

How Atlanta Reporter Was Short-Changed \$13,317

"They couldn't buy groceries with the Publisher's pleasant smile."

That's the way the spokesman for the editorial association summed up 10 years of fruitless bargaining with the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution in his brief to an arbitrator who, four days before last Christmas, handed down an award establishing a \$130 top minimum for reporters on the Constitution.

"During the ten year dormancy of the Association the wages of its members fell far behind the prevailing rates in the industry," the association brief continued.

What was the cost of that "dormancy" to each top minimum reporter on the Constitution bargained for by the association in the 15-year period after the Guild was rejected in 1947?

A staggering \$13,317.20.

The new top minimum of \$130 for the reporter in Atlanta includes \$9 a week retroactive to July 11, 1961, and the minimum will go up another \$2.50 next July 11, making the minimum \$132.50.

But, comparatively, the Constitution reporter is worse off than he was in 1947.

An exhibit placed into the arbitration record by the company provides the key to how effectively the company had throttled the association in bargaining, how many dollars the "dormancy" had cost its employees, and the basis for the formula which the arbitrator used in setting the new contract minimum.

The association brief and contract provide additional information as do Guild records and files.

That company exhibit was a comparison of top reporter minimums, as of July 1, 1961, of 57 newspapers with more than 100,000 circulation which

have union contracts covering their editorial departments. The average top reporter minimum was \$142.85 per week, higher by \$21.85 a week or \$1,136.20 a year than Atlanta. All contracts used in the exhibit were Guild contracts.

Back in 1947 when the association signed its first contract with the Constitution a top reporter minimum of \$77.50 was established. The average top reporter minimum on the papers used in the company exhibit was, according to Guild records, \$84.34 a week at that time, a differential of \$6.84 a week or \$355.68 a year.

Then came the 10-year "dormancy" which the association brief put this way:

"By strange coincidence it [the association] was born in 1947 during an Atlanta Constitution organization

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Refusal-To-Bargain Charge Filed Against Hearst By LA

The **ANG** GUILD REPORTER

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



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February 9, 1962

ANG V-P Jim Egan Dies At 40

ANG Vice President James B. Egan died Friday, February 2, at the Jersey City Medical Center, of complications resulting from high blood pressure. He had been hospitalized 10 days earlier, suffering from internal hemorrhages, and was placed immediately on the critical list. He was 40 years old.

Funeral services were at Jersey City Tuesday morning, and were attended by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, of Egan's New York Guild local, was prevented by



JAMES B. EGAN

illness from attending the services. Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin also represented the ANG.

Egan was assistant production manager in the advertising de-

(Continued on Page 5)



Snowy Barricade: Winter garb was a prerequisite on the cold evening when delegates to the recent Midwest District Council's institute took a turn on the picket

line at the Chicago Defender, where 60 Guildsmen have been on strike since last April 16. That day, too, was a cold one, the strikers recall, with a driving snow storm adding to the scene.

Defender Unit Rejects Offer

Chicago, Ill. — Defender unit members have rejected by an almost unanimous vote Publisher John Sengstacke's "strike settlement" offer. The offer would have returned to work all Guildsmen who wanted their jobs back with the exception of several in the composing room and maintenance departments.

Employees in those departments for whom the publisher claimed he had no jobs would have been given a lump sum payment as settlement of the NLRB's intermediate report recommending full back pay for all employees.

Defender management also proposed that the settlement be contingent upon dropping by the

labor board of all charges against the company.

No bargaining sessions have been held since the unit rejected the offer. None is scheduled.

Defender counsel has, for the third time, however, requested a delay in the deadline for filing of briefs in support of positions opposing or favoring various portions of the intermediate report.

The Guild and counsel for general counsel joined in the request for the first 30-day delay. The Guild agreed to a second delay of 10 days.

The third company-requested delay is for seven days, which would set the new deadline, if granted, at February 19.

Part of the company's proposed settlement offer would have increased reporter minimums from their present \$92.50 to \$94.

The strike at the Defender began after Sengstacke pleaded inability to grant a wage increase and refused the Guild's request

(Continued on Page 2)

Montreal Files For New 55-Man Unit At Gazette

Montreal, Quebec—The Montreal Newspaper Guild has filed with the Quebec Labor Relations Board an application for certification as bargaining agent for 55 employees of the Montreal Gazette circulation department.

More than 75 percent of the eligibles in the new unit which includes both the inside and outside circulation departments have signed Guild cards, according to ANG International Representative Peter Reilly.

Los Angeles, Calif. — Charges of refusal to bargain in good faith have been filed against the Hearst management by the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild.

The unfair labor practice charge stems from attempts by management to eliminate from the Guild contracts with the Herald-Express—Hillbro all reference to classified advertising personnel.

Virginia McElroy, field examiner from the Los Angeles regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, has already begun an investigation.

Negotiations on the two concurrent contracts which the Guild has with Hearst-Hillbro have been going on since March, 1961. On Tuesday of this week, the 34th session was held.

No progress was made, according to Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., Los Angeles administrative officer.

Meanwhile, armed with ANG strike sanction, the local is naming a strike steering committee and other committees to function in an emergency.

Departmental meetings have been held by editorial, display advertising and circulation (including transportation), more than 150 attending the latter groups' strike orientation session.

Loel Schrader, ANG international representative, is assisting the local during the crisis.

The present nub of the dispute, McCarthy said, had its inception a year ago—in December, 1960—when Hearst management removed the classified advertising functions from the afternoon Herald-Express to the morning Examiner.

Their jobs abolished from the Herald-Express structure by man-

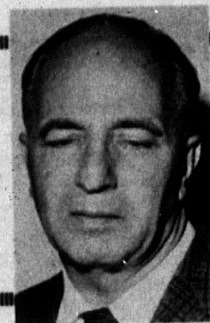
(Continued on Page 3)

Certification, without an election, is granted when the board determines that 51 percent of the eligibles have signed applications.

The new group is the fourth to be organized in Montreal in the last 14 months. The other three—the delivery and two maintenance departments at the Montreal Star—an English-language afternoon daily—are under Guild contract.

The Gazette is an English-language morning daily with a circulation of about 123,000.

President's Corner



The American Newspaper Guild, its officers and all the membership, expresses deep sorrow at the death of Jim Egan.

Truly the heavens must weep and rage at this early passing of a dedicated Guildsman, loved by superiors and peer alike at the World-Telegram and Sun, where he served for almost a quarter-century.

He has been vice chairman and chairman of his Guild unit. He served on the executive board of the New York local, as a member of the Representative Assembly, as a contract negotiator, as strike chairman, as a convention delegate, as a District Council delegate and as a delegate to the State labor council conventions.

Jim was a glowing spirit untouched by rancor, and with a boundless affection for humanity. He leaves a myriad diminished lights, and we are far better beings for having known him.

Wall Street Journal Is Organizing Target

The Guild is currently engaged in one of its most extensive projects in years—organization of the Wall Street Journal.

In its initial phase, the Guild seeks to organize the unit presently covered by a contract between Dow Jones & Company, Inc., publishers of the WSJ and the Independent Association of Publishers Employees, Inc.

This agreement covers about 450 employees in New York City;

100 in San Francisco; 60 in Washington; and 70 in Chicago.

In Chicago, the Guild has a contract with Dow Jones covering the editorial department; but not the other departments: advertising, business, circulation, ticker, building and miscellaneous.

In the other three cities, the IAPE covers all departments, other than the mechanical.

The WSJ employs about 1,170 staffers in 30 cities. Of the total, about 680 are in cities covered by the contract.

The Guild campaign is being coordinated by Anthony Stella, local representative on the staff of the New York Guild.

He is being assisted by American Newspaper Guild International Representatives Edna Berger, Robert Bruner, Loel Schraeder, Carlton H. Ildes and Ed Allen.

The IAPE contract expires in 1963. It contains a wage reopener on which the IAPE has been bargaining.

