

Act To End Strike At Defender

Chicago, Ill. — Expressing cautious confidence that a solution to the eleven-month-old strike at the Chicago Defender has been found, Chicago Guild negotiators this week were drafting a "settlement proposal" for the attention of Defender management.

The schedule called for submission of the draft to the strikers in the Defender unit for their prior approval, and a meeting with management of the struck daily was set for yesterday, Thursday.

By agreement with Defender management, the details of the settlement proposal were held confidential prior to the negotiating meeting itself. In meetings held frequently since the intermediate report of an NLRB examiner last December found Defender management guilty of unfair labor practices, the issues in the long dispute have been steadily narrowed until an agreement is now "reasonably near," say Guild leaders.

ANG Director of Organization J. William Blatz has been working closely with the local and unit in recent weeks and sat in with this week's drafting committee.

One formidable obstacle to a mutually agreeable settlement has been the substantial cash penalties carried by the recommended NLRB disposition of the unfair practice charges. The trial examiner proposed that Guild strikers be restored to their former jobs without loss of interim pay. During the strike period management has employed non-union help and farmed out much of the work done by mechanical department employees before the strike.

Previously, unorganized, the mechanical staff sought Guild affiliation a little more than a year ago. The editorial staff had been under Guild contract for many years. The strike occurred when management balked at plant-wide recognition of the Guild and prospective pay increases in a new Guild contract.

The State Supreme Court has set down for oral argument in May the case involving three Guild pickets arrested on the Defender line and subsequently fined in a city magistrate's court. The Guild appealed their conviction, arguing that the evidence

(Continued on Page 2)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

Vol. XXIX, No. 7

Return Requested

Washington, D. C.

1126 16th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

March 23, 1962

Prompt Local Response For ANG Wage Parley



Newest Guild Members: A unit meeting of El Mundo Guildsmen sat smilingly for its portrait last week at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Their elected chairman is Jose "Pepe" Arana, centered behind the four seated women and wearing a dark suit. Fourth from the right is International Representative Ed Allen, who is aiding the local in organizing.

Early and wide response to the ANG proposal for a Guild-wide wage conference late in April has followed the issuance of the formal call over the signature of ANG officers.

Among the first to indicate active interest and representation are the Seattle-Tacoma and Vancouver locals on the west coast; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis in the midwest, and Scranton and Toronto in the east. The Wire Services, with nation-wide membership, also will be represented.

The conference will be at the Hotel Hamilton, in Washington, April 29 and 30 and May 1. Registration will begin at 1 P.M. on April 29, a Sunday, and that day's program will comprise a banquet at 7 o'clock, the cost of which is covered by the \$5 registration fee.

Working sessions will start at 10 o'clock Monday morning in the hotel's Silver Room.

The Monday program will deal with the need for better Guild wages, the justification for them and the goal to be sought. The Tuesday discussion will treat ways and means of coordinating this year's collective bargaining efforts.

Reservations for hotel accommodations are being handled by the ANG office. A block of rooms at the Hamilton has been allocated, but because of the tourist season reaching its Washington peak in April and May, some double occupancy of rooms will be necessary.

Coast Daily Sold

Los Angeles, Calif.—Sale of the Garden Grove Daily News by the Vancouver, B. C., Sun interests to the Twin Coast Publishing Co., a Ridder unit, has been announced.

The Los Angeles Guild has a contract covering 50 News employees.

Issue Official Convention Call For July Meeting In Buffalo

Official call for the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild—July 9 through July 13 at Buffalo—has been sent out by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Convention representation is based on the average monthly per capita payments for current or previous (but not future) months received by the ANG from the Local during the 12-month period ending March 31, 1962.

Secret-ballot election of delegates to ANG conventions has

long been required by the ANG Constitution.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 also requires that if election of officers is to occur at an international union convention the delegates must be selected by secret ballot. Election of at least one international officer will occur at the 29th Annual Convention.

The IEB will appoint the Credentials Committee and draw up slates of other committees for recommendation to the convention. It has been the annual practice for Locals to facilitate the work of setting up committees by submitting to the Secretary-Treasurer, well in advance of the convention, requests for committee assignments on behalf of their delegates.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Statler Hilton. Advice for reserving sleeping accommodations will be furnished to Locals by the Buffalo Newspaper Guild.

The Call asks that the registration fee of \$25 for each delegate or alternate be sent directly to ANG headquarters at least 10 days in advance of the convention (by June 29) along with the original copy of each credential. Credential forms will be supplied at a later date.

Sale Of Major Daily Proves Magnet For Top Ownerships

The sale not-too-long-ago of controlling interest in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, whose Hawaii competitor is the Advertiser, in a transaction whose ultimate size was put at more than \$11 million has underscored once again the true economic treasure-house that the newspaper industry actually is.

Vincent J. Manno, New York newspaper broker who handled the deal, has revealed the roll of organizations and individuals who

were interested in acquiring the Star-Bulletin.

It is a veritable Who's Who of newspaper ownerships:

Gardner Cowles, the Chicago Tribune, Marshall Field II, the Gannett Newspapers, the Copley Press, the Hoiles group, S. I. Newhouse, Philip L. Graham, Ralph Ingersoll, the Scripps League. Other interested organizations included Scripps-Howard, the Ridder group and Hearst.

The Star-Bulletin stock sold at \$53 a share. Controlling interest in the paper and its affiliated properties went to a group of Honolulu business men.

The \$58.25-a-share bid by Ruddy Tongg, another Honolulu business man, was rejected because it didn't provide for full payment at the time of the sale.

A \$57.25-a-share bid by Scripps-Howard never jelled because of complications connected with the transfer of the paper's radio and television licenses.

An \$8.5 million offer by Northwest Publishing (the Ridder group) was rejected because it was only for the assets of the paper exclusive of its broadcasting properties.

An unsuccessful attempt to block the sale was made by Mrs.

Elizabeth P. Farrington, one-time president of Star-Bulletin Ltd. on the claim that the offer that was accepted was too low.

She and her attorney revealed details of still another offer—this one by Hearst interests for \$40 a share.

The Hearst management proposed to retain Mrs. Farrington for three years at \$35,000 a year, and thereafter at \$12,000 a year for life. Completion of the sale would have meant a \$90,000 fee for her attorney.

The Hearst organization recently made news by suspending its morning Los Angeles Exam-

iner, and expanding its afternoon Herald-Express into an afternoon and Sunday Herald-Examiner. Simultaneously the rival Chandler interests killed off their afternoon Mirror. Thus Los Angeles was left with only two major dailies, the other being the Chandler-owned morning Times.

Both the Hearst and Chandler managements gave "economic necessity" as the reason for their erasures of the two newspapers. Subsequently, top representatives emphasized that the Hearst organization was in good shape and in a strong financial position. (See story on Page 4)



That Figures: Greensboro Guild's new award program honoring non-members who have made outstanding contributions to the Guild local focused this year on Harper Elam, Jr., shown at the right. Elam is an accountant who has aided the Greensboro Guild consistently. Presentation of the plaque was by Local President Earle Hellen, at a recent dinner meeting.

Seek Bargaining Rights For 225 At Dow Jones

Boston, Mass.—The nationwide campaign to organize Dow Jones & Company employees into the Guild entered a new phase here last week, when a petition was filed by the Guild with the National Labor Relations Board in behalf of 225 employees in the Chicago Falls and Springfield offices of the company.

The employees are in the advertising production, business, building service, circulation service and news departments. They are part of more than 1,100 Dow Jones employees in the Guild jurisdiction in 30 cities, and the first group for which a current NLRB petition has been lodged. The Chicago Guild has about 28 employees of Dow Jones under contract in the news department of the Chicago Wall Street Journal.

Lowell Sun Findings Upheld

Lowell, Mass.—Bargaining on a first contract by the Boston Guild for its unit members on the Lowell Sun was to be resumed this week, following a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board which upheld the findings of a trial examiner and denied the request of management for the hearing of oral argument.

The intermediate report was by David London, and was dated last December (GR, Dec. 22). It substantiated unfair labor practices charged by the Guild, and directed that two Sun employees be offered reinstatement to the job status they held prior to organization of the Guild at the Sun. Both had been early signers of Guild applications, and were among those who signed a telegram addressed to management.

Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C.—Earle W. Hellen succeeds Hugh W. Page as president of the Greensboro Guild. Others named are: Vice president, James Ross; secretary, Doris Dale Reynolds; treasurer, Leonard Dudley.

announcing formation of the Guild, early in 1961.

The reinstatement order returns Fred W. Dudley to his job as a Sunday writer, from which he had been demoted to a night shift on the daily paper. It also directs that Francis F. Breen, Jr., be given his former job as sports writer and Dracut correspondent, with back pay if his interim earnings, since January 23, 1961, showed a net loss of income.

The report also held that the Sun had violated labor law by discriminatory pay increases, in an effort to defeat Guild organization. Management is directed to post a notice of compliance with a cease-and-desist order.

Negotiations this week were to be conducted by John H. Thompson, Boston's administrative secretary, and International Representative Peter Reilly, of Montreal, aiding the unit committee. Reilly is substituting for International Representative Ed Allen, who helped in the original organization at Lowell, but who is presently in San Juan, Puerto Rico, organizing and negotiating.

El Mundo Guildsmen Push Drive As Management Disputes Eligibility

San Juan, Puerto Rico—Fifty-two of the eligible news department employees on El Mundo, Puerto Rico's largest and most wealthy newspaper, already have accepted committee assignments in the Newspaper Guild of Puerto Rico and are working toward a victory in the forthcoming National Labor Relations Board election.

The Guild claims that 66 are eligible; management says it is 57, contending that the members of "la mesa" (copy desk) are supervisors.

Fifty of the 53 Guild members attended the first unit meeting March 10. They selected Jose "Pepe" Arana, veteran copy reader, as provisional chairman.

The makeup of the bargaining unit of eligibles was to be considered by the San Juan office of the NLRB at a continued hearing called for yesterday, March 22. It developed this week that Local 901 of the Teamsters union, which has been conducting free-wheeling organization drives in many areas on the island, is intervening in the Guild efforts at El Mundo.

The Teamsters hold a contract guaranteeing only \$1.50 an hour to printers and pressmen whom they have enrolled at El Mundo. They now propose to sign up employees in the Guild jurisdiction.

Order Rejected

Houston, Texas—The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has refused to order enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board order requiring the Houston Chronicle management to bargain with the Houston Guild, giving as its reason Guild organizing literature.

The admitted action of the Chronicle's Chief Photographer in repeatedly interrogating and threatening union officers and members in connection with their union activities was clearly in violation of the labor law, the court held, and it ordered management to cease and desist in this coercing.

Defender

(Continued from Page 1) showed no "breach of the peace" as charged by the arresting police sergeant.

Says the Guild appeal brief: "The evidence does show that the sergeant, whose sole purpose was that of a conservator of the peace, constituted himself instead a judge of the proper conduct of pickets."

Testimony disclosed no noise, disorder, or other misuse of the legal right to picket peacefully. The sergeant testified that the three pickets refused to move when he ordered them to do so, and the court found them guilty of "blocking the sidewalk," imposing fines of \$5 each.

Chicago, Ill.—Contributions in the amount of \$660 are acknowledged by the Chicago Guild toward granting supplementary benefits to strikers at the Chicago Defender.

The fund for the two-weeks period ended March 16:

Previously acknowledged	\$27,707.84
Twins Cities Guild	50.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Wire Service Guild	100.00
Washington Guild	25.00
Denver Guild	115.00
Stockton Guild	25.00
Richfield Guild	25.00
New York Guild	100.00
Buckford Guild	25.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50.00
Vancouver Guild	50.00
TOTAL	\$28,527.84

and offer to obtain a contract which would pay a reporter top of \$75 the first year, \$100 the second and \$125 the third.

Since the new Guild contract at the Star, signed last month, guarantees a top experienced reporter \$120 in its first year, the Teamster prospectus met with derision at El Mundo. It did have the effect of spurring organization efforts among advertising, business office and circulation employees at El Mundo.

The Guild campaign at El Mundo started Feb. 19, the same day that the Guild signed its first contract with the San Juan Star.

The Guild filed for an election February 26.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

IT SEEMS TO US

Writes In Behalf Of Full Clarity

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor: Issue of February 23, page five, column three:

- 1) What is Contelburo?
- 2) What does it do?
- 3) Why didn't the story say so?

Yours for clarity,
JAMES P. ESTES
SFONG

Like other special-audience publications, the Guild Reporter needs occasional reminders that it reaches new members every publication date, who may not be acquainted with the jargon of the trade. Our thanks to Guildsmen Estes for nudging the editorial elbow.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

It may not be amiss to add the "SFONG," appearing beneath Estes' signature, stands for San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild.—Ed.

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

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the editor's column shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding column.

At the March 8 pre-election conference, called by the NLRB, Francisco Romero, former NLRB field examiner, now labor adviser for El Mundo, stipulated there was no conflict in jurisdiction. He accepted the Guild's description of the appropriate unit, but disagreed on who is eligible.

Romero would, for example, exempt the copy desk; but at the same time retain in the unit the confidential secretary to the editor of El Mundo, asserting that she spends a lot of her time as secretary to other executives, as well.

Officers and members of Local 225 and ANG International Representative Ed Allen are assisting in the drive.

Contelburo Ltd. is a financial news agency in New York City funneling its service to Reuters of London, of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary. It has been Guild-organized since 1950.

Leaders Of I-AF Will Meet In Mexico City

Plans are being made for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations in Mexico City in April.

Richard P. Davis, ANG international affairs representative, is directing Guild participation details.

The 11 Congress of the IAFWNO is being planned for August.

The problems which face newspapermen, both in their role as workers and as persons interested in the advancement of the industry of news communication, will be examined in detail at the Executive Committee meeting, April 4 through 6.

The 13-member Executive Committee will also make plans for the Second Congress.

The Inter-American Federation is dedicated to the defense and promotion of the economic and professional rights of working newspapermen through the instrumentality of trade unions in a free society.

It was founded in Lima, Peru, in August, 1960, and is headed by Charles A. Perik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American

San Antonio Gears Machinery For Strike After 47-2 Ballot

San Antonio, Texas—Seeking a "decent" wage increase, a pension plan, retroactivity to last September and other improvements in their contract with the San Antonio Light, members of the San Antonio Guild have passed a strike authorization motion by a count of 47 to 2.

At the same meeting last week, the membership adopted a vote of confidence in its negotiating committee, and instructed its executive committee to set up all the machinery for conducting a strike should that step become necessary.

As an immediate result, the Guild requested that the Federal mediation service enter the situation, and Guild officers again sought to continue meeting with management to seek a settlement short of actual strike tactics.

The contract which the Guild wants to improve had an expiration date of last September 19. Bargaining in the past seven months has brought no satisfactory offer from Light management. Early this month, the Light's business manager, R. J. Redlinger, told Guild negotiators that the company is willing to renew all the provisions of the old contract without retroactivity, plus a "modest" wage increase.

Last week, just prior to the night meeting called for strike

vote authorization, the amount of the wage increase was upped by management slightly, over a previous figure. The Guild was offered from \$1 to \$3.50, which represented a fifty-cent increase for higher-paid classifications only.

Management also said it would pay half of the amount of retroactive pay due since the September date. But it also wants a two-year contract dated from the time of signing, in effect saddling the employees with a contract term of two and one-half years or more.

The management proposal would have a wage reopener provision at mid-term, as has been customary.

Application of the wage offer would be \$1.50 for those earning less than \$80 a week, \$2.50 for those in the \$80-\$110 bracket, and \$3 for those at higher pay levels.

The contract covers editorial, business, accounting and circulation drivers, and the Guild has held contractual relations with the Light, a Hearst daily, since 1937. The local holds Charter No. 25, reflecting its early organization date.

John E. Sweet is local president, and head of the negotiating committee is Bob Ostrum, a former local president.

