

Ask LANG To Set Date For Strike

Los Angeles, Calif.—Rejecting a new management offer overwhelmingly, 409 to 40, the Hearst Unit of the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, Wednesday night, voted 440 to 9 for an immediate emergency meeting of the Executive Committee to set a date for a strike.

The new Hearst management proposal in the protracted negotiations between the Los Angeles Guild and the Herald-Examiner was made earlier this week.

It called for a money package, totaling \$10 at the top and \$7 at the bottom over a 30-month period.

The new money proposal was in three bites: May 19, 1961, ranging from \$3 to \$4 in 25-cent increments; May 19, 1962, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 in 25-cent increments; May 19, 1963, ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in 25-cent increments.

The top money in each case would apply to those earning \$125 and over.

The Hearst management also proposed new exclusions, and wants certain others exempted from most other parts of the contract.

Under management's proposal, the agreement would expire Nov. 18, 1963, providing a contractual span of 30 months.

The Guild's proposal of \$6 and \$5 across the board for 18 months remains on the table.

The regional National Labor Relations Board here is expected at any time to issue a formal complaint on Guild charges against the Herald-Examiner because of refusal to bargain on the first 13 sections of the local contract—the Hearst Memo sections—and refusal to furnish adequate bargaining information which would include payroll information.

Since the suspension-mergers in January of the Hearst morning (Continued on Page 5)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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April 13, 1962

Wage Parley Delegates Registered By 25 Locals



Palatial Background: Members of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations were guests of Mexican President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, at one point in the three-day committee sessions, held at Mexico City April 4-6.

The federation's second congress will be in Bogota, Colombia, next August 17-20. The three men centered are Luis Carnero Checa, Mexican President Lopez Mateos and Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Carnero Checa and Perlik are co-chairmen of the IAFWNO.

Registrations from 25 Guild locals covering 43 individual delegates have been received at ANG headquarters for the International Wage Conference scheduled for April 29-30 and May 1 at Washington's Hamilton Hotel.

Purpose of the sessions is to coordinate collective bargaining efforts to accelerate attainment of the Guild's stated wage goals.

Registration remains open, although hotel reservations will be difficult for late comers.

The program is to begin Sunday evening with a dinner and continues through Tuesday with morning and afternoon discussion periods. Early arrivals in Washington are reminded by John M. Lemmon, Washington Guild president, that the local Page One Ball occurs Friday evening, April 27 at the Willard Hotel, with Pierre Salinger, presidential press secretary, officiating for the conferring of awards.

Locals thus far registered are Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Hampton Roads, Memphis, Milwaukee, New York City, North Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Rockford, St. Louis, Salem, San Francisco-Oakland, Scranton, Seattle-Tacoma, Toledo, Toronto, Twin Cities, Utica, Vancouver, Wilkes-Barre and the Wire Service Guild.

Available personnel among international representatives will be present, to aid the headquarters staff for the meetings.

James B. Woods, ANG vice president, will officially represent the IEB, whose collective bargaining committee he heads. It was the February quarterly meeting of the IEB which issued the call for the conference, after examining the rate of progress in recent years toward the ANG wage program's objectives.

Broad Program Of Activities For I-AF Planned By Leaders

By RICHARD LANE
Vice President
ANG Region II

Substantial membership expansion and approval of a broad program of activities for the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organiza-

tions marked the April 4-6 meeting of the federation's Executive Committee in Mexico City.

The committee:

1. Set Aug. 17-20 as dates for the federation's second congress, to be held in Bogota, Colombia, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of the Executive Committee beginning Aug. 15.

2. Selected Panama City as site for a 10-day seminar on Freedom of Information and Professional Problems, to be held immediately preceding the congress in Bogota.

3. Approved rules for three contests: An IAFWNO emblem, the Free Newspaperman of America Award and the Senen Gonzales Memorial Award. The emblem contest will carry a \$100 award. The other two awards, to be made annually, will provide \$250 and plaques to the winners.

4. Accepted membership affiliation applications from organizations in Panama, Nicaragua and Colombia and expressed pleasure at mounting interest in Costa Rica.

5. Agreed to sponsor three participants in future trade unionism educational institutes sponsored in Mexico City by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

Progress reports from countries represented by Executive Committee members, a lengthy discussion of new-jailings of anti-Castro journalists in Cuba, and a meeting with Mexico's President Adolfo Lopez Mateos at the National Palace rounded out the business sessions, held at Hotel Francis.

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild, and Luis Carnero

Checa of Peru, as co-chairmen, presided over the sessions.

Committee members attending were:

Robert H. Buchanan, executive secretary of the Toronto Newspaper Guild and IAFWNO's vice president for North America; Virgilio Zelaya Rubi of Honduras, vice president for Central America; Clifton Neita of Jamaica, vice president for the Caribbean region.

Alberto Schtirbu of Argentina, secretary.

Guillermo Garcia of Colombia; Alfonso Morales of El Salvador; Gonzalo Chapela of Mexico; U-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mitchell Kaidy, Rochester, Named Bade Award Winner

Mitchell Kaidy, Rochester Guildsman, has been named winner of the Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award for 1961. He was chosen by the IEB committee comprising Vice Presidents George M. Muldowney and Daniel A. McLaughlin and Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker, and has been accepted by the selections committee of the National Institute of Labor Education.

The qualification enrolls Kaidy for one of the three resident summer university scholarships conducted by NILE. The Bade award provides \$1,000 toward the expenses incurred. The Rochester Guild is also sharing in the cost.

Kaidy, 37 years old, is a general assignment reporter for the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

from which he will obtain a 10-weeks leave next summer. He has held every local Guild office in Rochester except that of treasurer, and now is a member of the local executive committee.

A graduate of the New York University school of journalism, he became a member-at-large of the Guild while employed on an unorganized daily at Monticello, N.Y., in 1948. He went to his Rochester job in 1950 and became an active member of the local there. He has for 16 years been a local delegate to the Empire State District Council, has attended four ANG conventions for his local and has served as a delegate to and officer of the Gannett Conference of Guilds.

His local reports, in its nomi-

(Continued on Page 5)

60 At El Mundo To Choose Between Guild, Teamsters

San Juan, Puerto Rico—Management of El Mundo, largest daily paper in the commonwealth, has agreed to a consent election under National Labor Relations Board supervision, for a unit of 60 editorial department employees. The Puerto Rico Guild and a local of the Teamsters' union will appear on the ballots, for a choice as to collective bargaining agent. The NLRB has scheduled the election for next Wednesday, April 18.

Teamster Local 901 intervened at the March 29 hearing when the make-up of the bargaining unit was determined, claiming a membership interest in the department. A Teamster spokesman finally agreed to the unit of 60 eligibles, after first seeking a plant-wide election. The unit is two less than the Guild had sought, the two exclusions being

of employees management held were supervisory.

The Puerto Rico Guild observed its charter reception with ceremonies at the Puerto Rico Department of Labor auditorium, with ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., present for the affair.

Secretary of Labor Frank Zorillo, Regional Director Augustin Benitez, of the AFL-CIO; and Dan Murphy of the International Typographical Union were among the guests. Perlik turned over the charter to Local President Manuel Suarez. The ANG officer was en route to the Mexico City meeting of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organization's executive committee.

The Puerto Rico Guild applied for affiliation in the Federation, as the Guild's first Latin American local.

The Puerto Rico Guild has also voted participation in the ANG life insurance program. About 50 employees of the San Juan Star, where a new contract has been

(Continued on Page 2)



Hemispheric Scope: Newspapermen from North, Central and South America and the islands of the Caribbean share table space at the Mexico City meeting last week of the Inter-American Federation's executive committee. From the left: Robert Buchanan, Toronto Guild executive secretary; ANG Vice President Richard Lane, Memphis; Miguel Perez Turner, president of the Argentine Federation of Newspapermen; Clifton Neta, Jamaica Press Association; Ulric Mentus, Trinidad Newspapermen's Union, and Alfonso Morales, El Salvador Newspapermen's Association.

Teamsters Or The Guild? Choice Faced At El Mundo

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiated, come automatically under the group insurance program, while new members at El Mundo are also eligible for this benefit.

The new local has received contributions to its treasury consisting of the first week's increase resulting from new Star contract minimums, in some individual cases as much as \$46 per week. Local officials estimate that the defense fund will exceed ANG constitutional requirements for the next two years, as a result.

Labor Secretary Zorilla spoke briefly, welcoming the arrival of the Guild in Puerto Rico and praising it as a "clean" rank-and-file organization that would lend

prestige to Puerto Rico's labor groups. Perlik urged that the local concentrate on the goal of a Guild contract at El Mundo, without diversions caused by "adventurers" from other unions.

International Representative Ed Allen and Pepe Arana, unit chairman at El Mundo, also spoke at the charter meeting.

St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo. — Elected as St. Louis delegates to the 1962 ANG convention at Buffalo in July are Jake Flegelin, local president; Frank Suroff, treasurer; James B. Woods, ANG vice president; Rollin Everett, executive secretary; John Sabin, Barney Wippold and Bill Balota. John Costello was named as alternate.

I-AF Leaders Map Active Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ric Mentus of Trinidad and Richard Lane, ANG vice president.

Absent because of family illness was Enrique Garces of Ecuador. Treasurer Nicolas Pentcheff of New York, a member of the Union of Free Journalists in America (UFFJ), was unable to clear visa problems in time to attend.

Also attending, in advisory roles, were Richard Davis, international affairs representative for ANG; Boleslaw Wiersbanski of IFFJ, chairman of the Federation's committee on seminars and exchanges; Miguel Perez Turner, president of the Federación Argentina de Periodistas and head of the IAFWNO Awards Committee; and Hipolito Hincapié of Colombia, chairman of the preparatory committee for the Bogota Congress.

Membership applications were accepted from the new Asociación Colombiana de Periodistas, an organization formed as result of a split with the politically-minded Colegio Nacional de Periodistas of Colombia; the Sindicato de Periodistas de Panama and the Sindicato de Periodistas de Managua, Nicaragua.

The Executive Committee also accepted the Puerto Rico Newspaper Guild as a member. The Guild group is thus the successor to the Puerto Rico Organizing Committee which attended the IAFWNO founding congress in Lima in 1960.

The Executive Committee, while accepting the application of the new Colombian group, deplored the situation which led to the split. The Asociación declared, in its appeal for affiliation, that it was completely non-political and devoted to the task of defending and improving the lot of working newspapermen

through effective, active trade union work.

The IAFWNO Executive Committee members were guests of the Foreign Correspondents' Press Club at a cocktail party after the final business session.

United States members Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Richard Lane talked over old times with Barney Taylor, former IEB member and onetime Memphis local member. Taylor is now labor attaché at the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

Mexico's President Adolfo Lopez Mateos displayed a good sense of humor as well as a high opinion of newspaper workers' unions,

their representatives, and freedom of the press when the IAFWNO Executive Committee visited him at the National Palace.

The president's crowded schedule had the IAFWNO delegates cooling heels for more than an hour in the reception room before gaining an audience. However, the president soon put the group at ease once the door to the inner sanctum opened.

After kind greetings, he grinned and told the guards to open the door again and to "bring on the dynamite," his nickname for the Mexican press photographers. The pictures appeared in several Mexico City daily newspapers.

Impasse Marks Defender

Chicago, Ill.—Hope for an early settlement of the Guild strike at the Chicago Defender, where pickets will next week move into their second year of patrolling at the South Michigan avenue plant, went glimmering when serious misunderstandings arose late last month over the application of a "settlement offer" drafted by the parities.

No further negotiating meetings have since been held, although the Guild negotiators are preparing a new draft for management consideration. Guild officers said that the money settlement is not a major issue blocking agreement, but that basic differences continue in matters of job security, for example, the insistence of management that it be permitted to contract out work normally performed by members of the Guild unit.

Management also wants the Guild to wipe the slate clear of all issues arising out of the strike,

including the charges upheld by the National Labor Relations Board in an intermediate report now awaiting review by the Washington office of the NLRB. Despite the frustration encountered, strikers in the Defender unit retain their high morale, and voice determination to continue their efforts toward an honorable settlement and a workable contract.

Chicago, Ill.—Contributions to the supplementary benefits fund of the Chicago Guild for its Defender strikers amounted to \$638 in the two-week period ending March 30.

The listed gifts:

Previously acknowledged	\$25,457.40
New York Guild	100.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Washington Guild	50.00
Gary Guild	50.00
Puerto Rico Guild	50.00
Philadelphia Guild	50.00
Boston Guild	50.00
Hotel Motel Serv. Wkrs. Union	50.00
Total	\$26,057.40



FUTURE GLOWS FOR JOURNALISM GRADS

With this job problem is rough," said one senior at the University of Missouri School of Journalism recently. "I can't decide which job to take."

And in addition to recruitment bids from the newspaper industry—advertising agencies, industrial firms, magazines and government agencies also compete for the talents of bright journalism grads.

To sum up: "...beginning journalists never had it so good."

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\$10.50 Package Is Won In St. Paul Bargaining

Twin Cities, Minn. — A \$32.25 increase in the fourth year minimum for classified outside salesmen is one highlight of the contract settlement between the Twin Cities Guild and the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

The fifth year minimum was raised to \$119, an increase of \$20.50 in this minimum. Other minimums for this job category were substantially increased. The Guild agreed to abandon from the contract a bonus and commission plan which guaranteed \$4 a week.

The settlement raises contract minimums from \$3.75 to \$32.25 over a two-year period. The increases in the key daytime categories are \$7.50 during the contract; \$4 the first year and \$3.50 in the second year.

In addition, all members in the bargaining unit will receive a \$3 a month increase in the company's contribution in hospitalization. This is equivalent to 60 cents in wages for everyone.

The increase over the two-year period for night-side editorial is \$8.06, night-side sub-editors, \$8.87, and day-side sub-editors, \$8.25.

Other increases: those receiving over \$100 a week, \$3.75 and \$3; receiving \$75 to \$99.99, \$3.25 and \$2.75; those receiving under \$75, \$2.75; office boys and messengers, \$2 and \$1.75.

Checkoff Is Added At Elizabeth Journal

Elizabeth, N. J.—A checkoff has been added, hours provisions improved and general and minimum increases of \$3 up to \$94.99, \$5 for \$95 and over, total for a two-year period, are provided in the new agreement negotiated by the North Jersey Guild with the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

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He Voices Appreciation Of St. Louis Leaders

Editor: We of the St. Louis Guild were extremely fortunate in our just-concluded contract negotiations with the Post-Dispatch to have the strong backing of other unions at the P-D.

A large measure of this support was due to the respect gained in labor circles by our able executive secretary, Rollin Everett. His appearances before the St. Louis Labor Council and at Guild international conventions have gained him wide recognition.

I would also like to pay tribute to the chairman of the Guild negotiating committee in the P-D talks, John Sabin of Radio Station KMOX, a former local president.

He and Everett were supported by an able group that put in many hours of hard untiring work. They included Jim Woods, international vice president; Ian Crowder, chairman of the P-D unit; Mrs. Verena Adragna, Mrs. Helen Steinberg, Bill Balota, Bill Weyant and Guy Arant.

IRVING I. POZNAN
St. Louis Guild

Add A Footnote To 'Clarity' Theme

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: Like James P. Estes of San Francisco, I am all for clarity

CONTRACTS

negotiated by the North Jersey Guild with the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

The pact became effective December 28, 1961.

The publisher also pays increased cost of improved hospital plan and major medical amounts to about \$1.86 a week. (Employees pick up some additional cost, from nothing for those getting under \$65, to \$1 for those at \$95.51 and over).

The new hours provisions: 38 1/2 hour week on signing; 37 1/2 hours at the end of the first year.

Rochester Settles For \$7 Over 2 Years

Rochester, N.Y. — A general increase for those on the top minimum or above of \$4 the first year and \$3 the second marks the new two-year agreement, effective November 17, 1961, between the Rochester Guild and the Times-Union & Democrat & Chronicle.

Top minimums go up by those amounts, some steps up from \$5 to \$9. Starting reporters go up \$7, to \$85 the first year, then up \$5 to \$90 the second year.

A provision has been added for pro-rata sick leave for employees there less than a full year. (Rate is one week per year of service.)

Increases Registered In New Orleans Pact

New Orleans, La.—The copy-reader classification was upped \$4.69, that of reporter \$4.42 in a new one-year contract of the New Orleans Guild with the Catholic Appeal of the South.

The agreement became effective December 1, 1961.

IT SEEMS TO US

Letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members submitting to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue. Publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

in Guild Reporter stories. I didn't know what Comtelburo was until he prodded you to explain (GR, Mar. 23)

Now I would like to know who Eugene Campbell is. This vagueness mars an otherwise excellent editorial.

And did Estes really sign his letter with those initials 'SFONG' after his name?