1962 Bade Award

- In 1962 the Bade Award was given to the form of a \$1,000 scholarship to one of three 10-week research fellows by the National Labor Relations Board.
- Eighty-two persons were eligible for the award. The committee members and the local representatives also will be given to persons who can reasonably be expected to assume such office or positions upon completion of their study. However, paid officials and employees of local Guilds shall not be eligible.
- Officers of the ANG shall not be eligible, nor shall members of ANG staff.
- Candidates will be judged on their past achievement and on their ability to profit from such a course of study. There are no academic requirements.
- Candidates must demonstrate that adequate finances are available to them to complete the study not covered by the Bade Award Scholarship.
- Candidates must give satisfactory assurances that, upon completion of the institute, they will return to Guild work.
- Candidates must be sponsored by their local Guilds.
- Candidates must be in good standing at the time of their nomination. The ANG Secretary-Treasurer shall certify the eligibility of all nominees.
- Nomination of candidates shall be made by the local executive boards or representatives assemblies of their Locals.
- Nominations shall be made in writing and shall contain a detailed description of the achievements and qualifications of the candidate.
- Nominations shall be accompanied by an official nomination application form, to be filled out by the candidate himself. Application forms will be furnished upon request by ANG.
- Nominations must be submitted by midnight, March 15, 1962.
- The award will be given to the candidate who is judged to be the most qualified by the committee appointed by the Board.

Chicago, Ill.—Contributions of \$975 have been acknowledged by the Chicago Guild toward its special benefit funds for strikers at the Defender, during the two-week period ended February 2.

Previously acknowledged: Philadelphia Guild \$5.00; New York Guild \$5.00; St. Louis Guild \$5.00; Akron Guild \$5.00; Portland, Me. Guild \$5.00; Wire Service Guild \$5.00; San Francisco-Oakland Guild \$5.00; Washington Guild \$5.00; Boston Guild \$5.00; Cleveland Guild \$5.00; Peoria Guild \$5.00; Los Angeles Guild \$5.00.

Total \$25,452.79

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Issued twice monthly at 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Subscription, \$5 year. Return requested.



Massillon Meeting: POI District Council delegates participated in the recent ANG Institute on contract procedures, with the Massillon Guild as hosts. Pictured are, seated: J. Brian Murray, Massillon Guild president; Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of

research and information; and Craig Wilson, Akron, council president. Standing are Elwyn Hildum, Erie, council vice president; Paul Johns, Toledo, council secretary; and ANG Vice President Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati.

—Photo by Jack C. Worthington, Massillon Guild

55 Delegates At 2 Institutes

Fifty-five delegates, representing 14 locals, attended ANG Regional Training Institutes at Massillon, Ohio, Jan. 27 and 28, and at Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 3 and 4.

New ANG contracts committee submission and approval procedures and current collective bargaining problems, particularly jurisdiction and disciplinary suspensions, were discussed at each institute.

The institute at Massillon was sponsored by the P.O.I. District Council in connection with that council's winter meeting.

It was conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, and Stephen Ripley, ANG contracts committee executive secretary.

Sessions were held at the Massillon Motor Hotel. The Massillon local was host at a reception Saturday night, Jan. 27.

Attending the meeting were

Defender

(Continued from Page 1)

for proof of its status. During the current bargaining sessions Sengstacke permitted a Guild auditor access to Defender financial information.

Meanwhile the Chicago Guild's appeal to the state Supreme Court on the conviction and \$5 fine for three pickets has been filed and briefs submitted.

It is expected that the court will hear oral arguments some time in April.

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How Atlanta Newsman Was Short-Changed \$13,317

Trails Guild Average Over 15-Year Span

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign being conducted by the Newspaper Guild. The Guild campaign was successfully thwarted, and an idyllic relationship between the Publisher and the Association set in. The Association was so pleasant and agreeable that it allowed the wage rate established in 1947 to remain in effect without change for three years.

The average top reporter minimum on the papers used in the company exhibit, meanwhile, had risen to \$96.08—\$18.58 a week or \$966.16 a year higher than Atlanta.

"After the establishment of an 'after 6 year' Class I top minimum (reporter) of \$87.50 in 1951, the next seven years brought increases totaling \$10 a week. During the same seven year period the Class II top minimum (women's department) was increased from \$62.50 to \$66.62—a munificent total of

\$4.12 per week, or an average of 59 cents per year," the brief adds. The average top reporter minimum on the papers used in the company exhibit, meanwhile, had risen to \$122.08—\$24.58 a week or \$1,278.16 a year higher than Atlanta.

The new \$130 top minimum in Atlanta still leaves the Constitution reporter \$12.83 a week or \$667.16 a year below the average top reporter minimum on the papers used in the company exhibit.

How did the arbitrator decide on a minimum of \$130 the first year and \$132.50 the second year in the new contract?

He adopted the association's argument that wage rates between newspapers of comparable size cities and comparable distributions should be compared. He said this is "quite ordinary in the industry" and that he could not properly disregard such comparisons.

He also agreed that the AP-Guild contract putting Atlanta in the highest wage category had to be considered, declaring: "While there is no reason for concluding that the rates of the reporters here involved should be the same as the Associated Press, an extremely wide disparity between them cannot wholly be disregarded." (The disparity to which the arbitrator refers was \$40.50 per week at that time.)

In making his award despite company arguments for no increase, the arbitrator noted that the Constitution craft employs (typographical, pressmen, stenographers, photoengravers and mailers) have "attained a level of 92 percent" of the average rate for all five crafts on 57 papers. But the top minimum for Constitution reporters of \$121 was "only 85.4 percent" of the \$142.85 average of the top reporter minimums on the same 57 papers.

He pointed out that "to attain the same 92 percent level... for the reporters... it would be necessary that the \$121 top rate be raised to \$131.42. This seems a key point to the arbitrator to resolve the issue in this case."

He added that he wanted "to

paid by an Atlanta association member. The Constitution reporter's loss, of course, was the company's gain.

Multiply that \$13,317.20 company gain by the number of staffers and you get a fair idea of why management in Atlanta has resisted Guild organization. A staff of 50 top minimum reporters over that period, for example, would have saved management about \$666,000.

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The tabulation herewith shows by years the progress of wage minimums under the Atlanta association contract, under the rates established as the Guild average, and the differentials by the week and for the 52 payroll dates in a calendar year. All the Guild average figures are for mid-summer, the time of year when the Atlanta contracts were renewed.

	Atlanta Minimum	Guild Average	Weekly Differential	Annual Differential
1947	\$ 77.50	\$ 84.34	\$ 6.84	\$ 355.68
1948	77.50	90.51	13.01	676.52
1949	77.50	96.08	18.58	966.16
1950	82.50	98.19	15.69	815.88
1951	87.50	103.59	16.09	836.68
1952	91.87	107.69	15.82	822.64
1953	93.50	113.31	19.81	1,030.12
1954	96.50	115.70	19.20	998.40
1955	96.50	119.01	22.51	1,170.52
1956	97.50	122.08	24.58	1,278.16
1957	107.50	126.54	19.04	990.08
1958	110.00	130.48	20.48	1,064.96
1959	118.50	137.67	19.17	988.84
1960	121.00	137.45	16.45	855.40
1961	130.00	142.83	12.83	667.16

Fifteen year total \$13,317.20

make it clear" that "use of the '92 percent' key figure here is not intended to suggest that this is the level this company's employee wage rates should always bear to the industry average."

The association failed to achieve its demand for a general increase for employees not affected by minimum increases. Such an increase had never been negotiated in the past.

The arbitrator said the principle should come into being "either as a consequence of the parties' own negotiations or through arbitration as a consequence of showing that it is followed in a significant part of the newspaper industry." He said the association had not shown "more than isolated instances" of its existence on other newspapers.

(Actually the principle of raises to employees not affected by minimum increases exists in more than 80 percent of Guild contracts, but the association's brief cited only one: the Milwaukee Sentinel-Guild contract.)

Beginning with its first agreement with the Constitution in

1947, the association's pact had provided for mandatory arbitration of differences not settled in bargaining, but this was the first time the clause had been invoked by the association.

To support its arbitration case, the association repeatedly referred to Guild newspaper minimums in other cities and with the Associated Press.

As an association member put it: "Let's face it—we wouldn't have had a case if it hadn't been for the Guild."

"... by the publisher's own evidence," said the association, "it is apparent that the Atlanta Constitution's Class I rate" was more than \$21 below the Guild average and its women's department rate was more than \$54 below the Guild average.

Asserted the association brief: "The Atlanta Constitution distinction between Class I and Class II (women's department) employees, is unique in the newspaper industry..."

NLRB Probes Los Angeles Guild's Charges That Hearst Management Refuses to Bargain

(Continued from Page 1)

agement flat, classified ad employees were invited to apply for similar jobs with the Examiner. Their alternative was to take their severance pay. Some chose one, some the other.

LANG protected their severance pay rights which had accrued during their service on the Herald-Express, got a moratorium of three months during which they could resign and get severance, and took other measures to bulwark the severance of those who accepted jobs in the Examiner's 150-man department.

