

Major Sales Of Newspapers Dominate Industry Picture

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXIX, No. 12 Return Requested Washington, D. C. 1126 16th St. N.W. Washington 6, D. C. June 8, 1962

Strike Shuts Milwaukee Sentinel

Milwaukee, Wis. — Further negotiation sessions between the Milwaukee Guild and the management of the Hearst morning Sentinel were scheduled yesterday in an effort to settle the two-week-old strike of about 300 Guildsmen against the newspaper.

"No progress" resulted from earlier sessions this week, Guild officials said.

Ed Scott, former Detroit executive secretary, has been assigned by the federal mediation service, to the Milwaukee situation.

Round-the-clock picketing continues at the shut plant, with Guild strike headquarters at 518 N. Plankinton Ave., open 24 hours a day.

Guildsmen report no apparent increased activities on the part of the afternoon Journal except the appearance for the first time of its pre-date Wisconsin-Upper Michigan edition on the news stands in the morning.

First ANG benefit checks are being distributed today.

Printers, ITU Mailers, Stereotypers, Pressmen and Engravers are all receiving lockout benefits from their unions, according to Guild officials.

International Representative Carlton H. Ihde is representing the ANG on the strike scene.

(Continued on Page 7)

Buffalo Guild Prepares For Convention Visitors

Buffalo, N.Y. — With the 29th ANG convention less than a month away, members of Buffalo Local 26, hosts to their first such Guild gathering, have stepped up the tempo of their preparations.

The Buffalo Guild wants, says Tom Kelly, local arrangements chairman, to make the visit memorable and pleasant for the several hundred delegates and their families who will begin checking into the Statler Hilton Hotel on the weekend of July 7 and 8.

The hotel will be convention headquarters, and its ballroom the scene of general business sessions and the convention banquet.

Within the framework of the necessary business of the convention—and it has a weighty agenda—the local committees plan to



Historic Picketing: There were plenty of pickets in front of the Milwaukee Sentinel as the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild wrote history by calling its first strike on the

Sentinel. Failure of the newspaper to publish Monday, May 28, represented the first time that the paper had missed an issue in its 125-year life span. The strike has not yet been settled.

Defense Fund Assessments Ordered

Assessments to restore the Guild's Defense Fund to the level of \$500,000 have been ordered by the International Executive Board, in a telegraphic poll conducted this week by the officers.

The levy is the first to be required since June, 1959. In that year four monthly assessments

were collected in support of strikes in St. Louis and San Jose.

The new levy authorization is in conformity with a provision of the ANG constitution which sets \$500,000, as of last December 31, as the break-point below which an assessment emergency exists.

Demands on the Defense Fund for strikers at Chicago and Milwaukee, and for Guildsmen idled at Minneapolis and Detroit, have caused the Defense Fund balance to fall below the constitutional level.

Effective July 1, the assessments call for payment of from 50 cents to \$3 per month, based on weekly earnings.

The schedule's application:

Salary Per Week	Assessment Per Month
\$30 or less	\$.50
\$30.01 to \$49.99	1.00
\$50 to \$99.99	2.00
\$100 or more	3.00

Bolstering of the Defense Fund has been of major concern to the Guild, in view of the potential length of strikes under the publishers' strike insurance program.

At last month's meeting of the IEB there was approved for submission to the Buffalo convention a recommendation that constitutional authority for levying assessments be extended (GR, May 25).

The proposal was in recognition of the possibility of major strikes occurring in achieving the ANG's wage goals during the next round of collective bargaining.

As approved by the IEB, the recommendation would increase

the amount of assessments to a schedule ranging from \$1 to \$6.

It would also give authority to levy assessments twice in one month whenever an emergency requires the payment of Defense

(Continued on Page 7)

Sam Eubanks Takes Post With Labor Department

Sam B. Eubanks, who for 10 years was executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild and who for another 10 years

has been executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, has resigned the latter post.

(Continued on Page 3)



In New Role: John L. Holcombe, right, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, U. S. Department of Labor, welcomes Sam B. Eubanks, former ANG executive vice president and former San Francisco-Oakland Guild executive secretary, as Eubanks takes over as chief of technical assistance at the bureau.

S-H Abandons San Francisco After 59 Yrs.

Major transactions — involving well in excess of \$55 million and changing patterns of ownership — have taken place in the newspaper industry in the last few weeks. These include:

► Withdrawal of Scripps-Howard from the San Francisco field where it has been publishing for 59 years, with its sale to Hearst, for an undisclosed sum, of its half-interest in the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin.

► Purchase by S. I. Newhouse of a majority of the common stock in the Times-Picayune Publishing Co. in New Orleans, which publishes both of the city's major dailies, on a record total offer of \$42 million.

► Establishment of a common printing plant arrangement in Honolulu between the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which changed hands not too long ago, in an \$11 million deal, and the Honolulu Advertiser, its Hawaii competitor.

► Purchase by Thomson Newspapers, Inc., of the Dalton, Ga., Daily News and weekly Dalton Citizen, giving the Thomson Group its fifth daily in the United States as part of Roy H. Thomson's \$150 million publishing empire.

► Purchase of the Hammond, Ind., Times for a price not made public by Hammond Publishers, Inc., a new corporation headed by Robert S. Howard, former Chester, Pa., publisher as principal stockholder.

► Purchase of the Sacramento Union, for a reputed \$2 million.

(Continued on Page 6)

Wide Range Of IEB Proposals Going To Convention

Constitutional changes to provide for new schedules of assessments and increased per capita from locals will come before the Buffalo convention in a report of the IEB constitution committee approved by the Board at its May meeting.

The proposals would increase per capita payments from locals to the ANG by ten cents—from \$1.80 to \$1.90—and would permit larger and more frequent assessments when required in strikes or other emergencies.

The Committee recommended the following changes in the Constitution (deletions in parentheses and new language in boldface):

1. Because of the issuance of a charter to the Puerto Rico Local, amend Article VI, Section 2 as follows:

Region 2—Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Puerto Rico.

2. For clarification and to correct errors make the following changes:

Article X, Section 3(a), line 7: Insert a period after the word "suspended" and delete the remainder of Section 3(a). Insert the substance of the deleted language into Article X, Section 11(a). The sections in question then would read:

Article X, Section 3(a). A member shall be in good standing if he is not more than one month in arrears on any of his constitutional obligations. Members who lose good standing and thereafter remain delinquent one month shall be automatically suspended, (and shall not be reinstated to good standing except upon the specific decision of the Executive Committee of the Local.)

Article X, Section 11(a). Subject to the provisions of Section 10, a member who has been suspended, expelled or dropped may be readmitted or reinstated in good standing upon payment of a reinstatement fee to be set by the Local Guild, such fee in the discretion of the Local to take the place of all arrears of constitutional (money) obligations up to the date of reinstatement. Such fee shall not be less than \$2.00. Such readmission or reinstatement shall not be allowed except upon the specific decision of the Executive Committee of the Local. Such readmission or reinstatement shall not be granted to a member more than (once) twice without the approval of the IEB.

Application of this section may be waived by the Local in the event that a member pays up his arrears and is reinstated after the automatic suspension under Section 3 of this Article. Article X, Section 3(a), page 32, second line. Change the reference to Article X, Section 12, to read Article X, Section 11(a).

Article XVII, Section 4, second line, to read "Article X, Section 11(a)."

To conform with the changes for the schedules of assessments and in per capita from Locals, make the following changes:

Article XVII, Section 6(a)(1). For each monthly dues payment except as provided in (2) and (3) below (\$1.80 \$1.90, but not more than the dues payment.

Article XVII, Section 7. International assessments for the Defense Fund on the entire mem-

The recommendations, as contained in the Officers' Report to the ANG's Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention in Buffalo, July 9-13, are detailed on this page.

bership 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 in one month.) \$1 per assessment for members earning up to \$50.00 per week; \$2 per assessment for members earning \$50.01 to \$74.99 per week; \$3 per assessment for members earning \$75.00 to \$99.99 per week; \$4 per assessment for members earning \$100.00 to \$124.99 per week; \$5 per assessment for members earning \$125.00 to \$149.99 per week; and \$6 per assessment for members earning \$150.00 or more per week. Such assessments shall be limited to one a month except when an emergency requiring the payment of benefits from the Defense Fund, as provided by the Convention strike-lockout policy, involves 3,500 or more members. In such an emergency, assessments may be levied twice a month, but no more than twice a month. An emergency shall exist whenever the Defense Fund is below (\$200,000) \$500,000. (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 the assessment, and associate and retired members shall be exempt from payment of the assessment.