GEORGE EDSON
Daily News Unit

A. J. Lieblich's book, "The Wayward Pressman," identifies the late Eugene Campbell as a newspaperman for nearly 40 years on the old New York World. He wrote a book for which he never found a publisher, which he called "The Iron Ball." The title followed from Campbell's theory that nobody in a news room ever got fired, he was just hit with an invisible iron ball, "the supreme force in American journalism."

Campbell advocated journalism schools with enthusiasm, as providing job opportunities for ex-newsmen.

And Estes really did...Ed.



Gotham Royalty: Nineteen-year-old Michele Evans, NY Times secretary, chosen as Miss Page One for the New York Guild's annual ball at the Hotel Astor April 27, is crowned by Arthur Rosenstock, ANG president, at the ceremony last month when the selection

was announced. The other girls are ladies-in-waiting. From the left: Patricia Hogan, Herald Tribune secretary; Joyce Sievers, Daily News stenographer; the Page One Queen; Barbara Maddaloni, Daily News stenographer, and Jeannette Lofas, Radio Free Europe reporter.

New St. Louis Agreements Send Reporter Top To \$167

St. Louis, Mo.—Recognition of seniority in job security, arbitration of grievances, and protection of various contract benefits under company fire, were won by the Post-Dispatch Guild Unit through a 327 to 42 strike vote.

Also won in the settlement signed March 30 were wage increases averaging slightly over \$4 in the first year and slightly over \$3 in the second year, with \$4.50 on the top minimum, carrying it to \$167 the first year and \$171 the second year. Those earning \$195 and over receive \$6 the first year and \$5 the second.

Largest single increase for a minimum was to plate handlers, who went from \$85.50 under the old contract to \$96.50 after two years experience, effective Jan. 1, 1963, and the next highest, also in an upgrading, was to metal tenders, formerly \$82.50, and to go to \$93.00 as of 1963. Other requests for upgrades will go to arbitration.

Soon after the Post-Dispatch settlement, also covering Guild members at KSD and KSD-TV of the Pulitzer Company, a settlement was negotiated at the Globe-Democrat incorporating the same wage increase. Most other conditions in controversy in the Pulitzer negotiations were won at the Globe in the 1959 strike.

Both contracts will be retroactive to Jan. 1.

By virtue of the settlement, the local has attained 85% of the present Guild wage goal as related to the least clerical classification, and 83.5% of the goal for key jobs such as reporters and display salesmen.

The meeting for the purpose of taking a strike vote March 13 first was set as the result of a long delay in negotiations caused by the company and its refusal to engage in intensive negotiations, though the contract had been under extension from Jan. 1. When the company did submit a counter proposal March 5 it was designed to destroy many of the contract protections attained through years of bargaining.

Refusal of the company in two instances to arbitrate grievances under the last contract led to a Guild proposal for inclusion of arbitration of grievances in its proposal. The Guild at the same time proposed a much more comprehensive job security provision based on that won in 1959 at the Globe.

In the settlement, while the Guild recognizes a right by the company to reduce the force, any reduction must be by inverse order of seniority in the various classification. Seniority is based on total length of continuous employment with the company. There first must be an effort to achieve necessary reductions through resignations with dismissal pay.

Preferential rehiring for three years after dismissal is provided, and pension credits would be carried for two years under the Pulitzer Plan interpretation. An employee promoted within 12 months before such a dismissal would have the right to bump back to the previous classification.

A company effort to obtain a right to compulsory retirement of employees was countered with a Guild plan under which an employee could be retired over his objections only if shown to be incapable of performing his duties. He then would receive a pension but not dismissal pay. This was adopted.

Protections against arbitrary

job or position transfers, won four years ago with strike authority, were retained in the face of company attack, as were major jurisdictional protections.

Some additional exemptions of persons in supervisory positions were won by the company. Excluded from the arbitration provision were merit increases, promotions and wage assignments other than transfers, and the unilaterally set up Pulitzer Pension Plan, health benefits and insurance. But a provision for retention of present benefits was held.

Automobile allowance was increased 10 percent to 11¢ a mile with a guarantee of \$20 a week for photographers, plus 11¢ for each mile over 160 miles, and \$15 for others, with 11¢ a mile for each mile over 120 miles a week. Paid leave for jury service was recognized in a new provision.

After the strike vote intensive negotiations were carried on, culminating in a session with Federal Mediation and Conciliation commissioners, Robert Young and Robert Mize, on March 29 and 30 until an agreement was reached at 12:30 a.m. on a Sunday.

The Post contract covers about 700 employees and the Globe contract 270.

Seattle Hikes Reporters, Display \$14.50-\$15.50

Seattle, Wash.—Reporter and display salesmen top minimum increases totaling \$15.50 on the Post-Intelligencer and \$14.50 on the Times are incorporated in settlements reached, under strike threat, by the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild and the managers of the two newspapers.

Separate strike authorization votes had been taken by both the P-I and the Times Units.

The increases will bring the reporter top minimums on each paper to \$150 on April 1, 1963.

The general increases on the P-I are in three steps over a 30-month period and total \$5 to \$10. Minimums go up by amounts ranging from \$5 to \$25.20 over the same period.

Both contracts are effective as of October 1, 1961.

The P-I breakdowns:

General increases of \$2.25 to \$4.75 on Oct. 1, 1961; \$1.50 to \$3 on Oct. 1, 1962; \$1.25 to \$2.25 on April 1, 1963. These increases are reflected in the minimums, but the minimums are increased, in addition to these dates, on April 1, 1962, and several jobs receive additional minimum increases.

The reporter top goes up \$4.75, \$3, \$3, \$4.75 to reach the \$150 figure in 1963. Same for display salesmen.

For the first time, a fourth week of vacation is embodied in the contract. It is provided after 25 years service.

On the Times, the same general increases are incorporated. There, the increases are also reflected in the minimum increases, and there, too, the minimums in some cases are also increased on April 1, 1962, and some jobs receive additional increases.

Reporter and display go up \$4.75, \$2.50, \$3, \$4.25 to reach the \$150 point in 1963.

A fourth week of vacation, after 25 years, is added, also.

The settlements came after full strike preparations had been made by the local.

ANG Quarterly Audit

Income And Expense

INCOME	BUDGET	EXPENDED
Membership	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Per capita tax	\$ 114,813.37	\$ 114,813.37
Initiation fee	4,000.00	4,000.00
Reimbursement fee	141.60	141.60
Agency fees	600.50	600.50
Other income	—	—
Servicing Salaries paid by local	1,834.16	1,834.16
Servicing Expenses paid by local	597.81	597.81
Guild Reporter income	1,458.12	1,458.12
Research Department sales	244.50	244.50
Salaries paid by defense fund	1,622.00	1,622.00
Expenses paid by defense fund	1,097.62	1,097.62
TOTAL INCOME FOR QUARTER	\$ 128,883.11	\$ 128,883.11
EXPENSES	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Per capita tax	\$ 6,042.22	\$ 6,042.22
Organizing and servicing	41,812.57	41,812.57
Collective bargaining	2,434.44	2,434.44
Research and information	1,717.61	1,717.61
Guild Reporter	12,872.54	12,872.54
Executive's expense	1,345.13	1,345.13
Administrative expense	18,596.54	18,596.54
Other expenses	20,544.93	20,544.93
TOTAL EXPENSE FOR QUARTER	\$ 128,883.00	\$ 128,883.00

Defense Fund

INCOME	BUDGET	EXPENDED
Membership	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Per capita tax apportionment	\$ 43,577.90	\$ 43,577.90
Assessments	31.00	31.00
Interest income	1,623.39	1,623.39
Portland, Ore.	8,983.55	8,983.55
Contribution	1.00	1.00
TOTAL INCOME FOR QUARTER	\$ 63,205.14	\$ 63,205.14
EXPENSE	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Portland, Ore.	\$ 2,474.70	\$ 2,474.70
Chicago, Ill.	14,812.58	14,812.58
Renov. Nev.	239.00	239.00
Lima, Ohio	211.87	211.87
TOTAL EXPENSE FOR QUARTER	\$ 17,739.95	\$ 17,739.95

Assets

Cash in checking accounts	\$ 120,690.41
Cash in savings accounts	297,660.52
Canadian Labour Congress bonds	1,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 419,350.93

Liabilities

LIABILITIES	none
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General Fund Operations

PER CAPITA TAXES	BUDGET	EXPENDED
ORGANIZING AND SERVICING	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Salaries, dir. and repr.	\$ 27,500.00	\$ 27,500.00
Salaries, editorial	650.00	650.00
Expenses, dir. and repr.	10,000.00	11,827.53
Miscellaneous expense	1,500.00	1,750.40
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	\$ 28,650.00	\$ 41,515.57
Salary, executive secretary	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00
Salary, secretarial	650.00	650.00
Pension contribution	600.00	600.00
Expenses personnel	75.00	81.35
TOTALS FOR QUARTER	\$ 3,645.50	\$ 3,654.44

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What It Takes To Meet 'Accepted' Standards

It cost \$187.35 weekly for a salaried worker's family and \$132.22 for a wage earner's family owning its home to maintain the "commonly accepted" standard of living in the San Francisco area last year, according to the latest Heller Budget.

For the wage earner's family who rented a house, the weekly cost was \$130.24. This sum represented an estimated one percent above the year previous, while the over-all costs of the salaried worker's and the wage earner home owner's budgets dipped fractionally from 1960 totals.

The figures: \$9,742.41 a year for the family of a "salaried junior professional" as against \$9,815.93 a year or \$187.77 a week in 1960 and \$9,476.43 or \$182.20 a week in 1959.

\$6,875.10 a year for the family of a wage earner who owns his home against \$6,892.45 a year or \$132.55 a week in 1960 and \$6,638.28 a year or \$127.66 a week in 1959.

\$6,777.59 a year for the family of a wage earner who rents his home against \$6,488.27 a year or \$124.77 weekly in 1960 and \$6,271.10 a year or \$120.60 weekly in 1959.

Priced in September 1961, the budgets are the latest in a series by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, since 1920.

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

The committee has attempted to describe the "accepted standard" as "the sum of those goods and services that public opinion

currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

As used by the committee, the term "necessary" includes "far more than a minimum of physical needs. It represents what men commonly expect to enjoy . . ."

In all parts of the budgets, the kind and quantities of goods and services allowed are based on the habits of families living in the San Francisco area.

If more than half the families reporting in the expenditure studies purchased or had a stock of a particular item, that item was included in the budget as representing the standard of the group.

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

(The U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics City Worker's Family Budget has determined group standards by the manner in which families increase their consumption as their purchasing power increases.)

(The relation between amounts bought and changes in income are charted, and that point where the increase in buying shows a tendency to decline determines the point to be used as a buying level.)

(The budget, now undergoing revision, is compiled for a family of four persons: a 38-year-old breadwinner, his wife, and eight-year-old girl and a 13-year-old boy. The family lives in a rented dwelling, in or near a large city.)

(The budget does not purport to show how families do or should spend their income, but is designed to reflect a "modest but adequate" standard of living based on scientific standards of nutrition, housing, health, etc.)

(The Heller Budget, measuring the "commonly accepted" standard of living in the San Francisco area, cannot be directly applied to other cities, of course. However, to give a rough guide to the

cost of maintaining the Heller standard in other cities, in this issue of the Guild Reporter, Heller data has been adjusted, translated into weekly figures and updated, utilizing the intercity differences in living costs indicated by the BLS City Worker's Family Budget, Autumn 1959.

(A table at the right compares Guild reporter top minimums as of February 1, 1962, with these adjusted, translated and updated figures for the salaried worker. A second table compares Guild reporter starting minimums with figures for a wage earner who owns his home, and also with updated figures from the BLS City Worker's Family Budget.)

"It is possible," states the Heller committee, "that the use of a 50-percent concept might inflate the budget somewhat, since not all of the families had every item in the budget."

"However, most of the large items, such as automobiles, refrigerators, etc., were reported by a large proportion of the families, often as many as 90 percent. Possible inflation was also counteracted by the fact that many families reported a wide variety of items which were not included in the budget because they were owned or purchased by less than 50 percent of the families."

"Moreover, in setting up the budget every effort was made to insure that the costs of the items included would approximate the median expenditures of the families studied, both in the main and in the categories of expenditure."

"In order to accomplish this, minor downward adjustments were made in the quantities of certain items, and in a few instances flat sums were added or increased."

The over-all cost of medical and dental care rose more sharply than any other major item of expenditure, increasing about 5 1/2 percent in each budget.

Medical care was up 7 percent. Reading went up for the salaried worker due to higher book costs, and the salaried worker education costs were up 7 percent mainly because of increased costs for private lessons.

For the salaried worker, total clothing costs were up nearly 2 percent but were virtually unchanged for the wage earner. The same general situation held for the prices of purchased clothing, while clothing upkeep and repair rose nearly 4 percent for the salaried worker and about 1 1/2 percent for the wage earner.

Among items included in the salaried worker's budget were: Monthly payments of \$109.28 on a \$16,040 house. New car costing \$2,557.58 with provision for replacement every six years.

\$1.55 a week for alcoholic beverages. \$9.47 a week for meals away from home including snacks, family dinners and husband's lunches.

Such clothing items for the husband as two hats (\$12.59 each) with a new one every two years, one topcoat (\$67.21) replaced every six years, four suits (\$74.70 each) with a new one every year.

Such clothing items for the wife as three felt hats (\$6.03 each) with a new one every 16 months, two new straw hats (\$6.55 each) with a new one every 20 months, one winter coat (\$53.78) replaced every five years, two new summer coats (\$24.90

each) with a new one every two and one-half years, two wool suits (\$51.54 each) with a new one every two and one-half years, four street dresses (\$11.38 each) with a new one every nine months, one wool street dress (\$19.61) with a new one every four years, four house dresses (\$4.59 each) with a new one every eight months, two afternoon dresses (\$20.71 each) with a new one every two years, six pairs of nylons a year (\$1.32 each).

Total of 60 movie admissions a year distributed among the family.

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

Vacation expense of \$117.92 for rent of a housekeeping cabin for two weeks.

Examples from the wage earner's budget:

Monthly payments of \$90.28 on a \$13,360 house (or monthly rent of \$81.50 for a 4- or 5-room dwelling, excluding all utilities).

A 1956 model used car costing \$704.07 with provision for replacement every four years.

\$1.12 a week for beer and liquor.

\$7.76 a week for snacks eaten away from home.

Such clothing items for the husband as one hat (\$10.02) replaced every nine years.

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Budgets—Minimums

Prepared specifically for the San Francisco area, the Heller Budget cannot be directly applied to other cities. However, a rough guide to the cost of maintaining the Heller standard in other cities has been obtained by adjusting Heller data, utilizing intercity differences in living costs indicated by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics City Worker's Family Budget, Autumn 1959. The Guild minimums are as of February 1, 1962.

All the budget figures—those for the salaried worker, those for the wage earner who owns his home as well as those in the BLS City Worker's Family Budget—used in these comparative tables have been translated to weekly sums and updated to correspond to the time level of the Guild minimums.

CITY	Heller Budget Salaried Worker Weekly Minimum	Heller Budget Wage Earner Weekly Minimum	BLS City Worker's Family Budget Weekly Minimum	AP Newman Weekly Minimum	UGL Weekly Minimum
Atlanta	\$168.02	\$120.15	\$111.10	\$164.50	\$161.50
Baltimore	170.28	123.75	112.60	154.50	151.00
Boston	188.12	143.75	112.60	164.50	161.50
Chicago	195.56	160.50	104.00-147.00	164.50	161.50
Cincinnati	181.65	132.00	104.00	154.50	151.00
Cleveland	184.23	145.00	104.00	154.50	151.00
Detroit	180.97	151.74	104.00	154.50	151.00
Houston	159.92	120.00	104.00	154.50	151.00
Kansas City	177.60	143.50	104.00	154.50	151.00
Los Angeles	187.17	146.50	104.00	154.50	151.00
Minneapolis	184.07	146.50	104.00	154.50	151.00
New York	177.78	168.00-162.25	104.00	154.50	151.00
Philadelphia	175.64	154.00-152.50	104.00	154.50	151.00
Pittsburgh	184.60	138.25	104.00	154.50	151.00
Portland, Oregon	185.29	139.50*	104.00	154.50	151.00
St. Louis	186.59	167.00	104.00	154.50	151.00
San Francisco	187.72**	158.50	104.00	164.50	161.50
Scranton	169.54	149.00-149.79	104.00	154.50	151.00
Seattle	195.02	140.25-139.25	104.00	154.50	151.00
Washington, D. C.	183.06	167.00-141.00	104.00	164.50	161.50

* An "Addendum" agreement operating simultaneously with the contract with the Portland Reporter suspends for the term of the contract the minimum structure and some other provisions.
** Heller budget figure translated into weekly wages and updated.