On March 20, last, the Guild sent its contract proposals to the Hearst management. Management countered on April 17, with proposals which included elimination from the classified advertising: wage minimums and conditions.

The Los Angeles Guild resisted, basically on the theory, McCarthy said, that management had abolished once; it might abolish again. (On January 5, announcement of the merger of the Herald-Express and the Examiner into the afternoon Herald-Examiner,

was made. It came the same day the demise of the Chandler-owned afternoon Mirror was announced by the Chandler interests. The suspensions left the metropolis with only two dailies.)

In November, a management proposal, which was the first to include a wage increase offer, according to McCarthy, upped the ante to narrow the meaning of the preamble. It limited the coverage defined to editorial, display advertising and circulation.

Sometime during November or December, so the local has been reliably informed, the Association of Classified Advertising Employees of the Los Angeles Examiner, met, voted to change its name by deleting reference to the Examiner, and was transferred to the Hillbro division.

This Hillbro division came into being when the Herald-Express and the Examiner moved into the same building in 1955, and some departments were physically merged: the crafts, business offices, dispatch, production and maintenance.

These went into a Hillbro division which management described as the production or service division.

of the Examiner and the Herald-Express in Los Angeles.

A Guild-management session on Dec. 14 brought a slight improvement in the Hearst wage offer, but no change in position otherwise.

The management offer was promptly rejected by the Hearst Unit of the Guild, which authorized a strike.

Negotiations continued after management's announcement of January 5 that jobs on the Examiner were all abolished, but that Examiner personnel would be rehired on the Herald-Examiner.

Management, according to McCarthy, said the rehired people would go into the Guild unit.

At a session Jan. 23, McCarthy said, Guild representatives inquired why they had not received the monthly list of newly-hired employees. After saying the bookkeeping department had been overloaded because of the merger problems, management then stated that there would be no list of classified advertising people because they were in the Hillbro division—that management had transferred them into that division.

Local Elections

Denver

Denver, Colo.—Douglas Bradley has been named president of the Denver Guild, in elections that saw the following others chosen: Vice presidents, Morton Margolin and Eugene W. Mullins; secretary, Evelyn Greer; treasurer, Louise Miller.

Memphis

Memphis, Tenn.—ANG Vice President Richard Lane, assistant news editor at the Commercial Appeal, is 1962 president of the Memphis Guild. The local this year observes its 25th anniversary. Lane served as local president three terms beginning in 1952. He succeeds Elton Whisenant, Press-Scimitar reporter.

Others named are: Vice presidents, James H. White, Paul Vanderwood and Mrs. Wanga Patterson; secretary-treasurer, Forrest Morgan; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Bradford; members of the hospitalization insurance committee, Whisenant and Al Jewell; three-year member of the pension board, Joe Guesz.

Pueblo

Pueblo, Colo.—George Crouser succeeds Doyle Molen as president of the Pueblo Guild. Other new officers are: Vice president, Gilbert Zamora; secretary, Alan Arnold; treasurer, Gertrude Roy.

Rockford

Rockford, Ill.—Fred F. James is president of the Rockford Guild for the new year. The following others have been elected: Vice president, Kenneth Loomis; secretary, Stanley Buckles; treasurer, Eleanor Overfield; research and information chairman, J. Lawrence Beaumont; delegate to the intra-shop council, John Nelson; delegate to the Midwest district council, Douglas Adams; delegates to the city labor council, Harold Stainer and Fred Senter; towards, George Schulte and Byron Baxter; negotiations committee members, Adams and William Snyder.

San Diego

San Diego, Calif.—Officers of the San Diego Guild are: Vice president, Jack Lemmon, of the 1962 unit. Others are: Vice president, Tom Kelly, of the Daily News unit; secretary, Bob Cooney, of the Labor Press unit, and treasurer, Walt Bassford, of the Post unit.

Seattle-Tacoma

Seattle, Wash.—New officers for the Seattle-Tacoma Guild are: President, Richard Trowbridge; treasurer, Marjorie Ceccarelli; secretary, Phyllis Wenzlaff.

Utica

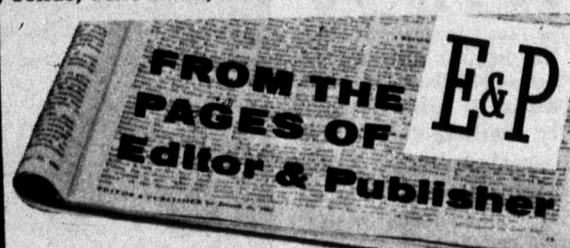
Utica, N. Y.—Jean B. Treacy succeeds C. Robie Booth as Utica Guild president. Other officers are: Vice presidents, Robert Fensterer and Laurence Paul; treasurer, Edward Ruffing and secretary, Edward Midura. Treacy, Charles McCarthy and Fensterer were named delegates to the city federation of labor. Booth, Midura and Ruffing were chosen delegates to the Empire State District Council. Booth and Ernie King were named with the officers to serve as the executive committee.

Victoria

Victoria, B. C.—Pete Sallaway begins his 16th consecutive term as president of the Victoria Guild, with the following other re-elections: Vice presidents, Duncan Macphail and George Gibson; secretary, Gordon McKay; treasurer, Ruth Idosue. New directors are Keith Wilson, David Brown and Peggy Brady.

Washington

Washington Guild president for 1962 is Jack Lemmon, of the 1962 unit. Others are: Vice president, Tom Kelly, of the Daily News unit; secretary, Bob Cooney, of the Labor Press unit, and treasurer, Walt Bassford, of the Post unit.



ORBITAL DELAY FRUSTRATES 600 WAITIN' AT THE CAPE

66 That sigh heard round the Cape began with astronaut John Glenn and was echoed by a battery of disappointed newsmen.

600 reporters, photographers and other newsmen (costing their respective employers an estimated \$2 million) waited 11 days for Glenn's orbital flight—in vain.

Well, not quite... there was a manhunt in the swamps, a misguided Ranger III satellite and even a Titan missile sky show... but no orbital flight.

It's all in a newsmen's day—as related by E & P's behind-the-scenes story.

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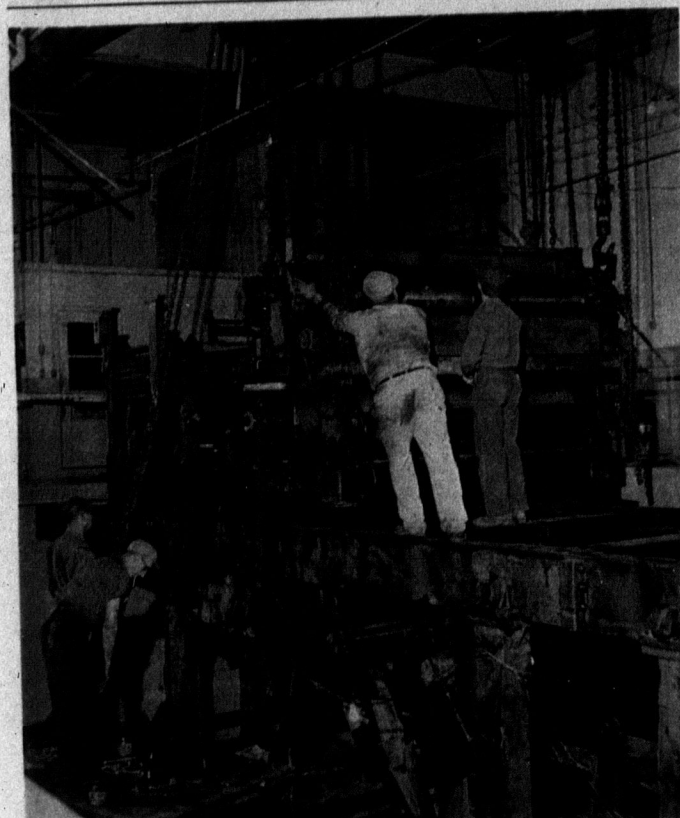
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NEWSPAPER OR COMPANY _____

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Subscription rates: \$6.50 in U.S., possessions and Canada



Steady As She Goes: Workmen lower the roller sections of a huge press into position at the plant of the Lima Citizen, community-backed daily which was launched in July, 1958, following a Guild strike at the News, a reactionary Hoiles-chain daily. The new equipment will double both the page capacity and production speed of the old press.

Photo by Tom Brank, Lima Guild.

Lima Citizen Doubles Its Pressroom Equipment

Lima, Ohio—Within a matter of days the Lima Citizen, five-year-old daily backed by community funds as a competitor of the Hoiles-chain Lima News, will double its press capacity, in a dramatic demonstration of its financial progress.

