

Sessions Under Way At Buffalo

Delegates representing 97 percent of the total membership of the American Newspaper Guild have made advance submission of credentials for the 29th annual constitutional convention of the international union opening next Monday at Buffalo, N. Y.

When the records closed last Tuesday, for transmission to the convention office at Buffalo's Statler Hilton Hotel, the count stood at 222 delegates, from 69 locals.

All-time high convention attendance was registered in New York City in 1959, when 72 locals sent 256 delegates.

New York City is sending 27 delegates to Buffalo, reflecting its commanding lead as the Guild's largest local. Toronto has a group of 15; Philadelphia, next year's convention host, will have 11 delegates at Buffalo, and the nation-wide Wire Services Guild will be represented by 10 delegates. Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland are sending eight representatives each.

Convention representation is based on constitutional provisions allotting votes on the good-standing record of the locals. Regardless of the number of delegates attending, a local may cast its full quota of votes in a convention roll call.

Likely to occupy top attention at this year's sessions will be financial proposals tied to both the continuing services performed by ANG for the membership, and to the prosecution of the Guild's wage program through bolstering of the union's international defense fund.

The recommendations come to the delegates from the International Executive Board, as a result of a board meeting in May and a pre-convention session set for today, Friday, in Buffalo. The group of recommendations adopted in May, together with departmental reports covering the activities of the fiscal year ended April 30, have been assembled in a loose-leaf binder and sent to all listed delegates for study prior to next week's deliberations.

The convention week is a crowded one, with a number of panels and councils scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, when registration opens at the convention hotel. A cocktail party that evening launches the social festivities

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ANG TOP OFFICERS ASK:

Higher Defense Levy, More Strike Benefits



To Victory: Three charming Milwaukee Guild members get together at the Guild's picnic at Wilson Park to toast their union's success in its strike against Hearst's Sentinel. Left to right: Judith Koch, clerk-typist,

promotion department; Nancy Runingen, a co-worker; and Julie Shantz, library clerk. Rosa Tuna of the Sentinel's women's department, was the photographer. The strike is in its sixth week. (Story on Page 3.)

IEB Gets Substitute Proposal

A substitute proposal calling for increased defense fund per capita payments and liberalized benefit payments is before the pre-convention meeting of the International Executive Board set for today in Buffalo.

The proposal—which would increase the monthly defense fund per capita from 50 to 90 cents—is being submitted by the ANG's three top officers, who recommend that locals be authorized to pay the additional 40 cents from their local defense funds.

The officers also recommend that, with the increase in per capita payments, benefit payments begin with the first week of a strike or lockout instead of the second week, as required by present policy.

Additionally, the officers said, they hoped the resulting increase in the defense fund would permit a \$5 a week increase in the benefit payment schedule "in the near future." The IEB already has convention authority to increase benefit payments by this amount as soon as, in its judgment, the size of the fund warrants such an increase.

At its May meeting the IEB, recognizing the necessity of strengthening the defense fund to facilitate achievement of the Guild's wage goals, had voted to recommend that the Buffalo Convention amend the ANG Constitution to permit larger and more frequent defense fund assessments in emergencies.

The new proposal to the Board was prompted by preferences for a per capita increase expressed by local leaders in a large segment of Guild membership, ANG Ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

El Mundo Commercial Votes Guild

San Juan, Puerto Rico—

The Puerto Rico Guild has won a double election at El Mundo, the commonwealth's largest and most prosperous newspaper, by a two-to-one count.

Employees in the commercial departments of the Spanish language daily were divided into two groups by the National Labor Relations Board. Sixty-one ballots were cast by staff members of the administration, advertising, accounting, circulation and maintenance departments. Five were from the telephone room, which also services the company's television and radio stations.

The tally in the larger group: For the Guild, 35; for no union,

16; challenged by management and impounded, 9; blank ballot, 1. In the telephone room count, three were for the Guild and two for no union.

The challenged votes were cast by Guild members employed in the maintenance department who work in the composing room. Management viewed them as outside the Guild's jurisdiction, because the Teamsters union represents printers, pressmen, stereotypers, tape perforators, drivers and circulation roadmen. The Teamsters local had disavowed any interest in the maintenance group.

Management bitterly opposed the Guild's bid for bargaining rights. Four firings occurred in the credit and advertising depart-

ments during the membership drive. Two found better jobs with Guild help, and the local is studying the possibility of taking legal action in behalf of some or all of the discharged employees.

When the editorial department at El Mundo was being organized three months ago, a similar firing occurred. The staffer went to work at \$25 a week more pay at the San Juan Star, English language daily where the Guild had won its first election and contract on the island.

The editorial election at El Mundo went 53 to 3 for the Guild. Local leaders express the opinion that management's studied misrepresentation of the Guild has actually aided the union in the balloting.

Stern Book Shows Guild Didn't Kill Philly Record

By DAVID J. EISEN

ANG Asst. Director, Research & Information

The myth that an American Newspaper Guild strike killed the Philadelphia Record has been laid to rest by the man who created it.

J. David Stern, whose reputation as a liberal publisher died with the Record after an 86-day Guild strike in the winter of 1946-47, tells the real reasons he sold the paper in a recently published autobiography, "Memoirs of a Maverick Publisher."

They bear little resemblance to the reasons he advanced in stridently anti-Guild testimony before the House Labor Committee shortly after the sale. His testimony laid the cornerstone for the myth—still persistent—that the Guild's strike for higher pay killed the Record.

This is what Stern told the House committee less than two weeks after selling the struck Record, the Camden Courier and Post and Radio Station WCAU to the Philadelphia Bulletin for \$12 million:

"I am making atonement for the disservice I have rendered this great institution as the first publisher who recognized the Newspaper Guild.

