Wage Conference Speeds Up Drive For $200 A Week—Now!

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

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Detroit Papers Warned

Detroit, Mich.—The Seventh Region director of the National Labor Relations Board has served notice that "it appears that a violation has occurred of the National Labor Relations Act" in the discharge by the Detroit News of its employes after a labor dispute had developed at the second Detroit daily, the Free Press. Both papers have been suspended since April 12.

The director is Thomas Roumell, and to his statement he adds that he has sent letters to both newspaper managements and to the city Publishers' Association, asking for discussions looking to a settlement of charges brought by six locals in the newspaper industry here.

"Failing a settlement by the close of business of May 11, 1962, I will then cause a formal complaint to issue and set the matter down to a formal hearing," Roumell declared.

"Results of our investigation have prompted me to conclude,"

(Continued on Page 3)

BULLETIN

Detroit, Mich.—In a lengthy meeting Wednesday night, members of the Paperhandlers' Union Local 10 voted, 68-40, to withdraw its picket line at the Detroit News, and return to work.

Managements of the city's two dailies were hopeful that publication could be resumed with today, Friday's, issues, just ahead of the "deadline" set by the NLRB regional director.

Concentration: Earnest delegates to the 1962 ANG Wage Conference devoted attention to the compiled material bolstering the economic claims of the Guild to higher pay. They represented more than 28,000 of the ANG total membership of 31,000.

JOURNALISM DEAN SAYS:

Papers Can Hike Pay 50% For 2%

Newspapers could raise the salaries of key editorial employes fifty percent without increasing their overall costs more than one or two percent, Dean Edward W. Barrett, of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, told the American Newspaper Publishers Association convention.

Low salaries are among the factors driving the most promising journalism school graduates into other fields, Barrett declared in an address read to the ANPA convention in New York April 26, three days before the ANG Wage Conference.

Barrett's message — delivered almost simultaneously with the publication of the ANG's Wage Conference Report, "$200 A Week—Now!"—gave strong support to a number of the Guild report's key conclusions.

Barrett and the Guild made these points in common:

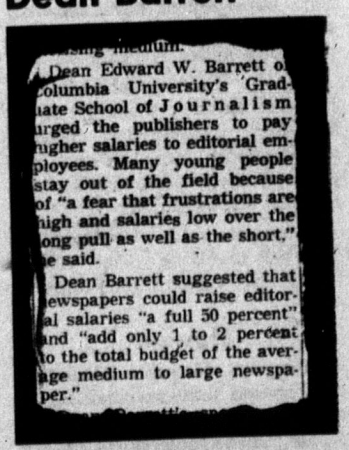
- Newspapers can raise salaries substantially at only a modest increase in total costs.
- Sub-standard salaries are discouraging many students from entering the newspaper industry and driving out others after they enter.
- Higher-paying communications media — magazines, radio and television, public relations — and even teaching are attracting the journalism graduates that newspapers are losing.
- Publishers are "downgrading" the importance of the newspaperman's function by refusing to accord it adequate recognition —both financial and otherwise.

"In our preoccupation with the manifold problems of modern publishing," Barrett asked, "aren't we too often downgrading ourselves, forgetting that we are in one of the noblest of callings, the most challenging of professions—that of so informing man about himself and his world that he may avoid ending up in a vast atomic ash heap?"

His conclusion, based on a recent survey of Columbia journalism graduates:

(Continued on Page 6)

Thank You, Dean Barrett



...sing medium.

Dean Edward W. Barrett of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism urged the publishers to pay higher salaries to editorial employees. Many young people stay out of the field because of "a fear that frustrations are high and salaries low over the long pull as well as the short," he said.

Dean Barrett suggested that newspapers could raise editorial salaries "a full 50 percent" and "add only 1 to 2 percent to the total budget of the average medium to large newspaper."

Maps Tactics To End Lag In Industry Pay

Declaring the newspaper industry is not paying its employes commensurately with their worth in a democratic society, the 1962 ANG Wage Conference called on Guild members to win for themselves the economic advancement enjoyed by others.

Reaffirming the Guild's international wage goals—$200 for key classifications, $100 for beginners in these classifications and $100 for all adults—the conference emphasized the necessity of achieving these goals promptly.

This was reflected in the conference's theme—"$200 A Week —Now!", which also was the title of an ANG staff report on newspaper wages and economics presented to the delegates.

The conference found that newspaper wages haven't progressed as rapidly as has pay in other industries and that today newspaper wages are lower than those in many other fields.

The three-day conference at the Hamilton Hotel here April 29, 30 and May 1, was attended by 60 delegates from 32 locals representing 88 percent of the Guild's 31,000 members in the United States and Canada.

The delegates:

1—Adopted a statement of policy declaring that despite real gains since the advent of the Guild, the newspaper industry's record of underpayment of its workers remains with us today;

2—Pointed out that a free and responsible press is one of the cornerstones of a democratic society and that an industry which fails to provide material rewards which will attract competent people cannot fulfill that role;

3—Called on all Guildsmen to demonstrate their determination and to coordinate their efforts to complete the task of reaching the wage goals;

4—Heard Executive Vice President William J. Farson announce he would ask the May meeting of the International Executive Board to approve the appointment, for one year, of J. William Blatz, ANG director of

(Continued on Page 4)

Text Of Wage Parley Message To Guildsmen

Almost thirty years ago, the first steps—courageous and high in purpose—were taken by unorganized newspapermen to correct the evils of an industry which imposed on its workers conditions unacceptable to them and unworthy of the responsible role they play in society.

The birth of the American Newspaper Guild was to be to us in this newspaper industry a way to build a better economic life. Since then, the Guild has grown to 31,000 employes of newspapers and other media and has worked vigorously for that goal. It has helped thousands move toward it.

But—in terms of the world in which we live—how well have we done?

For three days, representatives of most of these 31,000 employes have met to examine the record of their industry and their union's role in it. They have studied the cold statistics of their field and of the economy as a whole.

The finding, supported by massive and unanswerable evidence, is that—despite real gains—the industry's record of underpayment of its workers remains with us today.

The record shows—clearly and as an indictment of those who presume to guide the press—that workers in our industry have advanced far less in their economic status than those in almost any other field of endeavor.

Obviously, this is of concern to those of us who work in the industry. It should be equally obvious that this is a matter which involves the public as well, and one which it should understand bears with it signs of danger. For one of the cornerstones of a democratic society is a free and responsible press. An industry which fails to provide the material rewards which will attract competent people cannot fulfill that vital role.

It was apparent from its dismal role prior to the 1930's that the publisher world, regarding its sacred trust as a source of profit, did not have the will or initiative to correct this. Thus, the Guild. Through it, the instrument of the employes themselves, would the means of communications to the public build a better reward to newspaper workers, seeking within itself the strength to give to the industry the status its workers deserve.

It is still apparent this must be the role of the Guild.

* * *

The 1962 ANG Wage Conference, 60 delegates

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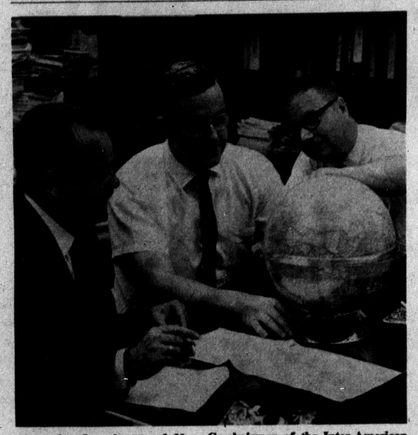

Hemispheric Huddle: Co-chairmen of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations confer at ANG headquarters in Washington on program plans for the hemispheric group. From the left: Luis Carnero Checa, of Peru; ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Richard P. Davis, ANG international affairs representative.

Federation Enters Hearst Bargaining

Los Angeles, Calif.—Intensive negotiations between the Los Angeles Guild and the Hearst-owned Herald-Examiner are continuing in their second week, under the aegis of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, participating as an informal mediation agency.

At issue is a renewal of the contract held by the Guild prior to the suspension last January of the Hearst morning Examiner.

The Federation offices are the scene of the day-long meetings, and its leaders have said that failing a satisfactory settlement, its membership will be polled on the question of placing the Hearst paper on its "unfair" employer list.

In another development arising from the suspension-merger of January, the regional NLRB office has received a petition from Teamsters union Local 396, seeking to represent "all truck drivers" at the Herald-Examiner.

It was unclear to Guild officers just what group the Teamsters seek to represent. About 110 drivers of company-owned equipment were included under Guild contract coverage, while the Teamsters held a contract for former Examiner drivers, some of whom have been transferred over to the afternoon circulation department of the Herald-Examiner. In all, counting distributors who own their own cars, there is a total of 330 individuals who might be termed drivers.

A hearing set for this week on the Guild's charges of unfair labor practices, relating to management's refusal to bargain on contract clauses contained in the Hearst Memorandum, has been rescheduled for May 31.

Guild negotiations are conducted under a strike vote authorization approved by the unit and local several months ago. Newspaper craft unions are closely observing the progress of the Guild bargaining, as fellow affiliates of the county labor federation.

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JUNTA NACIONAL DE RELACIONES DEL TRABAJO
PAPELETA SECRETA OFICIAL
Para Ciertos Empleados De
EL MUNDO, INC.
Puerto Rico

MUESTRA

¡Deseas usted estar representado para los fines de negociar colectivamente por
NEWSPAPER GUILD OF PUERTO RICO, LOCAL 225 OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, AFL-CIO?

MARQUESE CON UNA "X" DENTRO DEL CUADRO DE SU SELECCION

SI	NO
☐	☐

NO FIRME ESTA PAPELETA - Dóblela y deposítela en la urna electoral.
Si usted daña esta papeleta devuélvala al Agente de la Junta y pídale una nueva.

?Guild? Sil: Puerto Rico is bilingual, a fact thoroughly recognized by the San Juan office of the National Labor Relations Board—that is to say, Junta Nacional de Relaciones del Trabajo. Ballots used in the recent election which chose the Guild as bargaining agent for editorial staffers at El Mundo were accordingly printed in Spanish.

Michigan OK's Anti-Scab Law

Lansing, Mich.—A Citizens' Job Protection law which prohibits the use of professional strikebreakers has passed both houses of the legislature and awaits the signature of Gov. John B. Swainson (Dem.).

It received unanimous support from the House. The Senate vote was 26-5.

The bill:

- Prohibits any employer, firm or agent involved in a strike or lockout from "knowingly employing" in place of a striking worker anyone who "customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment in the place of employes involved in a strike or lockout."
- Prohibits such professional strikebreakers from taking the place or offering to take the place of a striking worker.
- Requires employment agencies to notify workers sent to a struck plant of the existence of a strike or lockout and prevents employers from hiring persons as strike replacements without informing them of the existence of the dispute.

Penalties of up to 90 days in jail and up to a $1,000 fine are provided for violators.

The bill, based on model job protection legislation sponsored by printing and newspaper unions throughout the nation, had strong bipartisan support in the Republican-controlled legislature.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson represents the Guild on the industry-wide union committee.

The Michigan law is the seventh such to be enacted. Other states with anti-scab laws are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Washington.

The law in Massachusetts has been bolstered by recent passage of a strengthening amendment.

Anti-strikebreaking ordinances have been enacted in three cities: Wilmington, Del., Newark, N. J., and Manchester, N. H. Similar ordinances are pending in more than 20 other cities.

Strike Vote At Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Buffalo Newspaper Guild members at the Niagara Falls Gazette have voted, 5 to 1, to call a strike at the newspaper if an acceptable settlement is not reached in its current contract dispute.

Strike committees are being set up.

Guild members in the Niagara Falls Gazette Unit of the Buffalo Guild, representing editorial and business departments, have also voted support to the International Typographical Union members in their efforts to get a "fair and equitable" settlement in their dispute over a new contract with the same paper.

The Niagara Falls Publishing Corp. which publishes the Gazette, is a member of the Gannett Group of newspapers.

Six ITU locals at Gannett papers, including the Gazette, already have voted strike action if they are unable to reach satisfactory agreements.

In addition to the Niagara Falls paper, they include Rochester, Binghampton, Utica, Newburgh and Saratoga Springs.

Guild negotiations with the Gazette management have been on since last Fall. The contract expired November 1, 1961.

Gazette Unit members voted to authorize their strike action at a special meeting last Sunday after a report from their chief negotiator, Fred Jones, ANG international representative.

A stalemate has developed on 10 issues involving wages, job security and working conditions.

Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii—Reelected to a second term as president of the Hawaii State-wide local is Roy Kruse, advertising salesman for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Also reelected—for a fifth term—as local secretary is Fred Lee. The new local vice president is Allen Goodfader and Philip Mayer is the new treasurer.

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Refuse Severance Review In Lima News Test Case

Columbus, Ohio—The Ohio Supreme Court has refused to review a severance pay award by a lower court to a printer in a lockout test case involving the Hoiles Lima News.

The high court action let stand decisions of lower courts awarding Raymond D. Harrod, a 31-year veteran of the News, $6,667 in severance on the grounds that he was replaced or locked out May 1, 1957.

Forty similar suits for a total of $122,000 were brought against the News by former employes belonging to the Lima Typographical Union.

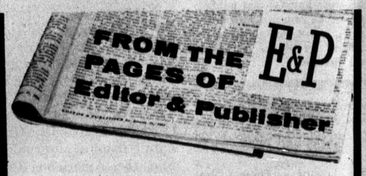
Pending in Allen County Common Pleas Court are 11 other cases for $33,000 in payments claimed by former employes holding membership in the Stereotypers' and Pressmen's Unions.

Review request of the case of Guildsman Richard Moffat, Columbus Grove, former Lima News reporter, is scheduled for May 17. Moffat has been awarded $4,740 in severance pay.

Harrod, who stands to gain not only the severance pay but an additional 6 percent interest added to the original claim, figures the total should yield nearly $9,000.

Harrod claimed that the News brought in workers to replace himself and other employes. The newspaper said he and the others quit or were discharged for just cause.

The dispute followed expiration of a year-old contract signed by the Lima News Publishing Co. before sale of the newspaper to R. C. Hoiles and Freedom Newspapers, Inc.



SURVEY REVEALS PA. EDITORIAL STAFFS UP 2.8 IN DECADE

"54 Pennsylvania dailies have increased the average size of their editorial staffs from 25.3 to 28.1 persons reveals Penn State grad student Ed Trayes in his survey for the School of Journalism.

Trayes also examines and discusses editorial manpower turnover, job application requirements, salary ranges, rise of women employed, and average experience of staffers.

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Two Detroit Dailies Get NLRB Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

said the statement, "that on April 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1962, when the Detroit News closed down its operations when a strike and labor dispute existed at the Detroit Free Press with the Teamsters, it did so in violation of the law.

"In joining the Detroit newspapers with their Publishing Association as respondents, it was done because the action taken by the Detroit News in these circumstances was as a result of an oral agreement that a strike against one paper would be considered a strike against the other and the other would close down its operation until the dispute was concluded.

"Though this type of action is not always prohibited, in the circumstances it appeared to me that this constituted a violation."

Director Roumell's view coincides with that of a finding handed down recently against the Publishers Association of New York City, where "massive retaliation" by all publishers against an attack upon one of its members by a labor union has been declared illegal by a trial examiner for the NLRB, Charles K. Schneider (GR, April 27).

New York publishers have announced that they will appeal the examiner's ruling to the five-member Board in Washington.

The Detroit impasse, which left this city of 1.6 million people without any daily paper, began when the Teamsters union local set up a picket line at the Free Press, in a dispute over a contract renewal.

The same day, the Detroit News noticed its employes off the job, except for maintenance staffers covered a Guild contract, and suspended operations.

Both papers collaborated on a hybrid-flag product circulated for readers on Sunday, April 15, but neither has attempted publication since.

Half a dozen of the mechanical local unions declared themselves locked out, and some set up protest picket lines. The Pressmen's contract was in tentative agreement by April 19, but the Printers Union voted continuance of its lockout protest. Photoengravers, a local which has neither contract nor membership at the Free Press, was first to file a formal charge with the Labor Board. Other unions quickly followed.

Last weekend it appeared that settlement of all the issues was imminent, but the Paperhandlers local, after agreeing to return to work at the Free Press, insisted on retaining a picket line at the News. The papers remained shut.

Detroit Guildsmen have led uncertain lives during the four weeks. At first all were retained on the job for normal work. Then all were laid off, "subject to recall," and a standby group varying from 20 to 50 was designated. Chores have ranged from a single day to a full week's work. In all, 229 Guild members have qualified for varying amounts of Guild strike benefits, which include ANG defense fund allotments as well as supplemental local benefits.

As of May 8, the Detroit Guild had received $1,040 in contributions from other Guilds, following a bulletin appeal sent out by Don Schram, local president. From this source the local has augmented its own funds, and has increased the basic benefit schedules first by $5 and then by $10 per week. About $15,000 had been disbursed in benefits up to this week.

It has been the Guild's position throughout that its members have no quarrel at either paper, and that its members have been fully available for work.

This week, no labor dispute whatever existed at the Free Press, nor were there picket lines. The Guild has notified Free Press management that it would therefore expect full employment credits dated from last Monday.

But this week, 37 of the 79 employes under Guild contract at the News were notified that there was no work for them, and the Guild is consequently weighing the filing of charges in connection with this development.

Ron Watts Of Rochester Joins International Affairs Staff

Ronald A. Watts, Rochester, N. Y., has joined the ANG International Affairs Representatives staff. His initial assignment was to attend this week's World Congress of the International Federation of Journalists in Vienna.

Watts, 31, was married last December to Sarah Miles, a Rochester Time-Union radio-TV writer.

RONALD A. WATTS

A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., Watts holds a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Michigan.

After his graduation in 1952, he was comissioned in the Navy, and, when released in 1955, had become a lieutenant, junior grade. He is now a lieutenant commander in the USNR.

Watts traveled and studied in Europe from July 1955 to May 1956, where he attended the University of Florence and the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies.

A reporter on the Grand Rapids Herald from May 1956 until the paper was folded in March 1959, Watts moved to the Time-Union where he was a reporter from April 1959 until assuming his new work.

At Grand Rapids, Watts served as local Guild treasurer for 15 months. In Rochester, he has served as local Guild vice president and president; and as vice president of the Empire State District Council. He attended the last two Guild conventions at Chicago and Vancouver.

Emergency Payday: Suspension of the Minneapolis dailies has resulted in Guild benefit payments to idled members of the Twin Cities local. Shown here is Gwyn Jones-Spitz, filling out a record form for receipt of benefits. Others in the picture are Harold Chucker, welfare chairman; International Representative Carl Ihde, back to camera, and George Letness, Guild local treasurer. The local has voted to assess its employed members.

Twin Cities Digs In For Long Siege; No Speedy Settlement In Sight

Twin Cities, Minn.—The strike at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune went into its fourth week with no signs of an early settlement.

Guildsmen are observing picket lines at the Star and Tribune. On strike are the ITU printers and mailers and the Teamsters. The Guild contract runs until August 1, 1963.

An emergency dues increase which will continue until two weeks after the end of the current strike was approved at meetings of the Twin Cities local Wednesday.

It affects all employed members.

The increase schedule:

Weekly Pay	Weekly Increase
$100 and over	$3
$60 to $100	2
Under $60	1

Federal and state conciliators are meeting frequently with the unions and management.

A new daily newspaper, the Herald, is being published by private interests in Minneapolis. A Monday-through-Friday publication, the Herald claims a circulation of 90,000.

In addition to the striking unions, five other unions have open contracts. These include pressmen, stereotypers, machinists, paper handlers and photoengravers.

The Guild has set up a special headquarters where committees meet, information is given out and benefit checks are distributed. The Star and Tribune Unit meets each week.

An employment committee is seeking jobs for the nearly 200 Guildsmen thrown out of work because of the strike.

Twin Cities, Minn. — Angelo Cohn, president of the Twin Cities Guild, announced as of May 8 this list of supplementary contributions totaling $2,820.00 which have been received for the aid of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Guildsmen.