Among Ourselves

Two New York Guildsmen—Pete Hammill of the New York Post and Lewis H. Lapham of the New York Herald Tribune—have been chosen recipients of the Mike Berger awards given by Columbia University for distinguished local reporting. Hammill, reporter and feature writer, has been with the Post since 1960. Lapham, general assignment reporter at the Herald Tribune since April the same year, has been a Guildsmen since he worked in San Francisco prior to coming to New York.

Tony Ingrasola has been returned to the office of executive vice president of the Milwaukee Guild, filling the spot vacated by the resignation of Jerry Rosenthal, newly appointed to AID, foreign assistance agency of the State Department.

Peter G. Paffels, former St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press education editor, has been appointed director of public relations for the Minnesota Education Association.



Chartermen: Eight Salem Guildsmen were honored as charter members of that local at its recent 25th anniversary dinner. Shown seated are Foster T. Chandler, F. Earl Robbins and Anthony Romano. Standing are Harold

P. Hadley, Kenneth A. Rowe, Warren F. Rockwell, Henry A. Sullivan and Frank X. Murphy. Chandler has served as perennial treasurer, most of the others are past presidents. The Salem Guild hold ANG Charter No. 105.

Strike Vote Spurs St. Louis In Bargaining Impasse

St. Louis, Mo.—Bargaining between the St. Louis Guild and the Post-Dispatch is proceeding under the watchful eye of the federal mediation and conciliation service.

Some progress was made at a session Monday, according to local leaders, although there are still serious obstacles to be overcome. These include matters of job security, jurisdiction and job transfers.

In the background is the strike authority voted by the Guild, 327 to 42, and this pledge of ANG support received from William J. Farson, executive vice president:

"Strike approval is granted Post-Dispatch unit of the St. Louis Guild by authority of ANG Constitution, Article XIX, Sections 2 (c) and 7. I hope an honorable settlement can be reached. However, if strike action is necessary, I assure you of all-out support of ANG and 31,000 members."

A special committee, broadly representative, to aid the strike effort has been named by the executive committee.

The strike vote was preceded by letters from the company and a 3-column ad in the P-D itself, attacking the Guild.

At the bargaining session early this week, the company did yield some job security ground. Its representatives agreed that where there were economic dismissals or abandonment of work, seniority would prevail; and they proposed a rehiring list—with certain limitations.

Guild leaders saw in management's proposal of seniority by departments and classifications, however, potentially dangerous situations in which management would be free to eliminate an individual with greater seniority with the company, in favor of one with less seniority, if the two were not in the same department.

The company is still attempting to establish its power to arbitrarily transfer an employee from one job to another and from one

Lynn

Lynn, Mass.—Ernest Rosenthal has been reelected president of the Lynn Guild. Others chosen at the annual meeting were: Vice president, Joseph M. Cohen; secretary, John J. Quigley, and treasurer, William Kettinger.

city to another—a position which the Guild has successfully battled in the past—by showing that the person involved is capable of handling the new job without undue hardship.

Management's latest proposal on wages calls for \$4.50 at top minimum (\$162.50) the first year, \$4 the second.

It would provide for \$6 at \$195 and over, with \$5 the second year.

For the average Guild member, according to St. Louis leaders, the

increase would be \$4 the first year and \$3 the second. Weekly average for all employees currently is \$141.

Management's offer includes a 10 percent increase in auto allowance, making the new rate generally 11 cents per mile, and upping all guarantees, also.

Management says it wants a three-year contract, but has indicated it would settle for a two-year pact.

Rollin Everett, executive secretary, is chief negotiator.

Strikes Are Authorized At Both Seattle Papers

Seattle, Wash.—A strike authorization vote carried four-to-one by members of the Post-Intelligencer and Times units of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild spurred negotiation sessions this week in the seven-month attempt by the Guild to bring its wages into line with those paid elsewhere on the west coast.

A special meeting of the Seattle units' members conducted separate secret ballots on the question of giving the local executive board authority to call a strike if the board considers it necessary.

From the ANG came this message, from Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perik, Jr.:

"We have watched regretfully as Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Times contract conditions fell further and further behind the rate of achievement in other West Coast locals over the years and believe the time

Industry's Health Shown On Many Fronts... U.S. Newspaper Field Attracts Roy Thomson

"I'm in this as a businessman. If I couldn't make money at it, I'd manufacture shoes or something."

With this as his credo, Roy H. Thomson, Canadian press lord, who reportedly confines most of his reading to the balance sheets of his 92 newspapers in seven countries, has been reported negotiating for 20 dailies in the United States to add to his \$150 million empire.

The story of Thomson's U.S. "raid" which originally broke in Harper's magazine for February, drew from the magazine in London a letter to Editor & Publisher.

"I'm afraid," Thomson wrote, "the story in Harper's Magazine

perhaps rather exaggerates our designs in the United States newspaper market.

"It is true that we are negotiating with a number of U.S. newspapers for their purchase and I think we will report success in a number of instances in due course.

"We are very definitely interested in buying American newspapers and we are open to consider any proposition that makes economic sense. However, we do not intend to buy newspapers irrespective of financial considerations and I know you will appreciate that the acquisition of newspapers on an appropriate financial basis takes much time and negotiation.

"I am sure that our acquisitions will be spread over a considerable period but I have no doubt at all that we will buy more American newspapers from time to time.

"Regarding our present American newspapers, generally speaking our experience has been very satisfactory.

"We find that there is very little difference regarding operations between the United States and Canada and we certainly know how to operate newspapers in Canada."

It was a little less than a year ago that E&P stated that S. I. Newhouse, who, like Thomson, is a publisher who likes to read balance sheets, was definitely in the market for good newspapers and reported he could find none for sale.

He noted that this seemed an indication that newspaper publishing continues to be good business.

Papers On 'Best' Lists Do Well Financially

Every list, whether compiled by journalism school deans or publishers, indicates the dozen best newspapers are doing well financially. Charles Collingwood declared on CBS' "Death in the City Room"—the documentary on the simultaneous demise of the Los Angeles Examiner and the Los Angeles Mirror.

Gresham's Law that the bad tends to drive out the good doesn't appear to apply to this aspect of newspapering, he stated.

"In the first place, always, is the New York Times—followed, not always in the same order on every list, by the Christian Science Monitor, the Wall Street Journal, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Milwaukee Journal, the Washington Post, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, the Kansas City Star and Los Angeles Times.

"The New York Herald Tribune is the only one of these twelve which loses money, largely because of its problem of face-to-face competition with the Times, something it now is trying to beat with a new look."

Of Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal publisher, he asked: Does a good newspaper make money today?

"Most of those I know do," Ethridge answered. "Most of

those with which I'm acquainted consider, news content the primary thing about the newspapers.

"They also consider that it's much wiser to put your promotion money into the paper, aside from a reasonable promotion, put the money into the news content of the paper and that holds the reader much better than jig saw puzzles or pogo sticks, or any of the other fancy things that some publishers resort to.

"Yes, they make money."

"Bad papers can make money, too, can't they?"

"They do, a lot of them do."

Calling the roll of newspapers which have been sold or suspended since 1956, Collingwood said: "Of course the world does not end when a newspaper dies. Things still happen and most of them, one way or another, get reported, but as newspapers die, a special responsibility devolves upon the survivors.

"Without competition, it becomes increasingly important that they not only report the news fully and fairly, but that they offer divergent opinions when they exist.

"In some monopoly situations, Louisville, Minneapolis, Providence, that happens. Sometimes it does not.

"A good newspaper can make money almost anywhere; a bad newspaper can make money only where there is no competition, or weak competition."

'SPOKESMAN' DISCLOSES:

'The Hearst Corporation Has Never Lost Money In Any Year'

"It is well known," a "spokesman" for the Hearst organization said recently, according to UPI, "that the Hearst Corporation has never lost money in any year and in fact has many millions of dollars of assets."

The "spokesman's" statements are borne out by a business rating analyst's report that the corporation's balance sheet, as of December 31, 1960, discloses a sound financial position with tangible net worth of \$72,280,206 and total assets of \$118,940,324.

Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., a principal subsidiary of the Hearst Corporation, and the publisher of a number of Hearst newspapers, in its "consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1960 reflected tangible net worth of \$39,195,882 and a sound condition," according to the report.