"I have retired from business at heavy personal loss (my italics—D.E.). I saw no other way to warn this nation against the cancerous growth that jeopardizes the great institution to which I have devoted my life."

Sam B. Eubanks, the Guild's executive vice president, advanced a diametrically opposite reason for the sale in testimony before the same committee. He said that "the best evidence at hand" indicated that Stern sold the three papers for "financial gain."

Now Stern, in his memoirs, presents a devastating if unwitting picture of whose testimony was closer to the truth.

He reports how Albert M. Greenfield, his financial advisor, urged him to accept the Bulletin's \$12-million offer because it would enable him to pay off all his debts and leave him with "enough to make me comfortable in old age."

Greenfield, he recounts, expressed assurance that Stern would win the strike, in which all three papers were continuing to publish.

"But when you retire," Stern quotes Greenfield as arguing, "it will be with less money than the Bulletin is offering you now. . . . You owe it to your wife and children to grab this chance to get out on easy street."

(Continued on Page 5)

KEN BARNETTE
Local PresidentTOM KELLY
Local Chairman

CONVENTION HOSTS

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Guild is primed and ready for the influx this weekend of delegates to the Guild convention.

Heading the general convention committee is Tom Kelly, with the following subcommittee chairmen:

Milton Carlin, cocktail party; Kelly Simon, banquet; Arthur Brooks, hospitality; Bill Ott, hotel reservations; James Reich, wives and guests activities; George Wyatt, co-chairman and editor of convention magazine; Richard E. Baldwin, co-chairman and business manager of convention magazine; Bob Baime, outing; Sy Ransick, Melody Fair; Bob Giambelluca and Pat Swift, transportation; Ed Fay and Peggy Silverman, publicity; John Dwyer, restaurant guide; Kenneth Barnette, local speakers.

In a joint greeting, Barnette and Kelly said:

The time is at hand when delegates of the American Newspaper Guild will meet in convention—this year with Local 26, ANG, of Buffalo, as the host. From July 9 to July 13 these representatives of the cream of American and Canadian newspapermen will sit down at business sessions to review the past, assay our progress and try to plan for the future.

But none of our business is so important that it cannot, at times, be laid aside for relaxation. There are too many things to be seen and enjoyed in the Niagara Frontier Vacationland.

Against a backdrop of the Niagara River and its majestic falls—one of the seven natural wonders of the world—history will be in the air we breathe. Convention visitors will walk the ground first seen by French explorers, where settlers brought civilization, where armies fought for empire.

Since 1806 Buffalo has been the gateway to the heart of the continent and beyond. Over the waters of the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes passed millions of pioneers with a rendezvous with destiny. Many stayed on the shores of Lake Erie to start eastward an ever-growing flood of agricultural products and to ship westward the burgeoning bulk of industrial products that have helped build two great, friendly nations, north and south of the border.

The Niagara Frontier today is still growing, but its people are never too busy to put out the welcome mat for visitors. For delegates, their wives and families, our convention committee believes it has arranged a week of activities that will make their visit memorable.

It is our fervent wish that the social side of the convention will be as fruitful in happiness and pleasure as the business side will be for the welfare and prosperity of the American Newspaper Guild.

Fraternally,

KEN BARNETTE, President, Local 26
TOM KELLY, Convention Committee Chairman

They Represent Their Locals At Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

planned by the Buffalo host local, and the entire convention party gets a midweek outing on Wednesday afternoon, for a trip along the Niagara River gorge. Buffalo's Page One Ball on Friday evening closes the week's activities.

Additional listings of delegates include the following (GR, June 22):

Hampton Roads — Raymond Bancroft and William Pate.

Manchester — Richard Shepard and Lewis Joslyn.

Chicago — Edward Galbreth, Eleanor Pino, Lyle Edwards, Kenneth R. Byrd, Marshall Schieve, Robert Zonka and Phil Nelson.

Puerto Rico — Luis Montanez, Jr.

North Jersey — Harry Gould, Daniel A. McLaughlin, Joan Haggerty, Harry Demarsky and Barbara Finkelstein.

Rochester — Arthur Deutsch, Charles Holcomb and Joseph Albricht.

Twin Cities — John Carmichael and James Cennik.

Philadelphia — Roberta Bailey, William Streckfuss, Michael Casano, Joseph Conley, William Beck, Elizabeth Eilber, Frank Hookey, David Schick, Harry Mount, Oscar B. Teller and Donald Bielata.

Ottawa — William M. Arnott and Eric R. I. Cawdron.

Portland, Me. — John K. Murphy, Merton Doyle and C. Hasty Thompson.

Columbus — John Edgington and David Durbin.

Pawtucket — Thomas Buckley and Leonard Levin.

Bay City — Victor Abels.

Erie — William Campbell, Larie Pinta, Charles Stockman, John Yanosko, Bernice Brower and Robert Gilon.

Lake Superior — Dale Larson.

Pittsburgh — Helen Minear.

Seattle-Tacoma — Herbert Gauer, Earl Dack and George W. Lambert.

ANG TOP OFFICERS ASK:

(Continued from Page 1)

Executive Vice President William J. Farson explained last week in a memorandum to local presidents and convention delegates.

Farson, who recently returned from visits to Milwaukee and Minneapolis, where nearly 500 Guildsmen are on the street, noted that he had kept in close touch with local developments since the May IEB meeting and that he had found "widespread agreement that our defense machinery needs further beefing up" if we are to achieve our wage goal of "\$200 A Week-Now!"