Financial—The IEB recommends that the Convention:

1. Approve a budget of \$225,563 for the fiscal year 1962-63.

2. Approve estimated income of \$531,825 for the fiscal year 1962-63 based on a regular member monthly average per capita of 29,750.

3. Approve an increase in the regular member per capita of 10 cents a month, from \$1.80 to \$1.90, with the apportionment to the General Fund being increased from \$1.30 to \$1.40, effective August 1, 1962.

4. Approve an international assessment schedule of \$1 per assessment for members earning up to \$50 a week; \$2 per assessment for members earning \$50.01 to \$74.99; \$3 for members earning \$75.00 to \$99.99 a week; \$4 per assessment for members earning \$100.00 to \$124.99 a week; \$5 per assessment for members earning \$125.00 to \$149.99 a week; and \$6 per assessment for members earning \$150.00 or more a week; and that the Convention alter the constitutional frequency of such assessments to permit application of the above schedule no more than twice a month whenever an emergency requiring the payment of benefits from the Defense Fund, as provided by Convention strike-lockout benefit policy, involves 3,500 or more members.

Organizing—The IEB recommends that:

1. Additions to the present staff of IRs be made as funds become available and that, when more practical in specific situations, competent members of Locals be hired on a temporary basis to augment the ANG staff.

2. The Pittsburgh convention's four-point program which places emphasis first on free riders, second on unorganized departments, third on unorganized newspapers in organized cities and fourth on new Locals be continued.

3. That servicing charges in the amount of \$250 incurred prior to the strike in Reno be written off the books.

Inter-Union Cooperation—The IEB recommends that:

1. ANG officers seek to develop the closest possible cooperation between the Guild and other unions at all levels and continue to explore ways of achieving a mutually-acceptable basis for unity among unions in the printing and publishing industry.

2. All Locals, meanwhile, seek to develop union solidarity at the local level and participate to the fullest extent possible in newspaper union councils, Allied Printing Trades Councils and city, county and state central bodies.

Collective Bargaining—The IEB recommends that:

1. All Locals seek the closest coordination of bargaining to achieve wage goals promptly.

2. The Convention concur in the recommended creation of the post of Director of Collective Bargaining for a one-year trial period.

3. Extra attention be devoted to closing the gap between circulation district manager pay and the other two key classifications, news and advertising.

4. While stressing wage gains, Locals do not overlook weaknesses in other clauses.

5. Bargainers consider again the advantages to be found in negotiating "position" minimums and give added weight to them in negotiations.

Political Action—The IEB recommends that the Convention:

1. Approve a budget of \$225,563 for the fiscal year 1962-63.

2. Approve estimated income of \$531,825 for the fiscal year 1962-63 based on a regular member monthly average per capita of 29,750.

3. Approve an increase in the regular member per capita of 10 cents a month, from \$1.80 to \$1.90, with the apportionment to the General Fund being increased from \$1.30 to \$1.40, effective August 1, 1962.

4. Approve an international assessment schedule of \$1 per assessment for members earning up to \$50 a week; \$2 per assessment for members earning \$50.01 to \$74.99; \$3 for members earning \$75.00 to \$99.99 a week; \$4 per assessment for members earning \$100.00 to \$124.99 a week; \$5 per assessment for members earning \$125.00 to \$149.99 a week; and \$6 per assessment for members earning \$150.00 or more a week; and that the Convention alter the constitutional frequency of such assessments to permit application of the above schedule no more than twice a month whenever an emergency requiring the payment of benefits from the Defense Fund, as provided by Convention strike-lockout benefit policy, involves 3,500 or more members.

Organizing—The IEB recommends that:

1. Additions to the present staff of IRs be made as funds become available and that, when more practical in specific situations, competent members of Locals be hired on a temporary basis to augment the ANG staff.

2. The Pittsburgh convention's four-point program which places emphasis first on free riders, second on unorganized departments, third on unorganized newspapers in organized cities and fourth on new Locals be continued.

3. That servicing charges in the amount of \$250 incurred prior to the strike in Reno be written off the books.

Inter-Union Cooperation—The IEB recommends that:

1. ANG officers seek to develop the closest possible cooperation between the Guild and other unions at all levels and continue to explore ways of achieving a mutually-acceptable basis for unity among unions in the printing and publishing industry.

2. All Locals, meanwhile, seek to develop union solidarity at the local level and participate to the fullest extent possible in newspaper union councils, Allied Printing Trades Councils and city, county and state central bodies.

3. That servicing charges in the amount of \$250 incurred prior to the strike in Reno be written off the books.

4. While stressing wage gains, Locals do not overlook weaknesses in other clauses.

5. Bargainers consider again the advantages to be found in negotiating "position" minimums and give added weight to them in negotiations.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

provincial labor councils in Canada.

2. Locals and District Councils hasten the appointment of political action committees and make certain that their members are registered and (in Canada) enumerated.

3. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

4. Locals and District Councils continue to work with other union organizations for the enactment of federal, state and municipal Citizens' Job Protection Laws.

5. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

2. Locals and District Councils hasten the appointment of political action committees and make certain that their members are registered and (in Canada) enumerated.

3. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

4. Locals and District Councils continue to work with other union organizations for the enactment of federal, state and municipal Citizens' Job Protection Laws.

5. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

2. Locals and District Councils hasten the appointment of political action committees and make certain that their members are registered and (in Canada) enumerated.

3. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

4. Locals and District Councils continue to work with other union organizations for the enactment of federal, state and municipal Citizens' Job Protection Laws.

5. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

provincial labor councils in Canada.

2. Locals and District Councils hasten the appointment of political action committees and make certain that their members are registered and (in Canada) enumerated.

3. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

4. Locals and District Councils continue to work with other union organizations for the enactment of federal, state and municipal Citizens' Job Protection Laws.

5. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

2. Locals and District Councils hasten the appointment of political action committees and make certain that their members are registered and (in Canada) enumerated.

3. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

4. Locals and District Councils continue to work with other union organizations for the enactment of federal, state and municipal Citizens' Job Protection Laws.

5. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

2. Locals and District Councils hasten the appointment of political action committees and make certain that their members are registered and (in Canada) enumerated.

3. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

4. Locals and District Councils continue to work with other union organizations for the enactment of federal, state and municipal Citizens' Job Protection Laws.

5. Guild members offer their special skills to COPE and other political programs in their communities and make their influence felt in selection and endorsement of candidates.

6. Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

7. The proposed text would replace the second paragraph of a directive by the ANG Convention in Scranton in 1946 reading as follows:

(During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.)

8. All Locals without fair employment clauses in their contracts press for the immediate inclusion of such clauses.

9. Research and Information—The IEB recommends that:

1. Determination of the future of the Bade Award be deferred until Fall and be made by the IEB at its October meeting

Eubanks Takes Post In Labor Department

(Continued from Page 1)

ter position to become chief of technical assistance at the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, in the Department of Labor.

He was sworn in at Washington May 28 by the commissioner of the Bureau, John L. Holcombe, and is stationed at the main building of the Department of Labor.

Eubanks served for three months last year, under a leave of absence from his San Francisco post, as a consultant to the Bureau, a service which led to his appointment on a full-time basis as director of the assistance division.

First joining the Guild while a copy-desk employee at the Oakland, Calif., Post-Enquirer, a Hearst daily, Eubanks was elected secretary of the local and later headed the Northern California District Council.

He was a delegate of his local to the San Francisco Guild convention in 1938, to the Memphis convention of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

That convention was followed by a membership-wide referendum, the first in which Guild officers were so chosen.

In the sweep which carried Eubanks to office, Milton Murray of Detroit was named president and William F. Rodgers of Washington was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Eubanks was reelected without opposition in 1943 and 1945. In 1947, Eubanks was winner in a contest against James Bucknam,

of Manchester. Again in 1949, he was returned to office in an election in which he was opposed by John E. Deegan, now staff director for the New York Guild.