Contributors as of that date:

Lake Superior Guild	50.00
Greater Boston Guild	50.00
St. Louis Guild	100.00
Madison Guild	25.00
Los Angeles Guild	100.00
Anonymous	10.00
Joe Holt Anderson, Jr.	50.00
Richard W. Conklin	5.00
Gene E. Malott	10.00
Irvin M. Letofsky	10.00
Edward P. Moyer	5.00
William Riemerman	5.00
New York Guild	1,000.00
Edna O'Meara Hennemann	10.00
Toronto Guild	175.00
AP Minneapolis Guild	52.00
North Jersey Guild	100.00
Washington Guild	100.00
Terre Haute Guild	25.00
Mary E. Hartmann	10.00
Anonymous	100.00
Lorrin S. Anderson	10.00
Joe Holt Anderson, Jr.	15.00
Betty Berg Leonard	15.00
Suzanne M. Cronk	25.00
John C. McDonald	25.00
Cleveland Guild	50.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	50.00
Anonymous	5.00
Rochester Guild	50.00
Lake Superior Guild	200.00
Erie Guild	25.00
Milwaukee Guild	50.00
Earl M. Almquist	10.00
Morton A. Mintz	5.00
Washington Guild	100.00
Buffalo Guild	50.00
St. Louis Guild	50.00
San Jose Guild	100.00
Stockton Guild	15.00
TOTAL	$2,820.00

Unit Determination Key Issue In WSJ Hearing

New York City—Hearings were continued here this week at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board on the appropriate unit for collective bargaining purposes, for employes of Dow Jones & Company, publishers of the Wall Street Journal, Barron's Weekly and the Sunday newcomer, The National Observer.

Indications were that the examination would run into next week, owing to the voluminous testimony by management as to the job content assigned to its personnel, and the rebuttal testimony necessary to prevent wholesale attribution of executive authority to many in lower management echelons.

The application by the Guild for a unit comprising the 225 employes at the Chicopee Falls, Mass., plant of the firm had been subjected to preliminary hearings in Springfield, Mass., when the case for the Guild was stated. The Guild's petition was then met by an intervenor application made by IAPE, the Independent Association of Publishers Employes, Inc., a group which has established bargaining rights for scattered segments of the Dow Jones staff.

IAPE seeks to have an over-all unit which would include more than 1,100 employes in its scope, coast to coast.

The cases were consolidated for hearing purposes, and the New York locale was agreed on as being convenient to all the parties.

Irving Leuchter, ANG counsel, appeared for the Guild, and observers included J. William Blatz, ANG director of organization; Anthony Stella, New York Guild local representative, and Edna Berger, ANG international representative.

Before the NLRB, essentially, is whether a unit at Chicopee Falls is an appropriate one for bargaining purposes; and if so, to decide on exclusions and inclusions of personnel to make up the voting list.

Should this week's efforts by management prevail with the board, Guild spokesmen noted, there would be quick erosion of some areas now occupied, as bargaining agent, by IAPE, elsewhere in the country.

Until the Guild's organization efforts in Massachusetts started last January, IAPE had made no effort to include the Chicopee Falls employes in the organization.

Detroit Contributions

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit Guild lists the following contributions from other locals:

Terre Haute Guild	$ 25.00
St. Louis Guild	250.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50.00
Toronto Guild	175.00
Boston Guild	50.00
Milwaukee Guild	50.00
Peoria Guild	25.00
Toledo Guild	25.00
Erie Guild	25.00
Stockton Guild	15.00
Buffalo Guild	50.00
Los Angeles Guild	100.00
San Jose Guild	100.00
Akron Guild	100.00
TOTAL	$1,040.00

Wage Parley Goal: $200 A Week—Now!

(Continued from Page 1)

organization, as director and coordinator of collective bargaining;

5—Heard Farson state he would ask the Twenty-Ninth Annual ANG Convention in Buffalo, July 9-13, for constitutional authority for the IEB to levy assessments more frequently, or for larger amounts;

6—Studied a 50-page analysis of newspaper industry wages and economics in their relation to other industries, entitled "$200 A Week—Now!", prepared under the direction of Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, which showed that the average reporter top minimum in Guild contracts had increased 78 percent since 1947, but that nonetheless newspaper salaries had increased less than those in most other industries in both the U. S. and Canada.

7—Heard reports of the present status and bargaining prospects and problems from administrative officers, local officers and negotiators in locals whose contract negotiations are currently in progress or are soon upcoming.

8—Heard former ANG President Milton Murray explain how Guildsmen "had reached for the stars" in earlier days and urge present Guildsmen to "reach for new stars—you'll find them reachable and real."

The conference which got underway Sunday with registration, a cocktail party at the hotel and a dinner with former ANG President Murray as keynote speaker, was marked by intensive discussion and planning for the Guild's economic progress.

The conference took a backward look at what the Guild has been able to do, examined the opportunities avajlable and considered how best to capitalize on those opportunities to reach Guild goals.

Presiding at the Monday morning session, in the Silver Room, Secretary-Treasurer Perlik named a committee to draw up a policy statement; and introduced Baker, who presented to the delegates a detailed survey of wage progress made by the Guild in recent years and its relationship with the economy and with other industries.

The committee which prepared the policy statement had as its chairman Vice President James B. Woods of St. Louis, who as chairman of the IEB's Collective Bargaining Committee, had been designated by the IEB as its official representative at the conference.

Serving with him were Robert H. Buchanan, executive secretary, Toronto; Jack Deegan, director of staff, New York; George Lambert, administrative secretary, Seattle-Tacoma; Doug Adams, Rockford, president Midwest District Council; David S. Schick, administrative officer, Greater Philadelphia; and Vice President Michael Mastrullo, Cincinnati.

(Statement appears on Page 1.)

Discussing the brochure which the delegates had before them, Baker pointed out that it reviews wage goal history, and with December 31, 1947, as a basic date, represents a study of progress from 1947 to today.

The 1947 date came, Baker explained, after the Guild locals had virtually completed their first round of bargaining following the 1946 Convention in Scranton and the 1946 Wage Conference in St. Louis. That first round he characterized as a "catch-up" round, following the exigencies and curbs of a war era.

$200, Now: That terse slogan summarized the purpose and spirit of ANG's 1962 wage conference last week, first such gathering in 16 years. Examining the poster which marked the registration desk at the conference hotel are three women delegates—Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia; Nada Bozinoff, Toronto, and Helen M. Minear, Pittsburgh, with ANG President Arthur Rosenstock at the right.

Because there is no complete information on actual salaries in the industry, he said, Guild minimums have been used as statistical data, with the reporter top minimum as the key classification for the survey.

Canada offered a special problem since there was no Guild contract there in 1947. The survey utilizes the Toronto Star's initial contract with the Guild in 1949 as the basis for comparison.

Outlining the plan of the brochure, Baker enumerated its sections: Introduction, Key Men in Society, Prices and Productivity, Newspaper Salaries: Low and Slow, Flight from the Industry, Newspaper Business—Good, and Parity For Circulation.

The brochure was offered, Baker said, not as an economic brief or a statistical analysis, but to show broad trends and broad relations.

(Detailed treatment of the material in the brochure will appear in future issues of the Guild Reporter. Copies are also being distributed to locals.)

The study, said Baker, led to the conclusion that newspaper salaries as measured by Guild minimums:

- Have not kept pace with other wages since 1947.
- Today are shockingly low in comparison to wages in many other industries.

This is true of Canada, as it is in the United States.

The average reporter top minimum has increased 78 percent since 1947.

"The 1962 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers to President Kennedy," Baker reported, lists the percentage increases in average weekly earnings from 1947 to 1961 for seven selected major industries.

"In five, the increase was greater than the increase in the average reporter top minimum."

Six of eight industries in Canada had an increase higher than 62 percent—the increase in the Guild Star reporter top minimum.

Meanwhile, he added, the Council of Economic Advisors reports, from 1947 to 1961 common stock prices (based on 300 selected stocks) increased 282 pct.

Other comparisons listed by Baker included:

From 1947 to 1960, average hourly earnings of over-the-road truck drivers (Class 1 carriers) increased 114 percent. Between 1947 and 1960, the average reporter top minimum increased 73 percent.

Drivers' average weekly earnings in 1947 (computed for a 40-hour week) amounted to $62—approximately $13 less than the average reporter top minimum.

In 1960, drivers' average weekly earnings (computed on a 40-hour week) amounted to $150—$20 more than the average reporter top minimum.

In steel, the average basic straight-time rate has increased 119 percent since 1947—from $56 for 40 hours to $122.

In printing and publishing, the average weekly earnings of ITU members increased 90 percent from 1947 to 1961—from $69 to $111—or 12 percent more than the increase in the average reporter top minimum.

Guild minimum increases have not kept pace with newspaper revenue increases, Baker said.

From 1947 to 1958, the last year in which a census of manufacturing was taken by the Census Bureau, the average revenue per paper was up 85 percent. During that same period, the average Guild reporter top minimum went up 64 percent.

In Canada, the average revenue per paper increased 97 percent from 1949 to 1960. The Guild Star reporter top minimum went up 62 percent.

"Our current wage goals," he concluded, "are modest and entirely reasonable. We are still short of achieving them, as you know."

Periodic claims by Editor & Publisher that newspaper profits as dwindling to the vanishing point were challenged by David J. Eisen, assistant director of research and information, on the basis of E&P's own statistics.

Eisen cited profits of from 17.2 to 19.6 percent before taxes and 8.1 to 9 percent after taxes on four different-sized newspapers whose financial operations were recently analyzed by E&P, the newspaper industry's trade magazine.

These compare with average profits of 4.3 percent after taxes for all U. S. manufacturers in 1961 and 3.1 percent for all U. S. corporations, he pointed out.

At the Monday afternoon session, Secretary-Treasurer Perlik reiterated the importance of obtaining payroll information. It is necessary, he said, from the bargaining and from the psychological point of view.

"In this matter," he emphasized, "the law is squarely on our side."

He urged, also, a study of the expiration dates of our major contracts.

We must, he said, "expect traditional collective bargaining methods to be put into use for us."

We must study, he said, where the first possibilities are likely to occur.

The SFONG and the New York contracts, he pointed out, always have intensive influence on other locals.

Among the contracts due to open up soon, Farson noted, when he took the rostrum at Tuesday morning's session, are Toronto, Cleveland, Wire Services, Memphis and New York.

A breakthrough at any of these places will take lots of hard work, coordinated and concentrated effort, he warned.

It was at this time that he announced his plan to name Blatz as director and coordinator of collective bargaining for a year.

Farson would, he said, take over direction of the ANG international representatives, himself.

However, Farson explained, IR's on bargaining assignments would be under the day-to-day direction of the director of collective bargaining.

He called on Blatz for his observations.

"We haven't done a job of hard bargaining," Blatz declared. "We haven't maintained our relative position in the economy. In plain truth, we have lost ground.

"The kind of bargaining we do depends on those in this room.

"To do a great job we've got first to convince ourselves that these goals are reasonable ones. Then we must transmit that belief to our membership."

Farson told the delegates that he would ask from the Buffalo convention this summer authority for the IEB to levy assessments more frequently or for greater amounts.

Such authority, the delegates were told, is necessary to enable the Guild to bring its full strength to bear in pursuit of its wage goals.

The ANG Constitution now provides (Article XVII, Section 7):

"International assessments for the Defense Fund on the entire membership may be levied in an emergency by the IEB in the amount of 50 cents per month for members earning $30.00 a week or less, $1.00 a month for members earning $30.01 to $49.99 per week, $2.00 per month for members earning $50.00 to $99.99 per week, and $3.00 per month for members earning $100.00 or more per week at the rate of not more than one assessment a month. An emergency shall also exist whenever the Defense Fund is below $200,000. Effective December 31, 1960, an emergency shall exist whenever the Defense Fund is below $300,000. Effective December 31, 1961, an emergency shall exist whenever the Defense Fund is below $500,000. Members certified by the Local to be paying the unemployed dues rate at the time of an assessment, and associate members, shall be exempt from payment of the assessment."

'47's $100 Is $209 In '62

The report of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors indicates that national productivity increased at an annual rate of 3 percent from 1947 to 1961, but the actual increase last year now is expected to exceed greatly the preliminary estimate, ANG wage conference delegates were told.

Comparisons between increases in real wages and real output in constant dollars are best made by utilizing the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics national consumer price and real output per man-hour indices. Both are contained in the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisors.

The BLS defines productivity as "output per man-hour in the private economy," and describes it as "the constant dollar value of goods and services produced in relation to the hours of all persons employed."

For example, take the highest Guild reporter top minimum in 1947. It was $100. (The calculations do not take account of fringe benefits.)

From 1947 to 1961 the productivity index increased from 97.4 to 152.3—an increase of 56.3 percent.

That means we need 56.3 percent more 1947 dollars to keep pace with the rise in productivity, or $156.30 in 1947 dollars. ($100 plus 56.3% x $100.)

Additionally, however, the consumer price index increased 33.9 percent from 1947 to 1961.

This means that we need a third more in current dollars than in 1947 dollars to keep pace with the cost of living, or $209 ($156.30 plus 33.9% x $156.30.)

Of the several reporter top minimums which stood at $100 in 1947, the highest now is $168.

Reach For Star, Murray Urges

"What I would seek tonight," said Former ANG President Milton Murray, "is to touch your hearts and minds with visions of what can be."

Murray — ANG president, 1941-1947, and now with the Building Service Employes International Union—was speaker at the dinner Sunday night which kicked off the conference.

Ninety delegates, staff members and invited guests crowded the Chantilly Room at the Hamilton Hotel for the dinner.

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, as toastmaster, introduced Murray as "one who has been in love with the Guild for years."

At the speakers' table, also, were Vice Presidents Michael Mastrullo, Cincinnati; George Muldowney, Wire Services; Jack Dobson, Toronto; James B. Woods, St. Louis; Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Rosenstock introduced from the audience Former Vice Presidents Phil Price, Washington; and Roberta Bailey, now Philadelphia Guild President. Introduced at other sessions were also Former Vice Presidents Fred Fletcher, now assistant executive secretary, SFONG; and Ed Allen, now a staff member operating ordinarily in the New England area.

"This is an occasion of recollection for me," Murray began. "We sought in 1946 what everyone believed to be fantastic. We aspired. We decided to set unobtainable goals.

"And you know—we reached them."

Tracing the history of the Guild since its birth in 1933, Murray paid tribute "to the many who contributed to this great organization" mentioning among those in the audience: Dave Schick, Philadelphia; Rollin Everett, St. Louis; Tom Murphy and Jack Deegan, New York; Bill Davy, Cleveland; Max Pyle, Chicago, and Charlie Crissey "from that little town in New Jersey."

"We simply wanted to be treated like human beings," he explained. "We simply wanted dignity."

When the Guild was born, Murray recounted, people said it couldn't be done—you couldn't organize workers in the glamorous newspaper industry.

"It was glamorous and glorious," Murray conceded, "but it didn't pay.

"They told us that we were radicals, that we were stargazers."

Murray, who spent several years on the editorial staff of the defunct Hearst Detroit Times, cited the steps by which the Guild achieved gains:

- Bulletin board statement by the publisher.
- Signed contract.
- Severance pay.
- $100 minimum.

Murray paid his respects to "pompous publishers."

"Who are they?" he demanded. "What could they do without you? When they say freedom of the press, do they mean freedom to profit?"

The former ANG president assailed the management of the Detroit Times for "showing its loyalty" to its employes by sending them telegrams at 3 A.M. on a November day in 1960 informing them that the paper had been sold to the Detroit News and that they were without jobs.

Said Murray: "We met in St. Louis in 1946. We talked about $100 — an unobtainable goal. Some said if you reach too high, too fast, you'll fall. Some of us dared to reach.

"St. Louis beat me to the punch before I could negotiate the $100 minimum at the Washington Post."

Warning that since then "I think you've slid a little bit back," Murray asked, "Where is your economic place in society?"

And he answered his own question: "That depends on you."

"We reached out," he declared. "We asked. We reached for a star. There are other stars brighter than mine. Reach for those new stars for what they are. You'll find them reachable and real."

"I envy you your tomorrows," said Murray. "I have only yesterdays."

When Murray had concluded, Rosenstock told the audience which had risen in applause:

"We have seen the heart of a man who is wedded to the Guild and has fulfilled his vows."

Keynote: Former ANG President Milton Murray, flanked here by the incumbent, Arthur Rosenstock, and Executive Vice President William J. Farson, pre-views the program for the dinner which opened last week's Guild-wide wage conference. Murray combined nostalgia and inspiration in a rousing address to the delegates and guests.

Phrase-craftsmen: Drafting the report to membership embodying the findings of the wage conference was delegated to this seven-man group headed by ANG Vice President James B. Woods, St. Louis. Clockwise from the left are George W. Lambert, Seattle-Tacoma; Doug Adams, Rockford; John E. Deegan, New York; Woods; David Schick, Philadelphia; ANG Vice President Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, and Robert H. Buchanan, Toronto.

Wage Parley Message Text

(Continued from Page 1)

from 32 Locals representing 88 per cent of the Guild membership in the United States and Canada, calls on every Guild member to bend every effort to achieve a goal which surely must be a shock to merely state—to win for themselves the economic advancement enjoyed by those around us.

That is the measure of our industry's failure to keep pace.

This unhappy echo of an unhappy history need not and must not continue.

Those who labor in the production of our nations' main streams of public information must receive a proper return for that labor. It is not merely their right; it is a free society's necessity.

Lest it be thought that this conclusion is exaggerated, the Conference points—without pride, but with determination to end it—to the statistical record.

The record for both the United States and Canada accompanies this statement in summary and will be submitted in detail to all Locals as it emerges from Conference consideration.

It shows that in actual dollars, at our industry's present trend, competent young people could make few choices less rewarding than the newspaper field.

This industry has failed—as some of its own leaders have admitted—to match the advantages offered by other industries to the extent required to keep a desirable supply of able manpower flowing into it.

In 1946, the Guild set for itself the first of its "wage goals" for its membership—$100 for key job classifications in major departments and $50 for every adult classification. That "pie-in-the-sky" objective soon faded into the commonplace as collective bargaining and the advance of the economy caught up with our industry. In 1957, the Guild raised its sights—to $200 top minimum for the key jobs, to a $100 starting minimum in such jobs, and to $100 for every adult job. We have not yet on a general basis attained either goal.

Was it too much to expect?

The record again—damning, perhaps, to us as well as to an unprogressive industry—shows that it was *too little*. But we and the industry failed to achieve it. Its counterparts in almost every other segment of our society have shot far beyond us. We are left, as we have been, behind: too little, too slow.

The Conference urges all Guild members to raise their eyes—to the world around them. Perhaps we have been too ingrown, too preoccupied with our own "progress" to recognize the whirl of humanity—ahead of us.

The mass of statistical material considered by the Conference should make lively reading for all Guild members, as it did for us. For it spells out how far behind we really are.

In the fifteen years since 1947, the average Guild reporter top minimum has increased 78 percent, from $75 to $134.

During this period, the average basic rate for steelworkers increased 119 percent.

The average public school teacher's salary increased 117 percent.

The average typographical union member's earning increased 90 percent.

And from 1947 to *1960*—a year ago—the average hourly earnings of over-the-road truck drivers increased 146 percent.

In the fifteen years since 1947, the average Guild stenographer top minimum has increased 86 percent.

During this period, another union rate for stenographers—in the automobile industry—increased 145 percent.

And so it goes, job after job, industry after industry, in both the United States and Canada. In only traditionally low-paying, non-union industries—like retail trade and personal services—and declining industries—like soft coal mining—have wages increased at a slower rate than ours.

Newspaper revenues have increased at a greater rate than newspaper salaries as measured by Guild minimums; so, a number of financial statements reveal, have newspaper earnings.

In 1947, the highest reporter top minimum in any Guild contract was $100. Today—to keep pace with the increase in cost-of-living and productivity in the United States since 1947—that $100 would have to be $209. The highest reporter top minimum today is $168.

Meanwhile, the Guild's $200-minimum goal already has been achieved—and surpassed—in other related fields: $200 for magazine writers (under Guild contract), $219 for radio-TV news writers, $246 for screen publicists, $254 for theatrical press agents.

In 1945, the differential between NBC and CBS news writer minimums and the highest reporter minimums on the major metropolitan dailies was $2.30—$92.30 to $90.

Today, NBC news writer minimum salaries are $51 higher than the highest reporter top minimum; CBS minimum salaries, $32 higher.

Internally, we have made even slower progress toward fulfilling our goal of parity for the important job of circulation district manager.

Although we have maintained parity between key advertising and editorial minimums, district manager minimums have attained parity with reporter minimums in only three of the 57 newspaper contracts which cover both classifications.

The Conference urges that Guild members face these unpleasant truths.

It urges that we all resolve that this condition must be ended, that we too must benefit from the advance of the economy, from productivity improvements, toward the goals to which we are entitled.

Former Guild President Milton Murray, the keynote speaker at our Conference, who had a major voice in setting those "unattainable" early goals of the Guild in 1946—now behind us, urged that we "reach again for a star, for it can be held."