"Our present emergencies aside," he wrote, "it is recognized that putting any steam behind our renewed emphasis on wage bargaining will be meaningless unless we demonstrate the willingness and determination to redouble our defense fund assets. 'Large locals particularly—and it's these that have great influence over collective bargaining throughout the industry—will have heavy going if they cannot point to sizable defense assets when they call upon their memberships to make the big effort effective wage bargaining demands.'"

In the light of his findings, Farson said, "I have notified the Board that the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and I feel that the recommendations to the Convention should be altered."

Because of benefit payments to Guildsmen in Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, the defense fund now stands at less than \$500,000.

The IEB has levied assessments—fifty cents to \$3 per member per month—effective July 1. The proposal before the IEB today would not affect the July assessment.

Also unaffected is another IEB finance recommendation to the convention calling for an increase of 10 cents a month in per capita payments to the general fund, from which the Guild's day-to-day operations are financed.

Total per capita payments are now \$1.80 per month. The addition of ten cents for the general fund and forty cents for the defense fund would bring the figure to \$2.30.

The ability of the present fund to meet a major emergency in-

Higher Defense Fund Levy, Liberalized Strike Benefits

volved thousands rather than hundreds of Guildsmen is discussed in the current issue of Frontpage, publication of the New York Guild, ANG's largest local.

A strike or a lockout in New York is believed to be a definite possibility this year.

Calculations by the New York officers, says Frontpage, show that \$2 million would be needed to pay benefits for seven weeks, in the event a city-wide shutdown occurred on the seven major dailies under Guild contract.

In such a situation, approximately 5,600 Guild members would be idled, and eligible for benefits. All the major units of the New York local have unanimously voted to back the \$200 wage program, in negotiations which start in September. All have adopted a "No contract, no work" policy. Guild contracts with the New York dailies have an October 31 expiration date.

Historically, New York pub-

lishers have marked time until the last hour of negotiations before reaching a settlement. Also, New York publishers have threatened a city-wide suspension of publications when one of their number is struck.

Specifically, in 1958, when a Guild strike seemed imminent against one of the dailies, the publishers association sent a telegram to the craft unions, warning that a city-wide "contract violation" would occur if craft union members honored a Guild picket line at the struck paper, and "employment would be suspended for all."

Later that year, 3,500 Guild members were idled for 20 days when the major dailies in New York shut down in concert, during a labor dispute in which the Mail Deliverers union was involved.

Craft union contracts in New York are bargained city-wide, and have an expiration date of December 8.

New York City Bans Imported Scabs

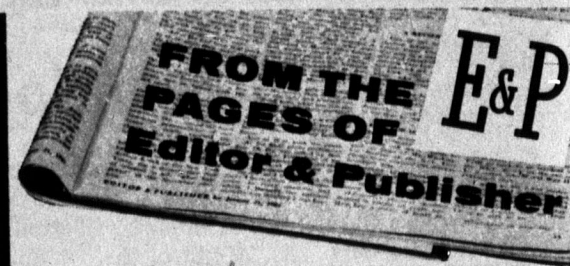
New York City—The nation's largest city has made it a crime for an employer to import professional strikebreakers to replace employees during a legal strike or lockout.

An anti-strikebreaker ordinance, strongly supported by the city's labor movement and by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, won unanimous passage by the City Council. Patterned after similar laws enacted by a number of states and municipalities, the New York Citizen's Job Protection ordinance:

- Prohibits third parties, other than licensed employment agencies, from providing strike replacements to an employer.
- Prohibits anyone, including employment agencies, from bringing strikebreakers into the city to replace workers on strike.

The measure defines a strikebreaker as any person "who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment for the duration of a strike or lockout."

• Sets a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.



Issue of June 30, page 11

TELEVISION STEPPING UP ON-THE-SPOT NEWS COVERAGE

Advertising sponsorship, public interest, satellite communications, jets and trans-oceanic cables have spurred increased news coverage by the three principal television networks.

CBS and NBC now have sponsors for news bulletins as well as for scheduled newscasts, and ABC hopes to have one in the fall. The networks are working with ATAT on satellite communications and immediate international television news coverage is in prospect.

EAP reported the complete story on television news broadcasting. Did you read it?

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Milwaukee Strike In 6th Week; Mediators Set Up Another Talk

Milwaukee, Wis.—With the Milwaukee Guild's strike against Hearst's Sentinel in its sixth week, negotiations under the guidance of federal mediators, which were recessed Saturday, June 23, are scheduled for resumption next Monday morning, July 9.

Previous mediation meetings, according to Tony Ingrassia, the Guild's executive vice president and chief negotiator, showed that company representatives—so far as those sessions were concerned—had no authority to improve the Sentinel's pre-strike offer.

"Until there is a willingness to bargain on the part of Hearst executives in New York, there can be no strike settlement," Ingrassia said.

"Perfect" weather prevailed as the Guildsmen, their families and friends held an all-day outing in Wilson Park. About 250 adults and more than 150 children attended. Co-chairmen were Ray Kenny and Bob Lassansko.

Alfred Kamin, attorney, has been authorized by the Milwaukee Guild to withdraw two unfair labor practice charges against the Sentinel, because, according to Guild officials, the unlawful practices have been ended.

The Guild charged the Sentinel May 11 with refusal to provide complete payroll information as required by law. After filing the charge with the National Labor Relations Board, and after commencement of the board's investigation, the company agreed to provide the information.

Further, the company agreed to contract language which guarantees the Guild will continue to receive complete payroll data.

On May 18, the Guild charged the Sentinel with unilaterally instituting a retail bonus plan without reaching a bargaining impasse.