In 1950, Eubanks proposed Guild sponsorship of a national daily devoted to the interests of organized labor, and was released from other responsibilities to sound out support for such a venture. Insufficient financial backing was forthcoming and the project was dropped.

Just prior to the ANG convention in 1951, Eubanks announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. He had then served longer than any other individual as an elected international officer.

On the death in 1952 of Robert Brown, Eubanks succeeded him as executive secretary of his home local.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.

He was a member of the Golden Gate Authority Commission, the US Institute of Industrial Relations' community advisory committee, the San Francisco State College community advisory committee and a director of Northern California chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

During his ANG tenure, Eubanks had been a member of the National CIO executive board, of the National Board of the Workers Defense League, of the National Board of the League for Industrial Democracy, and served as secretary of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party.

In California he became a vice president of the California Labor Federation and chairman of its community services committee.



Honored: Charter members of the Wilkes-Barre Guild were honored at the local's 25th anniversary dinner. Seated, left to right: Robert Patton, Elmer J. Willman, ANG Vice President Joseph F. Collis, William O'Hara, Joseph M. Walsh, Gertrude McNelis, Benjamin Kupstas and Milton Miller. Standing, left to right: Edward Donohue, Michael Kolesar, Paul Arthur, Sheldon C. Wintermute, Thomas Meroville, Michael Druegh, Edward Schrods, Daniel Delaney and A. Conrad Halges. More than 200 attended the affair, at the Hotel Sterling.

Collis Offered Managing Editorship; Agrees To Three-Month Trial Period

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Joseph F. Collis, a vice president-at-large of the American Newspaper Guild, has been asked to accept promotion to the managing editorship of his daily here, the Wilkes-Barre Record, and has agreed to a three-month trial period in the new capacity. He has been assistant managing editor, a position covered by Guild contract.

Collis was for six years president of the ANG, being named to that office after eight years as a vice president-at-large. He declined renomination to the presidency in 1959, but was renamed to the vice presidency, and is now in his 17th consecutive year of membership on the International Executive Board.

Additionally, he has served for 12 years as president of the local, which last Saturday evening celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Joseph M. Walsh, who as a Wilkes-Barre Guild member preceded Collis as an ANG vice president, was toastmaster, at a dinner dance at the Hotel Sterling. Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City AFL-CIO, recalled his work in

aid

Newspaper Revenues Far Outstrip Wages

Newspaper salaries not only have failed to keep pace with other wages; they also have failed to keep pace with newspaper revenue.

By every available yardstick, newspaper salaries—as measured by Guild minimums—have increased less than newspaper revenue in the past fifteen years.

Yardstick No. 1—Table No. I compares the percentage increase in the average reporter top minimum with the increase in revenue for U.S. daily and Sunday newspapers as reported by the Census Bureau for 1947-1958, the last year in which a census of manufacturing was taken.

Yardstick No. 2—Table No. II compares the percentage increase in the average reporter top minimum with the increase in expenditures (by readers and advertisers) for newspapers and newspaper advertising, U.S. daily and Sunday, as reported by Printers' Ink magazine and the American Newspaper Publishers Association for 1947-1961.

Because morning and evening (and Sunday) papers published from the same plant by the same owner are counted as separate papers in the above calculations, the revenue and expenditure figures per paper are misleading and understate the case.

In 1958, the Census Bureau reported, there were 1,528 separate "newspaper establishments"—as contrasted to the 2,300 "newspapers" listed in the above tables for both 1958 and 1961.

Dividing the dollar figures for both years by the number of separate establishments for 1958 produces these results: Average revenue per establishment (1958), \$2,045,365; average expenditures per establishment (1961), \$3,477,303.

Yardstick No. 3—In Canada, the disparity between the increase in newspaper salaries and newspaper revenue is even greater than in the United States.

The Guild's first contract in Canada, with the Toronto Star, was signed in 1949. Table No. III compares the percentage increase in the Guild reporter top minimum at the Star with the increase in revenue for Canadian daily and weekend newspapers as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1949-1960, the most recent year for which figures are available.

Here are some other barometers:

• U.S. advertising rates increased 106 percent for daily papers and 102.3 percent for Sunday papers from 1946 to 1961 (Source: Editor and Publisher).

• National advertising expenditures in Canadian papers increased 100 percent between 1952 (the first year calculations were made) and 1961 (Source: Elliott-Haynes Ltd., Toronto).

• Annual expenditures for plant modernization and expansion by U.S. and Canadian papers have increased more than 100 percent since 1947 (Source: American Newspaper Publishers Association).

• U.S. publishers spent approximately 127 percent more for newsprint in 1961 than they did in 1947. (Estimate, constructed from tonnage figures reported by American Newspaper Publishers Association.)

Table No. I
INCREASE IN U.S. NEWSPAPER REVENUE, REPORTER MINIMUMS: 1947-1958

	1947	1958	% Increase
Number of papers	2,270	2,330	3
Advertising revenue	\$1,080,439,000	\$2,208,657,000	104
Circulation revenue	\$568,114,000	\$916,661,000	61
Total revenue	\$1,648,553,000	\$3,125,318,000	90
Average revenue per paper	\$726,235	\$1,341,338	85
Average Guild Reporter Top Minimum (As of Dec. 31 each year)	\$75.05	\$123.38	64

1. "The Best Earning Proposition in Town"

"The holy obligation of disseminating news to democratic peoples cannot be merely a business," Carl E. Lindstrom, former executive editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Times, said in an address at the Ryerson Institute of Technology in Toronto last February. It is a profitable business nonetheless.

Industry spokesmen confirm this. So do those in an equally good position to know—newspaper brokers.

Here's the way the newspaper industry was appraised in a recent study published by the Texas Press Messenger, as reported in The American Press for April, 1961:

"An established newspaper usually has an economic standing better than any strictly local enterprise in the community. . . . Seven times out of 10, the daily newspaper is the best strictly local business."

Table No. II
INCREASE IN U.S. ADV. & CIRC. EXPENDITURES, REPORTER MINIMUMS: 1947-1961

	1947	1961	% Increase
Number of papers	2,280	2,319	2
Advertising expenditures	\$1,475,000,000	\$3,629,000,000	151
Circulation expenditures	\$907,885,000	\$1,684,319,000	86
Total dollars spent	\$2,382,885,000	\$5,313,319,000	123
Average spent per paper	\$1,045,125	\$2,291,211	119
Average Guild Reporter Top Minimum	\$75.05	\$133.59	78

* Figures here are from Editor & Publisher, varying slightly from census data.

cal earning proposition in the town.

"One outstanding newspaper broker with over 30 years' experience states that no established newspaper that has been traded at what seems like an elevated figure in the last 10 years has failed to make its payments and show a profit."

A good newspaper, the author added, can pay for itself in eight years.

Dramatic evidence that newspapers are good business came when the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, publishing in a competitive city, was sold last year for \$11 million. Thirteen publishers, including Hearst, Scripps-Howard, Newhouse, Cowles, Field, Gannett, Copley, Ridder and virtually every other name of prominence in the industry, expressed an interest in buying it, according to information brought out when the sale was aired in court.

Roy H. Thomson, the Canadian press magnate who owns 92

(it's 99 now—Ed.) newspapers in seven countries, is actively in the market for additional United States acquisitions and recently bought his fifth U.S. daily. His verdict on the financial status of his U.S. papers: "Very satisfactory."

Newhouse, currently the United States' Number One empire builder, confessed last year in the pages of Editor & Publisher, that he has been having trouble finding additional papers to buy—an indication, he said, that newspaper publishing continues to be a good business.

And so it does, as most available profit sheets confirm. Take the Times-Mirror Co., which just finished burying one of its papers, the Los Angeles Mirror, on the grounds of unprofitability.

In 1961, immediately preceding the funeral, the company reaped a record-breaking profit of \$5,476,822, equivalent to \$1.30 a share.

Table No. III
INCREASE IN CANADIAN NEWSPAPER REVENUE, REPORTER MINIMUMS: 1949-1960

	1949	1960	% Increase
Number of papers	102	115	11
Advertising revenue	\$76,623,000	\$181,397,000	137
Circulation revenue	\$34,942,000	\$66,410,000	90
Total revenue	\$111,565,000	\$247,807,000	121
Average revenue per paper	\$1,093,755	\$2,154,843	97
GUILD STAR REPORTER TOP MINIMUM	\$80.00	\$129.81	62

* Figures here are from Editor & Publisher, varying slightly from census data.

