           | 10,000.00           | 12,888.99           | \$ (2,888.99)        |
| Miscellaneous Organizing Expenses     | 1,500.00            | 1,172.09            | \$ 327.91            |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 41,650.00</b> | <b>\$ 45,543.76</b> | <b>\$ (3,893.76)</b> |
| 3-Collective Bargaining               |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Contracts Committee          | \$ 2,250.00         | \$ 2,320.59         | \$ (70.59)           |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 650.00              | 644.38              | 5.62                 |
| Pension Consultant                    | 75.00               | 60.00               | 15.00                |
| Expenses—Personnel                    |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Director                     | \$ 3,645.50         | \$ 3,606.66         | \$ 38.84             |
| Assistant                             | 2,000.00            | 2,000.00            | 0.00                 |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 428.00              | 428.00              | 0.00                 |
| Expenses—Director                     | 50.00               | 45.00               | 5.00                 |
| Assistant                             | 50.00               | 15.00               | 35.00                |
| Books and Periodicals                 | 125.00              | 106.00              | 19.00                |
| Legal and Bargaining Services         | 100.00              | 79.00               | 21.00                |
| Subscriptions                         | 150.00              | 150.00              | 0.00                 |
| Human Rights, C.O.P.E., etc.          | 600.00              | 615.00              | \$ (15.00)           |
| Publications and Literature           | 200.00              | 210.00              | \$ (10.00)           |
| Contracts Survey                      | 200.00              | 210.00              | \$ (10.00)           |
| Organizing Literature                 | 200.00              | 210.00              | \$ (10.00)           |
| Training Conferences                  | 200.00              | 210.00              | \$ (10.00)           |
| Miscellaneous                         | 200.00              | 210.00              | \$ (10.00)           |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 9,914.00</b>  | <b>\$ 8,288.61</b>  | <b>\$ 1,625.39</b>   |
| 4-Research and Information            |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Director                     | \$ 2,815.50         | \$ 2,815.50         | 0.00                 |
| Assistant                             | 2,250.00            | 2,250.00            | 0.00                 |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 550.00              | 511.25              | 38.75                |
| Expenses—Director                     | 7,000.00            | 2,102.58            | \$ 4,897.42          |
| Publications and Literature           | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Contracts Survey                      | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Organizing Literature                 | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Training Conferences                  | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Miscellaneous                         | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 14,097.00</b> | <b>\$ 8,882.42</b>  | <b>\$ 5,214.58</b>   |
| 5-Guild Reports                       |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Editor                       | \$ 2,815.50         | \$ 2,815.50         | 0.00                 |
| Assistant                             | 2,250.00            | 2,250.00            | 0.00                 |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 550.00              | 511.25              | 38.75                |
| Expenses—Director                     | 7,000.00            | 2,102.58            | \$ 4,897.42          |
| Publications and Literature           | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Contracts Survey                      | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Organizing Literature                 | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Training Conferences                  | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Miscellaneous                         | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 14,097.00</b> | <b>\$ 8,882.42</b>  | <b>\$ 5,214.58</b>   |
| 6-Executive Officers—Salaries         |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Director                     | \$ 2,815.50         | \$ 2,815.50         | 0.00                 |
| Assistant                             | 2,250.00            | 2,250.00            | 0.00                 |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 550.00              | 511.25              | 38.75                |
| Expenses—Director                     | 7,000.00            | 2,102.58            | \$ 4,897.42          |
| Publications and Literature           | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Contracts Survey                      | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Organizing Literature                 | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Training Conferences                  | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| Miscellaneous                         | 50.00               | 50.00               | 0.00                 |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 14,097.00</b> | <b>\$ 8,882.42</b>  | <b>\$ 5,214.58</b>   |
| 7-Administrative Expenses             |                     |                     |                      |
| Salaries—Office Manager               | \$ 2,815.50         | \$ 2,815.50         | 0.00                 |
| Secretary-Steno.                      | 2,250.00            | 2,250.00            | 0.00                 |
| Bookkeeping Department                | 550.00              | 511.25              | 38.75                |
| General Office                        | 1,400.00            | 1,320.00            | 80.00                |
| Rent and Maintenance                  | 1,500.00            | 1,500.00            | 0.00                 |
| Stationery and Supplies               | 200.00              | 200.00              | 0.00                 |
| Equipment                             | 200.00              | 200.00              | 0.00                 |
| Telephone and Telegraph               | 150.00              | 140.97              | 9.03                 |
| Repairs and Improvements              | 150.00              | 140.97              | 9.03                 |
| Postage                               | 150.00              | 140.97              | 9.03                 |
| Insurance and Bonding                 | 200.00              | 200.00              | 0.00                 |
| Employee Pension                      | 1,250.00            | 1,250.00            | 0.00                 |
| Employee Health and Welfare           | 1,125.00            | 1,125.00            | 0.00                 |
| Sundry Expenses                       | 200.00              | 200.00              | 0.00                 |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 15,767.00</b> | <b>\$ 16,438.32</b> | <b>\$ (671.32)</b>   |
| 8-Other Expenses                      |                     |                     |                      |
| Legal Fees                            | \$ 2,000.00         | \$ 2,734.45         | \$ (734.45)          |
| Payroll and Other Taxes               | 1,000.00            | 1,000.00            | 0.00                 |
| Contributions and Tickets             | 250.00              | 250.00              | 0.00                 |
| Brown Award Expenses                  | —                   | 150.00              | 150.00               |
| Bale Award                            | 1,000.00            | 1,000.00            | 0.00                 |
| Delegates and Committees              | 2,000.00            | 1,512.50            | 487.50               |
| I.R.B. Meetings                       | 5,000.00            | 5,000.00            | 0.00                 |
| Severance Pay Provision               | 2,500.00            | 2,500.00            | 0.00                 |
| 1962 Convention Reserve               | 2,275.00            | 2,275.00            | 0.00                 |
| 1961 Convention Expense Above Reserve | 4,000.00            | 4,000.00            | 0.00                 |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 21,125.00</b> | <b>\$ 28,309.04</b> | <b>\$ (7,184.04)</b> |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                         | <b>\$123,962.00</b> | <b>\$117,369.14</b> | <b>\$ 6,592.86</b>   |