After filing of the charge with the NLRB, and after commencement of the board's investigation, the company bargained with the Guild on bonus plans and also withdrew its own unilateral plan.

Although no agreement has been reached on bonus plans, the company acknowledges that any

agreement must come in the course of negotiations.

"The board recognizes the company has back-tracked and cleaned up after the Guild charges were filed," Kamin pointed out.

"Any future attempts by the Sentinel to circumvent accepted bargaining procedures will be met with prompt legal action."

Guild officers also announced that the Sentinel would renew all car insurance policies, effective today. When Guildsmen return to work, the company will be reimbursed as in the past.

This same procedure is being followed in the continuation of hospital insurance. The Sentinel is paying the premiums; Guildsmen will make them up after the strike ends.

Contributions to the Milwaukee Guild benefit fund for its strikers amount to \$6,385.47 as of June 29, the local reports.

The contributors:

Previously reported	\$3,964.00
Milwaukee Typographical #23	108.00
Milwaukee Mailers #23	108.00
Lenoxa Guild	12.00
Rochester Guild	100.00
Hampton Roads Guild	25.00
Vancouver-New Westminster	50.00
North Jersey Guild	100.00
Philadelphia Guild	125.00
St. Louis Guild	35.00
Federation of Guilds	200.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	50.00
Representatives	200.00
Wire Service Guild	300.00
United Lodge #56, IAM	18.00
Madison Guild	300.00
Anonymous	5.00
Henry Garvey	5.00
Albany Guild	100.00
Washington Guild	75.00
Anonymous	15.00
TOTAL	\$6,385.47

All Non-Economic Issues Settled At Minneapolis

Twin Cities, Minn.—Negotiations to end a 12-week-old strike at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune moved into a new phase this week with the settlement of all non-economic issues (jurisdiction, manning, work practices).

After the Mailers announced on June 28 that their local committee and international vice president Joe Bailey had come to terms with the company on their jurisdictional problems, the Teamsters moved to the bargaining table to negotiate on wages, pensions, hospitalization and vacations and other economic issues.

Besides the Mailers and the Teamsters, the other striking unions include the ITU printers, Stereotypers and Pressmen.

All of these unions have reached a settlement with the company in recent days on the work practice and jurisdictional problems which seemed to be most difficult of the negotiation problems.

The strike started April 12 when the Teamsters put up picket lines. Later four other unions

joined the strike. Five other unions, including 190 Guild members, have been observing the picket lines since the beginning of the strike.

Twin Cities, Minn.—Angelo Cohn, president of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities, announced a list of contributors who have sent money for aid of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Guildsmen. These contributions were received between June 18 and June 28.

Previously acknowledged

Memphis Guild	\$ 5,672.00
Philadelphia Guild	50.00
Minnesota Union Advocate	50.00
Washington Guild	50.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	50.00
Canadian Wire Service Guild	50.00
Wire Service Guild, New York	50.00
Anonymous (a member)	15.00
George S. Hage	15.00
Associate member	75.00
Salem Guild	75.00
Vancouver Guild	100.00
North Jersey Guild	100.00
Lima Guild	100.00
Rochester Guild	25.00
Peoria Guild	25.00
St. Louis Guild	25.00
Federation of Guilds	200.00
Representative	10.00
Anonymous (a member)	10.00
Ottawa Guild	10.00
TOTAL	\$10,172.00

IT SEEMS TO US

Suggests Court Action

As Speedier Than NLRB

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: We seem to be barking up the wrong tree in seeking legal satisfaction for losses from lockouts, shut-downs and the "massive retaliation" tactics of publishers, when we use the cumbersome Labor Board machinery instead of seeking a show-down in the courts.

For example, any lockout or stoppage deprives the Internal Revenue Service of an important source of taxation, from publisher profits and from our salaries. I suggest an IRS ruling on the legality of unilateral publisher activity—the massive retaliation—regulation in relation to such tax losses and their redress.

As to court action, some years ago a New York newspaper won

Letters shall be limited to 250 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 not be delayed longer than one issue.

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.

a sizable judgment, and a court-imposed fine, against a department store which discontinued advertising owing to a raise in ad rates. The newspaper claimed the store had acted in restraint of trade.

We should hire eminent counsel best to invoke the tax laws and use the restraint-of-trade weapon.

ROBERT MAYER

New York Guild

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Wire Service Guild	300.00
United Lodge #56, IAM	18.00
Madison Guild	300.00
Anonymous	5.00
Henry Garvey	5.00
Albany Guild	100.00
Washington Guild	75.00
Anonymous	15.00
TOTAL	\$6,385.47

AMONG OURSELVES

Samuel Thompson, of the editorial staff of the Pilot, National Maritime Union publication in New York City, is the author of "Bruzz," a short story in the Spring issue of Freedomways, a quarterly review of the Negro Freedom Movement.

Joan B. Haggerty, president of the North Jersey Guild, a courthouse reporter for the Elizabeth Daily Journal, has been cited for the second year in succession by the New Jersey Association of Daily Newspaper Women for the best news story written by a woman in New Jersey in 1961. She took top honor with a story on the Union County welfare practices.

Tom Turley, who a year ago left the AP bureau in Albany for a staff job at the New York Herald Tribune, has been named news editor for the HT news service.

Richard Vahan, Traveler unit member of the Boston Guild, is author of a Macfadden paperback, "The Truth About the John Birch Society."

Nate Anthony, Washington Star news staffer, moves to the New York Times as copyreader and makeup man. He has been an at-large member of the Washington Guild executive board, and had been elected a delegate to the Buffalo convention.