The Conference has concluded that the Guild's 1957 goals of $200 for key classifications and $100 for all adult jobs must be achieved promptly.

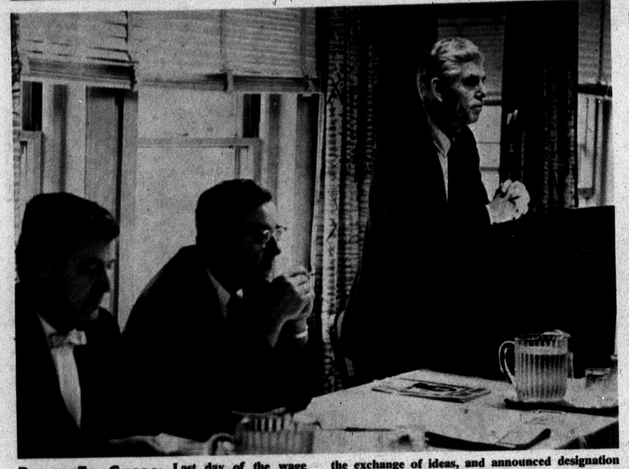
Only the Guild can do the job.

And the Guild can only do the job if its members have the will to do so, for our members are the Guild and in them lies our strength.

The last Guild wage conference, in St. Louis in 1946, declared:

"The American Newspaper Guild is resolved that the standard of living of all newspaper workers must be brought immediately into satisfactory relationship with their true worth to the American community and with their contribution to the immense wealth and prestige of the press."

Today, in 1962, we have it within our power to complete the task undertaken in St. Louis fifteen years ago if only Guild members everywhere will demonstrate their determination to do so and coordinate their efforts to this end.



Down To Cases: Last day of the wage conference discussed ways and means of attaining economic objectives of the Guild program. Executive Vice President William J. Farson, at the microphone, headed up the exchange of ideas, and announced designation of J. William Blatz, director of organization, as co-ordinator for the campaign. Shown between Blatz and Farson is Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

Barrett On 50% Pay Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

"America's newspapers are attracting too little of the best young journalistic talent, seem to be doing too little with the best talent they do get, and are losing too much of it too fast."

Barrett suggested that there is insufficient differentiation between editorial jobs which are routine and those which are "truly professional."

"Isn't it time for the profession, the publishers, and yes, the Newspaper Guild to recognize the master reporter and master copy editor, positions worthy of the best minds anywhere?" he asked.

"If, over the next few years, we raised the pay level of this elite a full fifty percent, my calculations indicate it would add only one to two percent to the total budget of the average medium-to-large newspaper."

That such calculations need not be limited to an "elite" of "master" reporters and copy readers, however, is shown in the ANG Wage Conference Report.

Calculations in the Guild report indicate—for example—that salaries of all editorial and advertising personnel could be raised 25 percent without increasing total costs more than four percent on a typical medium-to-large daily.

Among the prods driving journalism students to other fields Barrett cited:

"A suspicion that the press doesn't generally place much of a premium upon getting and keeping outstanding as opposed to mediocre talent. And a fear that frustrations are high and salaries low over the long pull as well as the short."

His study of Columbia journalism graduates demonstrated the same "flight from the industry" shown in previous surveys cited by the ANG Wage Conference Report.

Of 100 graduates, Barrett reported, 70 percent went into newspaper or wire-service work at the start. But only 48 percent remained after from two to 11 years.

Newspapers were the only medium to show a loss. Radio and television increased their percentage from nine percent to 12; magazines, from five percent to 10; public relations, from 11 to 26.

Eight percent found even teaching to be more rewarding.

Newspapers ranked lowest in job satisfactions, Barrett reported. Only 20 percent of those working for newspapers and wire services reported their expectations had been exceeded.

Even among those who are not disenchanted, many are far from enthusiastic, Barrett's report indicated. For example, one graduate commented:

"Pay is adequate, though staff attitudes sour when we realize the printers and truck drivers earn more per hour than most of us."

In conclusion, Barrett put some probing questions to the publishers.

"Are we recognizing enough," he asked, "that the continuing vitality and progress of any strong organization depends in part on a small but continuing influx of imaginative and even bold minds . . .?

"Are we downgrading our great mission when we fail systematically to seek out at least our fair proportion of the brightest young minds with talent and ideals and to make full use of them in challenging assignments?

"Are we taking too lightly the intense loyalty and devotion that the ablest young journalists are eager to offer their profession and their newspapers?

"Even admitting that economics force some newspapers to be reconciled to turnover in news personnel, are they too reconciled to losing their most talented hands?"

Newspapers, the Columbia dean declared, face a heavy responsibility in "giving the public information and understanding."

"In meeting these responsibilities," he said, "the danger is not that of setting our sights too high, but rather too low.

"When we do set them high enough, there will be no shortage of bright and imaginative minds coming into the field—and staying in it."

Heard At The Guild Wage Conference

CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

ELLIS T. BAKER

DAVID J. EISEN

Guild Leaders Assess Goals And Prospects

Here are capsule excerpts from conference comment by local Guild leaders on Guild wage goals, their own bargaining positions and prospects in forthcoming negotiations:

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president, New York Guild—This conference is an excellent idea. I cannot buy that it was called to highlight that we have been failures since 1947. I buy constructively that we have not achieved our wage goals. We had a special conference on pensions; we got pensions. We had a special conference on welfare, we got welfare improvements.

In New York, we have a collective bargaining program—from the cradle to the grave. We do not have the question of craft unity. Our problem is to get our publishers to bargain. I'm convinced there's going to be a strike in New York this winter. I don't know whether the Guild is going to call it, or the ITU, or other craft unions.

Let's make a drive to achieve this portion of our collective bargaining program. We're dedicated this year to go and get it. We have a good, strong, reasonable opportunity of achieving it. The New York Guild can be helped by you making the same strong attempt to achieve this goal.

Robert H. Buchanan, executive secretary, Toronto Guild—Toronto has a unique opportunity to rid itself of the disparity—$25 at the reporter level—between Canadian and U. S. minimums. Our position is fortified by the fact that craft unions do get relatively the same pay as their fellow craftsmen in the States. We hope to play a constructive role.

David S. Schick, administrative officer, Greater Philadelphia Guild—The Armenians have a slogan: "Too much is not enough." Our problem is getting our own people to believe in their own worth.

William Davy, executive secretary, Cleveland Guild—The closest co-ordination of efforts will be needed if we are to achieve and hold our gains.

Ray Mann, administrator, Wire Service Guild—Since most of the Wire Service people are working in newspaper plants where the reporters are making less than the Wire Service men, the problem in Wire Service is to convince our own members.

Harris Monroe, administrative officer, Washington Guild—Pinpointing the issue of wages is the right idea. We'll work closely with the ANG on the program.

Tony Ingrassia, executive vice president, Milwaukee Guild—Concentrating our efforts on one thing; that's the way to do it.

Mike Mastrullo, ANG vice president, Cincinnati—A reminder; circulation parity is also one of the goals of the ANG wage program, as well as the $100 level for all adult workers. Let's keep the whole program in mind.

William Wells, Boston Guild president—Although we are staying lower, Boston is in a strong position for a breakthrough.

Harry C. Reckner, Cincinnati Guild president—I think it would be wise for all locals to be regularly apprized of negotiations in other cities.

Local Delegates Attending Guildwide Wage Conference

Attending the wage conference were the following:

Albany, James Gallagher, B. Paul Lyman and Chester Vanderbilt; **Boston,** John H. Thompson and William Wells; **Buffalo,** Mortimer Carpenter and Robert Giambelluca.

Registered for the conference but unable to attend because of duties in Minneapolis was John Carmichael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild. He wired the gathering, thanking the delegates for their locals' aid in the Minneapolis suspensions, which have idled almost 200 Guild members.

Canadian Wire Service, Alex Bollini; **Chicago,** Kenneth Byrd; **Cincinnati,** Michael Mastrullo and Harry Reckner; **Cleveland,** William M. Davy, Jack Weir and Noel Wical.

Columbus, John Edgington; **Detroit,** Don Schram; **Gary,** J. E. Barrickman; **Hampton Roads,** Frank Adams, Jr., and William L. Tazewell; **Memphis,** Jim White.

Milwaukee, Gordon Brehm and Tony Ingrassia; **New York,** John E. Deegan, Thomas J. Murphy, Arthur Rosenstock and William South; **North Jersey,** Harry Demarsky.

Philadelphia, Roberta Bailey, Michael Casino and David Schick; **Pittsburgh,** Helen Minear, Tom Snyder and Herbert Stein; **Rochester,** Joseph Albright.

Rockford, Doug Adams; **Salem,** Foster T. Chandler; **San Francisco-Oakland,** Fred Fletcher; **St. Louis,** Rollin Everett, Jack Fuegelein and James B. Woods.

Scranton, Sid Benjamin and Frank Sempa; **Seattle-Tacoma,** George Lambert; **Sheboygan,** Vern Fox; **Toledo,** William Brower; **Toronto,** Nada Bozinoff, Cy Brimicombe, Robert Buchanan, Jack Dodson, Tom Shiers.

Utica, Jean Treacy; **Washington,** Nate Anthony, Sandra Fitch, William Fuchs, Dan Ingram, Mort Mintz, Harris Monroe and Philip Price; **Vancouver,** Chris Crombie.

Wilkes-Barre, Carl Pesavento; **Wire Services,** Raymond Mann and George Muldowney.

Sell-out conditions prevailed at the dinner which launched the ANG wage conference, with eight ten-place tables fully occupied, exclusive of the speakers' table.

To Gordon Brehm, Milwaukee local president, fell the lot of being Diner No. 81. A place was found for him at the head table, minus the obligations usually inherent in such prominence.

Memphis Honors 25-Year Men, Civic Leader At Silver Anniversary

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Guild celebrated its Silver Anniversary by awarding 25-year pins to 20 of its members, picking another as "Guildsman of the Year" and citing a prominent attorney for forceful leadership.

The occasion—Local 91's annual spring party April 28—featured the first Memphis visit by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., who presented the 25-year laped pins.

But first he drew cheers from the 160 men and women at the dinner-dance with the statement, "Newspaper people are not being paid what they're worth." Perlik urged an improvement in working conditions of both school teachers and newspaper employes.

The 1961 "Guildsman of the Year" citation went to Orville Hancock whose editorship of a monthly bulletin, "The Memphis Guildsman," includes such features as personality sketches of Local 91 leaders and a "Know Your Contract" series.

Attorney Walter P. Armstrong, Jr., former president of the Memphis Board of Education, was praised for serving "our city and our children for almost six troubled years when economic and social pressures required a firm and enlightened leadership of our Board of Education . . . in so many ways you looked beyond your personal career and the walls of your office and saw a far horizon of humanity."

Pledging to keep the award—a stick of type mounted on a wood frame—"before me as a constant reminder," Armstrong said, "I shall continue to speak out whenever I think the occasion demands it. . . . The welfare of the community should never be impaired by anyone's personal desires."

Perlik, in presenting a Silver Anniversary pin to Memphis Guild President and ANG Vice President Richard P. Lane, Jr., called him "a loyal devoted servant to the Guild not only in Memphis but to the IEB as well."

Others honored for a quarter century of Guild membership and for helping found Local 91 in 1936 were:

Malcolm Adams, Null Adams, Mrs. Ida Clemens, W. A. (Red) Copeland, Paul Coppock, Paul Fairleigh, Joe Guess, William B. Johnson, Carl Marsh, Emmett Maum, L. H. (Mike) McGee, K. D. Moffett, Hilmon Pinegar, Clark Porteous, Mrs. Mary Raymond, Eldon Roark, R. C. Shuptrine, Luther Southworth and Miss Mary Allie Taylor.

Good Citizen: Walter P. Armstrong, Jr., at the right, was honored by the Memphis Guild as Citizen of the Year for his long service as president of the city Board of Education. ANG Vice President Richard Lane, who is local president, received a silver anniversary pin. Presentation was by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., center.

John Edelman Receives Riordan Memorial Award

John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union, received the Arthur Riordan memorial award from the Washington Newspaper Guild at the local's Page One Ball. He shared honors with a dozen others chosen for excellence in newspaper work, who received their awards at the hands of Pierre Salinger, White House press secretary.

John Lemmon, local president, was chosen "Guildsman of the Year," and the top writing recognition, the Bill Pryor memorial, went to Haynes Johnson of the *Washington Star* for a series on "The Negro in Washington."

Other winners:

Photography — Jim Atherton, UPI.

Local general news—Laurence Stern, Washington Post.

National general news—Mary McGrory, Washington Star.

International general news—Crosby Noyes, Star.

Human interest—Tom Kelly, Daily News.

Interpretative writing: John Herling, syndicated labor columnist.

Feature writing: Eve Edstrom, Post.

Sports writing: Shirley Povich, Post.

Sports photography: Francis Routt, Star.

Art: Johnstone Quinan, Star advertising department.

Judging was by Marquis Childs and Drew Pearson, Washington columnists; Robert J. Donovan, chief of the New York Herald Tribune Washington bureau, and Walter Bennett, Time Magazine's Washington photographer.

Citation: John W. Edelman, an early Guildsman who has made the service of organized labor his career, was named winner of the Arthur Riordan memorial award by the Washington Guild. Making the presentation for the local is Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) on the occasion of the local's Page One Ball.

Scholarship To Son Of Former Guild Member

St. Louis, Mo.—Paul I. Meyer, 18, son of former Guildsman and Mrs. Gabriel Meyer, of University City, is one of six high school seniors across the country to receive four-year college scholarships under the program of the AFL-CIO department of education.

MEYER

The scholarships are for amounts ranging up to $1,500 a year, depending on the costs involved in the college of the recipient's choice. Paul will enter Harvard in the fall, to major in mathematics. He held third place in scholastic ratings in his class of 469 at University City High School.

His father was a member of the Globe-Democrat unit of the St. Louis Guild, prior to taking proprietor-member status with Local 8 of the ITU.

25-Year Guild Pin Given Al Hieken

Houston, Texas — A 25-year Guild membership pin has been presented to Al Hieken, local vice president of the Houston Guild, the first Texas Guildsman to earn that honor.

Hieken joined the Guild in 1934 at El Paso, and attended the first ANG constitutional convention at St. Paul that year, as El Paso's delegate. He is now editor of the Weekly Dispatch, newspaper issued by the San Antonio AFL-CIO Council.

He has served on the organizing staff of the AFL-CIO and for six years was assigned to the international staff of the Guild, for the southern region. A graduate of the University of Missouri school of journalism, Hieken was telegraph editor of the El Paso Herald-Post before his full-time work for the labor movement.

Durante, MacLeish, Sinclair, Hollander Share NY Plaudits

New York City— Jimmy Durante, Archibald MacLeish, Louis Hollander and Upton Sinclair shared special honors in the 1962 Page One Awards of the New York Newspaper Guild.

The winners were announced at the Awards Luncheon in the Guild Press Club March 13.

The winners each were presented with a foot-high bronze Page 1, symbolic of excellence in the indicated fields, at the Guild's Page One Ball at the Hotel Astor, April 27.

The awards included the following categories and winners:

Special Award for "50 years of fine entertainment" — Jimmy Durante.

Public Affairs — Archibald MacLeish, retiring professor at Harvard, soldier, writer, editor and former Librarian of Congress.

Labor—Louis Hollander, chairman of the executive committee of the State AFL-CIO, "for a half-century of devoted service to the labor movement and the community."

Letters — Upton Sinclair, author, for "The Jungle" and other books and "60 years of yeoman service for the advancement of democracy and public enlightenment."

Local Reporting — Leonard Buder, Times, for a series on the school scandals.

National Reporting — Murray Kempton, Post, for his series on Freedom Riders.

Foreign Reporting — David Halberstam, Times, for a series on the Congo.

Feature Writing — William G. Wing, Herald Tribune, for his "Fishing Boats."

Crusading Newspaper — The Daily News for Kitty Hanson's series on "Nursing Homes."

Editorial Cartoon—Rube Goldberg, of the Journal-American, for "When Will the Fog Lift?" showing a fog labeled "Bias" over the Statue of Liberty.

News Photography—Ossie Laviness, of the Daily News for "The Assassin."

Feature Photography — Harry Hirsch of the Mirror for "Wot's Up Doc?," a child undergoing an inoculation.

Sports Photography — Robert Walker of the Times for "The Long and the Short of It," basketball players.

Magazine Reporting—John K. Jesup for a series on communism, in Life magazine.

Magazine Feature Writing — Laura Berquist for "What You Don't Know About Our First Lady," in Look.

Other awards in allied fields were:

Theater—"The Caretaker," by Harold Pinter. Margaret Leighton for her performance in "The Night of the Iguana." Paul Scofield for his performance in "A Man for All Seasons."

Movies — "West Side Story." Sophia Loren, "screen personality of the year."

Radio-TV — "Walk in My Shoes," ABC-TV, documentary of Negro life in America presented by Bell & Howell. Citation to Newton Minow, FCC chairman; and WOR-Radio, for 40 years of news service.

Sports—Roger Maris, Yankee outfielder, for outstanding sports achievement. Citation to Jack Twyman, Cincinnati Royals, for his efforts in the care and treatment of an invalid teammate.

Boston Fetes 2 Winners

Boston, Mass. — Mark Feinberg, Boston Globe reporter, and Edward T. Martin, of the Traveler staff, were respective winners of the Amasa Howe and Rudolph Elie awards, annual honors bestowed by the Boston Press Club.

The winners were announced at a dinner at John Hancock Hall last week, for which Henry Santosuosso, club president, was chairman. Speakers were Columnist Jim Bishop and Fred W. Friendly, television producer.

The Boston Guild added a silver trophy to the $500 award commemorating Howe, an early leader in the Boston local.

Feinberg's entry was an exclusive story concerning recovery of loot in a major theft case; Martin's award was for a series on fall-out shelters.

After 25 Years: Quarter-century membership pins go to Lloyd Flowers, left, and J. William Blatz, center, with John Edgington, Columbus Guild president, doing the honors. Flowers, a Citizen-Journal photographer, and Blatz, ANG director of organization, were two of four Columbus members who qualified. Al Getchell, C-J artist, was unable to be present, and the fourth emblem had been intended for the late Perry Morison, who died April 10. His oldest son, Robert, of Washington, D. C., will receive the pin.

Guild Briefs

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Terre Haute Guild is taking active part in the civic move to preserve the home of Eugene V. Debs, known as the father of industrial unions, as a memorial shrine.

The Guild members voted $100 as a donation to a fund which local educators and labor leaders are raising in order to secure title to the property as a preliminary to restoration of the house.

Ned A. Bush, Sr. Guild local president, is a director of the Debs Foundation and is a member of the Labor's Council's committee for the memorial campaign. He is writing a brochure for national circulation, in the fund-arising effort.

●

New York City—Newspaper writing during the year ended March 31 and dealing with the stemming of bigotry in racial and religious relations will be eligible for the 1962 Paul Tobenkin memorial award. Deadline for submission is June 1, at the committee office, 133 West 44th street, N. Y. 36.

Tobenkin, a Herald Tribune reporter, died in June, 1959, after an effective career of writing against intolerance. The award is $300 and a citation.

●

Charles Dale, who has been on leave of absence to serve as administrative officer for the Hawaii Newspaper Guild, rejoined the ANG staff of international representatives May 7.

Dale is operating in the San Francisco area. He is being succeeded as Hawaii Guild administrative officer by Tommie Lum of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

●

Base of operations for ANG International Representative John Sloan has been shifted from Chicago to Baltimore. He will service the area, including the Upper South. Presently Sloan is temporarily assigned to work with the Baltimore local.

Twenty-nine Locals were participating in the ANG's Group Life Insurance Plan, as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 1, 1962.

Since then, Puerto Rico has become an added participant—as of May 1.

As of the end of the fiscal year, 5,132 members were covered by the plan.

Two new affiliates—Montreal and Greensboro — were added during the year. Twenty-three claims were paid.

●

Boston, Mass.—Presentation of its annual college newspaper award will be a highlight of the Regional Weekend Institute here Saturday May 12 and Sunday May 13.

Sponsored by the New England District Council, sessions will be held at Boston Guild headquarters. The Boston Guild will be host at a cocktail party Saturday night.

Theme of the institute will be "Collective Bargaining Problems and Procedures."

New contract approval and submission procedures will be discussed by Stephen Ripley, executive secretary, ANG Contracts Committee.

Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, will conduct the seminar.