## IT SEEMS TO US

### Utica Rejects Referendum Extending Portion Benefits

UTICA, N.Y.

Editor: Utica Local 129 voted at a general membership meeting September 10 to oppose the Portland referendum.

As president and convention delegate, I reported that I had supported Portland fully at Vancouver. I outlined both sides of the story, and advised membership they could second the motion for a referendum; could table it; or take whatever action they deemed proper.

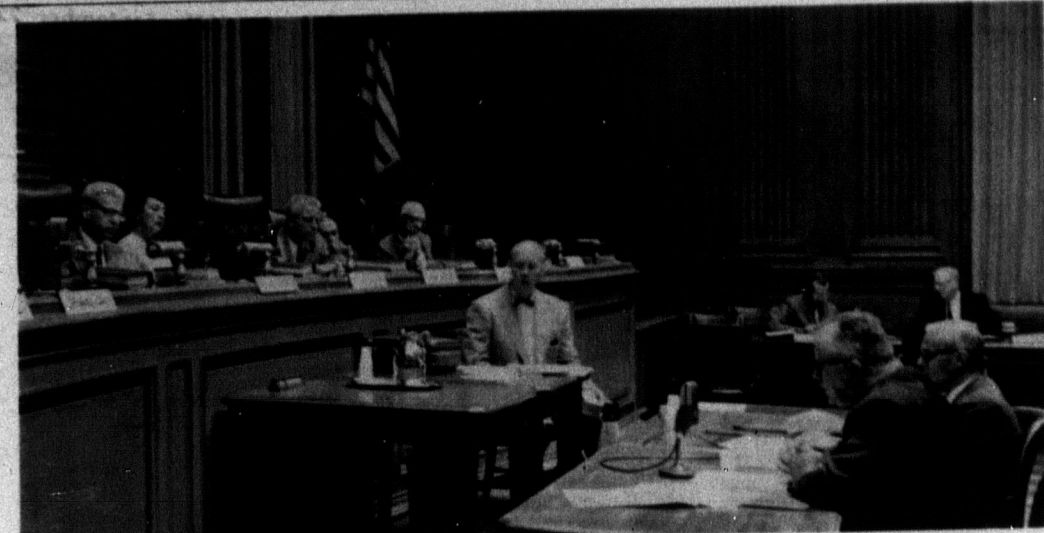
I reported that I had signed the referendum petition in Vancouver because I had been assured by the Portland backers that their weak proposed contract would be improved. I said I had been disap-

pointed since, especially in the letter from San Francisco stating "The question of the contract to be negotiated between the Portland Guild and the Portland Reporter is not at issue," although a later letter did say the Guild there was re-negotiating non-money clauses.