CITY	Heller Budget Salaried Worker Weekly Minimum	Heller Budget Wage Earner Weekly Minimum	BLS City Worker's Family Budget Weekly Minimum	AP Newman Weekly Minimum	UGL Weekly Minimum
Atlanta	\$118.56	\$120.15	\$111.10	\$85.00	\$80.75
Baltimore	120.15	112.60	104.00	85.00	80.75
Boston	132.75	124.40	104.00	85.00	80.75
Chicago	138.11	130.08	104.00-95.00	85.00	80.75
Cincinnati	128.19	120.12	104.00	85.00	80.75
Cleveland	130.27	122.07	104.00	85.00	80.75
Detroit	127.35	119.57	104.00	85.00	80.75
Houston	112.86	105.75	104.00	85.00	80.75
Kansas City	125.33	118.66	104.00	85.00	80.75
Los Angeles	132.07	123.77	104.00	85.00	80.75
Minneapolis	129.87	121.72	104.00	85.00	80.75
New York	125.46	117.56	104.55-93.50	85.00	80.75
Philadelphia	123.95	116.15	89.25-77.00	85.00	80.75
Pittsburgh	130.27	122.07	104.00	85.00	80.75
Portland, Oregon	130.75	122.53	104.00	85.00	80.75
St. Louis	131.68	123.39	104.00	85.00	80.75
San Francisco	132.47**	124.14	104.00	85.00	80.75
Scranton	119.64	112.11	67.41-59.92	85.00	80.75
Seattle	137.90	129.22	80.75-80.24	85.00	80.75
Washington, D. C.	129.18	121.05	76.75-67.00	85.00	80.75

* An "Addendum" agreement operating simultaneously with the contract with the Portland Reporter suspends for the term of the contract the minimum structure and some other provisions.
** Heller budget figure translated into weekly wages and updated.

each) with a new one every two and one-half years, two wool suits (\$51.54 each) with a new one every two and one-half years, four street dresses (\$11.38 each) with a new one every nine months, one wool street dress (\$19.61) with a new one every four years, four house dresses (\$4.59 each) with a new one every eight months, two afternoon dresses (\$20.71 each) with a new one every two years, six pairs of nylons a year (\$1.32 each).

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\$1.12 a week for beer and liquor.

\$7.76 a week for snacks eaten away from home.

Such clothing items for the husband as one hat (\$10.02) replaced every nine years.

San Antonio Sets Up 'First' In Pensions

San Antonio, Texas—An option to the Guild to divert \$2—second part of a three-stage increase—to pensions has been negotiated with the San Antonio Light.

If carried through, it will mark the first such arrangement with a single Hearst newspaper.

The settlement, reached after members of the San Antonio Guild had passed a strike authorization resolution, 47 to 2, provides:

General increase: September 9, 1961, \$2 up to \$110, \$3.25 over; September 19, 1962, \$2 to go into pension fund if the Guild desires, otherwise to wages; March 19, 1963, \$2 up to \$110, \$3.25 over.

The increases are fully applied to the minimums, with some minimums going up by greater amounts, up to \$7.40 in the first increase. News, city and sports editors up \$3.25, to \$151.65, reporters, etc., up \$3.25 to \$125.75, society writers up \$2, to \$104.

The settlement would give the Guild the option to divert the \$2 of September 19, 1962 to a pension plan, with the Guild having the right to select the actuary and trustee. The plan would provide for normal retirement at 65, after 10 years, early retirement at 55 after 10, disability after 15, vesting after 15.

The wage package averages out to \$3.05 a year; \$2.93 on the first raise, \$2 on the second (third, it is estimated).

The new agreement increases the night differential for truck drivers to \$1 per shift if they report after 3 p.m., \$2 if before 6 a.m.

Effective as of September 19, 1961, the contract runs for 30 months.

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Bubbles For Breakfast:

Champagne, no less, was served at the breakfast affair which recently marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of Sacramento Guild Local No. 92. Fifteen past presidents were present as honor guests. In the front row, from the

left, are William C. Glackin, Bert East, Dick Rodda, Kirtley MacBride, Al Lyons, Steve George and Ray Bach. Behind them are Al Calais, Lindsey Arthur, Charles Driscoll, Tom Zanne, Harry Bagley, Paul Frey, Bob Deward and Paul Stout.

Company, Independents Fight Guild Dow Jones Organizing

Organizing

Springfield, Mass.—The Guild's petition for a representation election among employees of Dow Jones & Company at their Chicago Falls plant has met with opposition from both management and the unaffiliated union which holds contracts covering some other Dow Jones employees elsewhere in the country.

The Guild filed with the National Labor Relations Board, asking that an election be held among about 250 eligible employees, not now represented by any union. An intervention was made by the Independent Association of Publishers Employees, an incorporated group in New York which has held bargaining rights for some segments of the more than 1,100 persons working for the company, which publishes the Wall Street Journal, Barron's Weekly and the National Observer, the last a newly-established Sunday newspaper.

Hearings held here by the Boston office of the NLRB began last week and showed signs of continuing through several sessions. Management objected to considering the Chicago Falls group as an appropriate bargaining unit, posing instead that units be established either nationwide or by departmental subdivisions. Only a nationwide unit would be agreed to by IAPE, the hearing was told.

The Guild's membership drive at Chicago Falls was started in February. It was followed by similar efforts by IAPE, and by unilateral application of pay increases, to bring Massachusetts employees more nearly to pay levels elsewhere in the Dow Jones organization. There has been a lively exchange of bulletin material from Guild and IAPE sources, distributed to employees who will be eligible for the NLRB balloting.

The Guild enrollment campaign is being carried on across the country, but concentrated here because IAPE had not shown interest in the local staff by attempting to extend its organization here. Included in the group the Guild seeks to represent are employees in the advertising production, business, building service, circulation and news departments.

Certification Snafu Appealed By Montreal

Montreal, Que.—The Quebec Labor Relations Board has been asked to reconsider a unit decision affecting 55 Guild members in the circulation department of the Gazette, as a result of

which the Guild found itself certified for a minority group.

The situation arose when the Board adopted a recommendation from Gazette management that 30 district managers—who constituted the bulk of the group for which the Guild had filed a certification petition—be excluded from the bargaining unit, and that five addressograph operators for whom the Guild had not petitioned be added to the unit.

Management argued that district managers were properly deemed supervisory, since they directed the activities of carrier boys. The addressograph group was classified by Gazette management as being in the circulation department.

A similar situation is posed by a Guild petition for Star circulation employees, pending before the QLRB. Star management has asked that 25 addressograph operators and 25 employees of the Family Herald, farm weekly, be added to the 52-man unit for which the Guild petitioned, along with exclusion of the district managers whom the Guild had signed.

There are indications that reconsideration will be given and that the district men will be included in both instances.

Register Objections In Perth Amboy Vote

Perth Amboy, N.J.—The North Jersey Guild has registered objections to the conduct of an NLRB election in which advertising department employees rejected the Guild as bargaining agent.

The Washington Guild represents employees in the publications department in Washington, organizers have their Field Representatives Federation, and the Office Employees union covers clerical employees.

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agent by a vote of 13 to 8, at the Perth Amboy Evening News. The election, held March 22, had been sought by the Guild after more than four-fifths of the eligible group had signed Guild application cards.



Delighted Retiree: Allen Naive, Gary Guild leader who overcame his handicap of congenital blindness to earn his way for 43 years as a reporter for the Gary Post-Tribune, retired last month from his job. At a party in his honor, the Guild gave him gifts and read tributes to his Guild services. From the left are Jerry Conger, Gary local president; Naive, and James E. Rasmussen, managing editor of the Post-Tribune.

Blind Reporter Feted On Retirement At Gary

Gary, Ind. — Allen T. Naive, charter member of the Gary Guild and a forty-three-year reporter for the Gary Post-Tribune, retired at the end of March at the age of 68. The Gary Guild, which he helped found and which had long treasured his services to the union, honored him at a staff party at a local restaurant.

What makes Naive's career and Guild work notable is the fact that he had successfully overcome the handicap of being blind from birth. He completed his college education, and carried through in his chosen career of newspaper work in a manner which asked no odds from his sighted fellows. Staffers knew him as a prized source of memorized data con-

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

Guild-wide Wage Conference, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C. April 23, 24 and May 1.
International Federation of Journalists, Fifth World Congress, May 6-12, Vienna.
Regional Weekend Institute, Boston Guild's headquarters, May 12-15, sponsored by the New England District Council.
Quarterly meeting, Empire State District Council, May 19 and 20, Utica, N.Y.
ANG International Executive Board Meeting, Washington, D. C. May 21-25.
California-Nevada District Council meeting, May 16-17, San Francisco.
Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. July 3-13, 1962.
Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organization, Second Congress, Aug. 1-20, Bogota, Colombia, preceded by two-day meeting of Executive Committee, beginning Aug. 15.

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Newburgh, N.Y.: Decertification election in advertising department of Newburgh-Beacon News, involving approximately 12, scheduled for April 17 in the library on the company's premises.
San Juan, Puerto Rico: NLRB election for 69 editorial employees of El Mundo to choose bargaining agent scheduled for April 18. Puerto Rico Guild and Transmitters union local on the ballot.
Washington, D. C.: Petition for representation election for about 62 AFJ-CIO employees not now represented by any union filed with the National Labor Relations Board by Washington Guild.

CONTRACTS

Knoxville: News-Sentinel: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for inadequate job security, inadequate grievance machinery, and inclusion of automatic renewal clause. Clause approval withheld on grievance and holidays. Permission to sign.
San Jose, Calif.: Mercury and News. Supplement approved.
San Antonio: Light: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld because of length of term and the six-day work for truck drivers. Clause approval withheld on holidays and wages. Settlement approval withheld for low wage increases. Permission to sign.

Detroit: UAW: Full renewal. Approved.

North Jersey: Elizabeth Daily Journal: Full renewal. Approved.

Ottawa: Citizen: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld because entire contract is inferior to other contract in city. Permission to sign.

Ottawa: Journal: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld because entire contract is inferior to other contract in city. Permission to sign.

Eugene, Ore.: Register & Guard: Contract approval on full renewal withheld for lack of union security, severance pay, no-pay-out clause and night differential and failure to provide 5-day, 48-hour week for all departments. Clause approval withheld on job security, hours and wages. Permission to sign.

Rochester, N.Y.: Times-Union & Democrat & Chronicle: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for lack of union security. Clause approval withheld on vacation, severance pay, and wages. Permission to sign.

New Orleans: Catholic Action of the South: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld on vacation and wages. Permission to sign.

Utica, N.Y.: Observer and Dispatch: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for lack of union security and for inadequate job security. Clause approval withheld on vacation and wages. Permission to sign.

San Juan, Puerto Rico: Star: Initial contract. Contract approval withheld for inadequate job security, inadequate grievance machinery, failure to provide 5-day, 48-hour week for all departments, lack of mid-term increase or response. Clause approval withheld on severance pay, hours and wages.

New York: Long Island Daily Press and Star-Journal: Two contracts: Full renewal. Approved.

New York: The Pilot (NNU): Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for lack of no-pay-out clause and night differential. Permission to sign.

Portland, Ore.: Reporter: Initial contract. Contract approval withheld because entire contract is inferior. Permission to sign given by IEB.

ANG, New York Local Protest Proposed Postal Rate Hikes

Both the American Newspaper Guild and its largest local, that in New York City, have registered objections to postal rate increases proposed in H. R. 7927. That measure passed the House of Representatives and is now undergoing hearings before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the Senate, of which Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.), is chairman.

Statements from the two Guild sources were filed with the committee and made a part of the hearing record.

The House-approved measure would virtually double the cost of mailing the Guild Reporter and would similarly affect all newspapers and magazines, many of which employ large numbers of Guild members. In the case of some publications, spokesmen testified last week, the increase would be a crippling financial blow.

Both Guild documents noted that the publications field has already contributed heavily to the nation's unemployment problem, through recent mergers and suspensions. In addition there has been a steady decrease in the number and diversity of outlets intended to acquaint the public with news and opinion, on which an effectively functioning democracy is dependent.

The New York local's brief also noted that mail users, under the profit-and-loss concept of the

postal service, are asked to pay for some operations assigned to the Post Office Department which bear no direct relationship to mail handling.

Guildsman Sheldon Joins Two Others In U.S. Job

Appointment of Roger Sheldon, Washington Guild member, to the post of information officer of the newly-established President's Commission on the Status of Women brings to three the number of Guild members involved in that activity.

The others are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, who is executive secretary of the commission.

Sheldon has been a magazine editor and staff writer for Merkle Press, Inc., Washington printers and publishers. He headed the labor press unit of the Washington Guild in 1960 and served on the local executive board.

He is a graduate of the school of journalism at Louisiana State University, and following World War II he held information posts with the War Assets Administration

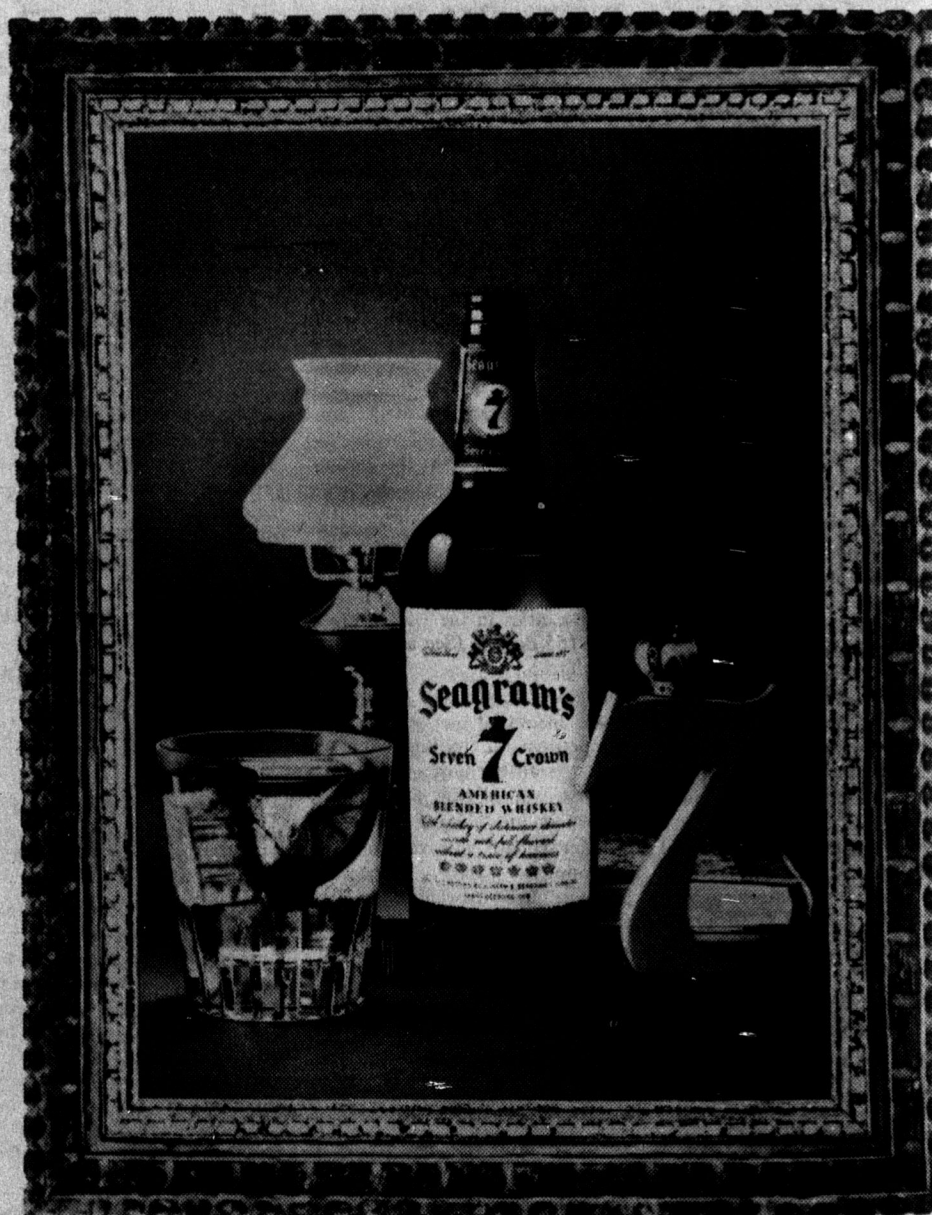
and the Texas division of the American Cancer Society. He came to Washington in 1951.

Manchester

Manchester, N. H. — Fred Todd has been named president of the Manchester Guild for 1962. Others chosen are: Vice president, Lewis Joslyn; treasurer, Ray Dery, and secretary, Gerald Twombly.

Pawtucket

Pawtucket, R. I. — Frank C. Pritchard has been returned as president of the Pawtucket Guild. Other officers are: Vice president, William Fesik and Mrs. Deborah Worsley; recording secretary, J. Raymond Quinn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sheila Deneault; treasurer, Miss Maureen McNally; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Marcella Shea; steward, Leonard Levin, John Green, Paul Gagnon, Mrs. Esther Nardelli and Donald Ross.