Hearst Consolidated's 1962 year end figures "will show a definite trend of improvement," as a result of changes in Hearst operations, Randolph A. Hearst, president and chief executive officer of both Hearst newspaper publications companies—Hearst Consolidated and the Hearst Publishing Company, Inc., declared.

The consolidated balance sheet of Hearst Publishing Co., Inc., as of December 31, 1960, "reflected a tangible net worth of \$31,870,340 and a satisfactory financial condition," the analyst reports.

Of the Hearst Corporation, the analyst says:

"Balance sheet and current investigation disclosed a sound financial condition. Bank and trade comment is favorable."

"Over the years operations have been reported on a progressive and profitable basis with partial retention of earnings having expanded the tangible net worth in recent years.

"Although specific operating figures have not been submitted consolidated annual revenues are reported to be in substantial proportions."

The corporation's investment in its subsidiaries totaled \$23,205,627, according to the 1960 balance sheet.

The analyst's report supports this statement by Richard E. Berlin, Hearst Corporation president:

"The Hearst Corporation is a

profitable company and has been since its inception.

"It is privately held and operates newspapers, a book publishing company, a magazine division, lumbering activities, paper mills, cattle ranches, mines, a circulation organization, a worldwide feature service, television and radio stations, and other enterprises."

"The capital value of its properties is in the nine figure bracket and its cash position remains constantly in eight figures. Other than its current obligations it has no debt."

Randolph A. Hearst also testified that the Hearst Corporation is in good shape and in a strong financial position.

The organization, he adds, is constantly looking for new newspaper acquisitions.

The changes to which Hearst refers include a new \$10-\$15 million newspaper mill in Nova Scotia that is on the immediate agenda of the Hearst Corporation.

In the wake of the suspension of the morning Los Angeles Examiner (which was owned by Hearst Publishing Company) and the expansion of the afternoon Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Hearst reports a Los Angeles circulation of 675,000 daily and 700,000 Sunday.

An increase in advertising rates, based on these figures, becomes effective April 1.

The Herald-Examiner's open rate, now \$1.05 a line, becomes \$1.70 with 2 cents a line discount for every additional 5,000 lines after the first 1,000, and a Sunday open rate of \$1.80 with the same discount.

To meet publishing demands, new presses have been ordered.

'Awe-Inspiring'

Awe-inspiring! That's the way in which Felix J. Tomel, Chicago, described the total volume of advertising dollars spent by all advertisers in all daily newspapers.

Tomel is chairman of the statistical committee for the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

profitable company and has been since its inception.

"It is privately held and operates newspapers, a book publishing company, a magazine division, lumbering activities, paper mills, cattle ranches, mines, a circulation organization, a worldwide feature service, television and radio stations, and other enterprises."

"The capital value of its properties is in the nine figure bracket and its cash position remains constantly in eight figures. Other than its current obligations it has no debt."

Randolph A. Hearst also testified that the Hearst Corporation is in good shape and in a strong financial position.

The organization, he adds, is constantly looking for new newspaper acquisitions.

The changes to which Hearst refers include a new \$10-\$15 million newspaper mill in Nova Scotia that is on the immediate agenda of the Hearst Corporation.

In the wake of the suspension of the morning Los Angeles Examiner (which was owned by Hearst Publishing Company) and the expansion of the afternoon Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Hearst reports a Los Angeles circulation of 675,000 daily and 700,000 Sunday.

An increase in advertising rates, based on these figures, becomes effective April 1.

The Herald-Examiner's open rate, now \$1.05 a line, becomes \$1.70 with 2 cents a line discount for every additional 5,000 lines after the first 1,000, and a Sunday open rate of \$1.80 with the same discount.

To meet publishing demands, new presses have been ordered.

"Today more and more newspapers, especially in metropolitan markets, are directed by former bankers, lawyers, labor negotiators, public relations experts, promoters or third and fourth generation heirs of the founder.

"These people, in most instances, watch the box office returns.

"They have little feel or flair for news—the basic content of any newspaper."

"Few of them have ever covered police beats, sat on a rewrite desk, written editorials, made up a front page or read proof. They are not editorially trained, or if they are, the experience is one of short duration."

"Now a few of these men develop a good sense of news or they have the intelligence and courage to give an editor whom they trust a completely free hand at all times on all issues."

"They do not permit friends, wives, business associates or other members of their family to interfere."

How to live with television and radio; newspaper costs; labor problems—these are the topics with which the publishers occupy themselves at their meetings, Pinkley says.

"Little time, thought and effort go into how better newspapers—much better ones—can be produced."

"Little is said about increased community and area service and help for the people living in them."

Newspaper publishers, Pinkley explains, seem utterly at a loss of how to cope with the constant changes in American life.

"Transportation and communications and urban living are not considered sufficiently," he continues.

"Newspaper practices and policies tend to become rigid and deny flexibility."

"Research in the industry is held to a minimum."

"Publishers fight change."

"Many metropolitan newspapers try to be all things to all men. They contend they can cover fringe cities and towns within several hundred miles of their plants. This is not possible."

"Metropolitan newspapers can and do provide interesting and worthwhile coverage on the national and international scene. But they tend to depend too much on syndicated material, press service coverage, and boiler plate material."

"Many of them do not cover well the news of their immediate area."

"Too many publishers in trying to reduce expenses turn first and most frequently to editorial staffs . . . and for years newspapers have tended to promote everybody's business but their own. Note the space and gratis coverage they give radio and television, sports and news about products with little or no reciprocity."

Another view of this subject—that of Mark Ethridge, board chairman, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, was voiced on the "CBS Reports" program: "Death in the City Room."

Asked by Charles Collingwood whether he thought that most American newspapers have lost touch with their readers—that they're no longer reflecting their readers' interests and concern, Ethridge replied:

"You know for a long time in the United States, we had the theory that the reader was 12 years old, mentally. I think newspapers stuck too long to that concept."

"To what do you attribute the

There's very little discussion about the content of newspapers."

The fundamental general health and prosperity of the newspaper industry as a whole has many facets. Some of them are treated in stories on this page. Others appear on Page 5.

'Rising Costs' Not Answer To Failures

News Vital To Health —Editors

Rising costs are not the answer to newspaper failures. They merely beg the issue.

There are certain fundamentals, however, that a newspaper must have to succeed, Virgil Pinkley, former editor of the defunct Chandler-owned Los Angeles Mirror, now editor and publisher of the Palm Springs, Calif., Star, points out.

It must have character and a personality—a sharp identity. There must be a need and a purpose.

Sen. Frank Lausche (Dem., Ohio) was so impressed by Pinkley's views, occasioned by the deaths of two more major dailies, this time in Los Angeles, that he put them into the Congressional Record.

"Great newspapers start from an editor's chair—and from no other point," according to Pinkley.

"Today more and more newspapers, especially in metropolitan markets, are directed by former bankers, lawyers, labor negotiators, public relations experts, promoters or third and fourth generation heirs of the founder."

"These people, in most instances, watch the box office returns."

"They have little feel or flair for news—the basic content of any newspaper."

"Few of them have ever covered police beats, sat on a rewrite desk, written editorials, made up a front page or read proof. They are not editorially trained, or if they are, the experience is one of short duration."

"Now a few of these men develop a good sense of news or they have the intelligence and courage to give an editor whom they trust a completely free hand at all times on all issues."

"They do not permit friends, wives, business associates or other members of their family to interfere."

How to live with television and radio; newspaper costs; labor problems—these are the topics with which the publishers occupy themselves at their meetings, Pinkley says.

"Little time, thought and effort go into how better newspapers—much better ones—can be produced."

"Little is said about increased community and area service and help for the people living in them."

Newspaper publishers, Pinkley explains, seem utterly at a loss of how to cope with the constant changes in American life.

"Transportation and communications and urban living are not considered sufficiently," he continues.

"Newspaper practices and policies tend to become rigid and deny flexibility."

"Research in the industry is held to a minimum."

"Publishers fight change."

"Many metropolitan newspapers try to be all things to all men. They contend they can cover fringe cities and towns within several hundred miles of their plants. This is not possible."

"Metropolitan newspapers can and do provide interesting and worthwhile coverage on the national and international scene. But they tend to depend too much on syndicated material, press service coverage, and boiler plate material."