I feel sure that if the Portland strike were being pursued; and if their contract were stronger, the Utica vote would have been different.

CHUCK ROBBIE BOOTH

Utica Guild



**'Our' Employees:** Organizing rights for service are being urged by the AFL-CIO, in Washington hearings before a presidential group headed

by Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg. In the right foreground is Andrew J. Biemiller, legislative director for the labor federation, one of many heard in the employees' behalf.

## Three Defender Pickets Are Fined In Slapdash Court Proceedings

Chicago, Ill.—In a court proceeding so shot through with irregularities that the record is being examined for possible appeal, three Chicago Defender Guildsmen were found guilty of violating a city code while they were on a picket line set up at the daily's plant by the Chicago Guild union.

The municipal code is a catch all ban on disorderly conduct, including to riot and like offenses. The defendants were Robert Williams, Sr., Robert Williams, Jr., and Isiah Major, the last named being a nephew of John Sengstacke, publisher of the struck newspaper.

The trial consisted of testimony by one police officer, a motion to dismiss by Guild counsel and announcement of the verdict by the judge. Each of the men, ruled the court, was to be fined \$3 and pay \$2 court costs.

Guild counsel protested that the defense case had not yet been heard, when the guilty judgment was pronounced. The judge said he would hear the defense "for the record," but after Kenneth Byrd, executive director of the Chicago Guild, and others had testified, the judge commented, "The verdict still stands."

The Chicago Guild's executive board directed that the local president, Marshall Schiewe, and Byrd examine the transcript of the brief proceedings with a view to seeking an appeal.

The police officer testified only that the three men, marching at the Defender plant in protest against refusal of the publisher to close a suitable contract, had refused to obey his orders.

This, said Guild counsel, did not constitute proof of violation of the city ordinance, and his dismissal motion followed.

The picketing at the Defender, South Side Negro daily, has gone on since last April 16. The Guild has held a contract for many years covering editorial employees at the Defender, but last winter unorganized employees in the mechanical departments sought Guild representation, and were immediately met with violent anti-union tactics from the publisher, whose paper has had a long-standing reputation for espousing liberal causes.

The Defender has been charged by the National Labor Relations Board with commission of unfair

labor practices. Hearings on the complaint have been completed, with a decision awaited.

A picket has been lost to the group of 60 Guild members in the Chicago Guild's Defender unit, but not for reasons of desertion of the strikers' cause.

He is Henry Dear, Jr., who has become No. 55703357 in the U. S. armed forces and is stationed at Ford Leonard Wood in Missouri. Private Dear was honor guest at a unit party prior to his induction, an occasion at which ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson was present. (Picture on Page 1)

From his station at Fort Leonard Wood Dear has written to Eleanor Pino, unit chairman:

"I read the Sun-Times every day, and sometimes I read the Defender, for which please forgive me.

"Tell the Guild board I didn't expect them to give my family

any money. I'm more than grateful for what they've done already. Besides, I'm a Guildsman, and I want to win the strike."

Dear's wife and three children have done turns on the picket line since Dear left, filling the







## EDITORIAL

## The Union Label

Celebrated annually in September, Union Label Week has come and gone without an official nod in its direction from the American Newspaper Guild.

Chief reason, perhaps, for the omission is that the Guild is not among that rather large group of trade unions whose products lend themselves readily to identification by means of a label.

Guild members are well aware of the symbolism and value of the union label, considered generically. Their jackets are, 99 chances to one, union-labelled. To get more personal about it, so are their shirts and underwear. And our membership is alert, as well, to the few brands of cigarettes which are non-union produced, even though the Tobacco Workers' union label is infrequently found on packages of smokes.

The Guild had an amusing brush with the union label idea a few years back, in a reverse-English fashion.

A member of Congress, now properly retired to his home grounds in Illinois, introduced a bill which would require Guild-written news stories to carry a union label.

The legislator gained a bit of notoriety, plus assorted Bronx cheers, but his bill died soon after being dropped in the hopper.