Reward well-earned. Days end. Peace. Quiet. And the satisfying cheer of 7 Crown fits the picture as only America's great whiskey can. When the long day is done, say Seagram's and be Sure.

Myth Of 'Costs' As Cause Of Suspensions Dispelled

The customary claims of publishers and their trade publications when owners suspend or merge newspapers that they are forced to do so because of rising costs or union opposition to new techniques or more efficient production methods, are brushed aside in a recent study on the concentration of newspaper ownerships.

The study (GR, March 23) prepared by Raymond B. Nixon, professor of journalism, University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Jean Ward, graduate assistant, and published in the Winter 1961 issue of the Journalism Quarterly, points out that the primary causes lie much deeper.

The authors enumerate these primary causes as:

Decline in partisanship of the U.S. press—"Few newspapers are started or kept alive today for political reasons; the political party or pressure group hires a public relations director and makes use of all available mass media."

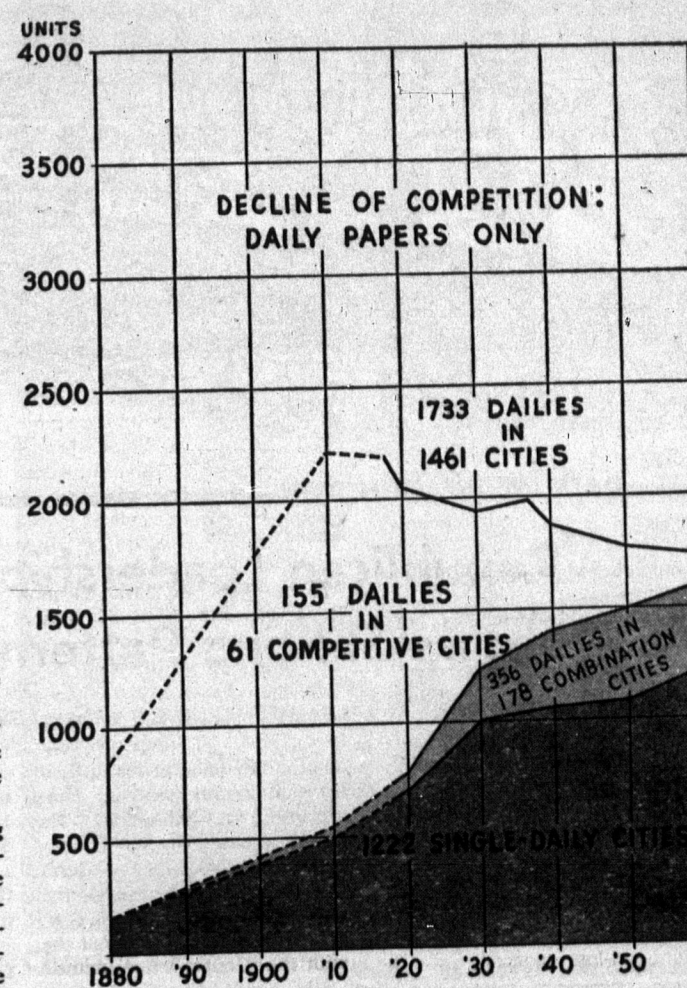
Growth in objective reporting among American newspapers—"As newspapers have become more and more alike in their reporting of the news, and presenting both sides of controversial issues, there has come to be little reason for two competing newspapers that there would be for two competing telephone companies."

Desire of advertisers for larger circulations and less duplication of readership—"Once a newspaper is set into type and the plates put on the press, the cost of production goes down as circulation goes up. Unless a city is large enough to support papers that appeal to distinctly different types of readers (as, for example, the New York Times and the New York Daily News), advertisers obviously prefer a single 'omnibus' daily to competing papers."

Growth of the suburbs—"For example, while the number of competing dailies in New York City has declined, the rise of successful new dailies in suburbs like Long Island has been phenomenal. A suburban dweller seems to prefer one downtown paper and one suburban paper to two or more papers from downtown, and for understandable reasons."

Growing competition from the electronic media—"As one studies trends of the last 30 years, it appears to be the single most important factor in the disappearance of locally competing daily newspapers."

Considering the extent of local competition as of January 1, 1961 on a state-by-state basis, the authors count 28 states (out of 50) and the District of Columbia as having one or more competitive cities, while 22 states had no



SOURCES INCLUDE: Records of American Newspaper Publishers Association, 1961 Editor & Publisher International Yearbook, Raymond B. Nixon, "Trends in Daily Newspaper Ownership since 1945," Journalism Quarterly, 21:7 (Winter 1954), with addition of data on independent and newspaper-related radio-TV stations from Broadcasting Yearbook. Dotted lines indicate that no intervening checks were available between points of change shown. —Chart and Table From Journalism Quarterly

locally competing dailies as compared with 11 (out of 48) in 1945.

They show these states to have no competitive cities: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming.

And these as having only one competitive city: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin.

In all there remained 61 competitive cities in the United States with 155 dailies. (See accompanying chart.)

In 76 of these 1,461 daily newspaper cities that had become non-competitive, a monopoly newspaper publisher also had a monopoly over all the local broadcasting facilities.

Of the 554 television stations operating in 1960, 175, or 31.1 percent, had newspaper affiliations; of the 753 FM radio stations, 145, or 19.2 percent, were so affiliated, while there were links with newspapers for 429, or 12.2 percent, of the 3506 AM radio stations. (See table below.)

Part of the increase came from three acquisitions during the year — the Cardozo Bookbinding Company, the H. M. Gousha Company and Jepperson & Co.

Publisher Otis Chandler said profits in the newspaper division will show a "decided dip" in the early months of 1962 because of the "extraordinary conditions and expenses" entailed in the Jan. 8 consolidation of the Los Angeles Mirror into the Los Angeles Times.

Year	AM Radio		FM Radio		Television	
	Stations	Per cent	Stations	Per cent	Stations	Per cent
1931	612	68	11.1			
1934	612	68	11.1			
1936	814	230	30.8			
1940	943	269	27.6	20	17	22.0
1944	1086	472	22.6	74	37	36.8
1948	1269	465	37.4	52	170	30.8
1952	1506	429	28.5	73	145	19.2
1956	1506	429	28.5	73	145	19.2

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook, All figures refer to stations actually on the air January 1, 1961. Figures were compiled by Harvey J. Levin for Broadcasting Regulation and Joint Ownership of Media (New York University Press, 1961), p. 5.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Consumer Price Index Climbs To New Heights

The Consumer Price Index of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics soared to a new record high in February.

Average prices paid by consumers climbed three-tenths of 1 percent to 104.8. January's figure was 104.5. The biggest increase in the February upsurge was six-tenths of 1 percent in food.

Translated into dollars and cents, the February figure means that it cost \$104.80 in February to buy a typical assortment of goods and services that would have cost only \$100 in the years 1957 to 1959. And that it cost \$128.60 to buy a typical assortment that would have been priced \$100 in the years 1947 to 1949.

Consumer prices in February averaged 0.9 percent higher than a year ago.

Net spendable earnings — or "after-tax-earnings" representing

the factory workers' average weekly pay after deduction of social security and Federal income taxes — rose slightly between January and February because of a three-tenths of an hour rise in weekly hours worked, the Labor Department reported.

The increase over the month previous was 26 cents. Over the 12-month period, net spendable earnings rose 6 percent, or about \$4.50.

A factory worker with no dependents, after tax deductions, had weekly earnings of \$76.77 in February; the worker with three dependents had \$84.41.

"Real" earnings — representing the buying power of the worker's net spendable earnings after adjustment for changes in the Consumer Price Index — showed no change, however, because of the increase in consumer prices, the Labor Department said.

S-H Broadcasting Nets \$2,822,227—Offers Stock

Cincinnati, Ohio — Scripps-Howard Broadcasting Co., a subsidiary of the E. W. Scripps Co., had net income in the year ended December 31, 1961, of \$2,822,227, equal to \$1.09 a common share. This compared to \$2,696,260 in 1960 and represented an increase of slightly more than 4.6 percent.

The company — incorporated in 1935 — owns and operates four TV stations: WUEW-TV, Cincinnati; WCPQ-TV, Cincinnati; WMC-TV, Memphis; and WPTV, West Palm Beach — three AM stations: WCPO, Cincinnati; WNOX, Knoxville; and WMC, Memphis — and two FM radio stations: WCPQ-FM, Cincinnati; and WMC-TV, Memphis.

WMC Broadcasting Co., Memphis, was acquired by Scripps-

Howard through a merger effective last Dec. 31. It was already a Scripps Co. subsidiary.

Four days earlier, Scripps-Howard purchased WPTV for \$2,000,000.

In Cleveland, Memphis, Cincinnati and Knoxville, competition to the Scripps-Howard Broadcasting setup, according to the company, "includes daily newspapers owned and published by the Scripps Co."

Scripps-Howard Broadcasting has filed an offering of 375,000 shares of common stock with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

These shares represent about 15 percent of the company's outstanding shares. They are being sold by four individual shareholders and the E. W. Scripps Co. Currently 71.48 percent of the common stock is owned by the E. W. Scripps Co., which controls and operates Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

The 375,000 shares, according to a preliminary prospectus, are being sold by Scripps Co., 118,750; Jack R. Howard, 102,500; and James C. Hanrahan, M. C. Watters and R. B. Westergaard, 51,250 shares each.

Through the sale, Scripps Co. would reduce its stock holdings in Scripps-Howard from 71.48 percent to 66.89 percent, and the other four selling shareholders would keep approximately 10 percent of the common stock. Capitalization as of December 31, 1961, consisted of 2,588,750 common shares.

The company has paid cash dividends on its common stock since 1951. The most recent quarterly dividend was 17½ cents a share.

The Edward W. Scripps Trust owns 85.87 percent of the voting stock in the Scripps Co., the prospectus said.

Scripps-Howard salaries of \$48,818 to Hanrahan and \$51,600 to Watters were listed.

Record Earnings And Revenues Posted By Times-Mirror Co.

Los Angeles, Calif. — All-time records in earnings and revenues were posted by the Times-Mirror Company in 1961, according to Norman Chandler, chairman and president, in the annual report.

Consolidated net revenue rose about 18 percent to \$5,456,822, or \$1.30 a share, from \$4,617,628, or \$1.10 a share, in 1960.

Total revenues were up a little more than 12 percent to \$126,374,999 against \$112,560,118 in 1960.

Part of the increase came from three acquisitions during the year — the Cardozo Bookbinding Company, the H. M. Gousha Company and Jepperson & Co.

Publisher Otis Chandler said profits in the newspaper division will show a "decided dip" in the early months of 1962 because of the "extraordinary conditions and expenses" entailed in the Jan. 8 consolidation of the Los Angeles Mirror into the Los Angeles Times.

Newspaper division revenues were \$78,452,209 in 1961, compared with \$73,666,026 in 1960. Since the consolidation, according to Otis Chandler, the Times has gained more than 200,000 daily circulation. Current daily circulation is well over 750,000 and more than 1.1 million on Sundays.

Also since the consolidation, substantial gains have occurred in advertising. Gains exceeded two million lines in the first two months and continued linage increases were anticipated throughout the year.

Times classified advertising rates were raised on March 5. Retail and national rates were increased April 1. The increases averaged approximately 25 percent in the daily editions and 10 percent on Sundays.

The Times-Mirror Co. is a holding company with interests ranging from communication to investments in corporate securities and real estate.

EDITORIAL

Weep No More

After three months of hindsight, it would appear that the tears which flowed from the eyes of Norman Chandler when he told his Los Angeles Mirror employees that they were jobless last January were a mistaken emotional demonstration, unjustified by later developments.

The judgment derives from just-published reports of how the Times-Mirror company is faring financially, since ridding itself of the incubus of competition, a happy result of the simultaneous abandonment of the Mirror and the Hearst Examiner by their respective owners.

Left alone in the morning field, the Chandler Times has experienced a gain in circulation of 200,000 copies per day in its weekday editions alone, since the double suspensions occurred.

Circulation revenue, be it remembered, nowadays means solid profit for newspaper publishers. The day is long past when the reader's two cents was merely token money, intended to prevent the circulation department books from showing red.

The Los Angeles Times sells for ten cents a copy. That grosses out to \$20,000 a day in new money, a silver flow which should quickly drown the memory of any grief experienced as long ago as last January.

For The Record

The Congressional Record, whose drab gray-type pages detail the day-by-day history of this nation's legislative arm of government, contains not one, but two references to the Guild's top journalistic honor, the Heywood Brown Memorial Award.

Back in January, Rep. William F. Ryan, Democrat from Manhattan's 20th congressional district, received approval for insertion in the Record of a series of newspaper stories written by one of his New York constituents. The subject matter was one high in Ryan's legislative interest—the plight of migrant agricultural workers. The newspaperman was Dale Wright, of the World-Telegram & Sun.

When Wright proved, a few weeks later, to be a co-winner, with his fellow staffer, Michael Mok, of the 1961 Heywood Brown Award, Congressman Ryan not only came to the awards ceremony, but detailed the event at next day's session of the House of Representatives. He expressed the hope that the Wright series would help focus greater attention on what he called "these unresolved social issues facing America."

Our Corner

"Personally, I don't care if the United States gets the first man on the moon, if while this is happening on a crash basis, we dawdle along here on our corner of the earth, nursing our prejudices, flouting our magnificent Constitution, ignoring the central moral problem of our times, and appearing hypocrites to all the world."

—President Theodore M. Hesburgh of Notre Dame University, a member of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

The Guild Reporter

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

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American Newspaper Guild

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

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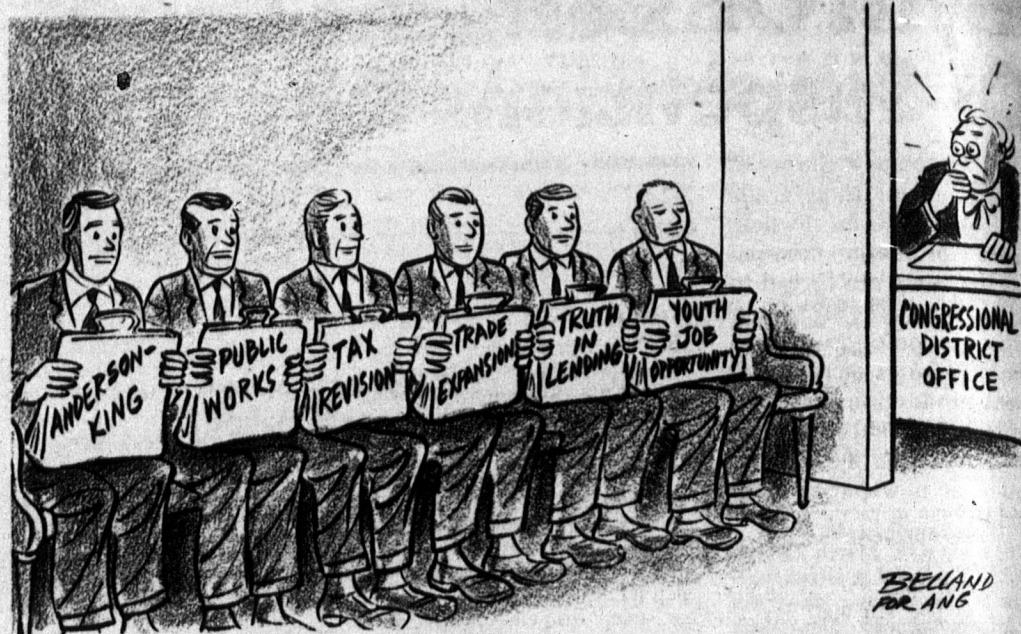
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'Easter Vacation?'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Republican Leadership Shows Shifting Pattern

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

Everett McKinley Dirksen, of Illinois, the Senate's Republican leader, the half-jesting co-star with Cut-throat Charlie Halleck of the quasi-official GOP "Ev and Charlie" show, rose to unaccustomed levels as he backed a United Nations bond purchase proposal, supported a Democratic President and helped smash Old Guard opposition.

About Mr. Dirksen one never knows. He has switched from isolationist to internationalist in the House, to isolationist and internationalist in the Senate.

He is running for re-election in November, unconscious of the fact that under the Kennedy Administration statesmanship has become popular.

The occasions of his star appearances are memorable. He was the embittered Taft supporter who in the 1952 Republican convention, when Taft was beaten and General Eisenhower on his way to victory, gave the last angry shriek of the loser by blasting Thomas E. Dewey, Eisenhower's manager, in a platform diatribe that curbed Mr. Dewey's lips in a thin, thin smile.

An enemy of foreign aid appropriations, he switched to support of Eisenhower's aid proposals. It takes a special quality for a ranking GOP isolationist to rise on the Senate floor and cry, self-mockingly, "I recant, I recant!"

Farson Attends IFJ Meeting In London
Executive Vice President William J. Farson attended the London meeting of the Bureau of the International Federation of Journalists, March 25 and 26, in preparation for the biennial Congress at Vienna, May 6-12.