"Many of them do not cover well the news of their immediate area."

"Too many publishers in trying to reduce expenses turn first and most frequently to editorial staffs . . . and for years newspapers have tended to promote everybody's business but their own. Note the space and gratis coverage they give radio and television, sports and news about products with little or no reciprocity."

Another view of this subject—that of Mark Ethridge, board chairman, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, was voiced on the "CBS Reports" program: "Death in the City Room."

Asked by Charles Collingwood whether he thought that most American newspapers have lost touch with their readers—that they're no longer reflecting their readers' interests and concern, Ethridge replied:

"You know for a long time in the United States, we had the theory that the reader was 12 years old, mentally. I think newspapers stuck too long to that concept."

"To what do you attribute the

There's very little discussion about the content of newspapers."

The fundamental general health and prosperity of the newspaper industry as a whole has many facets. Some of them are treated in stories on this page. Others appear on Page 5.

'Rising Costs' Not Answer To Failures

Squirrel Cage

If you run your magazine business badly, just as if you run any other business badly, you're going to find yourself in trouble.

The point is: not to run your business badly.

These are the comments of C. D. Jackson, publisher of Life magazine of the Time-Life-Fortune group.

"One of the ways to run the magazine business badly is to saddle yourself with so much circulation expense that you have to get an awful lot of additional advertising revenue to support that expense."

"And you can find yourself trapped if you get into that race."

But, as Jackson makes clear, you don't have to get into it, in the first place.

themselves at their meetings, Pinkley says.

"Little time, thought and effort go into how better newspapers—much better ones—can be produced."

"Little is said about increased community and area service and help for the people living in them."

Newspaper publishers, Pinkley explains, seem utterly at a loss of how to cope with the constant changes in American life.

"Transportation and communications and urban living are not considered sufficiently," he continues.

"Newspaper practices and policies tend to become rigid and deny flexibility."

"Research in the industry is held to a minimum."

"Publishers fight change."

"Many metropolitan newspapers try to be all things to all men. They contend they can cover fringe cities and towns within several hundred miles of their plants. This is not possible."

"Metropolitan newspapers can and do provide interesting and worthwhile coverage on the national and international scene. But they tend to depend too much on syndicated material, press service coverage, and boiler plate material."

"Many of them do not cover well the news of their immediate area."

"Too many publishers in trying to reduce expenses turn first and most frequently to editorial staffs . . . and for years newspapers have tended to promote everybody's business but their own. Note the space and gratis coverage they give radio and television, sports and news about products with little or no reciprocity."

Another view of this subject—that of Mark Ethridge, board chairman, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, was voiced on the "CBS Reports" program: "Death in the City Room."

Asked by Charles Collingwood whether he thought that most American newspapers have lost touch with their readers—that they're no longer reflecting their readers' interests and concern, Ethridge replied:

"You know for a long time in the United States, we had the theory that the reader was 12 years old, mentally. I think newspapers stuck too long to that concept."

"To what do you attribute the

There's very little discussion about the content of newspapers."

The fundamental general health and prosperity of the newspaper industry as a whole has many facets. Some of them are treated in stories on this page. Others appear on Page 5.

Updating: Rollin Everett, St. Louis, who has often served as chairman of ANG convention collective bargaining committees, addresses that committee at the 1957 St. Louis convention. It was this group concurring with an IEB

recommendation, that in its report updated the ANG wage goals to \$200 a week for key classifications, \$100 for beginners in such categories and \$100 minimum for any adult worker in Guild jurisdiction. The convention adopted the report.

how. He had the experience, the staff and the production facilities. And generally he had the money.

"What—in most cases—he didn't have was foresight. I believe he missed the boat the suburban editors caught. . . .

"So look today: down to two metro papers, now surrounded by 23 suburban dailies and so many fat weeklies you need an abacus to count them. And shoppers, with all their profane commercialism yapping at everybody's heels like a pack of wolves.

"Each of you," he concludes, "lives with your own version of the Los Angeles story."

On this matter of the economics of the newspaper industry, Edward W. Barrett, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University, is quoted thus in the December 1961 issue of Challenge magazine:

"Let us say that in some cities it was absolutely necessary for newspapers to merge, while in others the economies that could be achieved made it very tempting."

Papers Change Hands

Further changes in the newspaper industry—one involving a transaction reported to be about \$6,200,000—have been announced.

The Harte-Hanks group of Texas newspapers which in 1960 bought 37 percent of the Express Publishing Company, publisher of the San Antonio News and Express, has completed acquisition of full interest in the firm.

For an undisclosed price, Booth Newspapers, Inc., has purchased the Ypsilanti, Mich., Daily Press.

The \$6 million San Antonio deal also gives Harte-Hanks ownership of Kers Radio and Television stations, subject to Federal Communications Commission approval, and the Airnews, Inc., an aircraft agency.

Latest ABC figures give the morning Express a circulation near 70,000 with about 73,000 for the evening News. The Sunday edition runs about 110,000.

The San Antonio Light, with an evening circulation of 112,000 and Sunday of close to 130,000, is published by Hearst Consolidated Publications Inc.

New president and publisher of the Harte-Hanks San Antonio properties is Conway C. Craig, publisher of the Harte-Hanks Corpus Christi Caller-Times.

Other Harte-Hanks newspapers include: San Angelo Standard Times, Abilene Reporter-News, Big Spring Herald, Denison Herald, Greenville Herald-Banner, Marshall News-Messenger and Paris News.

This group now has, in the aggregate, more than 715,000 circulation: 201,000 morning, 194,000 evening and 320,000 Sunday.

The Ypsilanti Press, with 4,500 circulation, had been in the Handy family for many years. It has been picketed by the Typographical union since Sept. 17, 1958 in an organization attempt, but has continued publication.

Other Booth newspapers include: Ann Arbor News, Bay City Times, Flint Journal, Grand Rapids Press, Jackson Citizen Patriot, Kalamazoo Gazette, Muskegon Chronicle and Saginaw News.

HOW TO BUY: Costlier Shoes Require Shopping Know-how

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

The buys of the month this April are television sets and refrigerators. Manufacturers have broken through with more price reductions on TV sets, and are making available deluxe refrigerators of the new thin-wall type for under \$200 for the first time.

But the problem of the month, requiring careful shopping with Easter ahead, is shoes. This is a family's biggest clothing expense. Shoe prices have climbed for almost a year, in comparison to other clothing costs which are almost exactly the same this year as last.

There is helpful news for car seekers. Used-car prices are receding from recent very-high tags as heavy sales of 1962 models increase dealers' stocks of trade-ins. Prices of tires also have been reduced this spring.

Here are tips on buying family needs this month:

SHOES: One of the most important factors in buying shoes is proper fit, not only for comfort and foot health, but for longer wear.

It's vital that you insist on broad-toe shoes, especially for youngsters, despite the dubious narrow-toe style which has ap-

peared even in children's shoes. Some moderate-price mass-volume stores which offer good values do not always take the time, or have the trained personnel, to fit shoes carefully and properly. You need to know how to check fit yourself, especially since children often aren't much help in informing you how well shoes fit.

But the most expensive shoes are not necessarily a good choice for children either. Some families buy costly shoes and then bring in the children for new shoes only twice a year. Children should be fitted three or four times a year. Expensive shoes often have special fitting features, like special arches, which may be necessary for children with problem feet but usually are not for most youngsters.

Shoes, whether for children or adults, should conform to the natural shape of the foot. You need a half-inch of space beyond the toes of a correctly rounded broad-toe shoe (even more for the pointy styles, which usually require a half-size larger), and a quarter-inch of space at the sides. The broadest part of the shoe should come at the end of the little toe. When your child tries out new shoes, observe whether the heel seat grips his heel snugly and without slipping—but also without binding.

Usually a "combination last" is best for providing adequate toe room but a snug heel fit.

In judging quality of shoes, which does not necessarily depend on price, look for high-grade calf-skin, preferably. Some lower-priced children's and adults' shoes are made of kid or elk-tanned cowhide leather. These are not considered as desirable as calf but are reasonably satisfactory if good quality. Kidskin is soft and comfortable but tends to scuff. You can tell good-quality leather by examining it to see if it is firm but soft and pliable, and closely grained. Bend the leather back to observe the grain.