Nate Haseltine, Washington Post Guild member, is the new president of the National Association of Science Writers. He succeeds Victor Cohn, Minneapolis Tribune, named to the executive committee. Don Dunham, Cleveland Press, is the new vice president.



Queen For A Week: James Gallagher, Empire State District Council president, congratulates Marlene Stabler, Miss Page One, at the Utica Guild's second annual ball. With them is Cheryl Palmer, runner-up. A student nurse at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Miss Stabler was awarded a week's vacation in the Adirondacks.

NLRB Ok's Hearing On Detroit Charges

Detroit, Mich.—Guild charges of unfair labor practices against the Free Press resulting from "massive retaliation" tactics by both the Free Press and the Detroit News are scheduled to be heard here July 16.

The charges relate to the lockout of Guild members at the Free Press in May. A board order for lost pay during the period from May 6 to May 11, is sought.

The Free Press was struck by the Teamsters union April 11, for eight days. The Typographical union picketed both the Free Press and the News April 20, reaching a settlement May 6. The Paper Handlers union picketed the News May 6, settling the dispute May 11.

During the entire period members of the Guild were not on strike, but all Guild employees at the Free Press were at various times directed not to report for work, and were not paid for time lost.

The charges against the Free

Press are that management discriminated as to hire and tenure for the purpose of discouraging union membership.

Involved, also, by reference, is the city publishers association, to which both dailies belong. The two competing dailies, it is charged, treated a strike against one as a strike against both, the "massive retaliation" pattern familiar in New York City, Cleveland and Boston.

Charges against the News—where maintenance employees covered by Guild contract were the only employees suspended during the period of the labor disputes—that management discriminated against Guild employees, while retaining non-union employees on the payroll, have been dropped temporarily at the request of the NLRB to give the other charges priority.

They are, however, to be refilled this week, according to Detroit Guild sources.

Supreme Court Provides Two Anti-Trust Weapons

Government trust busters have been given powerful weapons to enforce competitive conditions in business by the Supreme Court.

In two decisions the tribunal: • Interpreted Section 7 of the Clayton Act which is aimed at corporate mergers, to mean that Congress intended to curb "at their incipience" any "tendencies toward concentration in industry," and

• Rejected an argument (which six lower Federal courts had accepted) that individual corporate officers could not be prosecuted under the Sherman Act for actions taken in their companies' behalf.

Both opinions were written by Chief Justice Earl Warren. Both were unanimous.

The first case arose from an acquisition in 1955 by the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, fourth largest American shoe manufacturer of the G. R. Kinney Company, operator of the country's largest retail family shoe

chain, with about 400 stores in 270 cities.

It represented the first big legal test of what Congress meant when it amended the Clayton Act's Section 7 in 1950. The amendment was sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler (Dem. N.Y.) and Senator Estes Kefauver (Dem., Tenn.).

The section, as amended, prohibits corporate acquisitions whose effect "in any line of commerce in any section of the country . . . may be substantially to lessen competition or to create a monopoly."

The second decision came in an area where interest has been intensified since the electrical cases of 1961, which ended with seven business executives behind bars.

Eugene

Eugene, Ore.—Jerry Uhrhammer has been named president of the Eugene Guild, succeeding Marvin Tins. The local also named the following: Vice President, Ralph Olive; secretary, Shirley Stickney; treasurer, Robert Newcomb.



Honoring A Pioneer: The home city of Eugene V. Debs, labor leader who is called the father of industrial unionism, has launched a nation-wide movement to make the Debs homestead a shrine. President of the Terre Haute Guild, Ned A. Bush, Sr., is a member of the board of directors of the Debs Memorial Foundation, and author of an eight-page illustrated brochure being distributed in the fund-raising effort. He is at the right end of the second row of this group of founders, photographed on the steps of the Debs home.

Canadian Guild Figures Win, Lose In Hot Dominion Election

Toronto, Ont.—Guild members across the dominion found more than professional interest in the outcome of last month's parliamentary elections, in which the incumbent Conservatives were winners by sharply reduced majorities.

Guildmaster Lester B. Pearson, leader of the Liberal Party, finished a victor in his own riding, but carried into office with him only 96 seats in Parliament, with 133 needed for a majority. The Conservatives won 117 seats, and it is expected that a coalition with the Social Credit right wing forces, which won 30 seats, will form the new government.

In some areas, the outcome was so close that no claims or concessions have been made, pending tabulation of the absentee votes from those in military service.

Margaret Aitken, a Telegram columnist who has been in the House of Commons as a Conservative since 1953, was defeated in her bid for reelection. Her opponent was Ralph B. Cowan, a Star executive. John Bassett, president and publisher of the Telegram and chairman of the board at CFTO-TV, also met defeat at the hands of Perry Ryan, a Liberal. It was Bassett's second unsuccessful try for Parliament.

Don Stevenson, a Telegram staff reporter, running on the New Democratic Party platform, failed in his vote bid. Another Star executive, Fred Hotson, lost in his Liberal Party candidacy in Perth riding.

Barry Mather, Vancouver Sun columnist, succeeded in his New Democratic Party candidacy in British Columbia, polling about 23,000 votes to 13,000 each for his opponents.

David Lewis, Toronto attorney who has often served as Guild counsel, and who is vice president of the New Democratic Party, could become the house leader of his group as a result of his own election and the unexpected defeat of the leader of the NDP, Tom Douglas.

In its first appearance in a national election, the New Democratic Party, backed by organized labor and generally ignored in the press coverage of the campaign, polled about 14 percent of the popular vote, and won 19 seats. With 7 million votes cast, the turnout was about 70 percent of those eligible.