Delegates to the Vienna meetings will be ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, Farson and Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild. They were named at the February meeting of the Guild's International Executive Board, with the stipulation that expenses for Potoker would be met through the Guild's international affairs reserve fund.

On the UN bond issue, Dirksen this year bluntly asserted non-partisanship on foreign policy. He blew the foot-dragging Republican Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa into defeat and helped a Democratic President to a vital triumph. Mr. Kennedy said he needed the authority of Congress for purchase of UN bonds. Senator Dirksen said on the floor, "I have not lost faith in John Fitzgerald Kennedy as President." The GOP delegation divided eleven in favor of Hickenlooper, twenty-two in favor of the President.

The Democratic Senate nominee challenging Dirksen in Illinois is the highly qualified Representative Sidney Yates, consistently principled, consistently informed, and very close to the ideal Kennedy candidate. It seems a pity that the race may swing on the ancient Illinois prejudices between Dirksen's "downstate" and Cook County's city and suburban vote. And on other small-town-versus-city prejudices that deface the American scene.

Many California-conscious reporters, based there or otherwise knowledgeable, say that Mr. Nixon has the "smell of defeat" in his race for political self-rehabilitation in running for governor against the Democratic incumbent "Pat" Brown. The published opinion polls don't support it, but a remarkable majority guess or hope—in this national capital that is a long, long way from Los Angeles and San Francisco and the Imperial Valley—is that the former Vice President is a loser.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion that Mr. Nixon's campaign book, "Six Crises," is a startling example of self-revelation of weakness. The man protests, the judgment runs, and he speaks of his private problems of ambition with public self-pity. This town is familiar with prima donnas and eccentrics but it expects toughness.

Still, it is a basic rule never to count the ballot before November election day.

The memory rises of Mr. Nixon in 1960 moving with relief out of the terrible defeats he suffered in matching campaigns with Senator Kennedy on the Eastern Seaboard to the welcoming comfort

of the Republican heartland, the towns and villages of Ohio and Iowa, Wisconsin and the Prairie States. His language in "Six Crises" was the language he spoke in the boondocks, and he came close to pulling out a victory.

Win or lose in California, the former Vice President is now unlikely ever to move to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. There is a barrier that blocks some men after the terrible exposure involved in running for the presidency. Mr. Dewey learned it and satisfied himself temporarily in a king-making role. More than a century earlier, Henry Clay found himself driven from public respect because he couldn't stop running for power.

Pending November, Nixon remains a formidable factor in California, in Republican national politics, in the country.

The Republican Party is undoubtedly searching for new leaders, because it is running out of the old supply, but the yearning for a new soul has not been consciously asserted. Senator Goldwater still rates more newspaper space than Governor Rockefeller.

Nixon is picking his way through the mine fields, calculating with singleminded purpose the relative values of the Good and the Right in the California political tempests. Governor Brown, the ablest and most effective the state has had in a half century, shares with the former Vice President an acute consciousness of the rising importance of the Pacific Coast in national politics.

Perry Morison
Columbus, Ohio—Perry Morison, 67 years old, a charter member of Columbus Local 13, died at his home here Tuesday, after a long illness. He had retired January 1, 1959, from his 37-year post as a reporter for the former Columbus Citizen, for health reasons.

He was to have received his 25-year membership pin from the Guild at a meeting later this month. Surviving are his wife, Anna; two sons, Robert, in the Washington bureau of the New York Journal of Commerce, and John, assistant production manager for Station WOSU-TV, and three grandchildren.

NLRB Hits Massive Retaliation; Disputes Idle 550 Guildsmen

Minneapolis, Both Detroit Papers Shut

About 550 Guildsmen in Minneapolis and Detroit are idle as the result of labor disputes involving craft unions.

In Minneapolis, 193 Twin Cities Guildsmen are honoring mechanical unions' picket lines at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

At Detroit, more than 350 are not working, with both the Free Press and the News closed as a result of labor disputes with mechanical unions and management's "massive retaliation" tactics.

Twin Cities, Minn.—First ANG strike benefit checks were to be paid today, April 27, to the 193 Guild members who have been honoring mechanical unions' picket lines at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune since Thursday evening April 12.

The Guildsmen were acting under a clause in their contract—which runs to July 31, 1963—which permits them to respect picket lines "after consultation with the publisher."

Anticipating strikes by craft unions after nearly 70 bargaining sessions failed to resolve a wide range of contract issues with seven unions, Twin Cities Guild members affected had delegated authority regarding strike action to a 10-man strike policy committee.

Teamster pickets appeared at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of April 12. The committee advised Guildsmen at work to finish their shifts and not report back to work.

(Continued on Page 3)

Detroit News Closes Down When Free Press Is Struck

Detroit, Mich.—More than 350 Guildsmen at the Free Press have been idled as Detroit's two major dailies remain shut while members of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 walk about at three buildings. The printers charge they have been locked out at the Detroit News and Detroit Free Press.

The labor dispute involving the newspapers here had its inception April 11, when the morning Knight-owned Free Press was shut by a strike of Teamsters Local 372, whose members are employed as truck drivers.

The dispute involved past practices being written into a contract which expired last November. Then the afternoon Detroit News—which was not struck—announced it had suspended publication of its April 12 editions.

The suspension came even though the Teamsters have separate contracts with the Detroit



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Charter Celebrants: Puerto Rican Debor's auditorium served as the setting for charter presentation ceremonies as San Juan Star and El Mundo staffers greeted ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. In the front row are Regional

Wage Parley To Hear Murray

Former ANG President Milton Murray will be the dinner speaker next Sunday evening when the Guild's wage conference gets under way at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, for three days of intensive discussion and planning for

the Guild's economic progress.

Murray was president of the union at the time in 1946 when the last full-scale convention on wage problems was held in St. Louis. He keynoted that series of meetings with a rousing call to action.

This year's conference has had advance registrations from 32 Guild locals, including three in Canada, where organizing gains have been notable in the past decade. Fifty-seven local representatives have indicated attendance.

The Sunday evening affair will follow registration and a cocktail party at the hotel, and ANG President Arthur Rosenstock will be toastmaster. ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Executive Vice President William J. Farson will preside respectively at the Monday and Tuesday meetings.

Presentation of a detailed survey of the wage progress made by the Guild in recent years will be by Ellis T. Baker, director of research and information, at the opening Monday session.

The Sunday evening dinner will be at 7 o'clock; Monday and Tuesday sessions start at 10 A.M. Registrations have been received at ANG headquarters for the following delegates:

Wire Services—George Muldowney and Raymond Mann; Seattle-Tacoma, George W. Lambert; St. Louis, Rollin Everett, Jack Fuglefin and James B. Woods;

Milwaukee, Tony Ingrassia and Gordon Brehm; Vancouver-New Westminster, Chris Crombie; North Jersey, Harry Demarsky;

(Continued on Page 3)

NY Publishers Told To End Illegal Pact

Newspaper publishers' policy of "massive retaliation" against difficulty with unions has been dealt a body blow.

In a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's decision handed down Tuesday, an agreement among the publishers of 10 New York area newspapers to suspend publication if one of them is threatened with or involved in a work stoppage in a grievance dispute is ruled illegal.

Charles W. Schneider, the examiner, issued his intermediate report and recommendations—which are subject to a final decision by the full five-man board—in a case brought by New York Mailers' Union Local 6 and the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union against the Publishers Association of New York City and its 10 members.

The members are the New York Times, Daily News, Post, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, Mirror, World-Telegram and Sun, Journal of Commerce, Long Island Daily Press and Long Island Star-Journal.

The examiner recommended: That the NLRB bar the Publishers Association from maintaining the lockout agreement.

That the NLRB bar the Publishers Association from threatening or engaging in any concerted shutdowns as a result of the agreement.

The New York publishers association deals with nine craft unions: Mailers, Deliverers, Printing Pressmen, Machinists (IAM), Photoengravers, Paper Handlers, Stereotypers, Electrical Workers (BEW), and Typographical Union (ITU). Though each employer enters into separate contracts with each union the agreements are negotiated by the Publishers' Association as agent for the papers.

Nine of the 10 newspapers involved negotiate contracts with the New York Guild.

The complaint alleged that the association and its members have

(Continued on Page 2)

El Mundo Editorial Chooses Guild Bargaining Agent, 53-3

San Juan, P.R.—Editorial staffers of El Mundo, largest daily in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, have chosen the Puerto Rico Newspaper Guild as their collective bargaining agent.

The choice was by election, under supervision of the National Labor Relations Board. Ballots were cast by all but four members of the eligible group of 60. They tallied 53 for the Guild, three for "no union."

Teamster union Local 901 had intervened when the Guild petition was heard, claiming membership interest. The teamsters failed

to produce valid membership applications, and a few days before the election withdrew the local's bid for inclusion on the ballots.

The Puerto Rico Guild, newest to be chartered by the ANG, moved immediately to set up negotiations with El Mundo management looking to a contract.

Organization interest has also been manifest in other departments of the Spanish language daily, according to International Representative Ed Allen, who has been assigned to aid the group.

The Guild has a contract with the San Juan Star, English language daily established in 1959.

NLRB Finds NY 'Massive Retaliation' Illegal

(Continued from Page 1)
maintained a lockout agreement since September 16, 1960 and that they committed other unfair labor practices by threats of city-wide shutdowns made last year on January 15 by the Mirror, February 11 and March 11 by the Herald Tribune, February 23 by the Times, and April 26 by the association; and the suspension of operations February 23, 1961, at the News and Herald Tribune and on April 26 at the News, the Herald Tribune and the Mirror.

Terming the publishers' agreement a lockout pact, the board's general counsel's basic and substantiated contention is that its purpose is to deter unions from striking during the life of their contracts, regardless of whether or not the contracts contain no-strike clauses.

The General Counsel further says that the agreement and threats to invoke it constitute threats of loss of wages as a penalty for engaging in concerted protected activity, thereby violating the law. The government and its effectuation by shutdown also violate the law, because grounded in discrimination based on union membership. General Counsel finds this exemplified in the Times' policy, stated in its December 11, 1958 suspension notice that it was paying employees who reported for work "provided that they were not members of unions striking elsewhere against another member of the Publishers' Association."

Continuing, General Counsel says that not all the contracts prohibit strikes during their term, nevertheless the lockout agree-

ment is applicable in all cases, and, moreover, makes no exception for strikes otherwise protected by law—such as those to protest employer unfair labor practices violative of contracts.

Thus, General Counsel contends, employees are deterred from engaging in legal activities protected by Section 7 of the Labor Act. There is no exception for those unions—such as the Photographers, IAF and IBEW—who have not engaged in or threatened interferences with production, but is applied indiscriminately to all.

Finally, General Counsel argues that the lockouts constituted breaches of contract by the publishers themselves, that the publishers had adequate relief through arbitration, strike insurance, disciplinary measures and legal remedies—and therefore need no extraordinary protective devices.

The true purpose of the lockout agreement, according to General Counsel, was to freeze competitive positions among the publishers.

The type of sanction publishers seek, the examiner said in summarizing management's contention, is required by the nature of their operations. The publishers' position, according to Schneider:

"A newspaper is fearful of damage to its competitive position by strike. News is a perishable commodity; its merchantability is regulated by time, its useful life is limited, it cannot be preserved, its value deteriorates rapidly with exposure, and its lost revenues are not recoverable. Newspapers are thus particularly vulnerable to work stoppages at crucial moments in the publishing process."

In this case there was no argument whether the agreement provided for a lockout. The trial examiner noted that under certain conditions lockouts by employers are legal. This one, however, was not, he emphasized.

He found that the effect of the agreement was to compel "neutral" employees to assist in the employers' concerted activity.

"In a grievance dispute between an individual employer and a segment of his employees, part of a multiple employer bargaining unit, other unit employers not individually involved in the particular controversy and not threatened by interruption of their own operations may not close down for the purpose of compelling the disputant employees to observe the terms of the joint unit contract," Schneider said.

Citing arbitration, discharge or other disciplinary action against offending employees, or injunction suits and unfair labor practice charges, as other possible remedies, the examiner said the employers' agreement exceeded permissible limits.

"The publishers' admitted efforts to deter all the crafts from striking during the term of their contracts," he declared, "interfered with the rights of employees,

not contractually bound not to strike, to engage in concerted activity protected by Section 7."

And what about employees not responsible for a strike threat who are laid off in reprisal for the actions of other employees?

Schneider declared that "those laid-off employees... have not in connection with the controversy supported or engaged in any unprotected concerted activities. Reprisals on them cannot therefore be defended on the ground that they have disqualified themselves from invoking the protection of the statute..."

"It seems apparent that a probable effect of general lockout would be to induce the neutrals to influence the offending group to alter or abandon its concerted activity."

"The consequence is that the employer compulsorily enlists or impresses the neutral employees as his allies in the labor dispute."

"This is suggestive of a kind of secondary boycott with the classical roles reversed."

Said Schneider, "Having assumed... that all the mechanical contracts contain no-strike, no-lockout-provisions, it must be found that the publishers' lockout of neutral employees was in breach of contract, and for that reason also not privileged action under this Act."

"For if it is a violation of their contractual obligations for employees or unions to strike, it is equally so for publishers to lock-out—unless for economic reasons or to defend against contract violations by the locked-out employees. Neither defense being ap-

plicable against the neutral employees, their lockout was in breach of contract."

The trial examiner declared that "an employer may take reasonable measures to avoid a breach of contract strike, including warning employees of the consequences of such activity."

"It is a different thing for him to throw them out of employment or to threaten to do so for the purpose of conveying or emphasizing such a warning."

"I do not believe he can legally lock out his employees to provide them with an object lesson as to what will happen if they do not observe their contracts..."

Of the "massive retaliation" technique, he said:

"Heroic medicines may be suitable in time of desperate need, but the total blackout of perhaps the greatest single collective of competitive news media in the world in order to frustrate interruption of a segment of the enterprise seems to be to compound the disease."

... Wage Conference (Continued from Page 1)
New York, Thomas J. Murphy, Arthur Rosenstock, Jack Deegan and William South; Sheboygan, Vern Fox, Albany, B. Paul Lyman, Chester Vanderbilt, Francis Rivett and James Gallagher;

Boston, John Thompson and William Wells; Buffalo, Mortimer Carpenter and Robert Giambelluca; Chicago, Kenneth Byrd;

Kenosha, Jim Kornkven; Hampton Roads, William L. Tazewell and Frank T. Rdams, Jr.; Toronto, four delegates not listed by name.

For if it is a violation of their contractual obligations for employees or unions to strike, it is equally so for publishers to lock-out—unless for economic reasons or to defend against contract violations by the locked-out employees. Neither defense being ap-

plicable against the neutral employees, their lockout was in breach of contract."

publishers had reached a tentative agreement.

The printers union, however, voted late Friday, 367 to 69, to continue the lockout.

Wednesday ITU members were walking about at the Free Press and the News plants as well as at the old Detroit Times building, which became News property when the latter bought the Times November 7, 1960. It is being utilized by the News as an auxiliary printing plant.

Guild members at the Free Press who had been called back when it appeared that, with the teamsters-management dispute tentatively settled, publication of the Free Press might be resumed last Saturday, have since been laid off together with some of the 60-odd members who had been on a "standby" basis, Guild local officers report.

They estimated that more than 350 Guildsmen had been idled as of Wednesday.

Although Guild local officers reported they had been notified that all employees at the News had

been laid off, about 75 maintenance department employees who are represented by the Guild have been reporting for work regularly and have been receiving their pay, local officers said.

ANG International Representative Peter Reilly has been aiding the local.

The Michigan AFL-CIO News quotes Senator Patrick McNamara as saying he'll urge the Department of Justice to investigate the suspension of publication by the Detroit News.

The Detroit Council of Newspaper, Broadcasting and Associated Industries Unions arranged for type representatives to meet with management representatives in an effort to bring about a settlement of the dispute, according to Guild local officers.

Bargaining sessions are being held between management and the pressmen. The latter, it is reported, have applied for strike sanction, but have not as yet taken a strike vote.

A management proposal has been turned down by the typographical union's membership. (See related story on Page 4.)

IT SEEMS TO US

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

copy desk. The Guild in Gary died out after his firing.

The local was revived in Gary in 1941 as a unit of the Northwestern Indiana Guild, which included Hammond, and a contract was negotiated with the owners of the Post-Tribune. The separation of Gary and Hammond into two locals occurred in 1947.

STEVE RIPLEY
Executive Secretary
IEB contracts committee

Los Angeles, Calif. — A hearing has been scheduled here for May 9 following the issuance of complaints by the National Labor Relations Board against the Herald-Examiner on the Guild's unfair labor practice charges of refusal to furnish bargaining data and refusal to bargain on the contract.

The complaint names the Hearst Publishing Company, Inc., Hillbro Division & Herald-Examiner Division, and individually Hearst, Hillbro and Herald-Examiner as engaging in the acts charged by the Guild.