●

Milwaukee, Wis. — The Midwest District Council is again sponsoring a collegiate publications contest in its area. More than 50 universities in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin have been invited to enter in one of four categories, based on circulation. Plaques will be awarded the winners.

Judges will be Hal Nelson, associate editor of the Rockford Morning Star; George Tracy, managing editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and Carl Davidson, managing editor of the Hammond Times.

Contest chairman is Milwaukee Guildsman Ed Bryl.

26-Year-Old Back Pay Practice Benefitting Employer Upset By NLRB

A 26-year-old back pay practice which the National Labor Relations Board found has been benefitting the employer at the expense of an employe who has been fired for union activities has been upset by the National Labor Relations Board.

The decision involved the amount of back pay that will be granted if the trial examiner finds no illegal discharge but is later reversed by the board in favor of the discharged worker.

Since 1936, the board has customarily excluded from its monetary award the working time between the trial examiner's report and the board's order.

Under the new ruling, the back pay period will be computed from the date of the illegal discharge—an extension of the pay period that may mean hundreds of dollars to the worker.

In all cases back pay involves the difference between what the worker would have earned if he had not been illegally fired and whatever earnings he was able to make during the period of his discharge.

The board majority consisted of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. Dissenting were Philip Ray Rodgers and Boyd Leedom.

The case grew out of a complaint by the United Papermakers and Paperworkers against the A.P.W. Products Company of Brattleboro, Vt. It was brought in behalf of a woman employe who charged that she had been illegally fired for union activities in November 1960.

A trial examiner rejected the charges on June 2, 1961. The board reversed him as of May 3, 1962. Under previous practice the worker would have been excluded from back pay between June 2, 1961 and May 3, 1962—eleven months.

Warren Woods, union attorney, protested that this amounted to penalizing the woman for a trial examiner's decision which the board itself found to be erroneous.

The board majority agreed.

It held that the old practice of "tolling" or reducing the period of back pay in such cases discriminated against the victim of an illegal discharge and benefitted the employer who had committed the illegal act.

"Accordingly," it declared, "we now hold that in this case and in all similar cases hereafter decided, we shall make such award for the full period from the date of the discrimination to the date of an offer of reinstatement, placing on a preferential hiring list, or other cutoff date found in particular cases, regardless of the trial examiner's recommendation."

Portland Reporter Expands

Portland, Ore. — The Portland Reporter, now in its 15 month as a daily newspaper, has outgrown its present quarters and has expansion plans in the drawing board stage, it has been announced by Robert D. Webb, publisher.

A long-term lease has been signed for the property adjoining the Reporter building, itself a remodeled structure, and construction has been scheduled for an extension for both mechanical and office operations.

Acquisition of the plot will give the Reporter a full block area, measuring 200x200 feet, available July 1, when the premises are to be vacated by a truck freight line.

The entire plot is owned by the Rose City Development Company, formed by joint investment by 83 unions to provide facilities for the Reporter during the period when it was being issued twice a week.

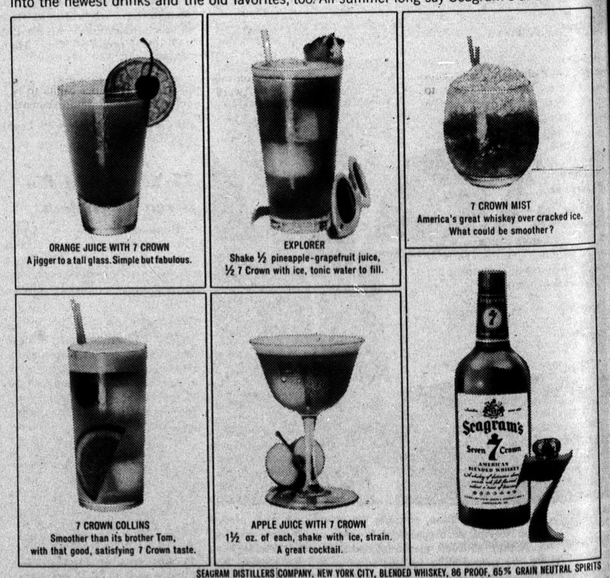
Webb said that circulation of the Reporter exceeds 60,000 and that for the past six months advertising space has increased by an average of 10 percent each month.

The Reporter was established as a weekly by former employes of the Oregonian and Journal, where stereotypers struck in November, 1959. Last summer, the Journal was sold to S. I. Newhouse, publisher of the Oregonian.

(THIS SUMMER)

LET 7 CROWN WIDEN YOUR WORLD OF TASTE

On vacation discover more of the wonderful ways great whiskey tastes good in the summertime. See how that famous 7 Crown taste, so good all by itself, puts more smooth pleasure into the newest drinks and the old favorites, too. All summer long say Seagram's and be Sure.



ORANGE JUICE WITH 7 CROWN
A jigger to a tall glass. Simple but fabulous.

EXPLORER
Shake ½ pineapple-grapefruit juice, ½ 7 Crown with ice, tonic water to fill.

7 CROWN MIST
America's great whiskey over cracked ice. What could be smoother?

7 CROWN COLLINS
Smoother than its brother Tom, with that good, satisfying 7 Crown taste.

APPLE JUICE WITH 7 CROWN
1½ oz. of each, shake with ice, strain. A great cocktail.

Seagram's Seven Crown

SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, BLENDED WHISKEY, 86 PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

ANG's Perlik Is Guest At ITU Celebration

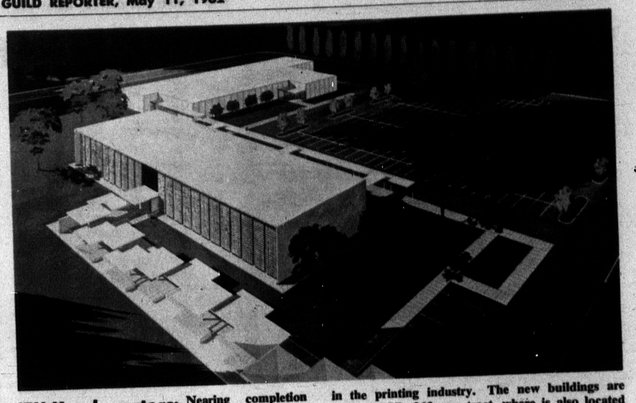
Colorado Springs Colo.—ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., represented the American Newspaper Guild at the triple celebration of the International Typographical Union here last week end.

The ITU was marking its own 110th anniversary, the 70th birthday of the Union Printers Home, and the dedication of the union's newly-expanded training center, first-completed of a group of buildings which will comprise ITU headquarters.

U. S. Senator John Carroll was guest speaker at the Saturday breakfast, to which had been invited union leaders, public office holders and government officials.

The program included inspection tours of the Home and the training center, a "chuck wagon" dinner and entertainment, and a visit to the Air Force Academy nearby.

Governors of Colorado and several other states issued proclamations marking ITU week in their areas.



ITU Headquarters: Nearing completion at Colorado Springs, Colo., is the Typographical union's international headquarters administration building, shown in the center foreground of this architect's sketch. Left background is the new training center for printing craftsmen, already completed and in daily use for training and retraining in technological advances in the printing industry. The new buildings are on the ITU's 260-acre tract, where is also located the Printers' Home, established in 1892 for retired members of the union. Dedication ceremonies for the training center coincided with a birthday party marking the 75th anniversary of the Home, and the 110th year of the union itself. Secy.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., represented ANG.

Guildsmen Active In CLC Convention

Vancouver, B. C. — Canada's white collar workers will be the target of a massive organizing campaign by the Canadian Labour Congress.

The plan was unanimously approved by delegates representing 1,070,000 unionists attending the five-day Congress convention here.

Guildsmen attending the sessions were IEB Member Jack Dobson, for the Toronto Guild; Vancouver Local President Bruce Smillie, representing the ANG, and Toronto Local Member Murray Tate, delegate from the Ontario Labor Council.

Ranks of Canada's organized workers are diminishing because of automation and economic decline, but the number of Canada's white collar workers is increasing.

Pessimists warned that the fight would be a long one, because of employer resistance and because of suspicion on the part of white collar workers themselves. But delegates were optimistic that a major breakthrough into the white collar ranks could be made.

Delegate Dobson said that the Guild is an example of trade union organization in the white collar field. He said white collar workers are hard-working loyal unionists and a credit to the labor movement.

The convention also:

Pledged itself to fight unemployment and restrictive labor legislation.

Hammered out policy on social welfare, human rights, economic conditions, education and international affairs.

Still undecided is the status of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose delegates walked off the convention floor. Their dispute arose out of a jurisdictional wrangle between the Carpenters and the International Woodworkers concerning organization of Newfoundland loggers.

The CLC convention was covered by 25 newspaper, television and radio reporters, Chris Crombie, executive secretary of the Vancouver Guild, assisted CLC Public Relations Director Jack Williams and his staff at the convention's press headquarters.

AMONG OURSELVES

International Representative **Joseph G. Colangelo** will probably require further surgery to correct first treatments for a double fracture of his left forearm, suffered in a fall at his home in Harrison, N.Y., January 18. A silver splint inserted in the arm now needs shortening, doctors have said.

Gilbert Gimble, Washington Star reporter, and former staffer of the Washington Daily News, has taken over new duties as assistant corporation counsel for the District of Columbia.

Laurence Stern, Washington Post Guildsman, has received his third award for his stories on savings and loan operations in Maryland: that from the Headliners Club. Previously he had won the George Polk Memorial Award and the Washington Newspaper Guild's top award in the category of general news (local).

Stewart Alsop, longtime Guildsman and a contributing editor of the Saturday Evening Post, becomes Washington editor of the magazine, June 1, succeeding Beverly Smith, Jr., who will become senior contributing editor of the magazine.

Jack Sullivan, Milwaukee Sentinel reporter, named as press secretary to Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat from Wisconsin's fourth congressional district.

Pressmen Pick Rohan

Pressman's Home, Tenn. — Alexander J. Rohan of Washington, D. C., was elected secretary-treasurer of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union in a referendum election held March 28, the results of which have just been announced by the union's board of electors. He defeated Kenneth A. Young of San Francisco. Mr. Rohan will serve out the unexpired term of the late George L. Googe which extends to February 1964.

The new secretary-treasurer of the 114,000-member Printing Pressmen's Union has been a member of the organization since 1932. In 1951 he was appointed an international union representative and in 1953 was elected a vice-president.

Cleveland Pension Plan Undergoes Checkup; The Verdict Is 'Excellent'

Cleveland, Ohio — The Cleveland pension plan has just come back from a complete physical checkup, its first since it was negotiated by the Guild three years ago.

The verdict of "excellent" came from Joseph H. Daoust & Associates, designers of the original plan.

The thorough re-evaluation disclosed that some improvements in benefits are possible, and they will be considered by the trustees and principals.

At present $8.25 per week per person is going into the fund, for a total of about $20,000 a month, Payments of about $4,000 a month are being made to 28 persons now in retirement.

The fund has accumulated an investment value of $1.2 millions, and its earnings are in excess of 4 percent on investment. Daoust recommends that such an earning rate be assumed for the future.

The earnings produce a "surplus" of 44 cents per capita to be applied to benefit improvements, he calculates. And he notes three possible forms such improvements might take. All were benefits originally sought, but tailored down to fit the funds then estimated.

One option would be to increase the maximum from the present $225 in monthly benefits, after 30 years employment, to a level of $300 after 40 years of employment. The minimum would be increased from $120 a month to $160. This choice would cost $1.28 more per week per employe.

A second improvement, estimated to cost only 30 cents per capita, would be in the death benefit, which was "bought" outright from the Guild contracts. The improvement would call for a death payment of one year of pay after one year of employment, to provide added protection to younger employes with growing families. The present death benefit is two weeks of pay per year up to a maximum of 52 weeks of pay after 26 years of employment.

A third possible improvement, estimated to cost $2.28 per week more, would be to change the formula for determining pension benefits.

The formula is now nine-tenths of one percent, times years of service, times the average pay rate for the last 10 years of the employe's service. The improvement would be to raise the nine-tenths to a full one percent.

Of 28 persons now drawing pensions, 10 were added in 1961. One of these is the widow of an employe who died after choosing the option of continuing payments to his survivor until her death. Death benefits were paid in 1961 in the case of two employes who died before retirement, and one pensioner died during the year. The fund is handled by the Central National Bank of Cleveland.

Cleveland Guild membership is being asked to decide what additions, if any, are to be sought in this year's negotiations for further improvements.

St. Louis Guild Blocks KSD-TV Move To Dock 2

St. Louis, Mo.—The Guild's grievance committee here has defeated an effort by the manager of the Pulitzer Company's television station, KSD-TV, to dock two employes, in unique fashion.

The two employes, continuity checkers, were docked 1¾ hours, not for being absent or late but on the contention they were unnecessarily idle that long on the job.

Principal evidence introduced by the company was that a third employe had complained the two checkers were up and away from their desks frequently and that work would pile up in the afternoon.

The Guild showed that one checker had to be away from her desk to search for missing "props" for a television show and to obtain corrections on slides. The other conceded periods of idleness because she had caught up with her normal work and none other had been assigned. Her absence from her desk was because she was under medication for what her physician said was work tension.

There was no effort by supervision to determine, by questioning the young women employes, the real reasons for their absences. In fact, for 20 minutes during the period for which they were docked all of supervision was in a conference determining how to discipline them. Management conceded it did not know whether they were idle that 20 minutes.

The company, which also publishes the St. Louis Post Dispatch, withdrew the docking after the grievance session.

Boston Wins Full Severance

Boston, Mass. — A clerk-typist on the Record-American, who was discharged when the two Hearst papers merged into one all-day publication, Oct. 1, 1961, has received her full severance pay.

One of the half-dozen Guildsmen who originally lost their jobs in the consolidation—the number was cut to three by rehiring and offers of other jobs, as a result of Guild seniority provisions—She collected 61 weeks' severance pay.

She claimed the maximum—62 weeks—because of previous employment.

Management contended that more than six months had elapsed between the two periods in 1930 and 1931.

The Guild moved toward arbitration. A management representative discussed the dispute with John H. Thompson, local administrative secretary, as they prepared arbitration details.

Management later notified Thompson that it would pay the disputed segment of severance, amounting to $76.50.

HOW TO BUY: Roll Your Own—When It Comes To Cosmetics

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Ban may or may not take all the worry out of being close. Even though it's a roll-on and not a sticky cream, it's still difficult to apply to other people. But there's no doubt that Ban has become the biggest seller in its field, and it and a host of other personal-care products are taking a record-high cut of consumer spending.

Toiletries and cosmetics purchases are approaching the $2-billion-a-year mark, and you can credit television, with its constant pounding of such products, for the spectacular sums the public is now spending for body deodorants, hair dressings, shampoos, tints, sprays, special creams and other such products.

It's not just the women who are responsible these days for the ever-climbing sales of toiletries and cosmetics. Men and teenagers have become big customers. Men are reported now to spend over a billion a year for various toiletries and shaving needs. They spend over $15 million just for hair preparations and another $25 million for deodorants. Biggest expenditure is for shaving preparations, which has been inflated by heavily-advertised and unnecessarily expensive aerosol shaving creams.

This kind of small, frequent spending takes a noticeable toll of budgets when you have several people in a family regularly laying out dollars for various products.

What's especially significant is that heavy expenditures on TV can lead the public to pay surprisingly heavy prices, and to demand one brand over the others on the market even though they have basically the same ingredients. There is nothing basically different about Ban except its successfully-psychological advertising —that it "takes the fear out of being close."

Most deodorants on the market have as their basic ingredient aluminum salts. This is generally aluminum chlorhydroxide. You can pay as much as 75 cents an ounce for the TV-advertised brands; 25 cents for store private-brand preparations; as little as 12 or 13 cents an ounce for plain "white deodorant" liquid which some stores still stock, and they all will have the same basic ingredient.

Incidentally, if you want a home-made deodorant (not an anti-perspirant which inhibits perspiration at the spot where applied, but simply a product to neutralize body odors) dissolve a tablespoon of baking soda in a glass of water. For a stronger preparation, add a tablespoon of boric acid.

One of the biggest current expenditures of men is for hair dressings, another constantly-advertised product on TV. Such standard references on formulas as Henley's suggest dressings that can be made at home. One of the simplest is to thoroughly mix four ounces of olive oil, two of glycerine and four of alcohol, and add perfume or scent to suit yourself. We do not guarantee that this concoction will win success with women, as the TV-advertised mixtures promise. But certainly a little of it should do you. The formulas for solid, non-alcohol hair dressings, often have petroleum jelly as a base.

Another money trap heavily-advertised on TV is the great variety of shampoos claiming special qualities. You can spend as much as 15-20 cents an ounce for such shampoos. Or you can buy castile shampoos sold by retailers under their own brand names for as little, actually, as 2 or 3 cents an ounce in large bottles. It isn't even necessary to pay high prices for superfatted cream shampoo containing lanolin for dry hair. These are available in the private brands, for as little as 13 cents an ounce, even containing hexachlorophene, which so many products advertise as though it were their own miracle ingredient.

Perhaps the most expensive toiletries that can snare a family's money are hormone and other medicated skin creams which often cost $2 an ounce. The Committee on Cosmetics of the American Medical Association says no one ever has proved that any drug such as hormones, antibiotics or vitamins, when incorporated into cosmetics, can improve the appearance of non-diseased skin. Similarly the Food & Drug Administration recently put out a booklet warning against "mysterious miracle ingredients" that make "far-fetched promises" of restoring youthfulness.

In fact, doctors are especially concerned about these skin creams which contain antibiotics such as bacitracin, neomycin, and so on. They warn that indiscriminate use of antibiotics on skin could prove harmful.

While hormones have been shown to increase the water content of skin, it has not yet been demonstrated that they can benefit facial skin in this manner. In any case, medical supervision always is advisable in the use of hormones.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Mother's Day

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

Of course I can't speak for everyone, but I think it's safe to say that few mothers view Mother's Day with the same enthusiasm that they feel toward Halloween, for instance, or Ground Hog Day.

The trouble with Mother's Day is that it's nerve-shattering and heart-warming at the same time, and it's hard to know how to react. On any other holiday you can be your usual hysterical self, but Mother's Day, by its very essence, demands that you exhibit a higher-level personality. You are expected to be saintly.

This is not easy because Mother's Day often turns out to be one of the most provoking days of the whole year, and I advise you to lay in a supply of Miltown well in advance.

Of course, it's adorable of the children to serve you breakfast in bed, but it takes all the willpower you can muster to stay there as you listen to them discussing the pros and cons of putting butter into the frying pan before dropping in the eggs.

Breakfast, when it finally arrives, consists of milk (they decided not to attempt coffee), toast, orange juice and cornflakes. (They had to throw the eggs away.) You almost burst into tears for two reasons: because you are so touched, and because you have such a hungry, yearning, burning desire for a cup of coffee.

If the children insist on washing the dishes all by their very own selves (and they probably will) you have to let them do it. It's Mother's Day, and you're not supposed to work on Mother's Day. The day *after* Mother's Day you can work, though, and you'll have plenty to do. (I personally doubt if that frying pan can be salvaged, but getting coagulated egg and buttery fingermarks off the walls will be a morning's work.)

However, it isn't tomorrow yet. Not by a long shot. It's still Mother's Day, and there are more treats in store for you. You are practically certain to be presented with a truly magnificent box of assorted chocolates, and you love them for giving it to you, you really do. Still, you can't help wondering why nobody in the family remembered that you're on a diet, and you haven't allowed even a fig newton to pass your lips for three weeks now.

Oh well, go ahead and eat the chocolates. If you don't, you'll hurt their feelings, and it probably won't set you back more than four or five pounds anyway.