Bergen Record Employs Vote

Hackensack, N. J.—Editorial employees of the Bergen Evening Record are scheduled to vote today in an NLRB election to determine whether the North Jersey Guild will act as bargaining agent. Eligible to vote are 104 employees. Balloting will be in two shifts, to accommodate night workers in the 24-hour operation of the daily.

Jamestown, N. Y., Sun Ceases Publication

Jamestown, N. Y.—The morning tabloid Jamestown Sun, with 10,690 circulation, has been suspended by its editor and publisher, Constantine Poules.

"Lack of sufficient compensating revenue" was given as the reason.

Elimination of the Sun leaves the evening Post-Journal alone in the daily field here.

Bush Active In Drive To Save Home Of Debs

Terre Haute, Ind.—Ned A. Bush, Sr., Terre Haute Guild president, has requested time at the ANG's Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention at Buffalo next week to present the Eugene V. Debs story.

Bush, a member of the founders group of the Debs Foundation, has been a leader in the campaign for the purchase of the long-time home of the noted labor figure of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and in the plan to restore it with Debs materials.

With a \$25,000 goal, the foundation has collected about half that amount. The ANG has contributed \$100.

The home where Debs lived most of his adult life—his birthplace at 447 North Fourth street—has long since been torn down and its site is now occupied by the Indiana State College's physical education buildings—is at 451 North Eighth street. It has been in private hands since shortly after his death in 1926.

Successively it has been a pri-

ate home, a fraternity house and was being converted into an apartment home when the foundation acquired it for \$9,500.

The foundation was formed by local union leaders and Indiana State College professors in collaboration with Tilford Dudley, national director of the speaker's bureau of the AFL-CIO.

As a member of Vigo County AFL-CIO's Debs Memorial Committee and also a member of the board of directors of the Debs Foundation, Bush prepared and edited a brochure on Debs and the proposed memorial which is being used in a nation-wide solicitation of funds.

Upon recommendation of its executive board, the Terre Haute Guild has given \$100 to the project.

In seeking funds, Vigo County Labor Council said, "in addition to being a memorial, we would like to use it as a meeting place and as a center for Labor education."

DAY BOOK

CONTRACTS

Buffalo: Evening News: Pension plan renewal. Approved.

Los Angeles: Garden Grove Daily News: Full renewal. Approved.

Cleveland: Newspaper Enterprise Association: Pension plan: Initial. Approved.

Great Falls, Mont.: Tribune and Leader: Full renewal. Approved.

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

St. Paul: Pioneer Press: Full renewal. Approved.

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Myth That Guild Strike Killed Philadelphia Record Is Buried

(Continued from Page 1)

Stern continues: "I had no savings. For twenty years I had been drawing a large salary but had laid nothing aside. My only asset was stock in my newspapers."

Nevertheless, Stern relates, he hesitated to sell the papers until "a trivial incident made up my mind."

What was this incident? Stern told the House committee in 1947 that it was the Philadelphia Guild election.

"I did not give up hope or consider suspending publication until the Guild election of Jan. 14 to 16," he said at the time. "When I learned that the same uncompromising group was still in control, I realized that if anything were to be salvaged, I had to suspend publication and arrange for the sale of whatever remained."

As a matter of fact, Guild voting had resulted in the election of five members of an anti-administration ticket, including its presidential candidate, Arthur Pierce.

Stern's chief editorial writer who originally opposed going on strike.

But Stern's book makes no pretense that the Guild election had anything to do with his decision to scuttle the Record. He doesn't even mention them. Stern's "incident" involved the Typographical Union, which had continued to man all three papers during the strike.

As Stern now tells the story, his decision was prompted by a strike vote of ITU members at the Courier and Post following their rejection of a wage settlement agreed to by their negotiating committee. These are the words in which he describes the decision that cost 1,300 Record employees their livelihoods:

"So the Typographical Union was turning against me, the oldest union, with which I had dealt amicably for thirty-five years. What was happening in this cockeyed world? I phoned Al Greenfield, 'Go ahead!'"

This, as far as can be ascertained, is the first public reference ever made by Stern to the ITU incident. It was mentioned neither in Stern's published statement on the sale nor in his testimony before the House Committee, in both of which he heaped coals on the Guild.

But if time has freshened Stern's memory, it has not appreciably mellowed his harshness toward the Guild.

Stern told the House committee in 1947 that Guild wage demands were "so fantastic as to evidence bad faith" and that they demonstrated the Guild "deliberately struck my newspapers with the intent to destroy them."

Stern still maintains that the Guild's \$100-a-week demand "went beyond all reason" and was proof that the Guild "wanted a strike." This despite the fact that:

1. The Guild had presented the same \$100-a-week demand to all major papers following its adoption as a bargaining goal in 1946.

2. The \$100 top reporter minimum was achieved on 15 papers in New York, St. Louis and Washington, in five instances during the Record strike, the others less than six months later. The rival Philadelphia Inquirer settled for \$95, seven dollars more than the Guild's had come down to in bargaining at the Record.

3. Stern himself had declared in 1934, when the cost of living

was 40 percent lower, that "in large cities reporters should be paid \$100 or \$150 a week."

As for Stern's contention that the Guild "had made up its mind to strike," a New Republic article written by Richard Strouse in 1947 had this to say:

"... Far from trying to put Stern's papers out of business, the Guild leaders spent a high percentage of their energies trying to reach Stern in order to negotiate a peace."

During the strike and immediately afterward Stern contended that the walkout was motivated by a Communist plot to put the Record out of business as a rallying point for liberalism.