The paper, the complaint says, interfered with, restrained, coerced and interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees and engaging in unfair labor practices.

The company has refused to bargain, the complaint declares. "Refusing, and continuing to refuse, to negotiate and discuss

with the Guild matters relating to wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment contained in Sections 1 through 14 of the Hearst National Memorandum, dated December 20, 1960," and by

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Authority to call a strike at any time after 9:30 A.M. Monday, April 16, has been voted by the Guild's bargaining committee by the Local Executive Board.

Intensive negotiation sessions were continuing this week between the Guild and management on other points in the Guild's pursuit of a new contract settlement, covering about 900 Herald-Examiner employees.

Sanction of the Guild strike action has been sought from the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

NLRB Complaint Is Issued At LA

Los Angeles, Calif. — A hearing has been scheduled here for May 9 following the issuance of complaints by the National Labor Relations Board against the Herald-Examiner on the Guild's unfair labor practice charges of refusal to furnish bargaining data and refusal to bargain on the contract.

The complaint names the Hearst Publishing Company, Inc., Hillbro Division & Herald-Examiner Division, and individually Hearst, Hillbro and Herald-Examiner as engaging in the acts charged by the Guild.

The paper, the complaint says, interfered with, restrained, coerced and interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees and engaging in unfair labor practices.

The company has refused to bargain, the complaint declares. "Refusing, and continuing to refuse, to negotiate and discuss

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For Civic Service: Sam Poerio, Kenosha high school football team. Picture was made at the presentation banquet. From the left: Joe Jacoby, local secretary; Poerio; Jim Kornkven, local president; Jim Meyers, treasurer, and Frank Falduto, toastmaster.

Twin Cities Guildsmen Honor Craft Unions' Picket Lines

(Continued from Page 1)
Friday. Each Guild member was reached by telephone and asked to attend a unit meeting set for Friday afternoon. Local officers distributed advisory memos to the few Guild members who appeared at the plant Friday morning, telling them of the policy committee decision.

The unit meeting was attended to 190 members, who voted unanimously to uphold the committee recommendation to honor the picket lines.

After strike votes taken Friday night, printers and mailers also set up picket lines Saturday morning.

Several other mechanical unions were awaiting sanctions from their respective international at the start of this week.

Among unions at the Star and Tribune with expired contracts are stereotypers, pressmen, paper handlers and machinists, in addition to the teamsters, printers and mailers.

Key issues in the disputes were jurisdiction, job security, pension improvement, wages and fringe benefits.

The Twin Cities Guild represents editorial, promotion and circulation employees in the morning-evening combination published by the Star and Tribune. Combined daily circulation of the two papers is in excess of 500,000.

A few unorganized employees continue to report for work.

The Guild has held five meetings with the publisher to study a company proposal to have 20 to 25 newsroom employees report for work during the strike, along with an undetermined number of circulation and promotion personnel. The proposal was to prepare news summaries each day, for publication only after the strike is settled.

The Guild unit voted to reject this proposal, largely because it would not provide work for all unit members. Guild spokesmen had stressed with John Cowles, Jr., editor and vice president, that unit approval would be a requisite for the plan.

The newspaper management

has made no effort to publish since the strike started.

Sales of Chicago, Milwaukee and suburban dailies have picked up in Minneapolis, but the neighboring St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press have apparently made no attempt to step up their normal circulation in the area. In 1958, when the St. Paul papers were struck, Minneapolis papers followed a similar course.

Bargaining sessions are being continued with the various struck unions, with assistance from Commissioner Charles A. LaValley of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and from Richard E. Wanek, State labor conciliator, but little progress has been reported. Wanek is a former Twin Cities Guild president.

Members of the Guild strike

policy committee are Angelo Cohn, local president; Frank Wright, Star and Tribune unit chairman; Mercer Cross, local secretary; George Letness, local treasurer; Timothy Blodgett, unit vice chairman; John Carmichael, local executive secretary; Harold Chucker, Al McConagha and Bill Anstett, executive board members, and Sam Romer, employment committee chairman.

The Guild has opened a headquarters to assist members in finding temporary employment, to issue benefit checks and to distribute information. An appeal has gone to all Guild locals for aid in the form of cash contributions and information on job opportunities.

ANG has assigned International Representative Carlton H. Ihde to assist the local.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

Guild-wide Wage Conference, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 29, 30 and May 1.

International Federation of Journalists, Fifth World Congress, May 6-12, Vienna.

Midwest District Council, Spring meeting May 6, St. Clair Hotel, Chicago.

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

Quarterly meeting, Empire State District Council, May 19 and 20, Utica, N.Y.

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

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

POI District Council, Spring meeting May 26-27, Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Italian Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., July 8-12, 1962.

Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, Second Congress, Aug. 17-20, Bogota, Colombia, preceded by two-day meeting of Executive Committee, beginning Aug. 15.

San Juan, Puerto Rico: Guild-wide representation election, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, April 16, 55 to 2, in the editorial department of El Mundo, Spanish language daily. Sixty eligible.

CONTRACTS

New York: Scholastic Magazine: Full renewal. Permission to sign.

York, Pa.: Gazette & Daily: Contract approved. Approval of settlement withheld for low increase. Local warned union continued low minimums. Permission to sign.

Seattle: Post-Intelligencer: Full renewal. Approval of contract withheld for long term. Approval withheld on wage clause. Permission to sign.

Seattle: Times: Full renewal. Approval of contract withheld for long term. Permission to sign.

St. Louis: Post-Dispatch: Full renewal. Approved.

St. Louis: Globe-Democrat: Full renewal. Contract approved. Approval withheld on clause which denies new suburban reporters protection of job security and military clause provisions. Permission to sign.

SPONG: San Francisco Citywide and Oakland Tribunes: Full renewal. Permission to sign.

El Trabajador Del Periodismo



In a world fraught with uncertainties for magazines, there is one which faces the future with confidence.

It is "El Trabajador Del Periodismo."

"The Newspaper Worker"—a bimonthly "click" for workers in the newspaper industry of the Western Hemisphere—is the official organ of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

It made its bow—in color—with its February issue—both in English and in Spanish—and the supply of first editions was speedily exhausted.

Its editor is Richard P. Davis, ANG international affairs representative. ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., is co-chairman of IAFWNO with Luis Carnero Checa, of Peru.

In its initial issue, "The Newspaper Worker" has this to say:

"The objectives of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations are to strengthen cooperation among newspapermen's organizations in the Western Hemisphere,

to work for elevation of ethical and professional standards, and to promote trade unions capable of defending professional and economic interests of organized working newspapermen.

"These objectives can best be achieved by sharing experiences and by joint action on mutual problems."

The magazine's contents are varied both in subject matter and in geographical origin.

For example: "Newsmen Defend Their Rights: Argentina"; "An Awards Program for IAFWNO"; "For a Free Press and the Role of Unions"; "Guianans Challenged"; "Ecuador Union Elects Officers"; "Guild Strike Hurts Paper"; "A Draft Law in Peru"; "Two Contracts in Colombia"; "Haitian Exiles Are Organized"; "Trinidad Union."

Each affiliate of IAFWNO received copies of the initial issue. Each Guild local, likewise, received a copy. It is planned to make copies of future editions available, also, for other Guild members who request them, Davis says.

WANTED

FULL-TIME
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Starting salary minimum—\$189.75; opportunity for increases.
Vacation benefits, severance pay, paid holidays, mileage, job security, medical-hospital plan to be negotiated.

SAN DIEGO
NEWSPAPER GUILD
419 Spruells Bldg.
San Diego 1, Calif.

FROM E & P, APRIL 21, PAGE 23:

'AREA PAPER' EMERGES AS NEW JOURNALISM CONCEPT

Publisher/editor Ed Lindsey, of the Southern Illinoisian, has forged a new concept for the newspaper industry—the "area" newspaper.

Today, serving 3 separate cities (including surrounding rural areas) and having doubled its circulation in 15 years—the Southern Illinoisian has enlarged on the scope and dimension of its European prototype, the regional daily.

Work by week, E & P keeps you abreast of important trends and developments in the newspaper industry.

The successful newspaperman knows his business: the newspaper business. And there's no better way to keep informed about all phases of the newspaper business than by reading E & P every week.

To start benefiting at once from the information in each issue of E & P, just return the coupon below for a FREE 4-week trial!

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Prize-winning Shots: Two photographers of the New York Press Photographers Association, John Lent, at the left, won the top sports picture recognition, the Izzy Kaplan Memorial Trophy; while John Rooney took best-in-show with his eloquent portrait of Semyon Tsarapkin, Russian spokesman at a UN committee session.

Independents Intervene In Dow Jones Organizing

Boston, Mass.—An intervenor petition filed last week by the Independent Association of Publishers' Employees, Inc., with the National Labor Relations Board here calls for the designation of a bargaining unit among employees of Dow Jones & Company on a country-wide basis.

The petition is IAPE's answer to the bid of the Guild to organize the firm's 225 employees at Chicopee Falls, in whose behalf the Guild filed a petition seeking a representation election at that office of Dow Jones, where IAPE was without membership.

The NLRB has ordered the two cases consolidated and set Wednesday, April 25, at Springfield, as the time and place for continuing hearings on the dual petitions.

Dow Jones, which publishes the Wall Street Journal, Barron's financial weekly and the new Sunday paper, The National Observer, has about 1,150 employees in Guild jurisdiction jobs in 30 locations across the nation. The Guild in Chicago holds a contract covering editorial employees at the Chicago office of the company.

IAPE's new petition cites its bargaining history as dating from 1938 at New York, when a card check established its majority status in September of that year. The independent union was certified for non-Guild employees at Chicago in October, 1951, says its

petition, following an NLRB-conducted election. Although dates are missing, the petition also states that IAPE holds bargaining rights at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco pursuant to agreement with the employer and the petitioner.

And as recently as last January 30, just after Guild organizing activity commenced at Chicopee Falls, IAPE closed agreements with Dow Jones covering eligible employees at the Boston and Cleveland offices of the company, states the petition.

The IAPE petition suggests an alternative to the nation-wide bargaining unit proposal. It would settle for a unit which excludes the present Guild group in the Chicago office. The Chicago Guild contract runs to June 1, 1963.

Exclusive of Boston and Cleveland, IAPE contracts cover about 680 employees in New York, San Francisco, Washington and Chicago. Since Guild organization developed at Chicopee Falls, IAPE officers have made an attempt to enroll members at that plant, where heretofore the employees had been ignored.

Both IAPE and Dow Jones management filed opposition to the Guild's Chicopee Falls proposal, in appearances at the sessions held by NLRB examiners in recent weeks.

Guild representatives expect that the new petition will enable Guild opponents to resort to lengthy delaying tactics in their attempts to stave off eventual Guild organization.

Reverse Perth Amboy Election After Complaint From Guild

Perth Amboy, N. J.—The election March 22 in which advertising employees of the Perth Amboy Evening News voted, 13 to 8, against choice of the North Jersey Guild as their bargaining agent has been voided by the National Labor Relations Board.

A date for a second election will be set.

The election results were set aside after ANG Counsel Irving

Leuchter protested the pre-election statements of News executives that pay increases were to be put into effect, hence there was no need for employees to vote for the Guild. A large majority of the 22 affected employees had signed Guild membership cards.

The North Jersey Guild holds a contract for editorial staff employees, closed in June 1960 and shortly to be renegotiated.

Employers Ordered To Bargain Before Contracting Out Work

THE LAW

An employer must consult the union before subcontracting to another employer work that his employees have been doing, the National Labor Relations Board has held.

In a 4-to-1 decision in a case involving Town & Country Manufacturing Co., Lawton, Okla., and the Teamsters Union, it:

1—Ruled that even though an employer might subcontract work for "economic reasons," the decision to do so is subject to bargaining with the union because it affects terms and conditions of employment.

2—Warned future violators that they can anticipate a board order requiring them to resume the operations they subcontracted and to reinstate discharged workers with back pay.

The decision reverses a previous NLRB ruling on "management prerogatives" made during the Eisenhower administration which held that subcontracting without consultation might be done if the employer did it for "economic reasons."

The majority included Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Members John Fanning and Gerald Brown, with Member Boyd Leedom giving partial agreement, and Member Philip Rodgers dissenting.

The Town & Country firm makes mobile home trailers. For several years it operated its own hauling. In 1959, the truck drivers becoming dissatisfied over wages asked the Teamsters to represent them. The union won a representation election in September of the year.

Swift reprisals followed: The company subcontracted its trucking operations to an independent carrier and discharged its drivers without prior notice.

The union brought unfair labor practice charges. In upholding the union's charges, the NLRB ruled that the firm had penalized the workers for joining the union by subcontracting the trucking operations, and by firing the workers.

It ordered the company to:

- Resume its trucking operations.
- Reinstate the workers who had lost their jobs as a result of the contracting out.

The old rule—on subcontracting, "unduly extends the area within which an employer may curtail or eliminate" jobs without notice to the workers or the union that represents them.

Pointing out that any such action on the part of the employer is a "mandatory subject of collective bargaining," the board said:

"Experience has shown that candid discussion of mutual problems by labor and management frequently results in their resolution with attendant benefit to both sides. Business operations may be preserved. Such prior discussion with a duly designated bargaining representative is all that the (Taft-Hartley) Act contemplates.

"But it commands no less."

In his dissent, Rodgers said that "whether to continue or terminate

an operation is a prerogative of management and not subject to collective bargaining. To hold that an employer can be forced to bargain over the effects of a decision to terminate necessarily renders that prerogative meaningless," and "does not leave him free to make the decision. . . ."

Leedom agreed to the decision on the grounds that the employer had not fired his drivers for economic reasons but really to punish them for having voted union.

The board declared it finds that where an employer discriminatively subcontracts work performed by his employees, the situation does not differ from cases where the employer fires his workers for joining the union.

In the latter case the customary remedy is to reinstate the workers with back pay.

Therefore, a requirement that the employer break his subcontract and reinstate the workers is not "unfairly imposed" because they would still have been his employees "but for the employer's violation of the act."

Court Will Review Detroit News Suit

Detroit, Mich.—The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review a suit for damages against the Detroit Evening News, brought by Doyle Smith, Detroit Guild member, in behalf of himself and 50 others employees of the News.

The plaintiffs charge breach of a collective bargaining contract between the Detroit Guild and the News, in connection with a strike in December, 1955, by the Stereotypers union against Detroit's three dailies.

None of the papers attempted to publish, but at the News all departments except the maintenance group, of which Smith was Guild unit chairman, were kept at work and on full salary during the six-week duration of the work stoppage.

The maintenance group at the News was the only unionized in the Guild jurisdiction. The suit seeks \$20,000 damages on grounds of discrimination. Management denied the charge, saying that employment had been on the basis of need, without reference to Guild membership.

State courts held that sole jurisdiction of the case lay with the National Labor Relations Board, a point which the plaintiffs have appealed.

Bars 'Farming Out' Of Union Shop Work

Chicago, Ill.—An employer with a union shop contract may not "farm out" work normally done by the employees under that contract.

So says a decision of the seventh U. S. circuit court of appeals, in a case likely to be appealed eventually to the Supreme Court, by employer groups alarmed at its possibilities.

The Court ruling restored to their jobs three janitors in a Ra-

cine electrical firm, who had been discharged when the company subcontracted their work to a maintenance firm.

The janitors were members of the United Auto Workers union, which took their case to court. The judge held, and the circuit court concurred, that unless the electrical company's contract specifically permitted, the firm could not subcontract work done by the union members.

The court's findings were based squarely on union job security principles, as argued by the UAW attorneys. If, said the court, the company could unilaterally transfer work from three members of the bargaining unit to men who did not belong to the union, the process could be repeated until the union was destroyed.

An immediate effect of the decision, if allowed to stand, would doubtless be efforts by management negotiators to have renewal contracts grant specific rights to management to farm out certain pieces of work.

The Chicago decision runs counter to one handed down by the New Orleans Court of Appeals, which said that the employer may subcontract in the absence of a prohibiting clause in the collective bargaining agreement. The New Orleans view has also been expressed by some arbitrators, who have also considered the economic aspects of individual cases. Where work can be done more economically, and there is no evidence that undermining union's strength was a motive, subcontracting has been approved.

Particularly in the automobile industry, subcontracting is done on a large scale. The implications of the Chicago case have been viewed with great alarm by employer groups in that and other industries.

No. Virginia Sun's Appeal Is Denied

The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review a case involving the Northern Virginia Sun, in which the newspaper management had appealed from a ruling by the Fourth Circuit Court in Richmond on a matter of court jurisdiction.

The high court's refusal leaves standing the decision of the Richmond court, which the Sun had appealed. The court in Washington, D. C., is the Middle Atlantic Council of the ANG for a third consecutive year.

A trophy will be presented editors of the paper, the "Temple University News," in Philadelphia next month.

Runnerup in the competition among college papers in the MAC area was the "Brown and White" of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Third place was taken by "The Lafayette" of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Winning honorable mention were "Paw Wow" of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J., and "Spilled Ink" of Centenary College for Women, Hackettstown, N.J.