Top-grain leather is more durable and has finer texture than split leather, which is sometimes treated so it looks like top grain.

Look also for a genuine leather-sock lining (the strip of material cemented inside the shoe), and for a slightly-flexible toe box and heel counter (the stiffening material used at the toe and the back of the shoe to support the outer leather). The toe box and counter should give a little when you press it, but immediately resume its shape. Plastic toe boxes used in some shoes instead of leather are satisfactory, shoe experts say.

The Goodyear-welt construction is generally most desirable because it's easiest to repair. In this construction, both the upper and insole are stitched to a "welt"—a narrow piece of leather extending from the heel around the forepart to the other side of the shoe. A Goodyear-welt shoe has a perfectly smooth insole, with no signs of tacks nor thread.

Incidentally, in having shoes repaired, note whether the repairer uses wood lasts as is necessary for good repair. Poor repair can decrease a shoe by as much as half a size.

TV, REFRIGERATORS: A leading manufacturer, Motorola, has started the television industry by bringing out a 23-inch set with a list price of \$170. This is \$30 less than the manufacturer's previous price. Since the usual retail discounts bring down the cost to \$140 or less, this is the lowest price at which this size set has been made available.

Earlier this year several leading manufacturers reduced prices of 19-inch TV sets to new low list prices of \$140—\$115 or less after discounts.

The new thin-wall refrigerator, which are becoming available at lower prices this year, use foamed insulation to enable thinner walls. This provides greater capacity with the same exterior dimensions.

FOOD: Pork is cheaper this year; beef is still reasonable (relatively) but going up, and lamb is more expensive. But the real food buys this April are turkey and eggs. Storage holdings of turkey are at a record high level. Prices of eggs have been low all year and April is the flush month, with prices lowest of the year. Turkeys are really this spring's food bargain, usable in many ways to stretch higher-cost meat.

San Antonio

San Antonio, Texas — Not Sweet has been elected president of the San Antonio Guild for 1962. Others named: Vice presidents, Bob Ostrom and Artie Chapas; secretary, John Rogers; treasurer, Frances Burrell; executive committee members, Gilbert Barrera and Bob Seaman.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Competition!

By JANE GOODSELL, Portland, Ore., Guild

A lot of men these days are making goo-goo eyes at little foreign jobs—and I don't mean imported movie starlets. I mean those low-slung, snout-nosed little sports cars.

Now, I've no objection to sports cars. How could I? What I know about cars you could write on the head of a pin. I can't tell a tachometer from a carburetor, and I don't want to learn.

So, for all I know, those little jet jobs may be miracles of automotive engineering. When I hear about a car that can turn on a dime and deliver 210 horsepower at 7,200 rpm, I just think, "That's nice." I don't get excited about it, as I do about a revolutionary new type of skin cream.

If I'm told that a car can accelerate from zero to sixty miles an hour in 9.2 seconds and cruise at 110, I don't gasp. Unless, of course, I happen to be in the car.

One thing I know for a fact, though. A sports car can ruin a brand new \$3.50 hairdo in four seconds flat.

But what really worries me about sports cars is the way men act about them. It isn't normal. Take a steady, dependable upright citizen who watches his diet, pays his insurance premiums and looks both ways before he crosses the street. Now put him behind the wheel of a racy little roadster and—quicker than you can say four-harrel carb—he changes his personality. With a mischievous grin on his face, he slides around corners and darts in and out of traffic.

I don't understand it. I'm no psychiatrist. All I know is that a little itty-bitty car makes the

masculine ego swell like a pop-over. Maybe it's because he's bigger than his car. (Well, anyway, he seems bigger than his car when he tries to shove his 185 pounds in or out of it.)

Take the way he talks about his car. He rhapsodizes about its overhead cams and its tubular shock absorbers like a loveletter. He describes his sweetheart's charms. Take the way he looks at his car. You've seen him, I'm sure, with his head buried under the hood, a dreamy expression on his face, looking like a man lost in love. And he is in love—with a car!

Frankly, the whole thing scares me. Just between you and me, those sports cars are taking the place of women.

I remember how it used to be—before anybody knew how to pronounce "Porsche" and a Jaguar was just a wild, four-legged beast. In those days, when a man gave a long admiring whistle and made curvy motions in the air with his hands, you knew what he had in mind. But today he may be describing a Jaguar XK-150.

We women have never had an easy time getting (and keeping) a man. It's uphill work. Men are men, and the world is full of other women. But other women are, at least, of the same assembly line that produced us. They have the same basic specifications, and even the deluxe models come equipped with a standard number of accessories.

But beware of the male who loses his heart to a Mercedes. She has old-world glamor, 240 horsepower, a wheelbase of 94.5 inches, a low-pivot axle and a price tag of \$10,950!

What woman can compete with that?

**Suddenly
whiskey is
delicious...when it's Calvert Reserve.**
Smooth. Light. Delicious! Discover the right
whiskey for today's taste. Call for Calvert Reserve
...the whiskey you'll remember with pleasure.



HOUSE OF CALVERT, LOUISVILLE, KY. - FULL ON PROOF - BLENDED WHISKY - 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

Despite TV, Radio, Dailies Still Prosperous

TABLE 1
Trends in Ownership of English-Language Dailies of General Circulation and Content in the United States, 1880-1960*

	1880	1909-10	1920	1930	1940	1944-5	1953-4	1960
Circulation (thousands).....	3,093	22,426	27,791	39,589	41,132	45,955	54,472	58,881
Total Dailies.....	850	2,202	2,042	1,942	1,878	1,744	1,783	1,763
Total General Dailies, adjusted as noted below.....	389	1,207	1,295	1,402	1,426	1,396	1,468	1,461
One-Daily Cities.....	149	509	716	1,002	1,092	1,107	1,188	1,222
% of Total.....	38.3	42.2	55.3	71.5	76.6	77.3	82.0	83.6
One Combination Cities.....	1	27	112	149	161	154	160	160
Joint Printing Cities.....	1	1	1	1	4	11	19	18
Total Non-Competitive.....	150	518	743	1,114	1,245	1,279	1,361	1,400
% of Total.....	38.6	42.9	57.4	79.4	87.3	91.6	94.0	95.8
Cities with Competing Dailies.....	239	689	552	288	181	117	87	61
	1910	1923	1930	1940	1945	1954	1960	
Number of newspaper groups.....	13	31	55	60	76	95	109	
Number of group papers.....	62	153	311	319	368	485	560	
Average number per group.....	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	
Number of inter-city dailies.....					20	29	68	

*SOURCES: For 1960, figures are based upon records of American Newspaper Publishers Association as of December 31, 1960, with unadjusted figures for number of dailies and total daily circulation as of September 30, 1960 taken from "Ready Reckoner" in 1961 *Editor & Publisher International Year Book*. "Adjusted figures" for 1954 and 1960 represent these same totals less the figures for non-general dailies, duplicates of "all-day" papers (which *Editor & Publisher* counts twice) and papers which suspended or merged in 1960 after the *Editor & Publisher* list was compiled. For detailed sources of figures for earlier years, see Raymond B. Nixon, "Trends in Daily Newspaper Ownership since 1945," *JOURNALISM QUARTERLY*, 31:7 (Winter 1954).

—Tables from Journalism Quarterly

brought a number of papers in adjoining cities together into "inter-city" dailies.

Other highlights:
► Total number of daily newspaper cities rose from 1,396 in 1945 to 1,461 in 1960.
► Cities with only one daily increased from 1,107 in 1945 and 1,188 in 1954 to 1,222, or 83.6 percent of the total in 1960.

► Because of further suspensions and mergers, the total number of English-language newspapers of general circulation and content (1,733) on January 1, 1961, was 27 less than in 1954 and 11 less than in 1945.
► "The number would be approximately the same as in 1945 but for the mergers that have

come since 1945. (If the joint-printing cities are regarded as competitive) is 94.5 percent.

On the basis of the copies sold, the study shows, 57.8 percent of the total daily newspaper circulation in 1960 was locally non-competitive.