It seems that someone had persuaded the midwestern lawmaker that membership in the Guild, of itself, was a sure indication of creeping communism. To meet this crashing crisis, the Illinois patriot would have required publishers, if unwary or unlucky enough to have Guildsmen working for them, to identify each news story with a Guild symbol, something like the logotypes used for AP and UPI copy.

In this way, the good Congressman reasoned, there would be provided what might be called a *caveat persor* for the protection of the unsuspecting newspaper buyer.

How he would have safeguarded the public mind from a sneaky headline or a subversive bit of copyreading, the Congressman did not indicate. He succeeded only in proving that a congressional label is no insurance against a lapse in the exercise of common sense.

Perhaps we'll have to settle for our gold lapel pin, and, by association, at least, the printers' "bug."

## Political Action

"If higher wages and shorter hours are prime ends of a union in bargaining collectively, these ends may often be more effectively achieved by lobbying or by support of sympathetic candidates . . . The passage of the Adamson Act in 1916, establishing the eight-hour day for the railroad industry, affords positive proof that labor may achieve its desired result through legislation after bargaining techniques fail. . . . The notion that economic and political concerns are separable is pre-Victorian. . . . It is not true in life that political protection is irrelevant to, and insulated from economic interests. It is not true for industry or finance. Neither is it true for labor."

—Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, in a dissenting opinion, June 19, 1961.

## Innocents

"I am going to Washington tomorrow to harangue a meeting of newspaper editors. It is always a depressing job. They are . . . a very innocent class of men. They always believe, deep down in their hearts, whatever they hear from official bigwigs."

—H. L. Mencken, in a letter to Theodore Dreiser, April 19, 1939.

## The Guild Reporter



CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

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Vol. XXVIII, No. 19

September 22, 1961

## American Newspaper Guild

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

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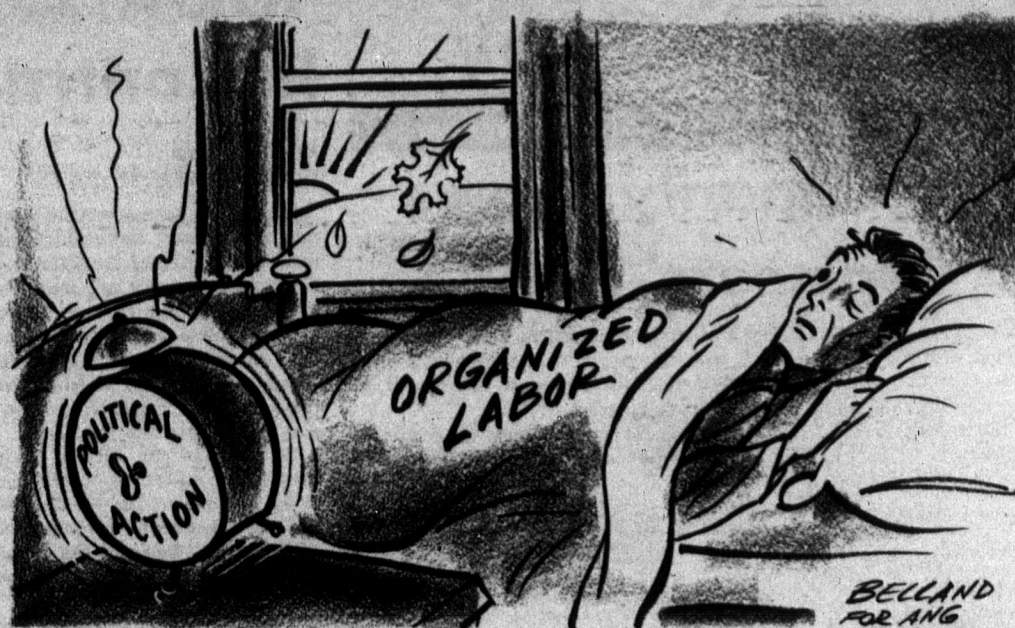
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## Time To Get Outta The Sack!



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Death Of Hammarskjold  
Tragic Crisis For UN

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



The crisis of the United Nations, following the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, was to find some means to assure the survival of the world organization as more than a paper thing. The test of statesmanship for President Kennedy, seeking to launch an overriding appeal to the General Assembly, put our people as well as the White House at a moment of great decision.