This harvest, coming in a recession year, was more than \$800,000 in excess of 1960 earnings and 83 percent more than the \$2,995,000 earned in 1954, described at the time as an "excellent profit year."

(Revenue from the Los Angeles Times constitutes 60 percent of the company's income, according to Editor & Publisher.)

No wonder Daniel, Reeves & Co., in a 1953 stockbrokers' newsletter, recommended the purchase of Times-Mirror stock, then selling at \$1,400 a share, as a growth investment.

Even more fabulous is the record of Dow-Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, Barron's Weekly and the new National Observer.

In 1961, the company earned profits of \$6,772,845—nine times its 1950 earnings of \$757,395. During the past decade, according to Newsweek magazine, the company's stock has increased in value from less than \$100 to

\$1,500 a share—1,500 percent. Its 1961 earnings were equivalent to \$43.35 a share.

Dow-Jones stock is worth \$235 million, more than the stock of any other publishing company in the world, according to Newsweek.

Less sensational but still solidly impressive are the financial figures of the Southam Co. Ltd., publisher of a group of Canadian papers. Its 1961 net profits totalled \$4,510,554, an increase of \$190,000 over 1960 earnings of \$4,319,823. Last year's earnings were more than quadruple those of 1947, when the company earned \$1,086,707. Revenue totalled \$40,742,329, an increase of more than \$1 million over the firm's 1960 gross of \$39,704,072 despite a decline in advertising revenue.

Unlike the Times-Mirror, Dow-Jones and Southam, most newspapers are closely held and do not issue public financial statements. But Editor & Publisher was able to report in 1960 that 3,276 papers filing U.S. corporate income tax returns for 1956-57 had total net income of \$309,257,000 on receipts of \$3,726,237,000—a return of more than eight percent on sales volume.

This compares with average net profits for all manufacturing of 5.3 percent on sales in 1956 and 4.8 percent in 1957, and average net profits of 3.2 percent for all corporations from 1955 to 1960, as reported by the Wall Street Journal and McGraw-Hill.

Here is more chapter and verse on available newspaper profits:

• The Cincinnati Enquirer reported profits of \$975,113 in 1961, second only to 1960's record of \$1,191,570. That figure was equivalent to \$1,100 for every Enquirer employee and constituted an amount almost three times the firm's earnings of \$349,421 in 1953, the first year in which earnings were published. That's an increase of 179 percent.

• The value of Scripps' El Paso Post-Herald stock increased from \$27 a share in 1945 to \$240 in 1960.

• The Knoxville News-Sentinel paid \$1,425,000 in dividends from 1945 to 1960 on stock originally valued at \$600,000.

Scripps-Howard is not the only newspaper ownership that has outperformed the market on the profits from the lush radio and television industry.

In 1960, according to a study by Raymond B. Nixon and Joan Ward in Journalism Quarterly, newspapers owned 12.2 percent of U.S. AM radio stations, 19.1 percent of the FM stations and 31.1 percent of the television stations.

The lucrative nature of these holdings can be judged by the fact that network television profits totalled \$95,200,000 in 1960, nearly a tenfold increase over 1952, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

Advertisers' investment in this "competing" medium rose 93 percent over a ten-year period—from \$170,800,000 in 1950 to \$1,605,000,000 in 1960. The Nixon-Ward figures would indicate that newspaper publishers garnered almost one-third of this amount in their guise as broadcasters.

Even Hearst Consolidated, which has reported losses for the past five years, is in "sound condition" with a net worth of \$39,000,000 according to the 1961 report of a nationally-known business rating service.

Randolph A. Hearst, president of Hearst Consolidated, predicts earnings "will show a definite trend of improvement" in 1962 as a result of what he called recent operational changes.

As for the recent Hearst Corporation its net worth was reported as \$72,000,000 and a Hearst spokesman declared last Feb.

(Continued on Page 5)

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

• The New York Times Company and its subsidiaries reported earnings of \$2,212,709 for 1961, an increase of \$560,317 over 1960. Net income from the paper itself increased 72 percent despite continued losses on its International edition, and advertising and circulation revenue hit a new high of \$117,189,220. So did advertising income.

The Times, Time magazine reported, has shown a profit every year since the Ochs family bought the paper in 1896.

The Scripps-Howard Investment Co. provides a particularly interesting study in newspaper profitability. The firm's earnings in 1961 were \$981,690, down from \$1,026,612 the previous year but still well ahead of the \$619,758 earned in 1947.

A closer scrutiny of the Scripps-Howard financial sheet shows the following:

• Dividends from the Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar rose from \$700,000 in 1947 to \$1,715,000 in 1961, an increase of 145 percent. The minimum for the papers' reporters rose from \$77.50 to \$121.50 during that period—only 57 percent.

• The Memphis Publishing Co., including its radio and television operations, yielded dividends of \$10,850,000 in six years on stock originally valued at \$1 million.

• The value of Scripps' El Paso Post-Herald stock increased from \$27 a share in 1945 to \$240 in 1960.

• The Knoxville News-Sentinel paid \$1,425,000 in dividends from 1945 to 1960 on stock originally valued at \$600,000.

Scripps-Howard is not the only newspaper ownership that has outperformed the market on the profits from the lush radio and television industry.

In 1960, according to a study by Raymond B. Nixon and Joan Ward in Journalism Quarterly, newspapers owned 12.2 percent of U.S. AM radio stations, 19.1 percent of the FM stations and 31.1 percent of the television stations.

The lucrative nature of these holdings can be judged by the fact that network television profits totalled \$95,200,000 in 1960, nearly a tenfold increase over 1952, according to the Federal Communications Commission.

Advertisers' investment in this "competing" medium rose 93 percent over a ten-year period—from \$170,800,000 in 1950 to \$1,605,000,000 in 1960. The Nixon-Ward figures would indicate that newspaper publishers garnered almost one-third of this amount in their guise as broadcasters.

Even Hearst Consolidated, which has reported losses for the past five years, is in "sound condition" with a net worth of \$39,000,000 according to the 1961 report of a nationally-known business rating service.

Randolph A. Hearst, president of Hearst Consolidated, predicts earnings "will show a definite trend of improvement" in 1962 as a result of what he called recent operational changes.

As for the recent Hearst Corporation its net worth was reported as \$72,000,000 and a Hearst spokesman declared last Feb.

(Continued on Page 5)

All Indicators Point To An Excellent 1962

(Continued from Page 4)

rary, it "has never lost money in any year."

Neither has the Louisville Courier-Journal & Times — at least not in all the years Board Chairman Mark Ethridge has been there.

"I've been here twenty-five years and we haven't shown a loss yet," Ethridge told an interviewer last December.

In January, on the CBS television report on the Hearst-Chandler consolidations in Los Angeles, Reporter Charles Collingwood asked Ethridge if good newspapers made money today.

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

Collingwood then asked if bad papers made money.

Ethridge agreed that most of them did, too.

2. The Forecast: Sunny

Newspaper revenue and profits, which held up so well under the impact of recession, should do even better with prosperity. And virtually all of the economic forecasts are optimistic.

Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, predicts (in the March 12 issue of Newsweek) that 1962 "will turn out to be the best business year this country has ever seen."

Initial returns, although slightly shy of the most extravagant predictions, appear to bear out this optimism.

Retail sales, industrial production, personal income and employment rose to record heights in March. And preliminary reports show an average increase of 10 percent in first-quarter profits.

Newspaper publishers aren't poor relations at this feast. The New York Times reported first-quarter profits of \$322,000, contrasted to a deficit of \$148,000 in the first three months of 1961.

In fact, all indicators point to an excellent year in the newspaper business in 1962.

• • •

United States and Canadian newspapers spent \$115,319,199 on plant modernization and expansion in 1961 and plan to spend another \$108,911,592 in 1962, according to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Canadian papers spent \$9,342,708 of the 1961 total and plan a \$5,311,310 share in the 1962 expenditure.

The Newhouse papers alone announced plans to spend at least a million dollars on automation in 1961 and said the figure might go higher than ten million.