This compared with 46.2 percent in 1953 and 40.2 percent in 1945.

Sunday circulation was 47.3 percent non-competitive in 1960, as against 34.9 percent in 1945.

"As for ownership involving two or more cities," the authors write "the number of newspaper groups increased from 76 in 1945 and 95 in 1954 to 109 in 1960." Proportion of total daily news-

paper circulation controlled by chains was 46.1 percent in 1960, up from 43.4 percent in 1930. Sunday papers in newspaper chains were up to 54.2 percent of the total Sunday circulation in 1960.

► Even in the 17 cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population, four cities now have single ownership and one has joint printing.

► Only in the "more than 1,000,000" group do all cities have locally competing dailies; even here the total number of papers has been reduced.

TABLE 2
Population Analysis of All Daily Newspaper Cities in the United States, March 1, 1945, and January 1, 1961*

Population Group	Total Daily Cities	One-Daily Cities	One Combination Cities	Joint Printing Cities	Total Non-Competitive Cities	Total Competitive Cities
	'45	'45	'45	'45	'45	'45
Less than 10,000.....	240	417	325	412	9	2
10,000 to 25,000.....	475	539	409	517	43	12
25,000 to 50,000.....	183	239	189	238	16	23
50,000 to 100,000.....	91	148	115	148	40	30
100,000 to 200,000.....	51	66	15	30	3	1
200,000 to 300,000.....	17	19	5	2	6	11
300,000 to 400,000.....	12	11	1	1	1	1
400,000 to 500,000.....	3	9	1	1	1	1
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	9	17	1	1	1	1
More than 1,000,000.....	5	5	1	1	1	1
TOTALS.....	1,396	1,461	1,187	1,222	161	11
					18	18
					1,279	1,400
					117	61

*1945 analysis taken from Raymond B. Nixon, "Concentration and Absorption in Daily Newspaper Ownership," *JOURNALISM QUARTERLY*, 22:183 (June 1945); 1961 analysis based upon ANPA records of circulation figures of general content being published on January 1, 1961, with cities classified by population according to 1960 Preliminary Census Report.

Definitions

Key terms used in the Nixon-Ward survey are defined in this manner:

Newspaper combinations or local newspaper monopoly—Refers to two or more newspapers (usually a morning-evening-Sunday combination) under one ownership in the same community.

Joint printing—Refers to the "agency" or "partial combination" arrangements whereby the business and mechanical operations of two newspapers are combined in the same plant, but separate control of editorial policies is maintained. Usually there is a joint ownership of the printing plant, but not of the papers themselves.

Inter-city daily—"Any metropolitan daily newspaper which, through consolidation or expansion, has become the dominant paper in two or more closely associated municipalities."

Newspaper group or chain—Refers to two or more newspapers in different cities under the same ultimate ownership or control.

Media voice—Refers to an organization that owns or controls one or more media, of news and opinion. Each separate ownership of a newspaper, magazine or broadcasting station, or a combination of these media is one "media voice." Emphasis is on the number of owning or controlling organizations.

Concentration of ownership—Refers to the bringing of two or more newspapers or other media under the same ownership, either in a local combination or in a larger group.

Intensive concentration—Term applied to jointly-owned units that are fairly close together geographically.

Extensive concentration—Refers to ownership which extends over a wide area.

DAY BOOK

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Newburgh-Bacon, N. Y.: Decertification petition covering Newburgh-Bacon News advertising department of approximately 12 filed with National Labor Relations Board March 1, Guild won certification election December 30, 1960.

Chicago Falls, Mass.: Guild petition for representation election for about 225 representation election and service departments of New Jones & Co. publishers of the Wall Street Journal, in Chicago Falls and Springfield filed March 12 with the National Labor Relations Board regional office in Boston.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS
Houston: U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit refused to order enforcement of NLRB order requiring the Houston Chronicle to bargain with Guild. Orders management to cease and desist coercion tactics.

CONTRACTS
Detroit: UAW: Full renewal. Permission to sign.

New York: The Pilot (NMTU): Full renewal. Permission to sign.

Puerto Rico: San Juan Star: Initial contract. Permission to sign.

ACTIVITIES
Weekend Institute, Golden Triangle Motor Hotel, Norfolk, Va., March 11

Metor Hotel, Norfolk, Va., March 11. Reside Guild. Hotel had been invited other Southern Guild locals to be represented.

Mexico City: Executive Committee of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapers' Organizations, Francisco Hotel, April 4 through 6.

Gold-wide Wage Conference, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 25, 26 and May 1.

Regional Weekend Institute, Boston Guild's headquarters, May 12-13, sponsored by the New England District Council.

Quarterly meeting, Empire State District Council, May 15 and 20, Utica, N. Y.

AVG International Executive Board Meeting, Washington, D. C., May 21-25.

California-Nevada District Council meeting, May 26-27, San Francisco.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., July 9-13, 1962.

Record Corporation Profits

Rising more than 22 percent from a year earlier, profits of U.S. corporations in the fourth quarter of 1961 zoomed to a new peacetime record, it is indicated by the Wall Street Journal's quarterly survey of earnings reports.

Profits in the current three months may surpass those of the fourth quarter, and will show a larger percentage gain from a year ago than those of the fourth quarter, the survey suggests.

An increase of 22.5 percent from the earnings of the 1960 fourth quarter was shown by the 530 companies which had reported their net earnings at the time the study was made. Those net earnings totaled \$3.4 billion.

If their gain was typical, says the Journal, for all corporations in the United States whose earnings in the fourth quarter were put by the Government at an annual rate of \$21.4 billion after taxes, the nationwide figure for the latest quarter would be a rate of \$26.2 billion.

This record has been exceeded only in the fourth quarter of

1950 when profits reached an annual rate of \$27.7 billion.

With full fourth quarter figures not yet available, a preliminary Government estimate of corporate earnings for all of 1961, indicates a fourth quarter rate of \$26.6 billion a year.

Plan \$37.2 Billion Business Expansion

A new record \$37.2 billion, representing an 8 percent hike over last year's \$34.4 billion and a smaller increase over 1957's record of \$37 billion, is scheduled to be spent on machinery and new plants by American business this year, the Government reports.

The survey of investment intentions is made annually by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Corporations expect to invest at a yearly pace of \$36.1 billion in the first three months of 1962; at a \$36.6 billion rate in the second quarter; and at a \$38 billion rate in the last half.

EDITORIAL

Pretzels And Peanuts

The daily press delicately ignored the whole thing, but by courtesy of Publishers' Auxiliary, the Chicago trade weekly which clearly prefers to live dangerously, we learn of and pass on some excerpts from another of A. J. Liebling's acid commentaries on the state of today's newspaper business.

Liebling, of course, is the "Wayward Press" columnist of the New Yorker Magazine. His views on the Fourth Estate make publishers pretend he isn't there at all.

This time Joe was talking to journalism students at Ohio State University, on the theme "Toward Newsless Newspapers."

On the twin killing of going dailies in Los Angeles:

"It was the result of a coincidence, according to both publishers. The papers both came to the end of their span in the same week. Both corporations obviously benefited, but I am authorized to denounce any charge of collusion as a base canard."

On the dangers of monopoly press ownership:

"The plea in mitigation runs that people now get news from radio, television and news magazines. This is exactly like saying that a public utility isn't a monopoly either, because if you don't buy its electricity you can read by a pocket flashlight, shave with a battery electric razor and cook over wood."

On press criticism:

"It is characteristic of the industry that the mass of publishers, when criticized, always push forward as the representative pattern of their trade the eight or ten atypical newspapers like the Courier-Journal and the New York Times, whose practice they tacitly disown by the way they run their own. And it is equally characteristic that the virtuous few, when the industry is under attack, front for the rest, like the good girl who runs down to the Women's House of Detention to bail out her tough sister."

On news ratio:

"Under present conditions, frightened still by old superstitions about what newspapers are for, the publisher, out of force of habit and because he does not want to be called a piker, usually provides for the customer a smattering of press association scraps and syndicated features. The saloonkeeper, in the same moral position, puts out a few stale pretzels and mouldy salted peanuts, as free lunch."