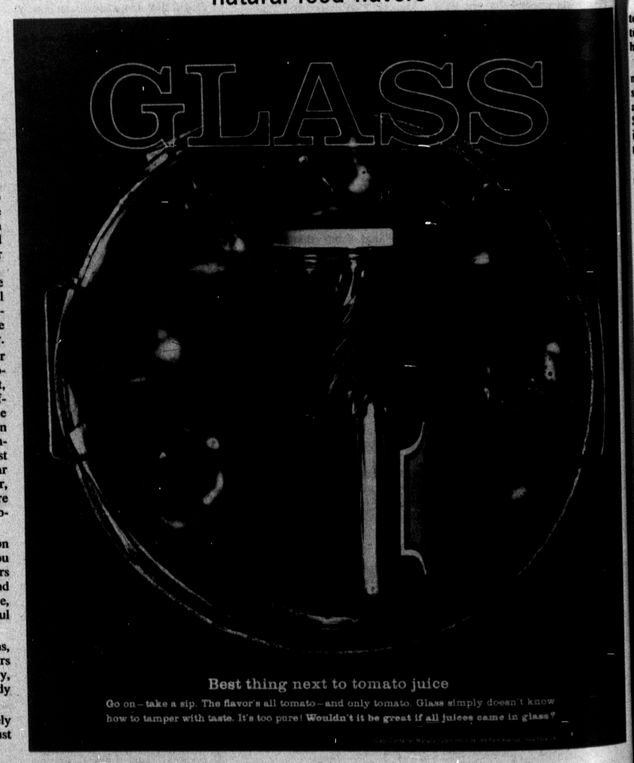
As you browse through your Mother's Day cards, gooily proclaiming you to be the sweetest, dearest, kindest and most self-sacrificing creature in the whole world, your feelings will be an amalgamation of gratitude, embarrassment and rage. At least one of the cards is certain to bear a picture of Whistler's mother, and the remainder will picture American Beauty roses and climbing trellises.

If you tune in on television (and my advice is not to) you will hear throaty-voiced tenors singing Mother Machree and That Sweet Old Mother of Mine, dedicated to "all you wonderful mothers out there."

As a result of these attentions, you will feel at least 82 years old and white-haired. Actually, you'll be lucky if somebody doesn't give you a shawl.

Honoring Mother is a lovely idea. But I, for one, would just as soon skip the whole thing.

Union craftsmen make the glass jars that protect natural food flavors



Best thing next to tomato juice

Go on—take a sip. The flavor's all tomato—and only tomato. Glass simply doesn't know how to tamper with taste. It's too pure! Wouldn't it be great if all juices came in glass"

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

2nd Spanish Paper To Transit Magnate

INDUSTRY

New York City—Transportation Communications of America, Inc., a subsidiary of the Transportation Corporation of America, headed by O. Roy Chalk, has bought an 80 percent interest in La Prensa, the second largest Spanish daily newspaper in the United States.

It was a cash transaction, Chalk said, but he didn't say how much cash was involved.

The purchase of the majority interest in La Prensa gives Chalk control of the only two Spanish-language daily newspapers in New York.

Last March the company bought an 80 percent interest in El Diario de Nueva York, the largest Spanish-language daily newspaper in the country.

Both La Prensa and El Diario are morning newspapers. There are no immediate plans to combine them, according to a company spokesman.

The New York Guild has contracts with both papers.

The Transportation Corporation of America owns the D.C. Transit System in Washington and Trans Caribbean Airways.

Chalk said the La Prensa interest was purchased from Fortune Pope and a group of stockholders which he represents.

Asked if he planned to buy newspapers in other areas, Chalk said "at the present time—no," according to the Washington Star. He added, however, that he is "interested in buying papers in the areas in which I operate."

He wants "to do good," in those cities in which he has business operations, he said.

As president of the TCA, Chalk told stockholders at a recent meeting here that officials of Bangkok, Thailand, have been negotiating with TCA for six months over the possibility of TCA's duplicating its Washington (D.C.) bus operations in Bangkok.

●

Ridder Family Adds To Coast Holdings

Long Beach, Calif.—The Ridder family has added to its newspaper holdings in Southern California with the purchase for an indisclosed sum, of the Newport Harbor News-Press and its advertising supplement, the Orange Coast Free Press.

The Newport Harbor paper will go daily "as soon as feasible," says a Ridder spokesman.

The News-Press currently circulates three times weekly in the Orange County communities of Newport Harbor, Balboa, Corona Del Mar and Costa Mesa.

The purchase adds it to the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc., division of Ridder Newspapers, Inc.

Headed by B. J. Ridder of Pasadena, Twin Coast publishes the Long Beach Press-Telegram and Independent, the Pasadena Star-News and Independent, and the New York Journal of Commerce as well as the recently-acquired Garden Grove News and its companion publications, the Independents of Orange, Santa Ana and North Orange County (See story below.)

Herman H. Ridder of Long Beach heads Ridder Newspapers, Inc., which also publish the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury and News, the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press and Dispatch, the Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune and Herald, the Aberdeen (S.D.) American-News and the Grand Forks (N.D.) Herald.

●

Garden Grove Paper Purchased By Chain

Los Angeles, Calif.—Reported to be grossing $2 million, annually, the Garden Grove daily and Sunday News has been sold to the Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc., owned by the Ridder family, (GR, March 23).

The News was acquired by the West Orange Publishing Corp., a subsidiary of the Sun Publishing Co., of Vancouver, B.C., in 1954.

In the year ending August 31, 1961, the News earned $90,000 of the $516,199 profits reported in Sun Publishing's annual report, according to M.D. Whidden, industrial relations manager of Pacific Press Ltd., which owns the Vancouver Sun, evening, and the Province, morning, and, Editor & Publisher states, operates accounting and all mechanical departments.

●

31 Percent Increase In Cowles Earnings

New York City—A net income of $2,221,281 for 1961, including special items, as compared with $1,697,139 in 1960, representing an increase of almost 31 percent, has been reported by Cowles Magazines and Broadcasting.

Revenues for 1961 were $88,463,706, a 6.5 percent hike over the 1960 total of $83,035,086, according to the report.

The Cowles interests publish Look magazine.

●

Corporations Hike Presidents' Salaries

Corporations did all right by their presidents in 1961, data reaching the Securities & Exchange Commission discloses.

Forty-four percent of them hiked their president's pay, according to a sampling of early filers. Only 21 percent cut back. Increases ranging from 10 percent to 30 percent over 1960 were twice as numerous as reductions ranging from 9 percent to 26 percent.

More than one-third of the corporations kept presidential pay virtually unchanged.

A 500-Year Total: Twenty charter members of the Memphis Guild qualified this year for quarter-century emblems, receiving lapel pins at the local's banquet late last month, at the hands of an ANG guest, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. This group comprises, from the left: Luther Southworth, Mike McGee, Craig Shuptrine, Null Adams, Paul Fairleigh, Perlik, Clark Porteous and Richard Lane. Shuptrine and Lane have each served three terms as local president. Another picture and story are on Page 7.

Time, Inc., Announces Joint Italian Publication As Prototype Of Others

Marking the first of a series of projected magazines to be published abroad, Time, Inc., has announced it is joining with Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Italian publishing company, to start a new monthly magazine in Italy.

Time, Inc., publishes Time, Life, Fortune and other magazines.

The New York Guild has a contract with Time, Inc., covering the editorial departments of its various magazines and Canadian Bureau correspondents.

The new magazine, Panorama, will have an initial circulation of about 250,000, the company said. The first issue will be dated October 1962. It will be published in Italian, edited both in Milan and New York and printed in Verona.

Approximately the same size as Time magazine, Panorama will contain more photographs. Each issue is to have about 160 pages, with 25 percent of the editorial space in color.

Aimed mainly at Italian advertisers, the magazine is also soliciting advertising from American firms operating in Europe.

A black-and-white page rate of $1,450 has been announced. Premium for four-color advertising will be about 50 percent.

About 75 percent of the editorial material will be adapted from Time, Life, Fortune and Sports Illustrated, according to Time management.

Edgar R. Baker, managing director of Time-Life International, said Panorama will be "the prototype of joint-venture magazines in many other countries." Panorama will be Time, Inc's, second foreign language magazine. In 1953, it started Life en Espanol, which now has a circulation of 400,000 in Latin America.

Nantas Salvalaggio, foreign correspondent and author of four novels, will be managing editor of Panorama. Leo Lionni, art director of Fortune Magazine, will represent Time, Inc., in Milan as "resident adviser" to Panorama.

William P. Gray, editor of the international editions of Life, will have general direction of the New York City editorial group for Panorama. Denis Fodor, an assistant editor of Life International, will be chief of the New York editorial staff.

●

$6 Million Purchase Of KOGO Approved

Approval of the $6,125,000 purchase of KOGO AM-FM-TV, San Diego, by Time-Life Broadcast has been given by the Federal Communications Commission. (GR, Jan. 26)

This brings Time-Life to its maximum limit of five radio-tv stations.

●

Gross Revenues Up, Stockholders Told

Gross revenues for the first quarter of 1962 were "nicely up," James A. Linen, president, told Time, Inc. stockholders at the annual meeting.

"We're optimistic," he said, "about the first six months of 1962, and about those trends continuing throughout the year."

Avoiding specifics, Linen is quoted by the New York Times as saying that first half profits would be "favorable" in comparison with last year.

Time with interests which include broadcasting and book publishing as well as in the magazine field, releases its financial reports on a semi-annual basis.

In the first half of 1961, it reported earnings of $5,232,000, or $2.66 a share on operating revenues of $144,821,000.

●

Magazine Revenues Hit Record Levels

Magazine revenue for the first quarter of 1962 was at a record level, the Magazine Advertising Bureau of the Magazine Publishers Association says.

Printer's Ink magazine notes that magazines participating in a survey reported they published a greater number of advertising pages in April than in April 1961.

Overall gain for April was 2.8 percent the magazine said.

One half of 1 percent more advertising was carried for the first four months of 1962 than for a similar period in 1961 the survey showed.

●

Free World Advertising Expenditures Up 4%

Free world advertising expenditures increased almost 4 percent in 1961, according to preliminary estimates by John Fayerweather, executive director of the Foundation for the Advancement of International Business Administration.

The figures were about $19 billion for 1961, as against $18.3 billion in 1960.

Canadian advertising outlays increased by 3 percent; those of the United States by 0.5 percent.

An increase of 1.4 percent in total ad outlay in 1961 was recorded for the top 100 advertisers over the sum spent by the 100 leaders in 1960, Leading National Advertisers, Inc., have announced. The 1961 sum was $1,059,288,707.

●

Business To Spend Record $38 Billion

Advertising in general, and business papers in particular, should be encouraged by a recent McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. report that U.S. business is planning to spend a record $38 billion on new plants and equipment in 1962, says Printers' Ink magazine.

This tops the previous all-time high, set in 1957, by $1 billion, says McGraw-Hill's Department of Economics, which prepared the report.

It exceeds last year's expenditures by 11 percent.

EDITORIAL

Parity

From a UPI dispatch datelined Berkeley, California, we learn that a beginning social worker in that state's San Joaquin Valley makes $79 a week.

The job naturally requires college training.

In the same area, on the other hand, a dog catcher with no previous experience may draw $95 a week.

The highest reporter starting minimum under a Guild contract in California is that recently negotiated by the San Francisco-Oakland Guild. It is: $95.

It was with just this sort of situation in mind—it prevails throughout the United States and Canada—that the delegates at the ANG 1962 Wage Conference called upon all Guildsmen to utilize their energies to end it promptly.

History shows, the delegates pointed out, that the newspaper industry's high and mighty aren't about to do anything to better the situation, voluntarily. They never have.

That leaves it up to the Guild.

The Guild is no stranger to this type of effort. It has taken the Guild's best efforts during the last three decades, over the bitter opposition all the way of short-sighted publishers, to bring newspaper pay to its present levels.

Parity with dog-catching is not the standard, concededly, that will encourage the more brilliant among the younger generation to rush headlong, eyes alight with enthusiasm and minds aglow with dedication, from the classrooms and the playing fields into the modern, functional, automated buildings which are coming more and more to house our newspapers.

But First, Register!

This year's big pitch by COPE, the political education arm of the AFL-CIO, will be directed to getting voters registered, rather than indicating Labor's choice among candidates offering themselves for public office.

That approach, it seems here, is one which displays justifiable faith in the sense and sensibilities of the American electorate, and we're all for it.

It presupposes that the political IQ of the voter runs well above that of a ten-year-old child—a level at which some politicians still operate, but with lessening success and frequency.

In an era when fast and vivid communication is commonplace, via television screens, the political mountebank quickly betrays himself to the voting public, and his days are consequently numbered. In Texas last week, it needed no reminder from COPE to have Democratic primary voters accord sixth place, in a gubernatorial field of six, to that former Army general whose name escapes us at the moment.

In accenting registration, COPE is using enlightened tactics, based on the valid assumption that voters in this country know what they're about. But since voters can't function UNLESS they are registered, that's where the emphasis will go, and where your voluntary dollar contribution will make itself felt.

The Guild Reporter

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

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Vol. XXIX, No. 10 May 11, 1962

American Newspaper Guild
1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

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'Now THAT's A Commercial I Go For'

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

'Vast Wasteland' Applies In Labor News Treatment

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

Atlantic City—Taking the section of the American press within my reach as an example, this weary observer is discouraged all over again by what Mr. Newton Minow would accurately describe as the "vast wasteland" of journalistic comment on so-called labor issues.

At the convention of the United Automobile Workers here the union president, Walter P. Reuther, advanced the economic viewpoint that the reason a great many people remain unemployed during our "recovery" from recession is that a "basic imbalance" exists in our economy. Mr. Reuther said in one section of a 400-page printed report on his stewardship that people in this country didn't have enough purchasing power to buy all the automobiles Detroit can turn out or all the steel Republic and U. S. Steel can turn out, and that an increase in the buying power of consumers is needed.

The economics advanced by any citizen are in the realm of public debate. It is almost unbearable for a presumably adult and sophisticated press to react like Pavlov's dog to a rabies bite to Mr. Reuther's suggestion that "for the immediate future" purchasing power should increase more rapidly than workers' productivity — to wit, that wages should go up somewhat faster.

Mr. Kennedy spoke to the Automobile Workers convention, and he spoke like a Dutch uncle, making it eloquently clear that he intended to express himself on the economic processes of this country as often as he believed it necessary in the public interest, and that if anyone didn't like it he should start the business of getting the country another President. He did not run for the White House, Mr. Kennedy said, to serve as "the honorary chairman of a great fraternal organization," confining himself to "ceremonial functions."

One New York newspaper reacted so violently to the Reuther quotation that it carried both a cartoon and a lead editorial denouncing the UAW president—the cartoon intimating that Mr. Reuther had said, "Auto wages must go up." The fact is, of course, that UAW wages until the middle of 1964 have already been determined by contracts negotiated last year — "non-inflationary" contracts as Mr. Kennedy stated, contracts in which the major emphasis was on job security.

Next day the same newspaper editorially praised Mr. Kennedy for plain talk to the UAW — blunt talk that the convention delegates took a lot more gracefully, incidentally, than the President's Chamber of Commerce audience took it a week before. Nowhere was it noted that the Auto Workers have consistently argued that price policies of the big motor companies should be modified —, and have been told they were butting into management's affairs.

Two other distinguished Atlantic Seaboard newspapers denounced Mr. Reuther's economic proposal with less intemperance but with as little information of the context of what he said—which was very heavy, indeed, on the responsibility of all groups to join in producing a bigger pie, not just battle for pieces of a small pie.

That incredible columnist, David Lawrence, managed to "interpret" President Kennedy by suggesting that the politically-oriented first and last paragraphs were all that mattered; that Kennedy had thus revealed a sellout to his political adherents—a real blow to business "confidence."

* * *

It would be welcome if we had some organ of journalistic opinion in this country — just one, mind you—that in commenting on the complex economic and political issues of an industrialized democracy would show itself as respectful of facts, as informed, as objective as the Economist of London.

It is a fact that for two years we have had a cancerous rate of unemployment never once dropping below 5.5 percent and averaging perhaps 6.5 percent. Is that satisfactory to the editorialists? Don't they think men of good will should discuss constructive solutions?

It is a fact—easily obtainable by any editorialist or columnist—that the Auto Workers face only one major area of collective bargaining in the next two years, to wit, in the aerospace industry. And another fact is that economic conditions in aircraft and missile industries have been chaotic, that wages, fringe benefit, and job security standards are far below levels in automobiles and other comparable industries, and that the government is the "sole buyer" and picks up the tab, that the business is really "public" business operated for private profit.

The Economist gives much of its space to company reports; it admires profits; political events often reveal a conservative base. But it is intelligent, it takes the trouble to inform itself, and it writes with a dispassion that illuminates issues. It doesn't talk about labor affairs in our kind of country or its kind of country, in the language of an economically illiterate small-town hardware dealer, which may be a cut above much of the American editorial opinion. I'm sorry to say.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

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.

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

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

CONTRACTS

NY: Scholastic Magazines: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for lack of night differential. Clause approval withheld on union security, hours and welfare. Permission to sign.

Greensboro: News and Record: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for lack of effective no-pay-cut clause. Clause approval withheld on normal work and severance pay. Settlement approval withheld for failure to apply general increase to all employes. Permission to sign.

Chicago: Waukegan News-Sun: Full renewal. Contract approval withheld for lack of union security. Permission to sign.

Milwaukee Is Poised For Strike

Milwaukee, Wis. — Rejecting the Hearst Milwaukee Sentinel management's latest offer, the Milwaukee Guild's executive board was scheduled to meet Thursday night to consider any new proposal and if not acceptable to decide on a strike call.

The executive board's action was against the background of a strike vote a week earlier in which the Guild members balloted 127-42 to authorize the board to call a strike if negotiations—still in progress—fail to provide an acceptable contract.

With 75.7 percent having cast their ballots for strike authorization, the board has authorized hiring a strike headquarters and has set in motion strike machinery.

It named these committees:

Steering — Ken Germanson, chairman; President Gordon Brehm, Executive Vice President Tony Ingrassia; Don Brieger, Bob Riordan; picket — Don Brieger, chairman; Jerry Ryan, Len Worzalla, Hub Presby, Art Clark; finance — Rosemary Rieck; fund raising — Norb Kontowicz; welfare—Joe Paulschock; legal—Jim Newcomb, George Simos; headquarters—Bill Carey; inter-union liaison—Art Clark; kitchen and commissary — Gert Dougherty, Betty Smollen; membership—Ed Bryl; morale and entertainment—Bernadine Orlinski, Vivian Kawatsky; publicity—Bob Riordan.

Other developments include:

● A federal mediator has set up a meeting between the Guild and management negotiators.

● The Guild has filed with the National Labor Relations Board an unfair labor practice charge—its second—stemming from management's announcement during negotiations of a unilateral bonus plan for advertising employes, not to be included in the contract. Hearing has been set for May 28.

● Agreement by management—since the Guild filed an unfair labor practice charge of refusal to bargain for failure to provide complete payroll information—to supply such information and to include payroll information in the contract.

Serious erosions in the contract have been sought by the Hearst

(Continued on Page 7)

$11.25 For Circulation Men In Los Angeles Settlement

Los Angeles, Calif.—Climaxing more than a year of turbulent negotiating, which was marked by the consolidation of two newspapers, the filing of unfair labor practice charges by the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, and an overwhelming strike authorization vote, the Guild has concluded contracts with the Hearst Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and Hillbro Newspaper Publishing Company.

Highlighting the new pacts, which became effective as of May 18, 1961, and run to November 7, 1963, are the increases provided for district managers and drivers.

Totalling $11.25 over the length of the agreements, they receive $4 retroactive to May 18, last year; another $4.25 on May 18, this year; will receive another $3 on May 18 next year. These bring the district managers' top minimum to $130.25 and that of the drivers to $115.

Their mileage rate goes up one cent to 10 cents a mile. Their weekly allowances ranging from

(Continued on Page 7)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXIX, No. 11 Return Requested Washington, D. C. 1126 16th St. N.W. Washington 6, D. C. May 25, 1962

OK Bargaining Director, Increased Assessments

Head of State: Dr. Adolf Schaerf, federal president of Austria, addressed the sessions of the International Federation of Journalists at Vienna earlier this month. Also shown at the speakers' table are, from left: H. J. Bradley, British National Union of Journalists, IFJ vice president for Europe; Theodore Bogaerts, Belgium, secretary-treasurer of the IFJ; Max Nef, Switzerland, IFJ president; ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, IFJ executive committee member; Gunther Nenning, president of the Trade Union of Austrian Journalists and Maurice Bec, of the IFJ Congress staff. Six Guildsmen were at the biennial meeting.

IEB Moves To Effectuate Wage Drive

In a major move to attain the objectives voiced in this spring's Guild-wide wage conference, the International Executive Board this week approved creation of a new administrative post, that of director of collective bargaining, for a period of one year.

A second related step saw adoption of a report from the Board's finance committee, which seeks convention approval of a constitutional amendment which would permit larger and more frequent assessments when required, in strikes or other emergencies.

Both IEB actions derived from recommendations made by Executive Vice President William J. Farson at the wage conference, which urged intensive efforts by locals soon to enter on wage negotiations, to attempt to break the settlement pattern of recent years and to speed attainment of the "$200 A Week—Now" objective.

The wage conference faced the hard facts that if the goal is to be achieved, strikes by major locals may be required, and that financial bolstering of the Defense Fund, now just above the half-million dollar level, may be necessary.