Stanford Smith, the ANPA's general manager, spotlighted the significance of this growth in investment dollars last year as follows:

"In a year in which total outlay by business generally in the United States was below the amount expended in 1960, it is most encouraging to see newspaper publishers expressing their great confidence in the future growth potential of the daily newspaper as the unique medium for the mass communication of news and advertising by increasing their 1961 plant expansion expenditures over the amount expended in 1960."

While newspaper advertising volume was down from a record 1960 figure by two percent to \$3,629,000,000 in 1961, Printers, Ink noted an encouraging upturn

in the last months of the year and predicted that total ad expenditures in all media in 1962 would push well ahead of 1961. The 1961 decline was only the second of its kind since 1947.

Interpublic Inc., forecasting a four percent rise in newspaper advertising rates, predicts that overall advertising volume will move ahead by more than \$500 million in 1962. This would mean an increase of \$150 million for the newspaper industry alone.

Initial returns bear out this forecast; advertising linage increases of almost three percent over 1961 for January and 5.5 percent for February are reported by Media Records. And newspaper consumption in the first quarter hit a record high.

Some early reports indicate even greater gains. Sixty-six New England newspapers, for example, reported an 8.4 percent linage increase in February over the same month last year. It was the largest February increase since 1956.

And linage understates the actual volume of newspaper advertising. This fact is highlighted by the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association's recent decision to seek dollar-volume figures from member newspapers.

J. Warren McClure, NAEP president, explained why:

"In measuring the total advertising pressure which advertisers exert through our medium, newspapers are at a tremendous disadvantage with competing media. This is especially true in today's inflationary economy, when all advertising rates keep inching upward. Television, radio and magazines report their performance in terms of total dollar volume, while newspapers report in terms of advertising lines."

"Now there's nothing wrong with advertising lines, but they don't go far enough in measuring the total strength and progress of our medium. Color linage produces more revenue per line than black-and-white, general linage usually produces more revenue per line than retail, Sunday linage may produce more revenue than daily, and if you've had a rate increase, any of this year's linage is worth more than last year's."

"Advertisers may actually be spending more dollars but using less linage in newspapers, and the over-all report still looks bad."

National advertising volume for Canadian dailies and affiliated weekend papers rose from \$71,875,265 in 1960 to \$75,276,000 in 1961, according to Elliott-Haynes Ltd., even though volume in magazines and farm journals was down.

Maclean-Hunter Research estimated that Canadian publishers would increase their total advertising revenue to a record \$195,600,000 in 1961; the 1960 total was \$181,397,000.

U.S. linage in 52 cities surveyed by Media Records was down from 2,888,617,000 lines in 1960 to 2,776,958,000 in 1961, but premium color linage put a rainbow edge on even this cloud.

Media Records tabulated a record 191,681,277 lines (in 138 cities), up 8.2 percent over 1960. Canadian color linage was up from 23,199,579 in 1960 to 25,621,216, also a record.

• • •

Publishers' cost arguments against wage increases deserve

closer scrutiny. In the first place wages constitute little more than half of a large paper's expenses, an E & P study indicates. And E & P's figures show that Guild departments account for little more than half of the total wage bill.

Paper and ink, for example, accounts for almost 35 percent of the total expenses of a daily with more than 100,000 circulation, according to Editor & Publishers' 1961 analysis of newspaper income and costs. This is the case despite the fact that the price of newsprint has remained stable at \$135 a ton since 1957.

Furthermore, while newspaper costs—like other costs—have increased all along the line, they have increased more slowly in Guild departments than elsewhere. The following table, compiled from E & P figures, shows the percentage of total costs attributable to each department of a composite circulation newspaper in 1947 and in 1961:

Editorial	15.03%	13.72%
Advertising	8.46	8.82
Circulation	12.29	11.49
Building-plant	3.33	5.32
Business office	4.91	3.07
Pressroom	3.56	4.01

Stereotyping	2.40	2.68
Engraving	1.29	2.15
Composing room	13.41	13.71

It should be noted that wages constitute only a part of the total expenditure for each department. The above table, viewed with this in mind, challenges the excuse for low salaries advanced by publishers such as Newhouse. In the same issue of Editor & Publisher in which he reported a record year for his papers, Newhouse had the following to say about wages:

"What is hard to get and what is most necessary in the newspaper business is talent in writing and selling. Possibly the rewards today are not as appealing as they should be. That's because production costs have been mounting so steadily for the past 20 years."

Well, let's see.

An estimate of what it would cost to increase editorial and advertising salaries on E & P's composite daily can be made on the basis of the above table and the E & P wage study previously cited. This showed that 73 percent of editorial and advertising costs go for wages on a typical large city daily.

On this basis, it would be possible to increase wages in these two departments of the composite daily by 25 percent at an increase of only four percent in total operating cost.

And a 45 percent increase would put reporter and display salesman top minimums on eleven Guild papers over the Guild's \$200 goal.

One further statistic is illuminating. In 1958, the U.S. Census Bureau reported the newspaper industry's 24,258 employees (daily and weekly) added \$2,516,921,000 to the value of the product they created—an average of \$8,553 for each employee. To realize that value, publishers paid them an average wage of \$5,074. (The Census Bureau's "value added" figure is essentially the net selling price less the cost of materials, supplies, fuel and similar products of other industrial establishments.)

Figures are not available for daily newspapers as a group, but data covering the 103 largest dailies is similar. Each employee added an annual value of \$9,476—and was paid an average wage of \$5,840.

Union craftsmen
make the glass bottles
that never
tamper with taste

GLASS



Nothing comes between you and the flavor when it's bottled in glass!
Doesn't everything taste better in glass?

Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, 99 Park Avenue, New York 17

Sales Of Newspapers Dominate Industry Picture

(Continued from Page 1)

by Leonard V. Finder, former New Hampshire publisher, and a group of Sacramento business men.

San Francisco, Calif.—Scripps-Howard is withdrawing from the San Francisco field where it has been publishing for 59 years.

The story came, not from Scripps-Howard, but from Hearst.

It came in the form of an announcement by the Hearst Publishing Company, Inc., that it had acquired sole ownership of the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin.

The move caught both staff members and part of management at least, by surprise.

The announcement said that the Hearst Company had bought the half interest that was owned by Scripps-Howard Newspapers in the afternoon daily.

The purchase price was not disclosed.

The newspaper had been under joint ownership, operated through Apex Publishing Company, following the merger of the Hearst Call-Bulletin and the Scripps-Howard News in August, 1959.

Hearst Publishing Company is a subsidiary of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., which also owns the San Francisco Examiner, a morning newspaper.

The reason given for the 1959 merger was "to eliminate the losses" being incurred by both the Call-Bulletin and the News. The News-Call Bulletin circulation has been given as 210,000 against a total of 243,000 for the two newspapers. According to Lee Ettelson, general manager, the advertising growth in two months was "beyond expectations."

The Hearst announcement said that after three years of an operation with divided responsibility, Scripps-Howard had become convinced that "the realization of the objective of 1959 must be met in another way."

To News-Call Bulletin employees, their first knowledge of the sale came through an AP dispatch from New York City.

"We never even heard a rumor about it," said one newsman.

And Wells B. Smith, News-Call Bulletin general manager and a vice president on the Hearst side, insisted he doesn't know the sale price, didn't know about the move ahead of time and doesn't know if any personnel changes are forthcoming.

Neither does he know, he said, whether the Examiner will move to the evening field or if Hearst will publish both papers in the same plant.

"I'm not in a position to comment," was his explanation.

Smith did tell officials of the Guild here that no change is contemplated in the editorial department "at present."

He added that economies may be effected in mechanical operations.

If this latest move involving Hearst and Scripps-Howard came as a surprise to those most closely concerned, it came as no surprise to the ANG.

Following the sale of the Hearst International News Service-International News Pictures to Scripps-Howard's United Press in May 1958, Victor Hansen, Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust Division, wrote publicly to Frank Bartholomew, UPI president, that Justice Department investigators had concluded the INS acquisition fell specifically within the "failing corporation exemption" and that

the department planned to move under anti-trust legislation.

In a letter to Hansen dated June 5, 1958, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, wrote:

"I would like to inquire if your investigation included the persistent rumor in the industry to the effect that the sale also included an agreement between Hearst and Scripps-Howard to carve out certain markets where competition between the two chains would be eliminated."