Robert Golden, MAC president, received letters commending the Council for holding the competition annually and voicing benefits achieved by having the papers judged by Guildsmen. Editors

Guildsmen Win 3rd In Stokes Award

Guildsmen Harry Farrell and Howard Watkins of the San Jose Mercury & News divided third prize in the 1961 Thomas L. Stokes Award contest, while Guildsmen Bill Becker of the New York Times and Bert Hanna of the Denver Post received honorable mention.

The top award—\$500 and a citation—was presented April 23 at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel to Miss Kathryn Duff assistant editor of the Abilene, Texas, Reporter-News, for articles and editorials "revealing the alarming extent of salt water pollution of fresh water supplies resulting from oil exploration and production in Texas oil fields."

Second prize went to Helene Monberg of Washington for ar-

ticles for the Congressional Quarterly and the Grand Junction, Colo., Daily Sentinel.

The Stokes Award Committee was formed in 1959 by friends and admirers of the late Thomas L. Stokes, nationally syndicated columnist, who wrote "forcefully, effectively and independently" on the development, use and conservation of energy and other resources. The committee's stated purpose is "to contribute to greater public understanding and awareness by encouraging outstanding journalistic achievement on this subject."

Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, who is a member of the board of trustees, served as one of the judges.

GUILD BRIEFS

Contributions from the Guild and other AFL-CIO affiliates have made possible the establishment of 11 fellowships, for researchers in the field of cancer prevention, it has been announced by the International Union Against Cancer, meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, last week.

The 11 fellowships named for the AFL-CIO are financed directly by the more than \$700,000 contributed by U.S. labor unions to the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Fund. The labor movement pledged to raise \$1 million, and while the Guild's quota has been met, additional contributions are welcome, and should be sent to the ANG headquarters for transmission.

Distribution of 1.5 million pamphlets on cancer information is being undertaken by AFL-CIO unions through the Roosevelt Cancer Fund. The pamphlets are Cancer Facts for Men, Cancer Facts for Women, and What Most People Don't Know About Cancer.

The leaflets are obtainable without charge from the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, 521 West 57th street, New York 19.

Good Atlantic Nod Goes To Temple Paper

Scranton, Pa.—The Temple University student newspaper has won the intercollegiate journalism competition sponsored by the Middle Atlantic Council of the ANG for a third consecutive year.

A trophy will be presented editors of the paper, the "Temple University News," in Philadelphia next month.

Runnerup in the competition among college papers in the MAC area was the "Brown and White" of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Third place was taken by "The Lafayette" of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Winning honorable mention were "Paw Wow" of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J., and "Spilled Ink" of Centenary College for Women, Hackettstown, N.J.

Robert Golden, MAC president, received letters commending the Council for holding the competition annually and voicing benefits achieved by having the papers judged by Guildsmen. Editors

and faculty advisors said advice given in previous contests of the MAC has improved the papers.

In addition to Golden, the board of judges included International Vice President Daniel A. McLaughlin and Sid Benjamin, MAC secretary.

Los Angeles To Bid For 1964 Convention

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild will invite the American Newspaper Guild to hold its Thirty-First Annual Convention here in 1964, it was decided at a General Membership meeting. LANG was host to the ANG's Twenty-First Annual Convention in 1954.

NY Timesman Gelb Does Book On O'Neill

New York City—Eugene O'Neill, who in later life became America's only Nobel Prize winning dramatist, was also "the world's worst reporter" during his brief employment by the now defunct New London, Conn., Telegraph.

So wrote a newsmagazine colleague, according to a new biography by Times unit Guildsmen Arthur Gelb and his wife Barbara, recently published by Harper & Brothers.

The authors did research in New London on the pre-playwright period of O'Neill's life. In 1912 the 24-year-old future dramatist tried his hand at news writing, and failed spectacularly.

Once he turned in a blood spattered story of a domestic stabbing affray, which was loaded with colorful detail, but failed to identify the principals or indicate the ultimate fate of the loser.

But, say the Gelbs, he started as a contributor of light verse to "Laconics," an editorial page column of miscellany. They found a couple of dozen such offerings in the files of the Telegraph. One, called "Hitting the Pipe," ends with the following lines:

When my dreams come true
All my comments wise and sage
Will be featured double column
On the editor's own page.
Personals will be no object.
I won't have to go and hunt
The history of the tubs
That infest the waterfront.
Fire alarms may go to blazes,
Suicides and murders, too;
I'll be editing Laconics
When my dreams come true.

New starting and top minimums include: Outside salesmen, \$80.50 and \$128.75; telephone salesmen, \$65.50 and \$100.25; voluntary aid takers, \$64.50 and \$78.



Winning Smiles: Certificates for first and second place winners in the annual Thomas L. Stokes Award competition went this week to Kathryn Duff, of the Abilene, Texas, Reporter-News, and Helen C. Monberg, of Washington, D. C., for stories dealing with the con-

servation of our country's natural resources. From left are J. Russell Wiggins, of the Washington Post, chairman of the awards committee; Miss Duff and Miss Monberg, and Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, a trustee for the awards committee.

—Post photo by Wallace McNamee

Members of 4 SFONG Newspaper Units To Ballot On Health Plan

San Francisco, Calif.

New two-year San Francisco-Oakland contracts, covering 1,600 employees of the Chronicle, Examiner, News-Call Bulletin and Oakland Tribune, have been negotiated providing first year increases ranging from \$1.50 to \$4 weekly.

Members of the four newspaper units will decide at a special referendum May 8-10 whether to accept management's offer of second-year pay raises of \$1.50 to \$3 weekly or use the money for a medical care program.

The San Francisco contract runs to September 26, 1963, the Tribune pact to October 15, 1963.

The pay increases are retroactive for the three San Francisco units to September 27 and to October 15 for the Oakland unit.

Reporter starting minimum goes up \$8.25 to \$95. The top goes up \$4 to \$158.50 with a reduction of one step in progression. The progression—shortened from seven to six years—applies also to most other editorial employees and display ad salesmen.

Improvements include a fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service with one employer.

An amendment to the Retirement Plan provides for severance pay on resignation after 15 years' service.

The Retirement Fund contribution is increased by 50 cents a week effective September 27, 1962, to pay for this and other improvements.

If the medical care program is approved, the publishers will pay \$3.50 weekly per member to finance it. This includes the average \$2.60 wage increase proposed for 1962-1963 plus 90 cents a week now spent by the publishers for minimum health insurance coverage.

New starting and top minimums include: Outside salesmen, \$80.50 and \$128.75; telephone salesmen, \$65.50 and \$100.25; voluntary aid takers, \$64.50 and \$78.

Contracts

\$9 to \$11 Increases In Detroit UAW Pact

Detroit, Mich.—The agreement between the Detroit Guild and the Auto Workers Union provides pay hikes of \$9 to \$11 weekly. It runs for one year from January 1, 1962.

The annual rate for public relations, editorial and radio and television assistants is up \$471.82 for starting, \$564.34 for going rate.

The new-pact guarantees a compensating day off for required work on holiday and also adds employee option on choice of hospitalization and medical services.

NY Pilot Agreement Ups All Minimums \$5

New York City—All minimums are increased \$5 per week in the new contract negotiated by the New York Guild with The Pilot, the publication of the National Maritime Union.

Hikes in minimums include: editor to \$210; managing editor to \$170; writers, etc., to \$160. A new job of publicity assistant has been added at \$115.

Effective March 15, 1961, the agreement runs for 18 months.

The employer is to contribute \$24 a month per employee for group life and accident insurance, accident and sickness, dental, hospitalization and surgical, for employees and dependents.

Improvements Made At Ottawa Journal

Ottawa, Ont.—Minimums are upped \$1.12 to \$5 each year in the new two-year pact negotiated with the Journal. It became effective January 1.

District managers go up \$5 to \$109.40, the first year. Stenographers up \$2.21 to \$65.21. Other improvements were made in union security, severance pay, welfare, and grievance procedure.

Knoxville Contract Provides Arbitration

Knoxville, Tenn.—Arbitration, under American Arbitration Association rules, has been incorpo-

rated into the new two-year agreement, effective February 1, negotiated by the Knoxville Guild with the News Sentinel. Dismissals are excluded.

The contract provides a general increase of \$2 up to \$74.99, \$2.50 to \$109.99, \$3.50 for \$110 and up. Minimums are increased \$1.50 to \$6 the first year, \$1.50 to \$4 the second. "Journalists" go up \$3.50 on top to \$123, then up \$4 to \$127.

Hikes Totalling \$8.25 Are Won In Waukegan

Chicago, Ill.—General and minimum increases totaling \$8.25 for two years, all across the board, mark the contract agreed to by the Chicago Guild with the Waukegan News-Sun.

The reporter top goes to \$133, then to \$136.75.

Other improvements: Dual work—clause improved to guarantee some added payment, regardless of how far employee's salary is above his own or the higher minimum; holidays—full day at double time rate in addition to regular salary. Was at time and a half; vacations—add provision for carryover at end of year if not taken at request of publisher; transfers—add near-Model clause; promotions—add first consideration for present employees, notice of vacancies to bulletin boards and Guild, five days for applicants.

The contract runs from March 1, 1962, to February 29, 1964, with a reopening on vacations at the end of the first year.

Greensboro Reporters Gain New Top Of \$122

Greensboro, N. C.—A general increase of \$5 to those making above the top minimums is embodied in the new agreement between the Greensboro Guild and the News and Record.

Minimums for reporters are hiked \$1.50 to \$5 to a new top of \$122. Sub editors go up \$5 to \$127.

Improvements were also made in the severance pay and vacations clauses.

The pact became effective April 1.

HOW TO BUY:

Homeowners Warned Against Loan Defaults

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

The rise in mortgage defaults in recent years is still small compared to the number of houses built in the past 15 years. But the increase in foreclosures has been persistent enough to concern lenders and Government authorities, and should be a signal to moderate-income homeowners to understand how to protect themselves from such losses.

In the past ten years the number of foreclosures has risen every year until by 1961 it had increased 300 percent and was well over 70,000. Highest foreclosure rate has been on FHA mortgages, followed by V.A.-guaranteed loans, with conventional mortgages lowest. But early in 1962 the V.A. began to notice a rise large enough to be considered significant.

Why this persistent increase even in so-called good times? For one reason, even when over-all national economic conditions seem relatively good, there are areas of persistent unemployment.

For another, sometimes families who have paid little down tend to regard their monthly payments as a form of rent and may abandon a house when hard times strike, without trying to rescue their equity.

Sometimes, too, moderate-income families may not know the steps they can take to protect their ownership in a period of unemployment.

Too, the sharply-rising property taxes and operating costs noticeable nowadays may make a house more expensive to carry than a family anticipated when it bought the property. This problem is especially noticeable in

large tracts that builders put up without regard to schools and other community needs.

It is not a satisfactory solution to abandon your home if you can't keep up the payments. When a house is sold at auction the lender generally bids only up to the amount of the mortgage balance, plus foreclosure expenses. Only if there is an outside bid do you have a chance of getting any of your equity back. (Your equity is the difference between the current market value of your property and your remaining mortgage balance.)

Foreclosure laws favor lenders. In some states the mortgagee can proceed to foreclose if the mortgage is in arrears only 60 days. However, in actual practice, lenders do tend to wait at least three or four months if your previous payment record has been good. They are likely to move faster if you previously have shown signs of habitual tardiness.

(For this reason, when times are good with you, it's advisable to make a habit of making your monthly payments promptly, not at the last minute. Then, if you ever really need to be late, the lender will take your previous good record into account. If you're 30 days late, you're considered delinquent, and if you're 60 days behind, lenders consider the situation to be serious.)

If you become delinquent for a very valid reason beyond your control, like illness, a job cutback or a strike, many banks and other mortgage-lenders will wait as long as twelve months if you continue to pay the taxes and interest meanwhile.

In fact, if you have an FHA mortgage, the lender is authorized by FHA to give you up to 12 months if you seem to have a reasonable chance of catching up on payments.

A homeowner who shows he is trying to get employment, and keeps the property in good condition, is likely to get most favor-

able treatment. If you let the property run down, the lender usually will pounce on it more quickly.

The V.A. requires that the lender give you two notices before he forecloses, and itself tries to contact delinquents to see what the trouble is.

If after these grace periods you find that you still cannot manage the house, do try to sell it yourself rather than merely let the lender foreclose. Even on houses bought with small down-payments, practically all homeowners have at least some equity resulting from the general increase in property values, improvements and previous reduction of the mortgage principal.

If part of your mortgage has been paid, another possibility is

to ask the lender to refinance the mortgage so that monthly payments can be reduced. This procedure does entail ultimately larger interest costs and a new closing fee, but usually is preferable to foreclosure.

Whatever you do, don't ignore the letter your lender will send you when your mortgage payment is past due. Write back, explaining the circumstances, and what you propose to do to restore the mortgage to good standing. In fact, it is better to contact the lender before he contacts you.

How much housing expense can you afford? One often-used formula is that the price of the house should not be more than 2½ times your annual income. Or to put costs in terms of monthly expense, it is advisable to keep your

total housing cost, including operating expenses, within 20-22 percent of your after-tax income. Some families, with many months to feed, or unusual medical expenses, may not be able to afford even this percentage for housing.

In comparing your monthly after-tax income to the potential cost of a house, keep in mind that you need to add to the mortgage payment, a yearly amount approximating 4-5 percent of the cost of the house, for taxes, insurance and upkeep. Lenders usually estimate these expenses at 2-3 percent for taxes; one-half of 1 percent or less for insurance and 1-2 percent for upkeep (not including utilities). Thus, on a house worth \$16,000, property taxes will run \$320 to \$480 a year, and in some areas of mushroom growth, even more.

Perry Morison: Newsman--Unionist

By HARRY FRANKEN

Columbus, Ohio—Perry Morison believed a good newspaper man should be a good union man. He proved by splendid example that a newspaper reporter could be both.

Perry Morison died April 10, less than three weeks before he would have been presented a pin for 25 years service to the Columbus Newspaper Guild. He had retired in 1959 after 37 years of service at the old Columbus Citizen.

Perry was one of the founders of Columbus Local 13 and helped guide it through its early years. Until the time of his retirement he would personally take each new reporter in hand, tell him some of the facts of life of the newspaper game, and tell him what the Guild had done for the working newspaper man in Columbus.

"I've spent a lot of time trying to make you people into good newspapermen and women," he told fellow workers at a party honoring him on his 35th anniversary with the paper. Then he added, with the famous Morison smile, "and it ain't been easy."

A letter to Perry from former Lieutenant Governor Paul M. Herbert on that occasion was read at his funeral service. It told of a man who was respected for honesty, who dug for facts, and "who has thousands of friends who have never seen him, but know him for bringing them the truth."

Reporters remember Perry as a man who modestly said he got into the newspaper business because "it's easier than shoveling coal for the Big Four Railroad."

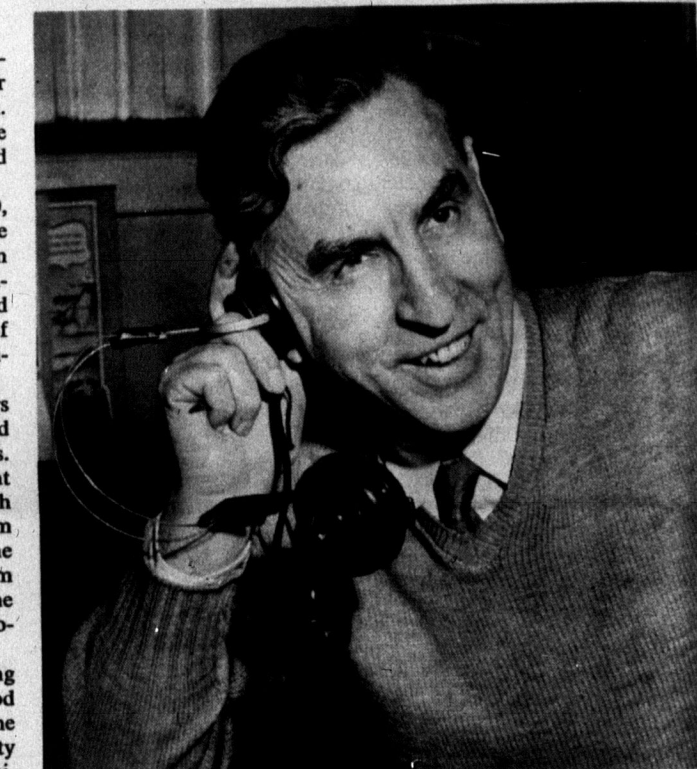
They remember him for his stories of World War I, when he "plodded through the battle fields of France with a pair of 12-D shoes and a 70-lb. pack."

And many a "cup reporter, working on his off time to impress the boss, remembers Perry as the man who sternly reminded him that he was violating a contract that a lot of people had done a lot of fighting to win."