On profits:

"The function of the press in society is to inform, but its role is to make money. You can make quite a lot of money by running a good newspaper in a monopoly town, but you can make even more by selling short weight."

On journalism schools:

"Schools of journalism have a meaning, beyond that of serving as life rafts for torpedoed newspapermen. . . . Now that competition apparently has taken a long coffee break, the school might serve as a Better Business Bureau, denouncing the poor quality of the peanuts and pretzels."

"I move for the founding of the Eugene Campbell chair of newspaper criticism at Ohio State."

"Never having owned a newspaper, I cannot afford a contribution, but the Democratic Party might chip in. The newspapers of Ohio offer an unparalleled wealth of material for the critic."

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC), the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. \$3 per year. Single copies 15c.

Guild Reporter deadline at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.: letters, advertising and features the Friday preceding publication date; news, Monday preceding publication.

Vol. XXIX, No. 7

March 23, 1962

American Newspaper Guild

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

PRESIDENT: ARTHUR ROSENSTOCK

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—Daniel A. McLaughlin, 111 Maple Street, West Orange, N. J. 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Reese Street, Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 30, Mo. 4—Robert J. Hickey, 1934 Trenton Drive, San Jose 24, Calif. 5—Vacancy. 6—Eric R. I. Cawdon, 229 Powell, Ottawa, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph F. Collis, 352 Pierce Street, Kingston, Pa. Jack Dobson, 42 Lurgan Drive, Willowdale, Ont. Michael Mastrullo, 3364 Greenway, Cincinnati 11, Ohio. George Muldowney, 401 Arcadia Drive, West Islip, L. I., N. Y. Kenneth Rieger, 5839 Fryer Avenue, Toledo 15, Ohio. Harvey H. Wing, 1129 Hamilton Lane, Burlingame, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz

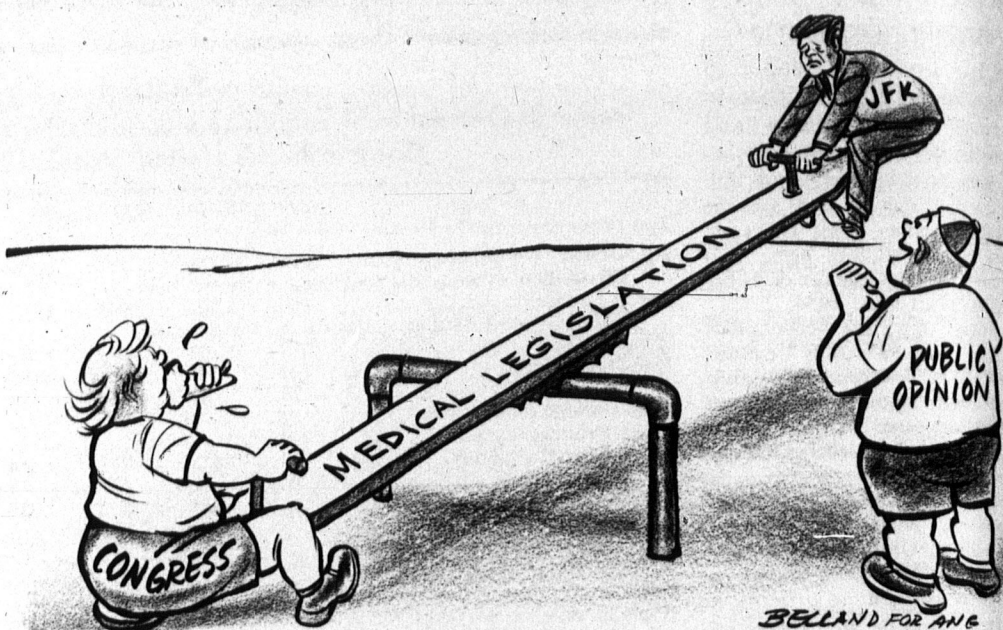
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVE: Richard P. Davis

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: J. Ed Allen, Edna Berger, Robert E. Bruner, Bob Christofferson, Joseph G. Colangelo, Charles Dale (on leave), Carlton H. Ihde, Fred Jones, Peter Reilly, Loel Schrader, John Sloan.

'Maybe I Can Help Balance It'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

'Constitutional Crisis'
Peter Out As Minor Clashes

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



The phrase "constitutional crisis" is used more frequently than anyone can justify when conflicts arise between the executive branch of the government and some powerful congressional committee or committee chairman.

Two such incidents this year were briefly described as "crises" involving supposedly, head-on clashes of the executive and legislative branches, but neither was.

For the benefit of Senator Thurmond of South Carolina, who is deeply suspicious of the world around him, a Senate Armed Forces subcommittee attempted to force the Defense Department to name the specific censors who knocked out of speeches and articles by military officers purplish phrases that were deemed politically or diplomatically injudicious. Secretary McNamara balked and refused, quite properly saying that he himself bore the responsibility for anything done by underlings.

Senator Stennis, the subcommittee chairman, went through the routine of seeming to be unsatisfied by this. But Stennis did not seriously challenge the authority of the executive branch to hold back information considered to be against the public interest, nor did he challenge the authority of the President to keep in confidence matters internally affecting his subordinates. He merely wanted the President to invoke this authority officially.

The so-called crisis on the big bomber, which the Air Force has

renamed the RS-70, arose when Representative Vinson of Georgia got his Armed Services Committee to agree to "direct" the President to spend some billions of dollars in development and production of the craft that he and Mr. McNamara considered unnecessary and futile.

Congress has the authority, of course, to provide for the national defense and to provide for military forces and their equipment. But the President cannot be compelled to spend each dollar authorized and appropriated by Congress for each item of equipment. Mr. Vinson thinks is desirable—not even if the RS-70 is effectively lobbied for by the able combat officer who is now Air Force Chief of Staff, General LeMay.

Vinson has the reputation of being a "fox" and a strong and influential legislator. But as the showdown neared, when the House was going to have to stand up and be counted on whether it would attempt to "direct" the President in his conduct as commander-in-chief, a compromise was easily reached. Mr. Kennedy promised Mr. Vinson a new survey, Vinson claimed this was a "victory," and the offensive verb was dropped.

No Administration can spend money not authorized by Congress, but many Presidents have declined to spend all the funds that are authorized. Mr. Eisenhower impounded money voted for bombers and additional ground forces. Expenditures are often frozen by general "hold-down" orders to the various departments.

If Congress is dissatisfied with a President, the House can impeach him and the Senate can try him and oust him by a two-thirds vote. In the relatively minor clashes of lines of authority, the common solution is a political one—and a wise Chief Executive and wise leaders of Congress habitually seek such political adjustments.

...

The Rev. Billy James Hargis, who acknowledges a yearly take of about \$1 million for expenses of his self-run anti-Communist "conservative crusade," came to

the capital for a couple of days to try to work out a coalition of the rightist groups. He told reporters that dozens of such groups were represented in a meeting, that a steering committee was set up, that another meeting would be held, that political action would be coalesced for the purpose of saving the nation from internal subversion and of defeating "liberal" legislation—undefined.

A desultory reading of the right-wing press suggests many things—including the observation that the publications are generally badly edited, badly printed and unlikely to start prairie fires, and the further observation that a coalition of fringe groups is a difficult project. There are, to be brief, too many prima donnas, each of whom seems not to be about to give up his personal operation and its revenue.

When headquarters were set up in Chicago for Americans for Goldwater in 1960, attempting to impress the Republican National Convention with what was claimed to be a grass-roots upheaval for the Arizona senator, the problem was not to get a few drum-beaters but to keep out the transgressors.

They descended like a flock of pigeons attempting to declare themselves in. When their proffers were rejected they developed a tendency to lose enthusiasm for their fledgling candidate. If his people didn't want them, why should they lionize him any longer as the nation's putative conservative savior?

Anti-Scab Measure
Passes N.Y. House

A Citizens' Job Protection bill outlawing the use of professional strikebreakers in New York state has passed the lower house of the legislature in Albany, 82-34.

Passage followed a major drive by the New York State AFL-CIO and labor unions, notably those in printing and publishing industry.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson represents the Guild on the industry-wide committee of unions backing the drive throughout the North American continent.