"Specifically, these reports say that the sale included agreement by Hearst to suspend publication of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, eliminating its competition with the Scripps-Howard Pittsburgh Press, in return for Scripps-Howard's suspension of publication of the San Francisco News, eliminating competition with the Hearst San Francisco Examiner and San Francisco Call-Bulletin."

To do this, Farson pointed out, would be in restraint of trade and a violation of the anti-trust laws.

On June 13, Hansen, replying to Farson, said in part:

"We made specific inquiry concerning the allegation that the Hearst Corp. had agreed to suspend publication of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph and in return the E. W. Scripps Co. would suspend publication of the San Francisco News."

"We have received both oral and written statements to the effect that there has been no such agreement."

It was a little more than a year later—on July 18, 1959—that Editor & Publisher, the industry magazine, reported, under the headline: "S. F. Merger Rumor Heard Again."

"Rumor of an impending consolidation of newspapers in San Francisco buzzed the newspaper world as E&P went to press . . . and top executives of the Scripps-Howard and Hearst organizations gathered on the West Coast."

"Jack R. Howard, president of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, laughed off comment on the report that the News and Call-Bulletin, both evening dailies, would get together."

"It's a lot of baloney," he declared.

"The report from usually reliable sources had it that the News would move to the Call-Bulletin plant in a 50-50 arrangement."

"Roy Howard Denies S. F. News Rumor," said a headline in E&P, July 25.

"Revived rumors concerning the San Francisco News were denied here early this week by Roy W. Howard, president, New York World Telegram and Sun, and former president, Scripps-Howard Newspapers."

"Mr. Howard entered a sweeping and vigorous denial that any change in the status of the News is in the making or has been made."

"The denial logically should have come from his son, Jack R. Howard, new S-H president, Mr. Howard said, but he gave assurance that the same answer would be obtained from that source."

"The rumors stem annually from his visits to California to attend the Bohemian Grove encampment . . . Mr. Howard said. The same lack of foundation applied today as did a year ago when the News issued an editorial on the reports, he said."

"Despite a rash of rumors to the contrary, the News has no plans, never has had any and does not contemplate any plans to cease publication in San Francisco," the News then stated.

"Won't you ever get wise? Every year we go through this same monkey business," Mr. Howard said of the E&P report of rumors of an impending consolidation involving a 50-50 arrangement between the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Hearst newspaper, and the News. Both are in the evening field here.

"It's getting so you can't say anything any more without being misinterpreted," Mr. Howard added. His replies included assurances he would advise where there any development under way or completed."

Less than three weeks later—on August 10—with the Vol. 1, No. 1 issue, Hearst and Scripps-Howard entered into a 50-50 partnership to publish the "new" San Francisco News-Call Bulletin.

On August 18, in a letter to Robert A. Bicks, Acting Attorney General, ANG Executive Vice President Farson asked the Justice Department, in view of the recent merger of the San Francisco papers, to reopen its investigation of the year previous into whether Hearst and Scripps-Howard interests were illegally dividing up newspaper markets.

Farson asked that the department seek to determine whether the combination was in fact part of a division of market areas, whether further combinations, mergers or purchases were planned, and asked the department to take steps to prevent illegal marketing arrangements and consequent lessening of newspaper competition.

About a week later, Farson received a letter from Bicks to the effect that the Scripps-Howard-Hearst mergers were receiving active attention of the Anti-Trust Division. He said the inquiry included the question of whether the merger in San Francisco was part of a more comprehensive agreement between Scripps-Howard and Hearst. Notwithstanding the assurances that the Justice Department had received from both managements, in connection with the UP-INS merger, he stated, the question was being re-examined.

In April, 1960, Hearst interests sold the afternoon and Sunday Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph to the Blocks' Post-Gazette.

After two weeks of round-the-clock publication of the combined dailies, the Post-Gazette dropped its afternoon editions entirely and published mornings and Sundays. Effective Nov. 13, 1961, William Block and Paul Block, Jr., publishers of the P-G, announced the killing of their Sunday P-G and handling of all business affairs thereafter by the Scripps-Howard Press, with the Scripps-Howard paper managing single circulation, advertising, mechanical and accounting departments.

Of the Pittsburgh move, Jack R. Howard, president and general manager of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, was quoted as saying:

"The arrangement is not new. In this case it had been in the works for about a year."

New Orleans, La.—New Orleans' two daily newspapers—the

Times-Picayune and the States-Item—are now a part of the Newhouse chain.

S. I. Newhouse has obtained control of the majority of common stock of the Times-Picayune Publishing Co., which publishes both, he has announced.

The deal, based on a total offer of \$42 million according to the Newhouse offices in New York City, is reported to involve the largest sum ever paid for a newspaper property.

The purchase offer was handled through a New Orleans investment company. The price offered, according to that firm, was \$130 a share for 280,000 outstanding shares.

For 1961, Times-Picayune Publishing reported profit of \$2,482,907, or \$8.87 a share, including \$339,346 in non-recurring earnings from the sale of property. The company is paying dividends at the annual rate of \$4.50 a share.

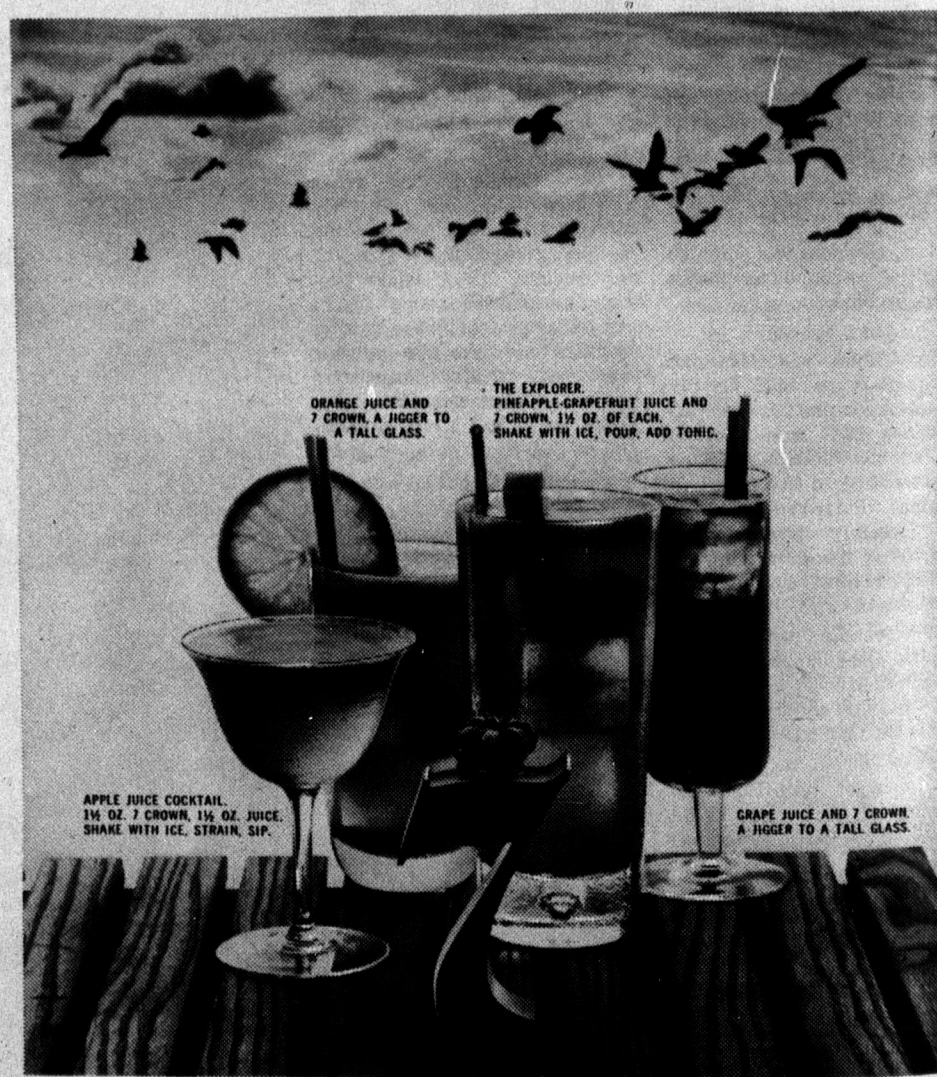
With the newest acquisition, the Newhouse chain includes 16 papers, part ownership of three others, a majority interest in Conde Nast, Street and Smith magazines and a Paris publication.