Perry retired in 1959 after suffering two heart attacks and a stroke, while at work.

While he remained partly paralyzed and his speech was slurred, his mind was alert until his death and he read all the news of the Guild. He also read dozens of books and every day read the New York Herald Tribune from cover to cover.

Those who called on him at



Example Lives On: Perry Morison Columbus Guild charter member, exemplified Guild principles in his daily work to a degree recognized by his fellow members both during his life and on the occasion of his recent death. He was to have received a gold pin this month from the local, marking 25 years of devoted service.

home soon learned that Perry had never retired as a union member. He once wound up a piece he wrote for the Guild Reporter with these words: "I like to see the younger guys taking over. It ain't easy to see

it happen. I don't plan to preside at an 'Alumni Club' here in Local 13 for a long time. You can bring the buttons and rings and letters and plaques and I'll take them and be happy and keep on paying dues, thank Heavens."

Presentation is at Detroit May 12.

Laurence Stern, Washington Post reporter, is winner of the George Polk memorial award in the category of local news reporting. Recognition came to him for his series of stories on the operation of Maryland savings and loan associations. The award is administered by Long Island University and honors the CBS correspondent killed in Greece in 1948 while covering guerrilla warfare.

James Marlow, widely syndicated columnist for the Associated Press, has been named winner of the 30th annual Sigma Delta Chi award for Washington correspondence. He was one among 15 category winners in work for the press, magazines, radio, television and research.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

E&P's Typical Daily Reports Slight Dip

Although it increased its operating revenue, net profit for a typical medium-sized daily whose revenues and expenses are analyzed each year by Editor & Publisher, dropped slightly in 1961.

Circulation continued to grow, rising to 43,000 from 37,000 in 1960. Circulation in 1960 was 41,000.

The operating revenue picture showed an increase of \$161,200, or 5.87 percent, over 1960 with 1958. Costs, however, rose \$186,700, or 8.3 percent.

Net profit was \$236,500, or 8.13 percent of operating revenue in 1961, compared with \$248,000, or 9.03 percent in 1960, a dip of 4.64 percent.

All classes of advertising showed increases in revenue due to rate increases. Linage, however, declined in each classification.

Paper and ink represented the largest single expense item—18.18 percent of total costs. At \$443,000, it was 6.49 percent higher than in 1960. Other departmental expense totals included: composing room, \$371,800, up 2.99 percent; editorial department, \$433,000, up 21.63 percent; employee benefits, \$269,000, up 8.47 percent; circulation department, \$214,000, up 8.08 percent; advertising department, \$188,400, up 14.18 percent; administration and general, \$158,000, up 3.27 percent; business office, \$89,200, up 8.78 percent; stereotype department, \$56,300, up 0.54 percent; pressroom, \$57,000, up 3.64 percent.

Total operating revenue of the daily was \$2,907,200. Of this, \$2,177,200, or 74.89 percent, was obtained from advertising. Local advertising brought in \$1,500,000, an increase of 5.87 percent over 1960. National advertising with \$154,200 showed a gain of 4.05 percent. Classified advertising

in the United States, in seven countries, as well as several magazines and radio and television stations. Within the last five months, the Thomson organization has extended its empire into Australia by two trade press publishing links.

The Austin, Minn., Daily Heron has been added to the Thomson empire which includes the London Sunday Times and nearly a quarter of the English-language dailies of Canada.

It was purchased for an undisclosed sum by Thomson Newspapers, Inc., British-Canadian publishing and broadcasting group. The Thomson setup controls 92 papers, including four now in the United States, in seven countries, as well as several magazines and radio and television stations.

Within the last five months, the Thomson organization has extended its empire into Australia by two trade press publishing links. It bought the whole share capital in Mingay Publishing Company, which has headquarters in Sydney and branch offices interstate, late last year. Confirmation has now been made of the acquisition of an interest in the Tait Publishing Company of Melbourne, one of the largest trades publishing groups in Australia.

Mingay, like Tait, produces technical journals and books.

Newsprint Use Sets Records

Newsprint consumption — a barometer of the health of newspapers — set new records both for March and for the first quarter of 1962, according to trade association reports.

Newspapers reporting to the American Newspaper Publishers Association used 481,229 tons of newsprint in March, an increase

of 2.6 percent over March, 1961. Estimated total consumption was 645,945 tons.

Consumption by the reporting newspapers in the first quarter was 3.6 percent or 1,330,270 tons more than in the similar period last year. First quarter total consumption reached an estimated 1,785,597 tons.

New York Times Newspaper Profits For 1961 \$597,986, Up 72 Percent

Net income from newspaper operations in 1961 was \$597,986 as compared with \$348,051 in 1960, according to the annual report of the New York Times Co. and its subsidiaries. This represented an increase of 72 percent.

Total net income for 1961 was \$2,212,709, or \$20.41 a share, as compared with \$1,652,392 or \$12.70 a share in 1960.

Earnings in 1961 also included a net gain after taxes of \$377,000 from the sale of the Times Tower building in Times Square, Orvil E. Dreyfoos, publisher of the Times, noted.

Operating revenue reached new heights in 1961 with \$1,117,189,000 as compared with \$1,112,149,302 in 1960.

Income from the company's holdings in Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co., Canadian newspaper maker, declined to \$1,237,723 from \$1,304,341 as a result of Canadian taxes and discounts on the Canadian dollar, Dreyfoos said.

"Two new ventures," wrote Arthur Hays Sulzberger, chairman of the board, in the foreword to the report, "provide dramatic evidence of our desire to grow in a manner consistent with our traditions."

These "new ventures" are the establishment of a Western edition to be printed in Los Angeles later this year and the purchase of a 49 percent interest in the Gaspesia Pulp and Paper Company Ltd. Gaspesia has begun building a new newsprint mill in Chandler, Quebec, with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. Production is expected late in 1963.

Times' circulation and advertising income set new records in 1961, according to Dreyfoos. Net

paid circulation was 713,514 on weekdays, a gain of 34,292, and 1,348,220 Sundays, up 2,140.

Advertising volume showed a gain of about 10 percent above 1960.

Significant strides in advertising and circulation were made by the Times' International edition, Dreyfoos said, although the edition continued to have losses.

Of the newspaper's plan for the Western edition in Los Angeles, Dreyfoos stated surveys by Times staff members and outside research firms promise "a high potential for the Western edition."

Severance Pay Has Role In Hearst Con. Finances

Severance pay—in which the Guild pioneered and which is a cornerstone in Guild contracts—played quite a role in the finances of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., in 1961, the annual report to stockholders of Hearst Consolidated and its subsidiaries reveals.

Hearst Consolidated is a principal subsidiary of the Hearst Corporation and publisher of a number of Hearst newspapers. Its consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1960 reflected tangible worth of \$39,195,882 and "a sound condition." (GR, March 23).

For 1961, it reported a net loss of \$8,766,584 against a 1960 deficit of \$5,641,896.

Included in the \$2,898,789 segment of the 1961 deficit which the report attributes to severance payments made to employees of Hearst properties which were either curtailed or ceased publication, was \$1,295,591 in severances connected with the discontinuance of the Los Angeles Examiner on January 8, 1962.

Operating expenses were cut 10 percent, the report showed. The 1961 figure was \$160,672,909 against 1960's \$180,075,453. Before a U. S. tax credit, the 1961 loss was reported at \$9,038,793.

"The company has undertaken a \$7,200,000 plant expansion and rehabilitation program at our Baltimore News-Post and Sunday American which will provide that paper with a modern plant including new high-speed presses," said the report. The plant, it stated, would be ready for occupancy in September of this year.

One dividend of 43½ cents a share was paid December 15 on Class A stock. Outstanding are 1,189,849 shares of Class A and 2,000,000 shares of common.

Randolph A. Hearst became chief executive officer of Hearst Consolidated in 1961. G. O. Markson was chosen general manager.

Plant Expansion

Over \$100 Million

Newspaper publishers of the United States and Canada continue to show their confidence in the stability of the newspaper industry and their faith in its future by pouring millions of dollars into plant improvements.

Expenditures for plant modernization by dailies exceeded \$100 million in 1961 for the second straight year, a survey by the American Newspaper Publishers Association shows. The reported total investment was \$115,319,199.

For 1962, the estimated expenditures for 1,007 papers will reach \$108,911,592.

Included in the survey were 51 Canadian dailies that spent \$9,342,708 for capital outlay in 1961.

They plan expenditures of \$5,311,310 in 1962.

Newspaper ROP Color Gains 8 Pct. In 1961

Newspaper ROP (run of paper) color advertising was up by approximately 8 percent in 1961, Editor & Publisher reports.

Color volume in those papers measured by Media Records for E&P's annual color issue, increased 14,077,631 over the 1960 total of 177,548,837 to 191,626,468.

Another 164,326,199 lines of ROP color were tallied in dailies not measured by Media Records.

One thousand and eighty-nine papers in the U.S. now accept full-page ads in color plus black and white, 688 accept full-page units with two colors and 584 accept full pages in three colors. These compare with 1960's figures of 1,042 and 653 and 553.

According to the Bureau of Advertising, ANPA, which prepared the foregoing figures, Canadian newspapers accepting full-page units for one, two and three colors increased to 97, 67 and 44, compared with 88, 60 and 37 reported the previous year.

Eighty-four and four-tenths percent of the total U.S. daily circulation of 59,719,547 is now available in color. In 1960, the figure was 83.3 percent; in 1959, 80.6 percent.

A picture of how color advertising has increased, with its premium revenue to publishers, is

provided by the following tabulation by Media Records:

Year	Lineage
1952	46,417,024
1953	49,257,765
1954	60,181,949
1955	69,602,906
1956	90,171,262
1957	109,318,171
1958	114,362,040
1959	122,621,232
1960	153,215,463
1961	177,548,837
	191,626,468

Eighty-two of the 95 newspapers that are members of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association are equipped to handle color—40 of them full color, E&P reports in a story from Toronto.

"The trend toward full color," the CDNPA notes, "according to E&P, 'is evident in the light of the fact that four years ago only 21 Canadian dailies carried three colors and black, and eight years ago only eight Canadian dailies carried full color.'"

E&P cites figures to show growth of color in Canadian dailies:

Year	No. Dailies	Total Color Lineage
1957	66	16,152,729
1958	64	19,798,253
1959	64	23,563,806
1960	62	23,199,579
1961	62	25,621,216

EDITORIAL

Dollar-Power

The month of May has been designated by the AFL-CIO as COPE month.

Stated in its briefest terms, it is a period when all members of labor unions will be asked to contribute a minimum of one dollar toward the Committee on Political Education's program for informing voters of their obligation to register and vote, and to disseminate information on the issues which are close to the interests of all who work for a living.

For many Guild members, that is all that is needed, and the requisite is simply the mechanics of collecting those dollar bills and channeling them to useful ends.

For some, however, it may be necessary to restate a truism.

More than at any previous time, organized labor has the obligation and opportunity to make its voice felt in the public business of electing legislators who will do the expressed will of the majority. COPE is labor's financial arm to help accomplish that legitimate goal.

If majority rule is actually to be exercised in our lawmaking bodies, the rank-and-file must make its wishes known.

Minorities are a powerful entity in our country's politics, and seemingly the more bizarre the policies espoused, the easier it is to attract crack-pot financing. And the minorities comprising special privilege groups are particularly well-heeled and articulate.

To counteract the pressures exerted by such minorities, to give the individual in the back row his chance to be heard, to keep in our lawbooks the principles which organized labor has held and furthered over the years—this is the purpose of COPE's dollar drive.

There will be—there has been—a great outcry against "all-powerful" labor bosses, from those whose narrow financial interests may be temporarily affected by genuine welfare legislation benefitting those whose pleas are too often unheard.

COPE is labor's method of making the voice of the people heard in federal and state capitals. It is our insurance that the working man and woman will preserve his gains and extend those gains to the immediate aid of millions.

How about that dollar for COPE?

Basic

Two thousand million people lack the barest means of being informed of news at home, let alone of events abroad. No less than 70 percent of the world's population lack adequate information media. They are without a "window on the world" and are thus denied effective enjoyment of one of the basic human rights—the right to know.

—Tor Gjesdal, reporting to the UN Commission on Human Rights, for his UNESCO department of mass communication.

Misuse

I think American newspapers are in little danger of having freedom of the press taken away from them, but many of them are in serious danger of losing their freedom through misuse.

I think the failure can be discerned in a widespread tendency to subordinate what is important to what is sensational in the news—to give readers entertainment in preference to facts.

—Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer, in a lecture at Marquette University, Milwaukee.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

7 MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

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American Newspaper Guild

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

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Spring Plowing



BELLAND
FOR ANG

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nuclear Test Resumption Unavoidable For Kennedy

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



It is not necessary to share any spurious exaltation, any debased sense of release from a stalemate, to recognize that in executing the resumption of American nuclear atmospheric tests the President was driven to a decision he could not avoid.

The stalemate was better than mutual unregulated testing, and there is nothing to be exalted about. Neither Mr. Kennedy nor his predecessor Mr. Eisenhower has revealed a delusion that any nation can "win" a nuclear conflict. Eisenhower halted tests; Kennedy has resumed them only after a protracted period of delay following the Soviet resumption. In the course of history—this reporter having a naive notion that history is likely to continue for a while—the paper studies and the psychiatrists no doubt will apportion with human fallibility the blame for what started the current troubles.

Mr. Kennedy, in any case, is no trifle. He is, according to intimates, growing in wisdom, "which is what you need around this place."

What is "wisdom" in our present circumstances? We have Senator Goldwater's complaint that our whole foreign policy is a "no-win" policy and the House whooping through a record armaments bill while eyeing U. S. attempts to develop a useful international disarmament plan as vaguely unpatriotic. The Daughters of the American Revolution give a rapturous endorsement to a suspended Army major who charged that the mayor of Los Angeles and an assistant secretary of State, six times elected governor of Michigan, are deserving of suspicion in one way or another.

Political, diplomatic and moral reasons a President could not overlook forced the new tests. Diplomatically, Mr. Khrushchev has twice subjected United States Presidents to severe personal pressure—Eisenhower in Paris in 1960 and Kennedy in Vienna last year in the meeting described by United States reporters as "som-

ber"—and this pressure cannot be accepted by the Chief Executive of a free people as an ultimate psychological weapon. Politically, Mr. Kennedy must be responsive to public opinion, because his leadership cannot possibly be enhanced if he loses control of Congress in the November elections.

Morally, he is sworn to preserve and defend the Constitution. He is sworn to defend our system of a free society. It is easy to cry horror, but Lincoln could not abandon the Union because civil war was bloody, nor could Franklin D. Roosevelt refuse to order development of the atomic bomb when Albert Einstein sent a message warning that German scientists might do it first.

The "fog of war" separates peoples in a "cold" conflict as well as during actual combat. Still, it is possible that events of the present including new nuclear tests will play a part in the balancing of both physical and diplomatic relationships, the gradual reduction of tensions through the long process of negotiation that reveals each side to the other more clearly, the final achievement of a perhaps never-stated understanding that commits each side to nonaggression.

The case of Maj. Arch E. Roberts and the D. A. R. is one of the more baffling manifestations of the right-wing lunacy of our times. The major worked for resigned General Edwin A. Walker in the "indoctrination" operation that exposed the general's troops to so-called "pro-blue" political instruction. Roberts' prepared speech for the D. A. R. convention was refused clearance by his military superiors so he talked without text, managing to throw in the accusation that Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty had a "Communist background" and that former Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan had "leftist" leanings.

The incredible political ignorance such accusations reveal, the unbelievably trivial equipment the major possesses as a qualified commentator on political thinking, did not bother the D. A. R.

When he was suspended the ladies promptly accused the Army of "retaliation" that warranted Senate investigation. But even Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina had no stomach for trying to help Roberts to martyrdom.

General Walker's performance before the Stennis special subcommittee apparently was as much as Thurmond himself could endure, and a period will end this episode, according to all reports, when the Texas Democratic primary exposes how little appeal Walker has when he submits his claims to political leadership to the judgment of the voters.

The Supreme Court's decision in the Tennessee legislative reapportionment case has been followed, in rapid succession, by a high court order directing the Michigan Supreme Court to reconsider its powers to relieve alleged injustice to city voters and a Maryland Court of Appeals decision telling a state trial court to hear a complaint by city voters that they are discriminated against in the selection of Maryland's legislators.

How much correction will follow is uncertain, but there will be some degree of reform—self-imposed or court-directed—and the walls of the rural gerrymander will come tumbling down.

CPI Again Hits Record High; April Rise Seen

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.2 percent in March to a record level for the second consecutive month, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Another rise is expected in the April index, according to government specialists.

The increase pushed the March index up to 105 measured against a base of 100 taken to represent the average price level in the years 1957 to 1959.

On the former base of 1947-49, the March figure was 128.8.

Consumer prices in March 1962 were 1.1 percent higher than a year ago.