Farson said he would recommend naming J. William Blatz, now director of organization, to the new position, and that he would assume Blatz's duties in directing the activities of the international representatives staff.

The ANG convention at Buffalo, which opens July 9, will be

(Continued on Page 2)

ANG Lends Ron Watts To IFJ

Vienna, Austria — The International Federation of Journalists voted to accept the services of an ANG international affairs representative to work with African and Asian journalists at the IFJ's Sixth World Congress held here May 6-12.

The offer for a one-year trial was made to the Congress by William J. Farson, ANG executive vice president.

The post will be filled by Ronald Watts, who was appointed an international affairs representative early in May. Watts, who will work under the direction of the IFJ's executive committee, will be responsible for assisting journalists in emerging nations with trade union and professional matters.

The Congress was attended by nearly 100 delegates from 16 of the 19 member countries in Western Europe and North America. Observers at the Congress included representatives of UNESCO, the International Federation of Free Journalists, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and a delegation of Journalists from India.

Other members of the ANG delegation were President Arthur Rosenstock, IFJ vice president for North America; Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York local; George Szyszko-Bohusz, chairman of the New York local's Radio Free Europe unit in Munich; and Watts.

The Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations was represented by its co-chairman, Luis Carnero Checa of Lima, Peru, and Richard P. Davis, ANG international affairs representative for Latin America.

The Congress approved a special assessment of 15 cents per cap to be paid during 1963 for expansion programs.

A 10-cent annual per cap increase was also approved to cover the cost of increased activities of the IFJ secretariat in Brussels. The increase, effective next Jan. 1, brings the total annual per cap to 25 cents.

During elections at the final session, Max Nef of Bern, Switzerland was reelected IFJ president. Farson was elected vice president for North America, and H. J. Bradley of Great Britain, vice president for Europe. Rosenstock was elected a member of the executive committee.

Before returning to the United States, the delegation visited the Radio Free Europe unit in Mün-

(Continued on Page 2)

Proposal To Up Per Caps 10c Sent To Convention By IEB

A proposal to increase monthly per capita payments from locals to the ANG by ten cents — from $1.80 to $1.90—will go to the Buffalo convention early in July as a recommendation from the International Executive Board.

It will be the third successive convention that has heard a similar plea, but the reasons for it are increasingly cogent.

Per capita receipts are the largest single category of income for operation of the Guild.

Last year's convention sought to avoid seeking "new money" from the membership by ordering a diversion of ten cents from that portion of the total per capita payment which goes to the Defense Fund. The division had been $1.20 to the General Fund, 60 cents to the Defense Fund. During nine months of the fiscal year which closed April 30, the division was $1.30 to the General Fund, 50 cents to the Defense Fund.

The 1961 diversion, says the finance committee report adopted by the IEB, did not halt "the recent experience of expenses outrunning income," and "regrettably but necessarily," the extra revenue must again be sought.

The year's operations saw a deficit of $4,666.35 in the Gener-

(Continued on Page 3)

Emblems of Distinction: Page One award winners at the New York Guild's annual ball include Louis Hollander, left, executive committee chairman of the New York AFL-CIO, for services to Labor; center, Upton Sinclair, with Mrs. Sinclair, with award for Letters; and John Gunther, author, who accepted the Public Affairs award for Archibald MacLeish. Numerous other awards were given for newspaper achievements.

Guild Turns To NLRB And Courts To Reinstate Defender Strikers

Chicago, Ill. — Defender strikers have rejected management's latest proposal —which included a demand for withdrawal of the Guild's unfair practices — and the Guild will pursue reinstatement of discharged Guildsmen through the National Labor Relations Board and the courts, if necessary.

The Guild's determination to win the fight was voiced by Local President Marshall Schiewe, in a bulletin to all locals. Noting that Publisher John Sengstacke had broken the Typographical Union at the Defender, Schiewe said the Guild does not intend permitting him to repeat the process with the Guild.

The offer rejected by the unit would have returned fewer than 30 of the more than 60 who began picketing April 16, 1961, and would have provided less than one-tenth of the back pay and contractual obligations due them.

In furtherance of the decisions, strikers have agreed to seek temporary employment during the period of litigation. Picket lines came down May 10 for the first time since the publisher refused to agree to meeting dates for negotiating a first contract in the mechanical department, and refused proof of his claim of inability to pay increases in the non-mechanical department.

Last December a trial examiner recommended that the Defender be held guilty of unfair labor practices through refusal to bargain in good faith. He also recommended that 62 illegally discharged employes be reinstated to their jobs, with back pay.

The publisher has told the Guild he will fight the case through to the U.S. Supreme Court, in the event of unfavorable decisions.

On the Guild's part, only eight days after the strike began, it made on behalf of its members an unconditional offer to return to work. Defender Guildsmen have also offered to accept far less than Guild counsel says can be expected from a board or court decision.

The publisher has continued to demand freedom to "farm out" his maintenance work and at least half of his composing room work. Both job classifications had been filled by Guild members, prior to the strike.

Local President Schiewe said that the Guild will establish an employment bureau and that individual strike benefits will continue during the job-hunting period. He also emphasized that the local will continue to need contributions.

"We know there will be hardship cases and we are going to need the same generous help other locals have given Defender Guildsmen during the past year, at least for a couple of more months," said his bulletin message.

The local plans to close its rented strike headquarters near the Defender plant early in June.

The Chicago Guild reports receipts of $32,478.54 in gifts from other Guild sources toward its benefit fund for Defender Guild strikers.

The status of the fund:

Previously acknowledged	$29,058.54
Washington Guild	175.00
Los Angeles Guild	300.00
Midwest District Council	520.00
Denver Guild	110.00
Canadian Wire Service Guild	100.00
Detroit Guild	200.00
Wire Service Guild	260.00
Philadelphia Guild	200.00
New York Guild	700.00
St. Louis Guild	150.00
Cincinnati Guild	25.00
United Steelworkers Dist. 31	10.00
Milwaukee Guild	150.00
Portland, Me., Guild	50.00
Stockton Guild	25.00
Gary Guild	25.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	100.00
Rockford Guild	25.00
Salem Guild	25.00
Boston Guild	100.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	50.00
Peoria Guild	25.00
Hammond Guild	100.00
Rochester Guild	50.00
TOTAL	$32,478.54

Locals Notified Of Convention Votes

Locals have been notified by Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the representation to which ANG records indicate each is entitled, at the Buffalo convention July 9-13.

Local voting in conventions is determined by the average of monthly per capita payments to the ANG, under a formula set up in the Constitution.

Should all locals be represented at Buffalo, a potential of 461 votes could be cast, in a roll call tabulation.

New York leads the list with 85 votes, and San Francisco-Oakland and Toronto are entitled to 21 each. Wire Services hold fourth place with 19 votes. Other large locals are Los Angeles, with 14; St. Louis, with 12, and Boston and Philadelphia, with 11 each.

Credential forms have also been distributed, with a reminder that they are returnable to ANG by June 29, ten days in advance of the convention.

IT SEEMS TO US

Calls Five Perlik Photos Repetitious Waste

HONOLULU, HAWAII

Editor: The five pictures of former classmate Chuck Perlik in the May 11 issue of the Guild Reporter show (1) that Chuck is getting chubbier as the years roll around and (2) that you're wasting plenty of Guild money running foolish and repetitious pictures.

CHARLES E. FRANKEL
Hawaii Guild

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.

IEB OK'S:

Bargaining Director, Assessment Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

asked to approve an extended schedule of assessments estimated to double the yield of current levies.

The proposal would replace the present 50c-to-$3 range with one starting at $1 per month for those earning $50 or less per week and ranging to $6 for those earning $150 or more.

The applicable brackets are:

Weekly Salary	Monthly Assessment
$50 or less	$1.00
$50.01 to 74.99	2.00
$75 to $99.99	3.00
$100 to $124.99	4.00
$125 to $149.99	5.00
$150 or more	6.00

Additionally, the proposal would authorize the IEB to assess twice a month, instead of once, in the event that 3,500 or more Guild members were idled at one time by an emergency.

Vice Presidents Robert J. Hickey and Jack Dobson were recorded as opposing the assessment motion.

As described by Farson, the new director of collective bargaining would have the task of coordinating the efforts of all locals engaged in negotiating contracts within the next annual cycle of bargaining. Exchange of information as to progress or lack of it would be part of the coordinating job.

Blatz is a native of McKees Rocks, a Pittsburgh suburb. With his wife, the former Betty Jean Hobbs, of Columbus, he lives with three sons and a daughter at Falls Church, Va.

Prior to becoming a full-time Guild paid employe, Blatz was employed by the Columbus Citizen in the editorial department as office boy, sports writer and on the telegraph, make-up and copy desks.

He joined the ANG staff as an international representative in February, 1946, and in November, 1951, was named by the IEB as director of organization to succeed Farson, newly-elected secretary-treasurer.

Even before becoming a full-time Guild staffer, Blatz had had extensive experience in organization and collective bargaining both in his home local, of which he is a charter member and from which he recently received his 25-year membership pin; and during his service as an international representative.

Based in Columbus, as an IR he served the territory covered by the POI district council. He is a former president, treasurer and executive secretary of the Columbus local, and served as executive secretary of the Ohio Valley district council until it merged into the three-state group.

. . . IFJ

(Continued from Page 1)

ich. Speakers at a unit meeting included Rosenstock, Farson, Potoker and Davis.

Potoker remained in Munich to conduct negotiations on a new contract for the Radio Free Europe unit.

Harrisburg

Harrisburg, Pa. — All officers were re-elected by the Harrisburg local for 1962. They are: President, Clem Sweet; first vice president, Earl Weirich; second vice president, Jack Neilson; secretary, M. W. Milliron; treasurer, Norman P. Blissell; delegates-at-large, Henry Young and Richard Agnew.

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FROM THE PAGES OF E&P Editor & Publisher

EDITORS DEBATE FBI VISITS ON STEEL ISSUE

"What do you think of the presidential power play that included a FBI check on the accuracy of newspaper reports of the steel controversy? E&P asked this question of the nation's editors and reported replies in a recent issue. One reaction:

'I have great respect and admiration for the FBI . . . This particular episode was entirely uncalled for . . . needless exposition of naked police power . . .' E. Z. Dimitman, *Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer*"

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ADDRESS

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Intensify Talks At Twin Cities

Minneapolis, Minn.—Star and Tribune members of the Twin Cities Guild began their seventh week of idleness during a strike of printers, mailers and teamsters, as a three-man conciliation team opened intensive discussions with the unions and management of the dailies in an attempt to terminate the work stoppage.

William F. Simkin, director of the Mediation and Conciliation Service at Washington, assigned Ed Scott, a former executive secretary of the Detroit Guild now stationed in Washington, as personal representative of the federal agency head.

Scott and two associates, Arthur Pierson of Indianapolis, a former member of the International Typographical Union, and Charles LaValley, stationed here, held an all-day meeting on Tuesday with the mailers union local representatives and spokesmen for management.

Richard Wanek, State mediation service head, who is a former Twin Cities Guild president, also participated in the meeting. It was the first session of the parties for a full week, since an unproductive meeting at ITU headquarters at Colorado Springs had failed to make progress toward a settlement.

The Tuesday sessions marked the first time that John Cowles, Sr., president of the Star and Tribune Co., had attended a negotiating session. He read a formal statement into the record, to the effect that he had full confidence in management's spokesmen, and left shortly thereafter.

In their concerted decision to honor the picket lines of the strikers, Twin Cities Guildsmen acted in consonance with their Guild contract provisions. That same contract, however, has a restrictive clause on the subject of outside activity, which has served to bar obtaining temporary employment for newsmen in the field of their best skills.

Guild officials say that perhaps 50 job opportunities have been offered, which Guildsmen were not free to accept, with local communications media.

St. Paul Guildsmen meantime have begun the payment of their increase in dues, voted early this month, and levied against all employed members of the local. The assessment is scheduled to continue until two weeks after the end of the strike. It is netting about $700 per week toward the supplemental strike benefits available, above the ANG defense fund allotments, which were payable after the first week of the strike.

Contributions have been received totalling $467 during the two weeks ending May 18, it is reported by Angelo Cohn, Twin Cities Guild president.

The fund standing:	
Previously acknowledged	$2,820.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50.00
Massillon Guild	10.00
Toledo Guild	25.00
Gene Malott	10.00
Union Advocate unit, TCG	10.00
Boston chapter, WSG	20.00
Cincinnati Guild	100.00
Twin Cities AP chapter, WSG	17.00
Terre Haute Guild	25.00
Washington Guild	100.00
Baltimore Guild	15.00
Hampton Roads Guild	25.00
William Brooks, Jr.	10.00
Gary Diamond	15.00
Mary E. Hartmann	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Emil J. Kriez	10.00
Total	$3,287.00

John M. Hogan

St. Louis, Mo.—A member of the Associated Press bureau here since 1949, John M. Hogan, 51, veteran AP photographer, died at his home May 16, apparently of a heart attack.

Hogan, a former member of the Florissant board of police commissioners and active in municipal politics, had been with the AP since 1942. He was assigned to New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Columbus, Ohio, and China at various times by the AP.

No 'National Emergency' In Newspaper Strikes — JFK

There is nothing in a strike of the kind that recently occurred on the Detroit newspapers and currently is in progress at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune that involved national emergency legislation, President Kennedy declared at his May 9 press conference.

Answering several queries regarding labor disputes, Mr. Kennedy in his replies indicated that unions and employers should settle their differences.

In reply to a question regarding a California construction strike, for instance, he said:

"I want to point out that as I said to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, labor and management should settle these matters by themselves. We cannot settle labor matters in disputes across the country, unless they involve those areas where there may be a great national basic industry."

"We cannot go from city to city, unless we are going to change the whole pattern of labor-management relations, and you get in then to wage and price setting, which we are opposed to."

And, speaking to the United Auto Workers convention at Atlantic City, President Kennedy reiterated:

"This Administration has not undertaken and will not undertake to fix prices and wages in this economy.

"We have no intention of intervening in every labor dispute.

"We are neither able nor willing to substitute our judgment for the judgment of those who sit at the local bargaining tables across the country. . . . We cannot fix a single pattern for every plant and every industry."

Federal mediators were at work in both the Detroit and the Minneapolis newspaper disputes, Mr. Kennedy said, in answer to a question by Merriman Smith, UPI, at the May 9 news conference. The President said he had discussed the matter with Secretary Goldberg that very day.

"Any newspaper strike is unfortunate," Mr. Kennedy said, but "these matters can't be settled by Government edict."

Smith's question and President Kennedy's reply are reproduced in full below.

Newspaper Strikes

Q: Mr. President, the newspapers in Detroit and Minneapolis have been closed by a series of strikes for about a month now. The unions, or some of the unions involved, have been taking turns in calling these strikes one at a time in shutting down the newspapers or keeping them shut. I wonder whether you would comment on these strike tactics and whether this blackout on news in these two major cities affects the general welfare and public interest of the country to a point of being a matter of national concern, in your frame of reference.

A: Well, as to the last part there is nothing in a strike of this kind that involves national emergency legislation, but of course, any newspaper strike is unfortunate because it affects not only the people involved on the paper, but it affects the whole community, the distribution of news and business.

It is my understanding that on these strikes, Federal mediators have been involved in attempting to be of assistance, and this matter was brought up to me this morning and I discussed it with the Secretary of Labor, Mr. (Arthur J.) Goldberg, who said he would be glad to be of any use that he could, if the parties felt that he could be helpful.

I am hopeful that a speedy solution can be reached. It seems to me, as I have said on several occasions recently, these responsibilities must be borne by the parties. These aren't matters which can be settled by Government edict, that should be, but I am hopeful that these and other matters can be settled and Secretary Goldberg will be glad to be helpful and the Federal mediation is already on the scene and has been for some time.

10c Per Caps Increase On Buffalo Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

al Fund. The fiscal year had opened with a hold-over deficit of $9,042.03, and the resulting total deficit as of last May 1 stood at $13,708.38, second largest such figure in Guild history.

At the 1960 convention in Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., told the delegates that two previous deductions in the amount allotted to General Fund purposes would inevitably lead to financial difficulties, once the then-existing surplus had been exhausted.

That fiscal year saw a deficit of $18,000 in the Guild operations, offset in part by utilizing the surplus. "But," Perlik told the Chicago delegates, "you can spend that surplus only once."

At Vancouver last year, the 1961 convention by a warmly debated roll-call vote, approved the diversion, on the grounds that the Defense Fund, growing steadily, could afford the lesser flow of income.

But the year's experience did not produce the income from regular member per capita that had been estimated by the Vancouver convention. Actual income fell more than $2,000 short of the estimate. And expenses, especially in the department for organizing and servicing, the board report notes, have as always run far beyond convention estimates.

"None of the meaningful expenses will subside or disappear in the current fiscal year," the report continues. ANG has a new wage bill for its staff, effective May 1, totalling $12,000, there has been an increase in AFL-CIO ped capita, and mailing costs have increased for the Guild Reporter.

In capsule form, the General Fund operation for the year showed:

Expenditures	$507,026.82
Income	$502,360.47
Deficit	($4,666.35)
Plus deficit as of April 30, 1961	($9,042.03)
Total deficit as of April 30, 1962	($13,708.38)
Add: Accts. Payable April 30, 1962	($698.39)
"Real" deficit as of April 30, 1962	($14,406.77)

The IEB recommended that the convention approve a budget of $525,563, and computed that with the proposed per capita increase the year's total income would reach $531,825.

The computations provide a budgeted surplus figure of $6,262 applicable toward reduction of the existing deficit in operations.

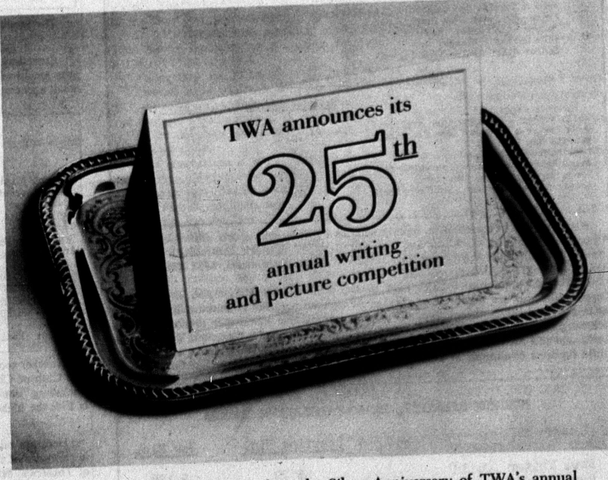
The board also adopted a first-quarter budget of $137,099.

Battle Creek

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Battle Creek Guild has reelected Ross Coller as its president, with the following other officers: Vice presidents, George Vallilee and Jack Sherman; secretary, Thayne W. Tompkins; treasurer, Stan Kaufman, and trustees, Edward Boies and Richard Gibbons.

Buffalo

Buffalo, N.Y. — Ken Barnette has been re-elected president of the Buffalo Guild. Other officers are: Vice President, Mort Carpenter; secretary, Floyd Stein; treasurer, Ed Steiner.



You may win prestige and cash in the Silver Anniversary of TWA's annual competition. Fifteen categories include newspaper, magazine, radio-television and photographic coverage of commercial aviation and air travel. Material published or broadcast between Sept. 15, 1961 and Sept. 15, 1962 is eligible. Entries must be postmarked by midnight Sept. 20 and received Sept. 25, 1962. You may submit as many entries as you wish. For complete details, write to Mr. Gordon Gilmore, TWA, 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nationwide Worldwide depend on TWA

Newspapermen's Skills Prized—Elsewhere

(Excerpted from the ANG staff report to 1962 Wage Conference: ($200 A Week —Now!")

Compared with other wages, newspaper salaries are both low and slow.

They are low in comparison with salaries for comparable work in other communications media and related fields.

They have increased more slowly since 1947—measured by Guild minimums—than other wages. (GR, May 11).

The Guild's goal of $200 contract minimums for experienced employes in key classifications already have been achieved, and surpassed, in other fields.

TELEVISION & RADIO

Minimum salaries for radio-TV news writers for the three major networks in New York City under contract with the Writers Guild are shown in the following table.

MINIMUM SALARIES, NETWORK NEWS WRITERS: NEW YORK

	Minimum
NBC News Writer Top Minimum	$ 219*
ABC,CBS News Writer Top Minimum	200**
NBC News Writer Starting Minimum	175
NBC News Editor	259
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER TOP MINIMUM	134
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER TOP MINIMUM	168
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER STARTING MINIMUM	74
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER STARTING MINIMUM	105

* Includes $5 weekly guarantee against commercial fees and $19 weekly payment in lieu of overtime pay.