Mid-February is the target date for operation of the new pressroom equipment, bought through the public sale of \$100,000 in general obligation bonds. The Citizen was founded originally through the sale of stock, with the backing of local civic and business organizations, and of trade unions, including the Guild and craft unions which had struck against the Hoiles daily early in 1958.

Extend COPE Drive For Month

Pointing out that if each Guild local contributed \$10, the ANG could virtually meet its COPE quota, the Guild's Research and Information Department has notified all local and district councils that the drive has been extended another month.

The Guild needs to raise \$1,375 additional. Reminding locals that they may make contributions directly from local treasuries, the R & I department emphasizes that such money is restricted to paying for literature, registration drives, etc.

Diversified programs have been announced for the 1962 COPE Area Conferences.

Intensive work is planned in these subjects: national and state issues; how to form a local union COPE; setting up registration and get-out-the-vote drives; conducting a local union COPE dollar drive.

Conference calendar: March 11 and 12, McAllister Hotel, Miami, Fla. — Georgia and Florida; March 15 and 16, Seafarers Hall, New Orleans—Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; March 21 and 22, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas—Texas and New Mexico; March 28 and 29, Statler Hilton Hotel,

New York City — New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; March 31 and April 1, Sheraton Hotel, Providence—Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine; April 3 and 4, Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit—Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; April 7 and 8, Morrison Hotel, Chicago—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; April 10 and 11, Sheraton-Seelbach Hotel, Louisville—Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and West Virginia; May 4 and 5, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia; May 28 and 29, Continental Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. — Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma; June 1 and 2, Sheraton-Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha—Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota; June 5 and 6, Plains Hotel, Cheyenne, Wyo. — Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Utah; June 9 and 10, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash. — Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Alaska; June 13 and 14, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. — California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii.

Appeals Court Backs NLRB Kohler Unfair Labor Ruling

By ALEXANDER UHL
Washington Guild
PAI

The mills of the gods may grind exceedingly slow, but they seem finally to be catching up with the powerful, violently anti-labor Kohler Company of Sheboygan, Wis.

The United States Court of Appeals here in a two-to-one vote not only has found the company guilty of unfair labor practices in the record-breaking eight-year strike of the United Automobile Workers, but went a step further and directed the National Labor Relations Board to reconsider its action in finding legal the firing of 77 strikers for picket line disorders.

The court majority recited the company's "history of antiunion activities" in mitigation of union picketing that the NLRB found was illegal.

Lyman Conger, Kohler lawyer who more than once has acted as company spokesman rather than Herbert Kohler, elderly head of the wealthy plumbing ware manufactory, already has announced that he will appeal once more, this time to the Supreme Court.

The decision was hailed by UAW Secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey as "another vindication for the Kohler workers in their long struggle for economic justice."

Mazey called on the company "to return to the bargaining table for good-faith bargaining."

The union, he said, "is ready to meet this purpose" at any time for the company to meet its back-pay obligations which he said already amount to "millions of dollars."

"We have waited a long time for final vindication, but even justice delayed is better than no justice at all," Mazey said.

The valiant members of Local 833 deserved no less.

"No case in the 26-year history of the NLRB better demonstrates the need for improvements in its procedures. The union first invoked the board's authority in July, 1954. Even at this late date, we must wait more than 90 days to learn whether this court order is the final one."

"This proves the crying need for drastic changes in our nation's labor laws."

Action in the U.S. Court of Appeals is the latest victory for the union in the long and bitter struggle that began eight years ago with a strike that grew out of the UAW's inability to negotiate a contract with the company, which all but openly was out to crush the union.

It reached one of its climaxes when the McClellan Committee called in UAW chiefs, including President Walter P. Reuther, and its every detail was spread before the world in dramatic committee hearings.

This involved such powerful political figures as President John F. Kennedy, then a Senator and member of the committee; his brother Robert Kennedy, then counsel for the committee and now Attorney General; right wing GOP Senators Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Carl Curtis of Nebraska.

Goldwater and Curtis, with unabashed partisanship, sought to use the hearing which had been brought on by their insistence as a stick with which to beat Reuther and the UAW in particular and

all labor in general. The Kennedy brothers, who had investigated the complaints against the UAW, were having none of that and openly declared that they would not join in the vendetta.

Goldwater and Curtis, who could not have been more pro-Kohler than old man Kohler himself, and lawyer Conger cried "whitewash," during one of the most tumultuous hearings of the McClellan Committee.

Yet as the years have gone by in slow and tortuous process of Taft-Hartley the position of the Kennedys has been vindicated and that of Goldwater and Curtis rejected.

An NLRB trial examiner, after months of hearings and after compiling a mountain of testimony, found the company guilty of turning what had been an economic strike into an "unfair labor practices" one. This meant that the strikers were protected in their jobs and that their "replacements" were not.

The NLRB itself, even with an Eisenhower majority, upheld that finding in 1960 and ordered Kohler to reinstate 1,700 striking members of UAW Local 833 who had been replaced by scabs. In only one area did the unanimous

board favor Kohler. This was in its approval of the firing of 77 workers for "mass picketing."

The Kohler company protested the decision. From the first it was clear that it would fight the NLRB orders as far as it could.

In the end the case reached the U.S. Court of Appeals which has now carried it a further step in a swift decision that not only has condemned the Kohler company's course during the strike, but has upheld further consideration of the union's appeal against the firing of the 77 pickets which the NLRB would permit.

The NLRB order directed Kohler to resume negotiations with the union. While the strike technically ended two years ago, many hundreds of Kohler strikers still in the area would be eligible for reinstatement, back pay provisions, and return to their jobs with seniority, should the Supreme Court turn back any new company appeal.

The UAW reports that its lawyers see no reason why the Supreme Court should even accept the case, since there has been no constitutional question involved and a trial examiner, the NLRB and the U.S. Court of Appeals all have agreed on the facts of the company's guilt.

The Kohler firm chief sued by King Stock Deal Chiseling Charged

Milwaukee, Wis. — Former Gov. Walter J. Kohler (Rep., Wis.) has sued his half-uncle, Walter J. Kohler, head of the Sheboygan plumbing wares firm bearing the family name, to collect \$214,156 plus interest.

He claims he was chiselled out of this sum in a stock deal. The former governor said

Walter Kohler, the company and the firm's accountants, Ernst & Ernst of Cleveland, did not give him an accurate picture of the firm's financial condition and he was induced to sell for \$115 a share by "misrepresentations, half-truths and omissions" stock he claims was worth at least \$10 more per share.

Living Costs Still Hover Just Below All-Time High

The Consumer Price Index for December was only two-tenths of 1 percent lower than the all-time high it hit in October.

And the index for January and for February may rise again, Robert J. Myers, U.S. deputy commissioner of labor statistics, cautions.

Average consumer prices in 1962 will climb 1 percent to 2 percent from last year's level, Myers predicts.

The index measures changes in the prices of hundreds of types of goods and services on which persons in cities typically spend their money.

The December index, using the 1947-1949 price average as a base, registered 128.2. This was one-tenth of 1 percent below the 128.3 level for November. October's high mark was 128.4. The December figure means that it cost \$12.82 to buy the same goods and services that cost \$10 a dozen years ago.

Retail food prices—a healthy segment of any household's budget—went up one-tenth of 1 percent in December.

From December 1960 to December 1961, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, the index recorded an increase of one-half of 1 percent, the smallest for such a period since 1955.

116 New Record In Broun Entries

From more than a score of states and provinces has come a record-breaking number of entries for the 1961 Heywood Broun Memorial Award. The total number of entries at the February 1 deadline was 116, exceeding by 20 the previously registered high.

The entries are as wide-ranging as the interests of the Guild's founder and first president for whom the award is named.

Judges will appraise them on the basis of how well the work qualifies as being "in the spirit of Broun," whose crusades in behalf of the oppressed and underprivileged won him world fame as a leader of American liberal thought and action.

The judges will meet next week end, and make announcement of their choice at a luncheon planned for the opening day of this month's meeting of the International Executive Board, Monday, February 19. The award carries with it \$500 and a citation.

Chairman of the Broun Award committee is C. Joseph Beaulier, a former member of the IEB, who served as the Guild's

first regional vice president from Canada. This year's judges are Richard L. Strout, of the Christian Science Monitor; Herbert F. Corn, of the Washington Star, and Henry Brandon, of the Sunday Times of London.

Entries this year have come from points in California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Texas and Washington.

Many past winners of the Broun honor have also been named, for their same work, by the Pulitzer Award committee, which issues its selections later in the year.