Dalton, Ga.—Thomson Newspapers, Inc., has purchased the Dalton Daily News and the weekly Dalton Citizen.

The sale gives the Thomson Group its fifth U.S. daily.

Roy H. Thomson's \$150 million publishing empire stretches over seven countries and includes 99 newspapers.

(Related stories on pages 7, 8)



LET 7 CROWN WIDEN YOUR WORLD OF VACATION PLEASURES

Away from it all, free as air, that's the time to explore these exciting new tastes in summer drinks. Remember, it's the special flavor of 7 Crown, so good all by itself, that makes each drink taste its icy best. All summer long . . .

say Seagram's and be Sure

SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, BLENDED WHISKEY 60 PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

Milwaukee Makes Strike History

(Continued from Page 1)

The strike began shortly after noon, Sunday, May 27. The Sentinel has not published since.

Even if it were possible to print, said Wallace M. Hughes, publisher, in a signed statement, the paper could not be distributed because the Guild "controls the distribution of the newspaper."

Hughes, in telegrams to all Sentinel employees who are not Guild members, told them not to report for work until further notice, but the telegram was not a notice of discharge.

He told employees that their pay ended with the last shift worked.

When the Sentinel failed to publish Monday, May 28, it represented the first time in the 125-year history of the paper that an issue had been missed.

The Milwaukee Guild bargains for about 350 in the editorial, advertising, business and circulation departments. It has been organized on the Sentinel for 27 years.

The last proposal on the table when negotiations ended just prior to the strike, the Milwaukee Guild points out, was the Guild's.

It included these issues:

- A 1962 wage increase of \$7 across the board retroactive to April 24, and a \$5 increase April 24, 1963, all or part applicable to a pension plan.

- Contract reference to a retail bonus plan which management had announced it was instituting unilaterally.

- Four-week vacation after 20 years.
- Straight shift work schedules in the home delivery department.

- Improved hospital - surgical plan, with company contribution

of \$2.50 per member per month.

- Increase of \$4 per week in \$8 differential between reporter and sub-editor minimums.

- Termination of docking of allowance for continuing car costs (depreciation, insurance, etc.) during two weeks of vacation. Annual cost to company: \$3,000.

- Increase in night differential from 50 to 80 cents a shift.

The Guild, local officers emphasized, had modified this offer during Sunday morning bargaining "in a rock-bottom effort" to reach settlement, but management insisted on the condition that Guildsmen, as employees, "pay for some \$41,000 worth of fringe benefits out of the money the Sentinel was willing to put up for wage increases."

"In the first year of the contract—not including pension diversion in the second year—this would mean approximately \$2.42 a week out of the pocket" of each employee.

"This refusal," said Milwaukee local officers, "punched so far through the rock-bottom that the bargaining committee could not possibly agree."

"So the position described above was re-instated, and negotiations ended."

"No company proposal was left on the table."

"We will not know what the company is presently willing to offer until negotiations are resumed."

Concerning material which the Sentinel management has displayed at the struck plant, Milwaukee Guildsmen point out:

"A handbill posted on the Sen-

tinell's front window is not an offer.

"In fact, it isn't even an accurate statement of the issues."

"A carefully nurtured myth has been exploded," declared Tony Ingrassia, executive vice president of the local and its chief negotiator, in a statement on the causes of the strike.

"For years, the Milwaukee Sentinel management has frightened and threatened employees, coercing them to accept substandard contracts."

"It continually has pleaded poverty and losses, although carefully avoiding a direct claim of inability to pay wage increases."

"All this, despite the fact the Sentinel is a division of the Hearst Corporation, a multi-million-dollar company which never has failed to make a profit and just recently boasted it could pay 15 million dollars cash for a new newspaper plant."

Guild negotiators, Ingrassia emphasized, were told repeatedly during prolonged negotiations "that if they persisted in seeking contract improvements the Sentinel would follow other Hearst properties into the 'cemetery of other extinct organizations.'"

"In fact, the Sentinel's chief negotiator had the gall to tell Guild bargainers employees should 'get down on their knees and thank God daily that a wise management was protecting their jobs.'"

Union members were told, in effect, Ingrassia stated, if you don't like conditions here, leave. The conditions he described thus:

- Sentinel clerks are paid \$60.50 for a 40-hour week, ranking 98th among 118 Guild contracts nationally.

- Reporters receive \$141.10, 53rd among 141 contracts. In addition, they receive no night differential unless they work beyond midnight.

By contrast, Guild newsmen working for Associated Press and United Press International in Milwaukee receive \$154.50 and \$154 respectively after six years, plus \$7 night differential.

- Messengers at the Sentinel are paid \$52.10, 94th among 115 contracts.

- Circulation employees receive \$106.95, 41st among 60 contracts.

- Stenographers receive \$76.60, 47th among 71 contracts.

- Telephone operators receive \$76.60, 42nd in 78 contracts.

"And the list," says Ingrassia, "could go on."

"There are 75 Guild contracts with shorter hours than the Sentinel's 40. Significantly, all other unions at the Sentinel operate under contracts providing a 37½-hour week."

"Every Hearst newspaper has overall better Guild hours and overtime provisions than the Sentinel."

"The Sentinel night differential of 50 cents per shift between midnight and 6 a.m. is the worst in any Guild contract."

"Five Hearst newspapers have four-week vacations for veteran employees, including two which negotiated this benefit in recent weeks."

"Every Hearst paper has better vacation coverage than the Sentinel."

"Obviously," Ingrassia observed, "the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild has a lot of 'making up' to do."

"When the Sentinel refused even modest improvements in these vital areas, a strike was inevitable."

Twin Cities Talks Go On; 5th Union Joins Strike

Minneapolis, Minn. — A "summit meeting" of some of the top figures in the two-month old Minneapolis Star and Tribune strike was underway this week with Gov. Elmer Andersen and Minneapolis Mayor Arthur Naftalin participating.

Elmer Brown, international president of the ITU, came to Minneapolis and held a day-long session on June 1 with John Cowles, Sr., president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co., after both men had received an invitation to explore the issues from the governor and the mayor.

After the meeting which lasted into the night, Brown and Cowles announced that they would meet again on Thursday of this week to continue their discussions.

Governor Andersen and Mayor Naftalin issued the invitation to Cowles and Brown after receiving a letter from the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities urging the two political leaders to meet with the interested parties.

Guild President Angelo Cohn, Unit Chairman Frank Wright and Executive Secretary John Carmichael conferred at length with the governor and the mayor before writing the letter to the pair.

The Guild informed the other unions that it was writing the letter before taking action. No objection was raised by the other unions.

However, at the end of the first

summit session, it was emphasized that none of the problems had been resolved but that an "amicable" discussion had been held. In a joint statement, Brown and Cowles said that the issues had been "clarified" in their talks.

In the meantime, another union, the Printing Pressmen, joined the picket line. Pressmen received strike sanction last week.

This brings the number of unions on strike to five. Other unions which on strike earlier were Teamsters, ITU printers and mailers, and stenographers.

The Guild continues to hold regular weekly unit meetings. Bob Amelin, ITU international representative, appeared at one session to discuss the issues in the strike. Company representatives appeared at another session to give their side of the story.

Newspapers?

Magazines?

Broadcasting?

You will find an authoritative assessment of all information media in the new

COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW

Professionally staffed, the Review draws on a nationwide roster of editors, scholars, correspondents, reporters, broadcasters and friends of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism for information and reports.

Leaders in communication have hailed the Review as a "publishing event."

Here are some typical comments:

"... Well organized and well written. Moreover, it strikes me as taking several substantial strides toward filling an informative professional void."

Alan Gould, Executive Editor, The Associated Press

"I like it. It is stirring. Suggests wide open opportunity for healthy controversy within the profession."

W. M. Kiplinger, President, Kiplinger Washington Editors

"... An impressive piece of work—and, more important, a badly needed one."

John Fischer, Editor, Harper's Magazine

Use the coupon below to enter your Charter Subscription to the Review for one year (4 issues) at a money-saving introductory rate.

COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW

204 Journalism Building

Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Please enter a one year Charter Subscription to the COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW in my name at the special introductory rate of \$8—a saving of \$1 on the regular \$9 rate. Start my subscription with:

☐ Vol. I, No. 1, the Spring 1962 issue

☐ The Summer 1962 issue

☐ \$5 enclosed ☐ Bill me

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

GR

EDITORIAL

Eubanks

His friends and admirers, and they are legion, in and out of the Guild, will join in congratulating Sam Eubanks on his appointment to a highly responsible job in the Labor-Management Reports division of technical assistance, at the Labor Department.

The Labor Department ought also to be congratulated, for it is gaining the services of one whose capability and integrity are thoroughly known to the American Newspaper Guild, the interests of which Sam safeguarded and furthered for a critical decade in this union's history.

Those whose Guild recollections go back to the fall of 1941 will remember that Eubanks took over full-time leadership of the International, in an election sweep which ousted a former administration in toto.

Of the 13 members of the International Executive Board who took office that November 1, only two had seen previous experience on that body. The new regime inherited an office in New York which had been stripped of important records as soon as the referendum returns were counted. The Murray-Eubanks-Rodgers team started from scratch.

It was the steady hand and clear head of Eubanks which gave direction to the Guild's growth in those difficult years. Despite setbacks during the war period, the decade in which Eubanks was executive vice president of the Guild saw a 50 percent gain in Guild membership, and the resurgence of Guild interest in Canada, where so many spectacular extensions of membership and contract coverage have since occurred.

Under his direction, the union matured into self-reliance and self-respect, a vigorous organization effectively carrying on its mission of bettering the lot of working newspapermen, and by so doing, preserving for the industry its vital function of keeping the American public informed. It was that purpose of which Sam Eubanks never lost sight, and the Guild today still stands in debt to his energetic leadership.

The Guild is proud that he has been chosen for his new government position, and is certain that he will meet its obligations in a way to justify that pride.

Writers, Please Write!

Almost by definition newsmen are a literate and articulate group. And of vocational necessity they must keep abreast, if not slightly ahead, of the happenings of the day.

Both these attributes, at the moment, can be of utmost importance to the American people, if Guildsmen across the nation will divorce themselves for a bit from the official neutrality and side-line non-participant status which many maintain, and will function as citizens.

We're talking about the constitutional right to petition the government, a right which belongs to each of us, and which in the present circumstances between the President and the Congress becomes a duty as well as a privilege.

The bulk of the President's legislative program is struggling in the meshes of Congressional procedure, and cannot safely be left to the frenzy of last-week decisions by the law-makers. It's time our Senators and Representatives heard from each of us, if we hold any views whatever as to the dozen or more major bills in which the welfare of all who work for a living is at stake.

Individual letters seem a small thing to the writer. But they are read, they do get consideration, they help determine in what direction public opinion is flowing. And legislators in the long run follow public opinion or they are retired to private life.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

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

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

Vol. XXIX, No. 12

June 8, 1962

American Newspaper Guild

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

PRESIDENT: ARTHUR ROSENSTOCK

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—Daniel A. McLaughlin, 111 Maple Street, West Orange, N. J. 2—Richard Lane, 61 North Reese Street, Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 39, Mo. 4—Robert J. Hickey, 1934 Trenton Drive, San Jose 24, Calif. 5—Vacancy. 6—Eric R. I. Cawdon, 229 Powell, Ottawa, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph F. Collis, 352 Pierce Street, Kingston, Pa. Jack Dobson, 42 Lurgan Drive, Willowdale, Ont. Michael Mastrullo, 3364 Greenway, Cincinnati 11, Ohio. George Muldowney, 401 Arcadia Drive, West Islip, L. I., N. Y. Kenneth Rieger, 5839 Fryer Avenue, Toledo 16, Ohio. Harvey H. Wing, 1129 Hamilton Lane, Burlingame, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Blatz

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: Ellis T. Baker

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Stephen Ripley

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVES: Richard P. Davis, Ronald A. Watts

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

'Thar's Dividends In Them Thar Hills!'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

JFK Political Skills Begin To Show Results

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



Suddenly the Kennedy Administration is beginning to look like the most skilled and creative political operation seen in this capital in nearly three decades—since the first term of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Maybe the appellation will be upset, but as of now the President seems likely to roll up a record of solid legislative achievement that was deemed impossible when Congress returned last January.

The trade bill—a bold and exceedingly significant policy departure in tariff legislation—has cleared the House Ways & Means Committee and is headed for passage.

The proposal, to give the President authority to eliminate tariffs entirely on huge quantities of manufactured goods and to reduce other tariffs sharply, involves an almost revolutionary change in philosophy. The objective is neither protection of our industries from foreign competition nor to destroy protectionism—it is to increase our own exports.

To do this, the President told Congress, we must accept imports—and he proposed an adjustment feature to assist workers and industries damaged by the assertion of this new national policy.

The task of educating the people and Congress to the urgent need of such a shift seemed so formidable to Walter Lippmann only a short time ago that he strongly advised the Administration to devote this year to the preliminaries and next year to the effort to obtain congressional approval. Kennedy struck for both the same year—and the bill went through House committee with almost unbelievable bipartisan support.

Republicans still planned to try to knock out the adjustment section, which would mean death for the bill, but there seems little chance they can manage it. A whole new trading relationship of the United States and the world is nearing accomplishment.

Three weeks ago the American Medical Association had the backers of the Anderson-King health

care bill on the run. Every right-wing outfit in the country was producing floods of letters to Congress denouncing "socialized medicine"—and the fact that a popular majority wanted hospital insurance financed through the social security system was being overshadowed.

Kennedy personally shifted the tide with scathing assaults on the AMA's leadership and his open appeal for public support over the heads of the opposition.

The situation was left delicately poised in House Ways & Means—always conservative, always responsive to insurance and other financial pressure groups—but prospects that the bill would be reported for floor action were most remarkably improved. The majority might report it without real approval, reserving the right to fight it on the floor, but the issue had finally been drawn.

Kennedy could look forward to the prospect of winning in Congress or having the issue a key one in the election, and his blistering comments on AMA "misrepresentations" have robbed that organization's propagandists of public appeal.

The tax bill is hung up while Republicans worry about how to declare themselves in on the political credit for any actual income tax reduction the President might recommend next year.

The foreign-aid bill was loaded

down in the Senate by a clumsy amendment forbidding the Administration to do what both President Truman and President Eisenhower and their State Departments deemed vital—give economic assistance to countries such as Poland and Yugoslavia that are by no means copper-riveted into the Soviet Empire. The President could quickly point out that Mr. Khrushchev could not himself devise a single stroke better designed to turn both countries back toward his clutch.

But the tax measure as it cleared the House gave Kennedy most of the reforms he asked for the present and it is not likely to be halted in the Senate. The foreign aid bill can be repaired somewhere along the legislative line to modify the foolish anti-Communist amendment.

To the surprise of most observers, including this one, the Kennedy-Freeman omnibus farm program is attracting enough support to make its passage probable. It is a new program, that offers a chance at last for checking the surpluses without leaving farmers destroyed.

Some kind of postal rate increase is coming, some kind of government salary-scale revisions, and there are many other bills of importance likely to pass before the session ends. The President's legislative majorities are thin, they must be cultivated each time, but they are showing up.

Hammond, Sacramento Papers Sold

Hammond, Ind. — Ownership of the Hammond Times has been purchased by Hammond Publishers, Inc., which has given indirect verbal commitment it will honor the contract the Hammond Newspaper Guild had with the previous owner, Hammond Publishing Co., Inc.

The Guild is waiting a written commitment and has submitted to the new owners language that would effect the transfer of contractual responsibilities and obligations. The contract expires June 30, 1963.

Principal stockholder in Hammond Publishers, Inc., is Robert S. Howard, 38, of Naples, Fla., a

former publisher of the Delaware County Times at Chester, Pa.

Sale price was not learned.

Sacramento, Calif. — The Sacramento Union, in its 111th year as California's oldest daily newspaper, has been purchased by Leonard V. Finder, former New Hampshire publisher, and a group of Sacramento businessmen.

No sale price was announced but reports circulating in the publishing field in Sacramento alluded to a figure of about \$2 million.

Finder assured a Guild committee the new ownership will continue past relationships and commitments with the Sacramento local. He said no staff changes are planned "at the Guild level."