** Includes $5 weekly guarantee against commercial fees.

Somewhat lower but still ahead of newspaper salaries are the minimums for other ABC and NBC employes under contract with the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians. Minimums for a wide variety of ABC and NBC jobs are listed in the table which follows below. Note that all the starting minimums are above the Guild's goal of $100 a week for beginning reporters.

WHAT THE NETWORKS PAY

Following are starting and top minimums for a variety of NBC and ABC network jobs under contracts with the National Association of Broadcast Employes & Technicians. The average Guild reporter starting minimum is $74; the average reporter top minimum, $134.

National Broadcasting Company

	Starting Minimum	Top Minimum
Publicist (Los Angeles)	$151	$205
News Writer (Los Angeles)	144	187
News & Special Events Writer (Los Angeles)	144	187
Writer-Producer (San Francisco)	151	183
Senior Film Editor (Washington)	109	164
Film Editor (Chicago)	118	157
Senior Staff Artist (Washington)	---	177

American Broadcasting Company

	Starting Minimum	Top Minimum
Radio Writer & Producer (San Francisco)	$150	$183
News Writer & Producer (San Francisco)	143	187
Rewrite Man (New York)	143	194
Publicist (Los Angeles)	133	183
Sales Promotion Writer (Los Angeles)	133	183
Press Representative (New York)	133	183
Scenic & Grafic Artist (San Francisco)	150	183

And here are representative weekly salaries of news and sports announcers under American Federation of Radio and Television Artists' network contracts, based on a complicated schedule of program time and fees: News Announcers, $331-$381; Sportscasters, $475-$750; Asst. Sportscasters, $310-$475.

In Canada, minimum salaries paid by the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also are higher than average newspaper reporter minimums, but little or no higher in most instances than the highest comparable newspaper minimums. The following table compares minimums in CBC contracts with the Canadian Wire Service Guild and the Association of Radio and Television Employes of Canada with average Guild reporter minimums in Canada.

MINIMUM SALARIES, RADIO-TELEVISION: CANADA

	Starting Min.	Top Min.
News Writer (Guild)	$ 70	$ 126
Reporter-Writer (Guild)	72	130
Special Writer, Editor-Writer(Guild)	115	146
Publicity Editor, Writer (ARTEC)	97	123
Copy Editor, Writer (ARTEC)	113	144
Announcer (ARTEC)	76	169
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER MINS.(Canada)	63	119

Finally, here are minimum salaries for U. S. television (and motion picture) script writers under Writers Guild contracts: Television Writers, $350; Screen Writers, $385; Starting Screen Writers, $275 (after 27 weeks).

MAGAZINE & TRADE PUBLICATIONS

It was on a magazine—Newsweek—that Guild achieved its first $200 minimum, for writers.

Writer top minimums in other Guild magazine contracts also exceed newspaper reporter top minimums, as the table in the next column shows.

GUILD MINIMUMS FOR MAGAZINE WRITERS

	Starting Min.	Top Min.
Newsweek	$ 122	$ 200
Reporter	118	187
Time	117	179
Look	83	177
American Weekly	95	173
Parade	103	169
New Republic	116	168
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER MIN.	74	134
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER MIN.	105	168

On median-size trade publications, salaries for writers and reporters range from $92 to start to $196 for experienced employes, according to a recent survey by the Association of Business Publications.

Salaries of nearly half the experienced advertising salesmen on median-size trade publications range from $198 to $288, the survey disclosed. And the salaries of virtually all experienced salesmen on these publications fall between $144 and $385. (The average Guild display salesmen top minimum is $137; the highest, $172.)

Typical starting salary for advertising salesmen is $96, the survey showed.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS

The median salary for Washington correspondents of newspapers (only some of whom are covered by Guild contract) is $218—$84 more than the average Guild reporter top minimum, according to a new study by William L. Rivers, associate professor of journalism at the University of Texas.

Even among Washington correspondents, however, radio-TV and magazine correspondents receive higher salaries than newspaper correspondents, as Mr. Rivers' study shows.

MEDIAN SALARIES, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS

	Median Salary
Radio-TV Correspondents	$304
Magazine "	256
Newspaper "	218
Wire Service "	195
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER TOP MIN.	134
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER TOP MIN.	168

Source: Columbia Journalism Review, Spring 1962

The median salary for all correspondents, Mr. Rivers found, is $223.

ADVERTISING

Prevailing salaries for advertising agency sales, copy writing, copy editing and artist jobs are listed in the table below, based on an extensive survey of large, medium and small agencies by an advertising trade magazine.

SALARY RANGES, ADVERTISING AGENCIES

	Large Agencies	Medium Agencies	Small Agencies
Account Executive	$288-$481	$231-$385	$154-$346
Asst. Account Executive	115- 231	154- 212	
Media Buyer	192- 288	192- 231	125- 173
Junior Media Buyer	100- 125		
Copy Writer	154- 346	154- 385	96- 288
Copy Group Head	346- 577	346- 481	
Art Director	231- 385	173- 308	77- 115
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER TOP MINIMUM	134		
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER TOP MINIMUM	168		
AVERAGE GUILD DISPLAY SALESMAN TOP MINIMUM	137		
HIGHEST GUILD DISPLAY SALESMAN TOP MINIMUM	172		

Source: Madison Avenue magazine, February 1962.

Another recent survey—this one conducted in Chicago and other cities by the Headline Club of Chicago—disclosed that the median starting salary for all ad agency jobs (including "non-professional") was $108. (The average Guild reporter starting minimum is $74; the highest starting minimum $105.)

PUBLIC RELATIONS & PUBLICITY

Here are minimum salaries for Broadway and Hollywood press agents provided for in contracts of the Association of Theatrical Press Agents and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes:

MINIMUM SALARIES, SCREEN & STAGE PUBLICISTS

	Minimum
Theatrical Press Agent (New York)	$ 254
Associate " " " "	167
Senior Publicist (Hollywood)	246
Apprentice Publicist "	95
Production Publicist (New York)	205
Office " " "	156
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER TOP MIN.	134
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER TOP MIN.	168

(Continued on Page 5)

Progress Toward Parity For Circulation

(Continued from Page 4)

Listed below are salaries paid public relations men and women in 1960, when the Publicity Club of Chicago surveyed 88 companies, government agencies, advertising firms and other businesses employing public relations personnel in Chicago and other cities.

AVERAGE SALARIES, PUBLIC RELATIONS: 1960

	Average	Range
Public Relations Writer	$ 183	$ 77-$308
Staff Assistant	163	87- 231
Account Executive	288	125- 962
Editor	192	77- 404
All Public Relations Jobs	212	77- 962
GUILD REPORTER MINIMUMS (1960)	130*	42- 165**

* Average top minimum.
**Lowest starting minimum and highest top minimum.

In Canada, these are minimum salaries paid by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to employes of its information division, compared with average reporter minimums in Guild Canadian contracts:

	Starting Min.	Top Min.
Press Photographer, Staff Writer, Copywriter	$93	$138
Editorial Assistant	87	107
Junior Writer	73	87
AVERAGE GUILD REPORTER MIN. (Canada)	63	119
HIGHEST GUILD REPORTER MIN. (Canada)	89	140

THE BUSINESS OFFICE STORY

Editorial employes and advertising salesmen are not the only newspapermen whose salaries suffer in comparison with those in other industries. Salaries for newspaper office employes—as measured by Guild minimums—also lag behind salaries for comparable jobs elsewhere.

As of winter 1960-61 (the latest available government survey), average Guild top minimums for three of four key office classifications were below the U.S. national average for such jobs—even though most of the latter are not covered by union contract.

U.S. AVERAGE SALARIES, KEY OFFICE JOBS: WINTER, 1960-1961

	Clerk	Office Boy	Stenographer	Telephone Operator
U.S. Average	$58	$60	$78	$76
AVERAGE GUILD TOP MIN. (Dec. 1960)	68	55	76	74

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

(It should be noted that in this, and subsequent comparisons, Guild minimums do not necessarily represent the lowest clerical grade, but rather the lowest clerical classification in any given contract.)

When comparisons are made with office employe salaries under union contracts, the lag is greater.

UAW-Chrysler rates for stenographer ($104) and junior clerks ($95) are $24 higher than average Guild minimums for such jobs.

Similarly, the average rate for stenographers in the electrical utility industry under Electrical Workers (IBEW) contracts is $94 (and ranges from $72 to $128 in 31 contracts).

The average Guild stenographer top minimum is $80; the highest top minimum, $95.

In the following table, Guild minimums are compared with "salary ranges" in four contracts that the Office Employes International Union characterizes as "reasonably typical."

TYPICAL SALARY RANGES, KEY OFFICE JOBS, OEIU CONTRACTS

	Clerk	Stenographer	Telephone Operator
Electric Boat Division General Dynamics Corp.	$88-$96	$88-$96	
French Lines	84-107	101-129	$84-$107
Southern Kraft Division, International Paper Co.	90-100	90-100	
Kennecott Copper Corp.	100	109	95
Motion Picture Producers Assn.	80-112	95-123	85-107
AVERAGE GUILD TOP MIN.	71	80	77
HIGHEST GUILD TOP MIN.	95	95	56

In Canada, the wage picture is much the same as in the U.S., as the following comparison with other union contracts shows. (See table at the top of the next column)

PARITY FOR CIRCULATION

Parity between top reporter and district manager (or comparable outside circulation) minimums have been achieved in three of the 57 Guild contracts which cover both classifications—at the Toronto Star, the Peoria Journal-Star and the Terre Haute Tribune & Star.

Substantial progress toward parity has been made since 1950 in four other contracts —the N.Y. Times, the N.Y. Daily News, the Cincinnati & Kentucky Post & Times Star and the Long Beach (Calif.) Independent & Press-Telegram.

UNION RATES, KEY OFFICE JOBS: CANADA

	Office Boy	Clerk	Stenographer	Telephone Operator
RCA Victor (IUE)		$81-$106	$95-$125	$86-$115
Continental Can (Steelworkers)	$ 84	97	97	97
Abitibi Power & Paper (OEIU)	57-66	67- 79	67- 79	
Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper (OEIU)	48-66	58- 78	55- 80	58- 79
Alcoma Ore Properties (Steelworkers)	52-58*	58- 84		
Great Lakes Paper (OEIU)		67	73	61
AVERAGE GUILD TOP MIN. (Canada)	47	57	67	62
HIGHEST GUILD TOP MIN. (Canada)	58	68	80	80

*"Office Beginner."

Source: Canadian Labour Congress

(It was the 1950 ANG Convention in Washington, which followed a Guildwide circulation conference in St. Louis, that established wage parity between key outside circulation jobs and key editorial and advertising jobs as a basic goal of Guild bargaining.)

The means by which the locals cited above achieved their golas are instructive. Two of them did it by upgrading and reclassification. Two tok advantage of special bargaining situations. One chopped away at the differential, little by little, over a period of six years. Another attained parity in its initial contract by negotiating a guaranteed, flat bonus on top of the district manager minimum.

Where Parity Prevails—The district manager top minimum at the Toronto Star is $140.40, fifth highest in the Guild.

Parity was achieved in 1955 when the Toronto Guild consolidated several contracts covering different departments. The circulation department, a Guild stronghold, achieved parity at $115 in the third stage of a three-step salary schedule, taking effect the following year. Previously district managers had been separate from reporters by a $9.55 differential.

In Peoria, parity prevails in fact if not in name and was achieved in the initial contract with the Journal-Star in 1957. As such, the top minimum for district managers is $5 below the reporter top of $123.50, but district managers are guaranteed by contract a $5 weekly bonus which makes up the difference.

In Terre Haute, the top minimum for both district managers and reporters is $108.50. Parity was attained in 1949, before the adoption of the 1950 program.

Where Gains Were Made—In the four contracts where substantial progress short of parity has been made since 1950, the differential is still wide—but it is shrinking.

At the New York Times, it has been reduced by $17.50; at the New York Daily News, by $16.35; at the Cincinnati and Kentucky Post & Times-Star, by $11.25; and at the Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram, by $10.32.

The gains in Cincinnati resulted from a sustained effort to implement the parity program. At the N.Y. News, a double upgrading in 1960 increased top circulation minimum by $16.60. At the N.Y. Times, the Guild capitalized on increased duties and responsibilities of the job. In Long Beach, it was concentrated bargaining.

Mailers Overtaken—Guild bargaining has won substantial gains for circulation men, even though the inroads into the district manager-reporter differential have been limited. This is highlighted by a comparison of the advances made by mailers, who, for the most part, are not covered by Guild contract.

In 22 contracts with papers at which the mailers are represented by the ITU, Guild district manager top minimums were an average of $4.59 behind mailer rates in 1950 ($74.84 to $79.43).

Today they are $1.20 ahead ($120.83 to $119.63).

Overall in 54 contracts with papers at which the mailers are represented by the ITU, the independent International Mailers Union or the Guild itself—the average district manager top minimum is $114.46, a sum $1.09 larger than the mailer average.

In 28 contracts, the district manager minimum is higher; in 25, it is lower; in one, it is the same.

The comparison is more favorable to the mailers than it would seem from the wage figures, however. In most cases, the mailers work shorter hours. In 31 contracts where hours vary, district managers work longer in 24.

No district managers work less than 35 hours; the mailers' work week ranges as low as 33⅓ (on the Terre Haute Tribune and Star, where district manager minimums.

And mailers' pay in several cases, is still ahead of district minimum.

In eight of the 25 instances where mailers' pay is greater, it leads by more than $10.

In three cases, it is ahead by more than $20: the Indianapolis Times ($26.86); Great Falls Tribune and Leader ($27.54); and St. Louis Post-Dispatch ($21.01).

Printing Trades Still Ahead—District manager top minimums still lag well behind printing trades union scales.

In 41 contracts where the Guild represents the outside circulation department and the printers, pressmen, stereotypers and photo engravers all have contracts, the average rates for the printing trades unions range from $11 to $19 more than the average district manager top minimum.

AVERAGE DISTRICT MANAGER TOP MINIMUM AND PRINTING TRADES SCALES
In 41 Contracts as of April 1, 1962

	Average Scale or Minimum	Average Differential Above Dist. Mgr. Min.
Average Dist. Mgr. Top Min.	$117.45	
Average Stereotyper Scale	128.69	$11.24
Average Pressman Scale	129.32	11.87
Average Printer Scale	130.49	13.04
Average Engraver Scale	136.91	19.46

An hours comparison makes the situation even more unfavorable. Of 37 instances in which the work week differs, the printing trades are on the shorter end in 30.

District Manager top minimums, in at least five instances, are even below rates for drivers on the same papers. This is the case at the Indianapolis Times ($108.40 to $87), the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune ($102.03 to $97.36), the Elizabeth Daily Journal ($116 to $101), the Buffalo Courier-Express ($150 to $130.51), and the Minneapolis Tribune and Star ($115.60 to $113.50).

HOW TO BUY: Family Camping-Group Tours-Farm Vacations

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Even the big mail-order houses are now plugging vacation travel trips on the installment plan.

You can take the family to Disneyland; Washington, D. C.; Miami Beach or a hundred different places and all you have to do is say "Charge it!" You can even enjoy a European tour for about $800 a person and take two years to pay for it.

One of the mail-order houses urges that you send for its "dream tour" booklet. The trouble is, the dream book is soon followed by the nightmare book, consisting of the monthly payments you owe, plus the finance charges.

We find that the finance charges usually are the equivalent of true per-annum interest rates of anywhere from 12 to 24 percent; most usually 18.

Some banks also advertise vacation loans. They are really personal loans under a more glamorous name and usually cost a true interest rate of 9-14 percent. Thus, bank and credit-union loans (usually 8-12 percent) are more reasonable for anyone determined to travel now and pay later.

This department's experience is that a family vacation has become one of the keenest wishes of working people. Unions steadily have increased the amount of vacation time workers get, so that now the majority of contracts provide two weeks, in many cases after three years of employment, and three weeks after, for example, 15 years.

There are good vacation ideas available without going into debt and adding sizable finance charges on to an already-big travel bill. Three flourishing trends are family camping, group tours and farm vacations.

Family Camping: The National Parks Service, U.S. Forest Service and individual states all are opening up new campgrounds in the past two years to satisfy the demand for camp sites. The national and state campgrounds this writer has visited are usually in the most beautiful scenic locations, even more attractive than the expensive resorts. A family of four can camp out for two weeks in a state or national park for less than $100, including car, food and miscellaneous expenses.

You can get information on national park and forest facilities from the National Park Service, U.S. Interior Department, Washington 25, D. C., and the Forest Service, U.S. Agriculture Department, Washington 25, D. C., and on state camps and parks from the State Park Commission at the state capital in the state you want to visit. Sites in parks near the larger cities often are grabbed up early so you may need to write to several in such areas. You also can get a list of booklets on national parks, forests and historical sites from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Group Travel: The fastest-growing travel method is group trips sponsored by unions, co-ops, credit unions and other organizations. This year airlines revised their rules so that now groups of as small as 25 qualify for reduced-rate fares to Europe. Group arrangements cut costs of trans-Atlantic flights about half. Now the round-trip fare from New York for groups ranges from as little as $189, available by chartering an entire plane off season, to about $300 for smaller groups traveling in season. A three-weeks tour of Europe including trans-Atlantic fare, now is possible for about $695 per person, reports Albert W. Marble, president of the American Travel Association.

The A.T.A. is a travel cooperative sponsored by labor unions and consumer co-ops. Marble reports that in addition to trips abroad, one of the most promising group travel possibilities is shorter and less-expensive vacation trips within the U.S. For example, recently the A.T.A. arranged for 82 retired members of one New York union to visit Washington, D. C. Entire cost, including transportation, sightseeing, hotel and some of the meals, was $36.50 per person for three days and two nights.

A group of Detroit workers and their families were able to visit New York for three days with costs ranging from $70 to $80 per person, including air transportation. A longer trip arranged for an Eastern group of union members took them to Los Angeles and then on to Hawaii and return, including all transportation, for $395 per person.

Such domestic group travel can use rail and bus for the shorter trips, and plane for longer ones.

Group trips not only reduce costs, but can combine a useful purpose with vacation travel, Marble points out. For example, the retired union members who visited Washington also had conferences arranged with their Congressmen.

A.T.A. has offices in New York (11 West 42nd St.); Washington, D. C. (1012 Fourteenth St., N.W.) and Detroit (13312 Woodrow Wilson).

Farm Vacations: One of the most reasonable possibilities is a family vacation on a farm. The U.S. Agriculture Department is encouraging farmers to offer vacation facilities as mutually helpful to both rural and city people.

A directory of 240 farms, ranches and country homes that take vacationers is available for 50 cents from Farm Vacations & Holidays, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. The listings include all parts of the U.S. and part of Canada.

Costs of farm vacations range from as little as $35 to as much as $60 a week per person but most typically are $40-$45 for adults and $20-$25 for children, including meals. Some farms also offer cottages for about $60-$65 a week for a family, not including meals, and some also have camp sites at even less cost.

Farm vacations can combine sightseeing with a reasonably-priced, relaxing holiday in the country. Listings include such interesting regions as the St. Lawrence Seaway, Nova Scotia and an island off the coast of California.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

One-Downmanship

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

People used to brag about things they did. Now they brag about things they don't do. To hold your own in conversation these days, you have to take a firm, negative stand against practically everything.

Once you get the hang of it, it's easy. All you have to do is stake your claim to not doing something more thoroughly than other people don't do it. You might call it One-downmanship. Here's how you do it:

First person: "I never watch the Ed Sullivan program."

Second person: "I've never seen the Jack Paar show."

Third person: "Our set's been broken for months."

Fourth person: "We've never had a TV in the house."

* * *

First person: "We went to Hawaii last year, and didn't take hula lessons."

Second person: "We went to Mexico, and didn't see a bullfight."

Third person: "I go to New York every year, and I've never been to the top of the Empire State Building."

Fourth person: "I've lived in Oregon all my life, and I've never seen Crater Lake."

* * *

First person: "I don't know how to play bridge."

Second person: "I can't remember what beats what in poker."

Third person: "The only game I know how to play is Old Maid."

Fourth person: "I don't know one suit from another."

First person: "I don't know anything about sports."

Second person: "I don't take any interest in politics."

Third person: "I don't know anything about art, but I know what I like."

Fourth person: "I don't even know what I like."

* * *

First person: "I've given up smoking."