Broun award winning entries have covered a wide range of writing, cartooning and even compilation of advertising copy. Expose type stories have predominated, particularly those which have revealed social injustices and which have demonstrably aided in righting the recited wrongs.

"Good work in the public interest" has been the chief criterion, with consideration for such other factors as the significance of the work and the initiative or ingenuity required to produce it.

Newspaper Ad Linage Up 1.7%

An increase of 1.7 percent in total advertising lineage as measured by 52 cities by Media Records for December, 1961, over December, 1960, has been chalked up.

Total December lineage was 242,786,000 lines as compared with 238,724,000 in the same month the year before.

Classifications showing increases for December, 1961 were: Display, 0.8 percent; classified, 5.3 percent; retail, 1.1 percent; department store, 3.8 percent; automotive, 4.2 percent; and financial, 20.6 percent. Only one category was down: that of general, off 6.1 percent.

For the entire year, total newspaper advertising lineage was off 3.9 percent. Total year-to-date lineage was 2,776,958,000 lines as against 2,888,617,000 for the same period of 1960.

IT SEEMS TO US

One (Final?) Comment On Running A Strike

AUGUSTA, ME. Editor: I apologize for prolonging this brouhaha but I can't resist asking one question in response to the letter from Brother Ed Reynolds of San Francisco in the January 12 GR:

When the Mill & Smeltermen's Union was on strike in Anaconda, Montana, did it ever attempt to prosecute the strike by opening its own smelter?

BOB CROCKER
Wire Service Guild

Clarifies Emphasis On Medicare Inquiry

LYNN, MASS. Editor: My letter regarding medicare proposals (GR, Jan. 26) did not mean to endorse the results of government subsidies for newspapers abroad. I know little about the success or failure of such practices, but I would be extremely skeptical of any form of government control over newspapers, especially through the purse strings.

The letter referred instead to the apparently respectable success of government health care plans abroad. Although Americans' views of these plans usually reflect their own ideological prejudices, every Englishman I've met in this country, all conservative members of the middle class, seem to like socialized medicine.

I mentioned the fair popularity of these programs in raising some doubts about implications of proposed medicare programs in this country.

I would like to see the resources of government used to assure that catastrophic illness will not prove a financial disaster to the average American family and its savings. But let's make the plan will work before we rush into anything.

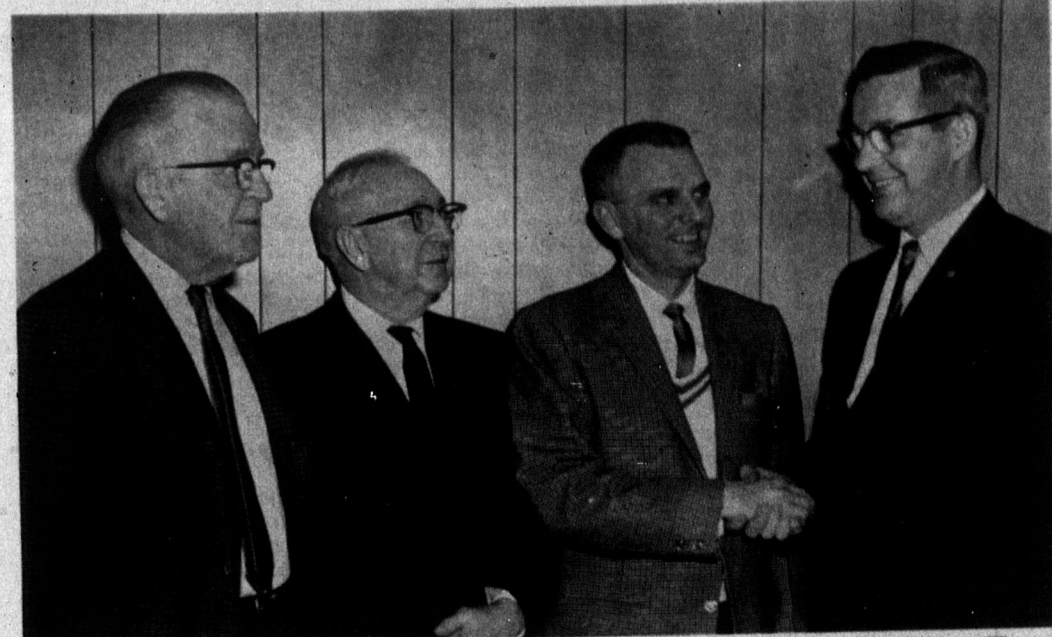
Just because the English have succeeded doesn't mean the plan would work here, or that we would want an exact duplication of their system, with the regimentation it may involve.

DWIGHT BUELL
Lynn Guild

Fragrant Thank-You To Jane Goodsell

TOLEDO, OHIO Editor: A nosegay of spring violets to Jane Goodsell for a consistently bright column. For the GR, it's the rhinestone pin on an all-wet outfit.

LOUISE BRUNER
Toledo Guild



Brockton Milestones: Annual dinner session of the Brockton Guild marked the retirement of a 40-year employee, installation of officers for the year and the guest appearance of ANG Secretary-treasurer

Charles A. Perlik, Jr. From the left are Thomas E. O'Brien, outgoing president; News Editor Joseph A. Messier, honored with gifts on his retirement; Peter T. Farley, 1962 local president, and Perlik. William A. Loughlin, Jr., was chairman.

Brockton Installs New Local Officers At Annual Dinner; Other Guild News

Brockton, Mass.—More than 60 attended the annual dinner meeting of the Brockton Guild, at which officers were installed and ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was a special guest.

The retiring president, Thomas E. O'Brien, inducted the officers: President, Peter T. Farley; vice president, William B. Buckley, and secretary-treasurer, Howard J. Foster.

Two gift checks, from the Guild and from his fellow employees, went to Joseph A. Messier, retiring in January after nearly 40 years of service with the Brockton Enterprise-Times, holding the title of news editor during his later years. Mr. Messier also received an honorable withdrawal card from the Guild.

Perlik paid tribute to Mrs. H. Corinne Thompson, a past president of the local, for her long services to the union. Mrs. Thompson will soon celebrate her 75th birthday anniversary.

O'Brien received an inscribed gavel for his three years of local

leadership. Guests included co-publisher Charles A. Fuller, and the heads of several craft union locals and labor federations. Chairman for the affair was William A. Loughlin, Jr.

Colangelo Breaks Arm In Fall At His Home

Harrison, N.Y. — Joseph G. Colangelo, international representative for the Guild, sustained a double fracture of his left forearm January 18, requiring hospitalization and surgery, with the possibility of wearing a cast for several months.

Colangelo slipped and fell at his home here as he was reaching for his briefcase. Both bones of the forearm were splintered, and surgeons at the Portchester United Hospital had to attach metallic splints to insure the knitting process.

He was due to return home this week end from the hospital.

Colangelo had most recently been aiding the new Guild local

in Puerto Rico, where recognition had been gained for staffers at the San Juan Star. Contract bargaining was under way for an initial agreement.

International Representative Ed Allen, of Boston, has been assigned as a substitute in San Juan.

College Papers Invited To Vie For SDC Awards

Invitations have gone out from the Southern District Council to colleges and university newspapers to enter competition for the SDC's journalism awards. Separate awards are made to dailies and to non-dailies, for the best publications during the calendar year ended February 1, 1962.

Judges will be Loy W. Miller, editor of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Escar Thompson, AP correspondent in Knoxville, and Professor John Lain, of the school of journalism at the University of Tennessee. Willard Yarbrough, Knoxville Guild member, is committee chairman.

ANG Vice Pres. James Egan Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

partment of the World Telegram & Sun, and was Region Five's vice president on the Guild's International Board. He was serving his third two-year term as an IEB member. Illness and previous hospitalization had prevented his attendance at the organization meeting last October, when his new term began.

A Guild member since 1937, Egan had just qualified for 25-year membership honors. The gold pin he would have received was given to his mother, Mrs. Dennis O'Brien, with whom he made his home at Allenhurst, by M. Michael Potokar, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, on a visitation to the Jersey City hospital.

The vacancy created by Egan's death will be filled at the ANG convention in Buffalo next July, when delegates from Region Five will nominate a successor. Region Five comprises the area served by the New York local.

As an IEB member, Egan served of the appeals board, the finance committee and the constitution committee.

Unmarried, Egan is survived by his mother, two sisters, three half-brothers and two half-sisters. Egan was born in 1921 in Jersey City, where his uncle, John H. Gavin, was Hudson County Surrogate. Gavin was city editor of the old New York World, when Heywood Broun, founder and first president of the Guild, was writing his famous columns.