Although not explicitly stated, the same theme runs through his memoirs. "The Record was the newspaper the Communists most feared and hated," he declares in his chapter on the strike. On the same page, he describes the Guild as "Commie-controlled" in 1947—six years after the election of an anti-Communist administration.

Stern dates Communist opposition to his papers from a 1938 editorial denouncing Communists as "enemies of democracy." The Guild, he clearly implies, became a vehicle for their vendetta.

This unsupported accusation, coming from a publisher who himself had been the victim of similar attacks, flies in the face of every available fact. Here are a few:

1. The Philadelphia Guild had been one of the leaders of the fight for an anti-Communist Guild administration in 1941. It was described by the New Republic as "one of the most conservative of Guild units."

2. The Guild's national administration in 1946 was the same one elected in 1941 in the culmination of a campaign to oust pro-Communists from positions of leadership.

3. Stern's chief editorial writer was a leader of the strike and his editorial cartoonist, whose anti-Communist cartoons Stern said infuriated the Communists, drew strike-paper caricatures denouncing the publisher.

4. Six months after the 1938 editorial that Stern says sparked a Communist campaign to torpedo his papers, Guild members at the New York Post agreed to kick back ten percent of their pay as a loan to keep the paper from going under.

Stern, characteristically, mentions none of these facts. Nor does he mention the by-lined front-page editorial published the day of the strike by Harry T. Saylor, editor of the Record and one of the publisher's closest associates.

Those men and women and girls who walked out, a substantial majority of them, believed they were right," Saylor wrote. "Those of us on the

HOW TO BUY:

Best Avoid High And Low Price Extremes

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS
Guild Reporter
Consumer Expert

Intense retail competition today is producing, along with the claimed price cuts, a lowering of quality in some goods, especially furniture, rugs and some clothing.

The National Retail Merchants Association itself recently protested to manufacturers the poor quality of some of the furniture its retailer-members have been receiving. Another notable example is continuous-flame nylon rugs, with stores quoting them at \$5 to \$13 a yard, and some of the cheaper ones mediocre in quality, even if they are made of continuous-flame nylon.

To guard against poor quality, our advice is to stick to the middle-price merchandise. The lowest-price merchandise may be of uncertain quality. But the most expensive goods are not your best buy either.

It is revealing that a recent survey reports moderate-income wage-earners do tend to buy deluxe models of appliances and other goods. This phenomenon may result from a lack of confidence in quality or in one's own

buying judgment. But while the lowest-price goods are not always dependable, the deluxe models do not always give you enough more to make the extra cost worthwhile.

Here is how manufacturers and retailers usually plan their selling strategy, so you can see where your best buys may be:

Merchandise generally falls into three price classes: low-end, medium price, high price. A store may carry a line of shirts at \$3.50, another at \$3.95, and a third at \$4.95. Or a washing machine manufacturer may offer three models, one usually retailing for \$185, another for \$125 and a deluxe model at \$255.

Salespeople are trained to "sell you up" to a higher price. Sometimes advertised low-price models even are "baited to the floor," as the trade calls it. In fact, a national appliance dealers' association reports that most dealers it surveyed have a planned policy of "selling up."

A Kalamazoo store reported it displays about 50 TV sets "placed so that every low-priced set has one next to it with a few more features and a higher price tag."

A Hutchinson, Kansas, dealer commented: "We try if possible to go into the customer's home to appraise the old TV. There we can more easily and

without interruption talk about the higher-priced models that would fit into her home."

That is the art of selling, but that is exactly why we recommend sticking to the middle-price lines. A medium-price shirt merely may have a pocket eliminated or have shorter tails and fewer tucks than the highest-priced, but these changes do not affect its basic usability. Or a medium-price shoe may merely have less decoration. But the low-end shirt or shoe generally has basically cheaper materials, which does affect usefulness.

For example, a leading manufacturer has just brought out a new line of mattresses at \$39.95, \$49.95 and \$59.95. There is an important difference between the low and middle-priced. The \$39.95 mattress has a 220-coil innerspring unit, and the \$49.95, 312 coils. But for \$59.95 you still get only 312 coils, with the major difference merely a fancier ticking.

On washing machines, as this department previously pointed out, the lowest-price models may provide only two washing cycles (one for regular and one for "gentle"), and the middle-price models, three cycles. The costliest models are basically the medium-

price models with a few more additions such as more temperature and speed variations, a dispenser, push-buttons instead of a dial switch and a backguard that lights up.

When shopping low-end items make sure they do have basic quality. A 220-coil mattress or a two-cycle washer still offer reasonable if not maximum usefulness. But in other cases, low-end goods may cost little but be a waste of money. You need to evaluate the usefulness for your particular purpose every time you shop.

On the other hand, it is not necessarily true that you get only what you pay for. Makers and sellers get their tallest profits on the deluxe models and highest price lines. For example, one manufacturer reports that it gives wholesalers and retailers, respectively, 13 and 20 percent off the list price of its low-priced vacuum cleaners and 19 and 38 percent on its highest. Thus, about a third of the list price of the moderate-price model goes to the distributors, but half the price of the most expensive. Such deluxe merchandise may give you more detail, more exclusive style, but not much better basic quality.

You find this same pricing strategy in foods as well as clothing and home furnishings. As just one example, all margarines must meet the Federal standard of identity. But the U.S. Agriculture Department some time ago found margarines selling for as little as 15 cents a pound for some store private brands to as much as 39 cents for advertised "super" brands with extra ingredients. One reason for the higher price is simply the higher profit margins taken by retailers and manufacturers on the costlier brands. Retailers, for example, averaged a margin of 5.4 cents on the super brands compared to 3.7 on the low-price margarines, the department reported.