The Soviet posture was simple and brutal. It was expressed in Andrei Gromyko's blunt statement to reporters that the Soviet objective in the UN was "troika, troika, troika"—a three-headed monster of a secretary-general succeeding Hammarskjold that would consist of one "general" from the Soviet bloc, one from the West, and one from the so-called neutrals, with each "general" having a veto power over executive action.

It was of little purpose for ordinary observers to say that this would mean the death of the UN. Premier Khrushchev for a year has made it clear that the Soviet Union would not tolerate a United Nations executive with power to take steps to frustrate Soviet foreign policy objectives—in Korea, Hungary, or the Congo. The Soviets would rule it or break it.

The question was what the so-called "neutrals" would do. It was to the new nations, the emerging nations, the "non-aligned" nations, the many sovereignties added across fifteen years to UN membership, that Mr. Kennedy was compelled to consider his appeal.

There was no clear sign, a few days after the tough-minded Hammarskjold died, that the leaders of small and struggling peoples—peoples with shocking illiteracy rates, shocking health rates, primitive economies and political weaknesses—were rallying to the cause of the UN.

The recent conference of the non-aligned states at Belgrade talked more about past colonial sins of the western powers than about the present Soviet threat to the UN's existence. It spoke not

a direct word of rebuke about the Soviet resumption of nuclear testing that poisons the atmosphere and poisons international relations with deadly tensions.

There are political disabilities in the United States itself, that greatly complicate Mr. Kennedy's efforts to rouse the neutral nations.

One of them is the simple fact of American race discrimination, which infuriates Asians and Africans until it can almost be said that the affronts heaped upon their diplomats in this country compose the principal image of the United States in their minds.

They look at our token school desegregation seven years after the Supreme Court decision. They look at the deprivation of American Negroes of voting rights and housing rights and equal economic opportunities, and they judge us morally weakened for world leadership. Billions in economic aid does not erase their resentment, which is of the same pattern as their deep grievance over the long generations of colonial subjugation.

They look at the Senate wasting time in hot pursuit of officials who have disciplined military know-nothings for gross intrusions in the political field, gross attacks on policies adopted across many years by the civil authorities.

They see American political life still so burdened with the evil effects of the McCarthy era that a public leader scarcely dares to raise his voice to acknowledge that some time, undoubtedly, the United States will be forced realistically to acknowledge the existence of Red China as a world power.

These factors must be taken into account by the President when he speaks as a political leader needing to maintain his base in his own country. And for other countries, the fine things in American life, the resilience and broad freedoms of our ancient political system, are overshadowed.

Nevertheless it is still true that Hammarskjold's death plunged the UN prematurely into a crisis that otherwise might have been postponed at least until expiration of the Secretary-General's normal term of office in 1963.

The General Assembly is going to have to deal directly with the hard question of whether it is willing to see the disappearance of what Hammarskjold sought to build—a UN executive with power and courage to act to preserve peace, to check the more brutal forms of aggression and penetration and subversion that keep the world in an uproar.

Perhaps the distinguished Swedish diplomat, who labored so diligently to build a professional secretariat with total loyalty to the UN alone, who moved to deter aggression by great powers as well as by small ones, was ahead of his time. Perhaps what he tried to do cannot at this time be done. The private gloom of delegates to the General Assembly, as they gathered in New York, suggested that they feared the lights were going off again in the world.

One thing still was true—if the UN was to be maintained and made effective, only the smaller nations could do it, and only by speaking with great unanimity to the Soviet Union to express their demand for the preservation of its integrity.

St. Louis Man  
Into Retirement

St. Louis, Mo.—John P. Fletcher, a copy editor for the Post-Dispatch, retired on pension Sept. 1 from the newspaper.

As a veteran Guild leader, he held a 25-year membership pin. He was an early unit chairman and one of the negotiators instrumental in winning many of the contract conditions here. He had been with the Post-Dispatch 27 years, working earlier for the Cleveland News and Scripps-Howard papers.

## Portland Contributions

Portland, Ore.—Contributions to the local benefit fund for Portland members employed on the Portland Reporter have totaled \$540 in the two-weeks' period ended Sept. 18, according to tabulations by J. Lynn Wyckoff, secretary-treasurer.

The fund's status:

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Previously acknowledged     | \$160,375.96 |
| James and Jane Goodell      | 15.00        |
| San Francisco-Oakland Guild | 250.00       |
| Dale Guild                  | 15.00        |
| Stockton Guild              | 130.00       |
| TOTAL                       | \$160,815.96 |