As a preparatory school graduate, Egan's first job was as a World-Telegram copy boy. He met Broun by accidentally slithering a great armful of mail into the columnist's lap. The encounter indelibly impressed Egan with the Broun personality—and vocabulary—but they became firm friends thereafter.

Egan went into the advertising side of the industry, and joined the New York Guild as soon as the Guild opened its membership doors to other than editorial staffers, in 1937.

He served three terms as his unit chairman and saw service on the local executive board and its Representative Assembly. He has been a local delegate to Guild conventions beginning with 1950, the year he gave strong leader-

ship to the Guild strike at the World Telegram & Sun. That strike provided an early example of cooperation among the various unions, all members of the craft unions respecting the Guild's picket line.

In 1957 he was a candidate in a field of 10 nominees to fill the six places on the IEB as vice president at large, placing second in a vigorously waged contest in which opposing slates were backed. Two years later, when Arthur Rosenstock was chosen ANG president, Egan was named to the Region V vice presidency which Rosenstock vacated. With all other board members, he was chosen by acclamation for a third term, last summer.

Standing well over six feet, he carried almost 300 pounds of weight with apparent ease.

His build led August Mosca to ask Egan to serve as a model for two portraits of Broun—also a huge man—which the World-Telegram artist painted in 1957. One hangs in the Heywood Broun library at Guild headquarters in Washington; the other is in the Brown Room at the New York Guild clubhouse.

HOW TO BUY: Interest Rates On Savings Move Upward

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Interest rates paid to savers have risen again as the nation's banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions compete for your deposits.

It pays even small savers to give attention to interest rates paid by various institutions. It's quite common to meet families who shop with the greatest care for family needs, but have no idea what interest they get on their savings. One skilled worker recently met stored his savings in a bank downtown paying 3 percent when the credit union right at his plant was paying a husky 5.

Another matter of concern is the habit of buying Government savings bonds on the payroll-deduction plan, accumulating a few, and then cashing them in. This way, the bonds never get a chance to earn any interest.

It's important to (1) shop for the best interest rate consistent with safety, and (2) use the right type of account for different kinds of savings—short-range and long-range.

As a result of the recent rate rise, many banks now pay 3½

percent plus a bonus of one-half of one percent on deposits left in the bank a year or more. This rate puts the banks within closer distance of the savings and loan associations. For some time most savings and loan associations have been paying 4-4½ percent. Most recently some of the associations—especially those on the West Coast—have edged up to 4.6 percent. Some associations which don't have their deposits insured by a Federal agency, but by private insurers, pay as much as 5 percent (but of course need to be evaluated with extra care).

Credit unions still generally are at the top of the list. Most credit unions pay 4 to 5 percent. Many also provide deposit life insurance, which is worth an additional one-half of 1 percent to young families, and even more to middle-aged and older people.

The Treasury Department says it has no plans to raise the present 3½ percent rate on E bonds to meet the increase in bank rates. But E bonds have their own advantages for long-range savings.

In general, this department recommends using savings accounts for short-range funds—those you expect to draw on in less than two years. There is no use buying E bonds for temporary savings, because you merely will be trading cash back and forth with Uncle Sam, and neither of you

will gain. E bonds earn no interest at all the first six months, and less than 2 percent the second six. Not until the third year do they earn over 3.

The ideal use of E bonds is for retirement purposes or as a back-log against unemployment. Since you can postpone the tax liability until you actually cash the bonds, this way you probably would avoid any income tax at all on the increase in value, since you would be cashing them at a time of reduced income.

Another advantage of E bonds is that the interest rate is guaranteed for the next seven years and nine months. Conceivably banks and savings associations could cut their rates back to the previous lower levels in a time of recession.

Too, when you approach retirement you can exchange E Bonds, both matured and unmatured, for Government H bonds and thus defer paying income tax on the E-bond increase in value for ten years more, or until you cash in the H bonds. Thus, moderate-income retired couples could very likely escape tax liability completely on their original E bond purchases.

Government H bonds earn the same 3½ percent as E bonds, but the interest is paid by check every six months instead of accumulating until you cash in the bond. This is a useful arrangement for people who want the interest as a regular income, as in retirement.

Government savings bonds can be bought on the payroll-deduction plan or at a bank, and can be cashed in either at a bank or the nearest Federal Reserve office. In case of death, cashing bonds is simpler if you name a co-owner. A beneficiary named on the bond can cash it but must present a death certificate.

If a savings bond is ever lost, stolen or destroyed, write the Bureau of The Public Debt, Division of Loans & Currency, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5. State the serial number (with prefix and suffix letters), month and year of

issue and your name and address. The bureau will send you a form to fill out, and after you return this form, will issue a new bond.

But we don't recommend putting your money in either the higher-rate savings accounts or E bonds while you still owe installment debts or continue to buy on time. There is no point to paying finance charges of 12-22 percent on credit purchases, or interest rates of 8-12 percent on cash loans, while your savings earn just 3½ to 5 percent.



Appreciation: For "truth in the news," in particular for its handling of the matters strike against the Milwaukee Journal, a plaque went last week to the editorial staff of the Milwaukee Labor Press. Donor was Mailers Local 23. Shown are Al Redman, Typographical local president; Robert Fotkonjac, president of the Mailers local; Ray W. Taylor, editor of the Labor Press, and J. F. Friedrich, president of the county labor council which publishes the weekly.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Dissimilar Similes

By JANE GOODSALL, Portland, Ore., Guild

I am about to launch a crusade to be known as The Anti-Similes That Never Meet Campaign. Anybody in sympathy with my aims is cordially invited to join.

A simile is a figure of speech, comparing two things of a similar nature. A simile-that-never-meets is a ridiculous comparison of two things that haven't anything to do with each other. Like these:

As warm as toast. Now honestly, have you ever eaten a warm piece of toast? Of course not! Toast is the most difficult food in the world to keep warm. By the time you have transferred it from toaster to plate and spread butter and maybe marmalade on it, it is cool—if not downright cold.

As easy as taking candy from a baby. It is, of course, possible to separate a baby from a piece of candy. But unless you have the temperament of Lucrezia Borgia and the strength of Bull Montana, it isn't easy. It takes strong character to stand by while the baby, purple with rage, beats the air with clenched fists and rends the air with piercing shrieks. I

know from experience that the baby is more than likely to have its candy reinstated.

As cute as a bug. Judging from the quantity of Bug-Geta and similar products sold in stores, it seems unlikely that bugs are generally regarded as cute. Any bug that feels snug in a rug is living in a fool's paradise. Housewives take rugs pretty seriously.

As easy as pie. Easy! I can think of few things more difficult and time-consuming to make than good pie. As a matter of fact, it isn't even easy to make bad pie. I have made some terrible pies, and they have taken me all afternoon.

As pretty as a picture. What picture? One of those portraits of ladies with three eyes?

As brown as a berry. Berries come in many different colors, not including brown.

As right as rain. I've heard a lot of discussion about rain lately, most of it unprintable. Nobody took the position that there was anything right about rain. The closest thing to an approving comment was, "Well anyway, it isn't snow."

Day Book

CONTRACTS
Toronto: Telegram: Supplementary agreement to main contract, covering 12 full-time correspondents. Permission to sign.
New York: Comstock: Full renewal. Contract approved.
Rochester, N.Y.: Democrat & Chronicle, Times-Union: Full renewal. Permission to sign.
Long Beach: Independent & Press-Telegram: Full renewal. Permission to sign.
Kansas: Labor: Full renewal. Permission to sign.

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS
Montreal: Application filed Feb. 1 by the

Montreal Guild with the Quebec Labor Relations Board for certification as bargaining agent for 55 employees of the Montreal Gazette circulation department.
ACTIVITIES
ANG International Executive Board Meeting, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19-22. Quarterly meeting, Middle Atlantic District Council, March 2 and 3, Allentown, Pa.
ANG International Executive Board Meeting, Washington, D. C., May 21-25.
Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., July 9-13, 1962.

WHEN THE CARES OF THE DAY ARE SET ASIDE.....SEAGRAM'S 7 CROWN COMES INTO ITS OWN. SMOOTH, SURE, SATISFYING. TONIGHT, SAY SEAGRAM'S 7 AND BE SURE



SEAGRAM-BOTTLED COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. BLENDERS WHISKY, 86 PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Costs For Auto Loans Vary In 11 Different Guild Cities

Suppose you find it necessary to buy a new car. And suppose that, in order to do so, you need a loan to cover a \$1,500 balance after a \$900 down payment, the loan to be for 36 months (or the longest maturity your loan source will permit).