Second person: "I haven't had a drink for six months."

Third person: "I never touch candy."

Fourth person: "I never eat anything made with saturated fats."

* * *

First person: "I never go to American movies."

Second person: "I don't go to foreign films either."

Third person: "I haven't been to a movie since I saw Elizabeth Taylor in 'National Velvet'."

Fourth person: "Who's Elizabeth Taylor?"

Paul H. Fairleigh

Memphis, Tenn. — Just two weeks after he had been in the group of Memphis Guildsmen to be honored for twenty-five years of membership, Paul H. Fairleigh died at his home. He was 63 years old, and had been on the editorial staff of the Press-Scimitar for 45 years.

His newspaper work had included 25 years of police reporting, and he had covered financial, county and federal assignments. He was a vice president of the Tennessee Conservation League.

Surviving are his wife and daughter.

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

HOUSE OF CALVERT, LOUISVILLE, KY. - FULL 86 PROOF - BLENDED WHISKEY - 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

$11.25 For Key Groups In LA; Other Guild Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

$23.50 to $49.50 all go up $1.50. On Hillbro, motorcycle messengers' expense allowance is raised from 50 cents to 55 cents an hour.

As part of the settlement, the Hearst management has agreed to maintain the district manager system—which prevailed on the Los Angeles Herald-Express before the Los Angeles Examiner was consolidated with it in January to produce the combination now known as the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner—as the basic method of distribution.

It agrees that it will not expand the dealerships taken over from the Examiner beyond the present number, and that when such dealers leave their dealerships will be absorbed to the extent practicable into the district manager system.

For the 900-man Hearst Unit there, the new contracts provide general and minimum increases of $4 across the board retroactive to May 18, 1961, $1.50 to $4.25 on May 18, 1962, $1.50 to $3 on May 18, 1963.

The category including reporters, photographers and artists goes up $4, $4.25 and $3 to a new top of $154.75 on May 18 next year.

Advertising salesmen go up $4, $3.50 and $2.50 to a new top minimum of $158.50 in May of 1963.

Other changes include:

Hours—Contracts now provide that mealtime is not less than three hours and not more than five hours after the start of a shift. An added clause provides that part-timers working less than five hours a day are not required to take lunch period during the working time. (The mealtime, it is explained, only extends the length of day for these people, who prefer to work straight through and go home.)

Coverage—The contracts continue to cover the whole advertising department but specific references to classified employes are dropped. The Guild has notified management in writing that this is not to prejudice any claim hereafter for coverage of that department.

No payouts—Added is exception that management may set up special incentive plans to boost circulation and ads and such plans may be discontinued by management.

The protracted negotiations—at which Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., LANG administrative officer, was chief local spokesman and in which the local was assisted by ANG International Representative Loel Schrader—became deadlocked when management balked at negotiating on the first 13 sections of the local contract—the Hearst Memo sections—and refused to furnish adequate bargaining information which would include payroll information.

These tactics led to the filing of a series of unfair labor practice charges by LANG. Complaints on these charges were issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

Strike sanction was sought and received from the ANG. The Hearst Unit voted 440 to 9 for an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee to set a date for a strike. Authority to call such a strike at any time was voted to the Guild's bargaining committee, by the local executive committee.

It was following intensive negotiations with the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor in the role of mediator that the settlement was announced.

CONTRACTS

Copy Desk Differential Hiked In Harrisburg

Harrisburg, Pa.—General and minimum increases $4.50 for those $100 a week or more, 4.5 percent for under $100, resulting in increases of $2.23 to $4.50 are provided in the first year of a two-year agreement negotiated by the Harrisburg Guild with the Patriot and News.

The pact became effective January 1.

In the second year, the increases are $3.50 and 3.5 percent, similarly applied, resulting in gains of $1.81 to $3.50.

Reporters and society editor go up $4.50 to $126.50. Editors go up to $134.50. Society reporters are up by top amount, $4.50, to $89.50; telephone operators up $2.78 to $64.53.

The copy desk differential has been increased $1.50, to $4 a week.

Other improvements: Night differential—up 10 cents per night, to 90 cents or $4.50 a week, expenses—mileage up one-half cent, to 7½ cents.

Improvements Made At Brantford Paper

Toronto, Ont. — General and minimum increases of 3 percent on April 5, 1962, and 3 percent on October 4, 1962, are provided in the new agreement between the Brantford Expositor and the Toronto Guild.

The new pact runs from October 4, 1961, to October 4, 1963. Retroactivity to October 4, 1961 consists of a lump sum of $50 for those $75 and over, $25 for those under $75, $15 for part-timers.

The new tops: deskmen and sub-editors 106.70; reporter, etc., $100.79; women's page reporter, $88.92; circulation salesmen, $88.92.

The increases range from $1.28 to $3.11, with reporter up $2.94.

Improvements also were made in the vacations, severance pay, hours and no-pay-cuts clauses.

$7 Across-the-Board Increases For Kenosha

Kenosha, Wis. — Across-the-board increases totaling $7 over two years highlight the new Kenosha Labor contract.

The general and minimum increases are: $4 the first year; $3 the second.

The pay hikes bring the editor to $174.91, the head advertising salesmen to $129.30, the bookkeeper to $109.50 (all in the first year).

Good Friday was changed from an afternoon to a full day holiday, for a total of seven; the cumulative total of sick leave (at 15 days a year) was increased five days to 130 the first year, then another five to 135 the second.

The company has been paying the cost of Blue Cross and Blue Shield for employes, $4.07 per month. Under the terms of the new agreement, management will contribute $6 monthly to a plan of the employe's own choosing.

Paterson Settlement Follows Strike Sanction

Paterson, N. J.—In a two-year agreement reached with the management of the Paterson Call after the North Jersey Guild had received strike sanction, minimum and general pay raises of $2 across the board for each year are provided. Reporter top becomes $115.50 the first year.

Other improvements include: Guild shop—effective in 30 days, was 60; grievance machinery—substitutes AAA for cumbersome panel machinery; severance pay—accrual remains one week for each six months, with maximum of 22 weeks; holidays—additional language gives employes option of substituting Yom Kippur or Good Friday for one of six holidays; vacations — fourth week added after 20 years; sick leave—maximum raised from 12 to 15 weeks per year.

Effective last January, the pact runs to December 31, 1963.

Contracts Committee Sustained By IEB

The IEB upheld the actions of the Contracts Committee on these contracts which were before the board for review:

Portland, Ore.: Reporter **Puerto Rico:** San Juan Star; **Washington:** AFL-CIO Public Relations & Publications & COPE; **Toronto:** Brantford Expositor; **Eugene, Ore.:** Register & Guard; **Greensboro:** News and Record; **Harrisburg:** Patriot & News; **Kenosha:** Labor; **Knoxville:** News Sentinel; **New Orleans:** Catholic Action of the South; **New York City:** Atlantis; **New York City:** Scholastic Magazines, Inc.; **New York City:** The Pilot (National Maritime Union); **Ottawa:** Citizen; **Ottawa:** Journal; **North Jersey:** Paterson Call; **Rochester:** Times-Union & Democrat & Chronicle; **St. Louis:** Globe-Democrat; **St. Paul:** Dispatch & Pioneer Press; **San Antonio:** Light; **Seattle:** Post-Intelligencer; **Seattle:** Times; **Utica:** Observer Dispatch & Press; **Chicago:** Waukegan News-Sun; **York:** Gazette & Daily.

Previously, the board had upheld the committee's action on these contracts:

Chicago: Elgin Courier News; **Hawaii:** Hilo Tribune-Herald; **Montreal:** Star Delivery Department; **Montreal:** Star Maintenance Department; **Toronto:** Telegram Supplement covering suburban correspondents; **Cumberland:** Times; **Boston:** Malden News, Medford Mercury; **Duluth:** Herald and News-Tribune; **Honolulu:** Advertiser; **Honolulu:** Star-Bulletin; **Honolulu:** Star-Bulletin Printing Co.; **Lima:** Citizen; **San Diego:** Union and Tribune; **Vancouver, B. C.** Directories; **Washington:** Star Editorial; **Washington:** Star Commercial; **Toronto:** CFTO-TV; **Toronto:** Globe & Mail Delivery Department; **Lynn:** Item.

Setting It Right

ANG statistical errors were responsible for two mistakes in the Guild Reporter, February 23. Correct new top minimum for district managers on the Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram is $135.25. Correct new top minimum for Huntington Park Signal office employes is $91.61. A typographical error in the same issue listed new top for Long Beach telephone operators at $38.50. It should have read $88.50.

Scholastic Honors: Jean B. Treacy, Utica Guild president, presents a typewriter, first award in a high school essay contest, to Patricia Scheible, of Vernon-Verona-Sherrill Central. Centered are third and second place winners, Anthony Joseph of Proctor High School and Ellen Rudnick of Oneida High.

Milwaukee Poised For Strike; Santa Rosa Gets ANG Sanction

(Continued from Page1)

management. Some of management's proposals:

- To charge the Guild 2 percent per month for handling checkoff.
- To cut accrued vacation pay in half unless the person quitting gives two weeks notice to management.
- To delete a clause providing an extra day of vacation if a holiday falls during vacation.
- To delete a clause providing 10 percent in addition to their regular salaries.

Management's latest wage offer—its second since the local took its strike vote—calls for general increases fully reflected in the minimums of $2.25—$3.75 this year—with no retroactivity—and $2.25-$4.00 on April 24, 1963.

Management, too, Guild negotiators report, has offered to permit employes to put more of their own money into an expanded hospitalization plan, if the employes desire to use more of their own money in that way.

International Representative Carl Ihde is assisting the local during the crisis.

Major issues to be resolved, the Guild has informed management negotiators, in addition to wages and to payroll information, include pension, hospitalization, work schedules (including abolishing of split shift in the home delivery department) bonus plans and four-week vacation.

* * *

Strike sanction has been given by the ANG in the bargaining dispute between SFONG and the management of the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat where negotiations have reached an impasse.

* * *

At Niagara Falls, N. Y., where the Gazette Unit of the Buffalo Newspaper Guild has taken a strike vote, the ITU and the Guild have set up a strike headquarters on the ground floor of the Labor Hall, so that they may coordinate their activities.

A report on strike preparations and other activities was made to a joint meeting of the Guild steering committee and ITU officers.

Six ITU locals at Gannett papers, including the Gazette, have voted strike action if they are unable to reach agreements.

* * *

In Detroit, a hearing has been scheduled for June 19 on a complaint issued by the regional Nation Labor Relations Board office charging newspaper management with unfair labor practices in connection with the recent "massive retaliation" news blackout there.

Detroit's two major dailies, the morning Free Press and the afternoon News published on May 29 for the first time in 29 days as a series of craft union labor disputes ended.

The complaint issued by the NLRB charges the News specifically with an unfair discriminatory lockout on April 16, 17, 18 and 19. It involves also the Free Press and the Detroit Publishers Association because of their "strike against one is a strike against all" policy.

Thomas Roumell, the NLRB regional director, has indicated he will recommend to the NLRB trial examiner that he order the News to pay all employes who suffered lost time during the discriminatory lockout back wages plus 6 percent interest.

Meanwhile, Back In Wauwatosa—

Milwaukee, Wis.—It was quite a day for Tony.

In the midst of hectic negotiations following the strike vote which the Milwaukee Guild took as a result of its deadlocked negotiations with the Sentinel management, Tony Ingrassia, who is executive vice president of the local, was informed that for the second straight month he had won the $100 nationwide Hearst prize for sports writing.

It was that same day that Tony rushed his wife to the hospital, where, shortly after midnight, their baby daughter was born. The newcomer — weight 6 pounds 11 ounces — has been named Jane Elizabeth.

The Ingrassia family includes four girls and two boys.

At the Ingrassia home in Wauwatosa, now, Mrs. Ingrassia and the baby are reported thriving.

EDITORIAL

Footing The Bill

Like every other non-profit institution, the American Newspaper Guild suffers from financial aches and pains. And, like everyone else, it is affected by increases in the cost of living.

As this week's meetings of the International Executive Board learned, the fiscal year's operations showed the deficit results of underestimating the cost of conducting the Guild's business, and of overestimating the income available to ANG.

For a third straight year, then, the Guild convention will be asked to solve the problem. Buffalo delegates will have before them, as did the local representatives at Chicago in 1960 and Vancouver in 1961, the IEB's proposal to seek a general increase in per capitas. Previous conventions adopted other means of avoiding that necessity, but such means have been found wanting, and, in fact, are no longer available as substitute methods.

It is the Board's conviction that if the membership throughout the Guild fully understands the need—and the IEB recommendations will be fully documented—convention delegates and the thousands for whom they speak at the Guild's policy-making summit will approve an unpopular but necessary move.

The Guild was born in the depths of the depressed '30s, when a $2 monthly dues charge was big money. Members paid those dues then, and the Guild survived. If present-day members are willing to pay what is, proportionately, much less a drain on their resources, the Guild will continue to expand its usefulness to the members—its sole reason for being.

Lower Education

The president of the National Education Association, Ewald Turner, said in Akron the other day that "teacher matters never should get into the arena of politics or labor unions."

"A strike is a deplorable tactic for a professional person ever to use," said Turner.

We remember the early days of the American Newspaper Guild when editors and publishers were using the same line, telling reporters they were professionals and that they were above labor unions. Well, the boys took another look at their pay checks and joined up.

Now the organized professional writers are receiving decent wages under Guild contracts. And because of the Guild, non-union papers have had to increase their salary rates.

We believe Turner is wrong. Teachers should have the same right to organize and bargain collectively as anyone else who works for a living. Until teachers recognize this fact, they will continue to be underpaid. And the nation will lose, because more and more teachers will continue to leave their profession.

—Ohio AFL-CIO News and Views

Ideal

The labor press of today is not ideal, but it is improving steadily and the time will come when the ideal labor press will be realized; when the labor movement will command editors, writers, journalists, artists of the first class; when hundreds of papers, including dailies in the large cities, will gather the news and discuss it from the labor standpoint; when illustrated magazines and periodicals will illuminate the literature of labor and all will combine to realize our ideal labor press and blaze our way to victory.

—Written by the late Eugene V. Debs for "The Metal Worker", in 1904.

The Guild Reporter

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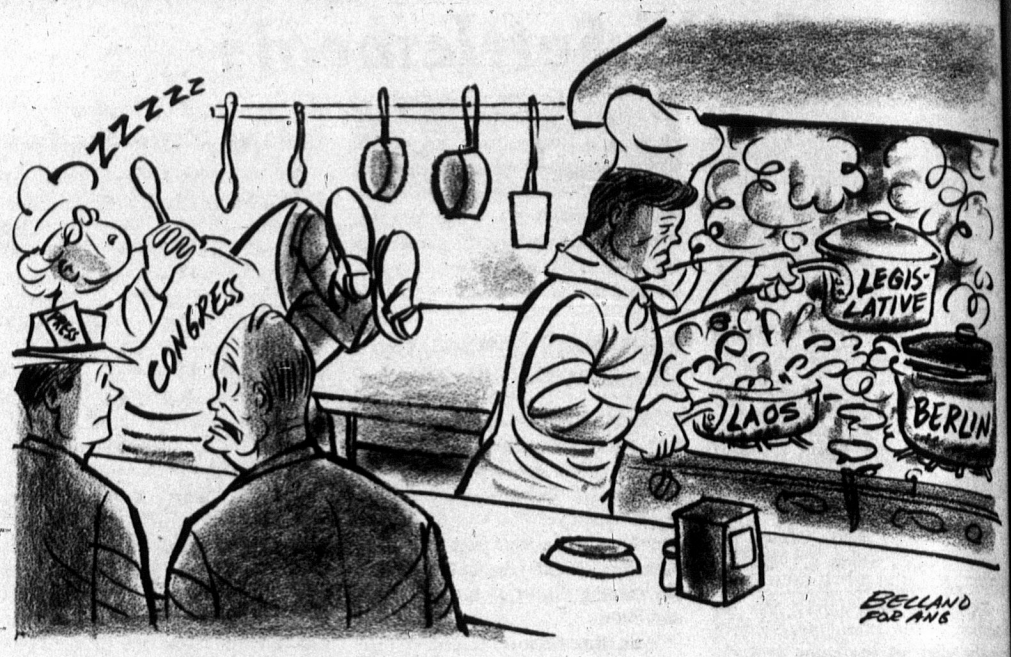
'Trouble Is, He Takes On Too Much Authority Around Here'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Can JFK Personality Win Support In House?

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

The Kennedy whirlwind trip into New York City for a housing dedication, a Democratic fund-raising dinner and the health-care rally in Madison Square Garden left reporters respectful of, if not actually admiring the President's wit, pungency and change of pace. The color stories reflected it.

Still the columnists did not forget to point out that Mr. Kennedy's Democratic Party in the state hasn't got a candidate to run in November against Governor Rockefeller or a candidate against Senator Javits. A Democratic Party poll is said to have revealed that Rockefeller's popularity has dropped, but if Mayor Wagner believes the poll he still isn't rushing to offer himself as the Democratic candidate against the governor.

The note of caution must perennially be offered that a President's personal popularity does not necessarily rub off on candidates for the House and Senate—and what John Fitzgerald Kennedy desperately needs is about 20 more liberal Democrats, of the non-screwball variety, in the House.

The President, there is unchallengeable reason to believe, has an absolute conviction that his program is popular in the country as well as good for the country. He is persuaded that if he could get floor votes on some parts of that program—health care under social security, for example, and bills to improve the quality and scope of federal aid to schools and colleges — those bills would pass right now.

White House familiars nevertheless are suffering no overwhelming delusions about the election prospects in the fall.

The congressional districts do not reflect what the majority of the public may feel about either the President or his program. They are gerrymandered so that a small-town-and-rural district will re-elect a member of the House who has operated against the Administration every inch of the way.

Local issues, the personal popularity of the candidates running within the district, are more significant as November factors than the general feeling about the President whose name isn't on the ballot.

Republicans do not anticipate any great surge of revolt against the New Frontier. Their ambitions are exceedingly modest: They would like to re-elect every Republican seat now held in the House and Senate and pick up half a dozen or a dozen seats as well as some state governors.

Democrats, generally speaking, have about the same kind of ambition. They would naturally consider it a victory if they held what they have, because in this century the party that holds the White House has lost strength in off-year elections every time except 1934.

If the Democrats should actually pick up Republican House seats, win some more governorships, win in state legislative contests, it would be a triumph. The President would be entitled to tell Congress in his State of the Union message next January that he recommended fast action on his program.

* * *

As we get closer to the election Mr. Kennedy is stepping up the pace of his personal campaign on his program. He and almost all other Democrats think they have a good thing in the health-care bill.

The President is seeking to force roll call votes in the House and Senate on other measures so as to dramatize issues. He may be expected to make more speeches on aid to education, on social security, on taxes and trade expansion. The record can be drawn.

More than that, the Administration is exceedingly anxious to raise the registration totals, counting it as almost certain that Democrats would get about two-thirds or more of the votes of newly-registered groups. The plain fact is that upper-income citizens take more trouble about exercising their franchise rights than lower-income citizens.

The Republican campaign strategy that is slowly shaping up involves a charge of heavy spending—surely a familiar one—plus an attempt to show that Mr. Kennedy is after a "'power grab." This is how they think they can dramatize his request for authority to raise or lower personal income taxes for temporary periods to meet the onset of recession. It is how they interpret his request for advance authority for public-works spending without specific congressional appropriation.

The charge seems unlikely to stick; people will find it hard to believe that Mr. Kennedy has the temperament and manners of a potential dictator. The GOP campaigners nevertheless may use the accusation to blur other issues.

A serious slackening of business activity in the autumn, before the job slack hanging from the 1960-61 recession has been overcome, would be a major blow to the Administration politically. The unemployment rate has not yet dropped below 5.5 percent. Any worsening of the rate would prove highly embarrassing.

Toledo Stereo Strike Proves A 'Quickie'

Toledo, Ohio — A strike of about 35 stereotypers caused the morning Times to miss an edition May 11.

Negotiations, which had been on since last September, were broken off abruptly on the night of May 10 chiefly over issues of manning, situation retention and wages. The scale committee ordered stereos off the job, placed a picket line around the Blade and Times plant. They did not ask anyone else to stop work.

At 7 A.M. May 11, the Toledo Guild Executive Board met in emergency session and voted unanimously to call a membership meeting for 5 p.m. that day to vote on a recommendation to respect the stereotypers' picket line.

Three and one-half hours later the Guild meeting was called off when the stereotypers, after marathon bargaining sessions, reached contract settlement terms.