What will happen to you when you seek such an auto loan is revealed by a research project conducted by Prof. Irving Schweiger of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. He was assisted by Prof. John S. McGee and Dr. Allen F. Jung.

The survey covered visits by Schweiger's aids to almost 200 banks and other lending institutions in 11 cities.

The Guild has contracts with newspapers in each of the 11. What the researchers found out is recapitulated in Changing Times, the Kiplinger Magazine. The cities and their average

annual interest rates for auto loans (with the rates including any special fees charged for making the loans):

Boston	9.0%
Chicago	10.6%
Cleveland	10.8%
Denver	9.7%
Detroit	11.6%
Milwaukee	9.7%
New York	9.7%
Pittsburgh	9.6%
Providence	13.0%
St. Louis	9.5%
San Francisco	11.4%

Suppose, however, you decide to try another source for credit: an auto dealer or a credit union.

While credit union loan terms frequently compare favorably with bank rates (for those persons who have access to credit unions), the Schweiger study shows that rates for car dealers' financing ranged from a low of approximately 11.8% in St. Louis to a high of 13.3% in San Francisco.



Stewardship Emphasis: A group of the 18 stewards who attended the Milwaukee Guild's fifth annual dinner meeting for those Guild representatives is seen here with local officers. Seated are Tom Officer, editorial department; Gordon Brehm, local president and Jerry Rosenthal, executive vice

president. Standing are Dave Lorbeck, home delivery; Don Brieger, local vice president; Nancy Runingen, promotion and public service; Eleanor Zetterlund, inside circulation; Lorraine Wagner, inside classified; Henry Senfelsen and Darwin Rosenkrantz, both home delivery.

Display Sales Top Minimums

73 Contracts, 98 Newspapers, February 1, 1962

NY News	\$168.00-7th yr.	Seattle Post-Intelligencer	134.50-6th yr.
NY Times I	167.55-7th yr.	Wilkes-Barre Record & Times-Leader, News (2)	132.00-5th yr.
Detroit Free Press	166.85-4th yr.	Wilkes-Barre Sun. Independent	132.00-5th yr.
NY Journal-American I	163.50-4th yr.	Cincinnati & Ky. Post & Times-Star (2)	132.00-6th yr.
NY Mirror I	163.50-4th yr.	Elizabethtown Daily Journal	131.50-5th yr.
NY Herald Tribune	163.50-7th yr.	Toronto Globe & Mail I	129.38-4th yr.
NY World Telegram & Sun	163.50-7th yr.	Bay City Times	129.25-6th yr.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	162.50-6th yr.	San Pedro News-Pilot	128.75-6th yr.
NY Post	162.25-7th yr.	Great Falls Trib. & Ldr. (2)	128.60-6th yr.
Sacramento Bee	164.50-6th yr.	Niagara Falls Gazette	128.00-5th yr.
Sacramento Union	154.50-6th yr.	Albany Times-Union I	127.50-3rd yr.
Stockton Record	154.50-6th yr.	Albany Knickerbocker News	127.50-5th yr.
San Francisco Citywide (3)	154.50-7th yr.	Huntington Park Signal	127.50-6th yr.
Philadelphia Daily News	154.00-5th yr.	Pawtucket Times	126.25-6th yr.
San Jose Mercury & News (2)	153.00-6th yr.	Eric Times & News (2)	125.53-6th yr.
Boston Record-American & Sunday Advertiser (2)	150.50-4th yr.	Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar (2)	125.00-6th yr.
Boston Herald & Traveler (2)	150.50-5th yr.	Indianapolis Star & News (2)	125.00-7th yr.
NY Times II	150.05-5th yr.	Toronto Globe & Mail II	124.20-4th yr.
Los Angeles Herald Examiner	148.50-6th yr.	Vancouver Sun & Province (2)	123.75-6th yr.
Hammond Times	147.75-6th yr.	Duluth Herald & News-Trib. (2)	122.75-6th yr.
Philadelphia Inquirer	146.50-5th yr.	Allentown Call & Chron. I (2)	122.64-6th yr.
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	146.00-6th yr.	Sheboygan Press	122.50-5th yr.
San Mateo Times	145.80-6th yr.	Kingston Daily Freeman	122.00-5th yr.
Cleveland Press & News	145.00-6th yr.	Pueblo Star-Jal. & Chieft. (2)	120.75-6th yr.
Honolulu Advertiser	145.00-6th yr.	Manchester Union Ldr. & Sun News Haverhill Jnl. (3)	117.97-4th yr.
Napa Register	145.00-6th yr.	Portland (Me.) Press-Herald, Express & Telegram (3)	117.25-6th yr.
Toronto Star	143.68-4th yr.	Indianapolis Times	117.00-6th yr.
NY Mirror II	143.00-5th yr.	Lynn Item	116.50-5th yr.
San Diego Union & Trib. (2)	143.00-7th yr.	Haverhill Gazette	114.00-5th yr.
NY Journal-American II	142.20-5th yr.	Massillon Evg. Independent	113.06-6th yr.
Vallejo Times-Herald & News-Chronicle (2)	141.50-6th yr.	Toronto Telegram II	108.67-3rd yr.
Milwaukee Sentinel	141.10-6th yr.	New Westminster Brit. Columbian	108.52-7th yr.
Washington Star	141.00-7th yr.	Victoria Colonist & Times I (2)	108.48-8th yr.
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press (2)	140.50-6th yr.	Lima Citizen	107.40-6th yr.
Denver Post	140.00-6th yr.	Elgin Courier-News	105.00-6th yr.
Tacoma News-Trib. & Ledger	139.50-6th yr.	Allentown Call & Chron. II	100.34-6th yr.
Chester: Delaware City Times	138.45-6th yr.	Albany Times-Union II	97.00-3rd yr.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	138.25-5th yr.	Victoria Colonist & Times II	82.16-flat
Baltimore Sun & Evg. Sun (2)	135.75-7th yr.	Victoria Colonist & Times III	62.46-flat
Toledo Blade & Times (2)	135.60-5th yr.		
Seattle Times	135.50-7th yr.		
Toronto Telegram I	135.00-4th yr.		

Note: Salesman I in Albany and Allentown is Major Accounts, II Minor Accounts; NY Times II is Display Classified; no definition or limitation on NY Journal-American and Mirror; Toronto Globe & Mail I is National, II Retail; Toronto Telegram I is Senior, II Junior; Victoria I is Senior, II Intermediate, III Junior.

Deferred Increases—Duluth \$3.50 5/1/62, Elgin \$4 6/18/62, Hammond \$3.50 7/1/62, Honolulu Advertiser \$5 11/8/62, Honolulu Star-Bulletin \$4 6/25/62, Pueblo \$4 4/1/62, San Diego \$3 6/4/62, \$2.50 1/7/63, San Mateo \$2.40 5/16/62, Toronto Telegram \$2 1/1/63.

Number of newspapers per contract in parentheses.

Starting Pay Lags

Journalism school graduates who in 1961 went into newspaper or wire service work averaged \$29 a week or 22 percent less than did college grads who went into aeronautical engineering, a comparative study indicates.

Starting pay in the newspaper and wire service fields averaged \$103 a week; that in aeronautical engineering \$132 weekly.

Only the graduates in the liberal arts and biological sciences, with a \$103-a-week average, also were equal to or below those in newspapers and wire services, among the categories studied.

Based on reports by Dean Edward W. Barrett regarding June graduates of New York's Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and on a Dec. 31 report of the College Placement Council, the study shows:

► The salaries received by the j-grads were 8 percent higher than those paid the year before, when the starting average was \$95.

► Starting pay in all media for

1961's j-grads averaged \$104 a week, a 3 percent increase over 1960.

► Jobs in radio, television and magazines offered on the average higher starting salaries than those paid by newspapers and wire services. Pay offered to j-grads in these three fields averaged \$124 weekly. It ranged from \$100 to \$155.

► More than half of Columbia's 1961 class went to work for newspapers at weekly salaries ranging from \$62 to \$165.

► Offers to college seniors enrolled in aeronautical engineering averaged \$132 weekly.

► Similar offers to seniors in electrical engineering averaged \$131 weekly.

► Offers to seniors in general business averaged \$104.

Aircraft firms are reported bidding highest for college seniors. Their salary offers are averaging \$131 weekly. With offers averaging \$130, electronic firms are second.

Objects To Headline On Profits Story

Morgan D. Whidden, industrial relations manager, has taken exception to the headline over a story on Sun Publishing Company Limited profits (GR, January 12).

The headline — "Vancouver Sun's Profits Climb \$516,199, A Gain of 12 Percent"—says, he declares, "that the Vancouver Sun's profits last year were, in effect, \$4,301,658."

"First, the statement you quote is that of Sun Publishing Company Limited, not the Vancouver Sun, which is owned by Pacific Press Limited."

"Second, the total profits of Sun Publishing Company were \$516,199, derived from several subsidiaries."

"For example, \$90,000 of the \$516,199 was earned by the Daily News, Garden Grove, Calif."

The Vancouver Sun, evening, owned by Pacific Press, Ltd., Editor & Publisher's 1961 International Year Book shows, Pacific Press, Ltd., according to E & P, operates accounting and all me-

chanical departments. Editorial, advertising, circulation and promotion departments of the two papers are independent and competitive under their respective publishers — Southern Co., Ltd., for the Province; and Sun Publishing Co. Ltd. for the Sun.

Nets Nearly Million

Cincinnati, Ohio — Cincinnati Enquirer, Inc., netted nearly \$1 million in 1961.

For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1961, the company reported net earnings of \$975,113 equal to \$2.33 a share.

This represented the second best profit year the firm had experienced.

For the first quarter of the current year, earnings were \$375,010, equal to 89 cents a share. This compared with \$245,967, or 58½ cents a share a year earlier.

At a recent board meeting, the directors declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share.

E. W. Scripps Company is the majority shareholder.

EDITORIAL

Never Wrong

The Reader's Digest is the world's most fabulously successful publication. Its circulation in this country alone is almost double that of its nearest competitors in the monthly field, running better than 12 million copies. Its net profits, like those of most other publishers, are a secret matter.

Yet it continues to puzzle many segments of its readership. The puzzlement lies in the paradox that, alone among human enterprises, the Digest is without sin, and commits no errors.

That, at least, is the stance seemingly maintained by the Digest proprietors. It is implicit in their refusal to admit mistakes, however patent, and to allow no voice to those whose views are opposed to the drab conservatism which is the magazine's credo.

The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. is the most recent group to have the Digest door slammed in its face. The magazine ran a piece with the loaded title, "Why Should These Co-ops Enjoy Tax Privilege?" The author is a former Congressman who, says the Cooperative League indignantly, qualifies as a tax expert through having evaded federal income taxes for 12 years, finally being convicted and paying up some \$11,000.

The League protested to the Digest, pointing out that the story failed to say that no business firm is taxed on refunds to its customers and that to do so in the case of co-ops would be discrimination.

The Digest runs no "letters" column. Nor has it yet printed any correction of the clearly one-sided presentation of the co-ops' tax status. The League last week says it has now given up, after repeated attempts to have the Digest set itself right.

As many other victims of the Digest's policies have discovered, the case of the co-ops is not an isolated one.

It was Thomas Phine who wrote, "It is error only, and not truth, that shrinks from inquiry."

But it is not likely that those encased in the Digest citadel would ever encounter, let alone heed, the philosophy of one who, although born a Quaker's son, became a dangerous subversive who advocated the overthrow of government by force and violence.

By any chance, would the publisher of the Digest be a Son of the American Revolution?

'Best In The World'

"With all its faults, and it has many, the American labor movement is the most effective and therefore the best in the world.

"It has done more for its people; it has understood its social and economic environments; and it has a better record, yes and I include the craft unions, in supporting good causes, the oppressed abroad and the exploited at home.

"It is a movement of workers, officered largely by men and women risen from the ranks.

"It is not necessarily wiser than other segments of our society, nor are its prescriptions for change always just, equitable or desirable. Yet, it is a vigorous movement directing its major efforts towards protecting rights on the job.

"It is needed if democracy is to continue and prosper."

—Economics Professor Philip Taft, Brown University, speaking to the Industrial Relations Research Association, Dec. 29

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor
MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

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'Don't You Realize What This Does
To Our American Way Of Life?'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Michigan Newcomer Seen
In Fresh Political Role

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



On the basis of George Romney's first strike for national political attention, his appearance on Meet the Press, he may well be nominated and elected governor of Michigan this year.

He has the requisite physical attractiveness, the aura of business success, the salesman's skill in proffering himself as a spokesman for "citizens" as distinguished from politicians and special interests. One suspects we had better wait and see before chatting seriously about him for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964.

The GOP in Michigan has tried just about everything in seeking to overturn the Democratic state regime now in its fourteenth year, and Romney is at least different—neither a party hack nor a professor of public speech imposed on the rural conservatives by the Detroit newspapers.

The long regime of the Democrats has resulted, as always, in piled-up grievances. It was, in its way, miraculous that former Governor Soapy Williams took his pitcher to the well safely six straight times for two-year terms and then handed over an organization strong enough to elect a successor candidate, the incumbent Governor Swainson.

Romney is a new face, politically. The motor magnates of the Big Three may have disliked the competition of his Rambler—based, of course, on the wave of approval for small imported cars—but he is distinctly part of Detroit's Establishment, and the campaign contributions will flow lavishly.

No expectant candidate with normal acumen, however, would invite discussion of his interest in public affairs, as Romney did, by quoting an anonymous AP reporter as suggesting that most politicians are "dishonest." The astute Edwin A. Lahey of the Knight Newspapers mused a moment and asked: "Did you accept his premise?" Romney talked quite a while in answering.

Wendell Willkie, a figure who has grown larger in retrospect, was broken and killed by the venomous hostility of Republican

professionals who would not forgive his nomination over Senator Taft in 1940 and—even worse—his failure to win over Roosevelt. The GOP professionals play for keeps, and though in Michigan they may pass over Romney's initial remarks about his awareness of his personal mission to improve the party's image, others must have noted sharply his disclaimer of political identification until last year.

One of the oddities is that Republicans are more bitterly riven by doctrinal differences than Democrats, who have learned to live with their civil rights schism. Witness the right-wing opposition to Richard Nixon in California, and the lunatic-fringers' insistence that Senator Goldwater is no longer a true-blue conservative.

On more immediate issues, Mr. Kennedy is clearly turning on the heat to build a legislative record the Democratic party can take into the congressional campaign in an effort to regain the 21 House seats it lost to the Republicans in the Northeast, Midwest and Mountain States in 1960. If he cannot get the bills passed, he is seeking to force issues to roll call votes.

This can be seen in the succession of weekly news conferences, in which he is speaking forcefully and clearly on his affirmative program. It is seen in his succession of special messages to Congress on new farm plans, school aid, expansion of medical education.

This is the President in his second year—no longer distracted with the enormous burdens of setting up a new Administration, of manning and mastering its diffuse executive and political functions, but driving toward an effort to pick up the few House seats that might make the difference between passage and defeat of his domestic program.

It is not generally understood how narrow is the margin of House control between the Administration, on the one hand, and the Halleck-Howard Smith conservative coalition on the other. Halleck and Smith are unrelenting, and generally they have maneuvered to halt bills they insist on halting. But the balance is delicate: let six or eight south-

ern Democratic or northern Republican votes slip to Kennedy, and the slippage becomes an avalanche.

This was demonstrated last year on minimum wages. The House first crushed the Administration bill, but when it came back from a conference committee southern Democrats and city Republicans in the House deserted Messrs. Halleck and Smith to whoop it through by more

30 votes. Kennedy is trying to repeat the demonstration by pushing hard for roll call votes in both Senate and House on his proposed Department of Urban Affairs, on a college aid program that includes scholarship funds as well as loans to students.

Republican National Committee Chairman William E. Miller claims publicly that the GOP can capture control of both the House and Senate this year. Democrats are talking about "another 1934," the year in Roosevelt's first term when they increased their House membership in the off-year congressional elections.

As of now, Miller hopes for gains, not "control." The Democrats, practically speaking, hope to gain in the Senate, hold their own in the House.

Night Differential
In 172 Contracts

One hundred and seventy-two Guild contracts now provide for night differential, according to a study just issued by the ANG Research and Information Department.

This is an increase of five over the total in a similar study compiled in mid-1960.

The amount of premium pay called for varies in the 224 contracts included in the survey.

Night differential clauses are contained in 138 out of the 152 newspaper contracts, covering 184 papers, 59 of them morning and 115 evening.

All four of the 24-hour papers covered, five out of the six separate Sunday papers, eight of the nine wire and wire-news services and 26 of the 63 miscellaneous contracts provide for varying degrees of night differential pay.