Sometimes retailers themselves rebel at the small differences in higher priced goods. A For Wayne, Indiana, dealer recently complained to Home Furnishings Daily that the stepup model of a certain TV set costs dealers \$11 more, and the manufacturer suggests they sell it for \$30 more, but "there's not \$10 more value in it." On refrigerators, this dealer himself removed the vegetable crisper, a shelf, butter dish and some ice-cube trays from the low-price model so that the stepup model would seem to offer some noticeable value for its higher price.

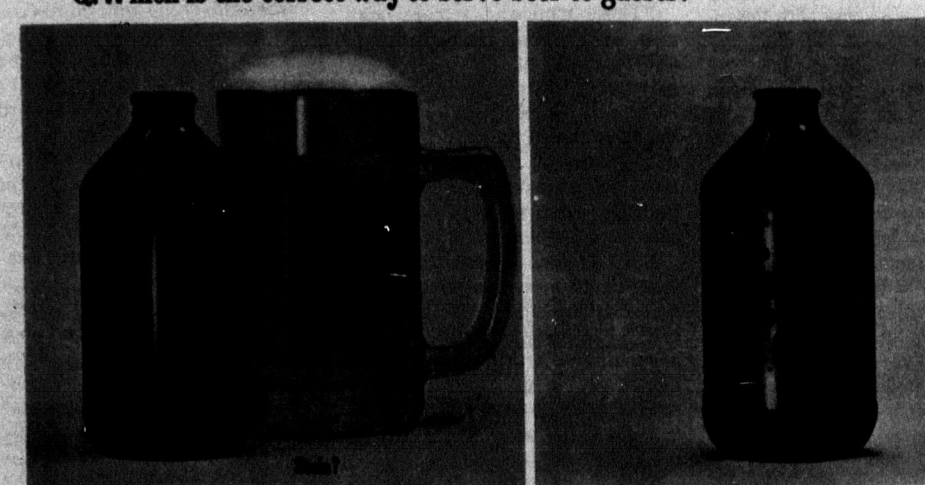
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You find this same pricing

Union craftsmen
make the glass bottles
that never
tamper with taste



Q. Which is the correct way to serve beer to guests?



A. All of them...just be sure to serve it from bottles! Doesn't everything taste better in glass?

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

Smaller Paper Can't Pay Well? The Facts Indicate Otherwise

A newspaper need not be a large one to be a profitable one.

This is the theme of a section of the ANG staff report to the 1962 Wage Conference in Washington: "\$200 A Week—Now!" The following is excerpted from the section of that report entitled "Small Papers: The Mighty Middleweights."

The program presented to the Guild's 1946 Wage Conference contained the following statement:

"Within the newspaper industry there has been fostered a fiction of incomparability between small and large newspapers."

This yardstick of comparative circulations or comparative city population classes are offered as a basis for fixing wages, it being assumed that small circulations, small populations and small papers are inherently related.

Very rarely, however, has the small publisher offered to open his books to inspection to prove that his revenue is insufficient to meet wage demands. This is probably because such a position has seldom been tenable in the past and is extremely unlikely to be supportable today.

The tendency of newspaper workers to rate their own value in proportion to the size of the city or the paper where they are employed seems to be the chief aid of the publisher in maintaining low wages. Where the workers have organized and bargained collectively they have proven that the small newspaper can pay as equitably as the large paper.

Matten haven't changed much in 15 years. Most small publishers are still crying inability to pay, many Guildsmen on small papers are still selling themselves short—and notable exceptions to the pattern.

The smallest dailies often realize the handsome profit margins. M. D. Armstrong, a broker writing in Editor & Publisher in 1958, cited profits of \$10,000 on \$40,000 revenue and \$22,000

on revenue of \$102,000 as not unusual.

Prospects for small-town papers are generally rated as increasingly bright. Tom Dearmore, co-editor of the Baxter Bulletin of Mountain Home, Ark., made this appraisal a year ago.

"By and large, I believe the best writing being done in newspaperdom today is not in the big cities but in the smaller ones."

Objective evidence is available to support this contention. The Heywood Brown Award has been won four times by reporters on papers of less than 50,000 circulation: The Daytona Beach Journal & News, the York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily, the Bay City (Mich.) Times and the New Hampshire News. And five of 18 Pulitzer prizes for local reporting have gone to papers in that category: The Cuero (Tex.) Record, the Scranton Tribune, the Vicksburg Post-Herald, the Alice (Tex.) Echo and the Fargo Forum.

The claim that smaller dailies cannot afford big-city wages is advanced with regularity by publishers who would not think of arguing that they cannot afford big-paper prices for ink, newsprint or equipment. As a matter of fact, if anything the evidence suggests that small dailies often are more profitable enterprises than their bigger cousins.

Papers in the 20,000-75,000 circulation bracket net between eight and 12 percent a year on their investment, according to a 1957 article, "The Press: The Mighty Middleweights." It quotes a Chicago newspaper executive:

"Anybody who is looking for a newspaper with a future ought to look in the middle-sized cities."

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\$6.5 Million 'Treasure Chest' Key To Baltimore Sun Raises

Newspaper publishers never miss an opportunity to tell how expensive it is to run a newspaper, says an editorial in The Working Press, bulletin of the Baltimore Guild.

They tell it to their advertisers when putting in rate increases. They tell it to unions at the bargaining table. And they tell it to each other at the annual American Newspaper Publishers Association conventions.

But, unlike trained reporters who work for them, they tell only half the story.

At the Sunpapers, for example, prosperity has reached a point where management, after paying its taxes, meeting its current expenses, reinvesting in the property and paying dividends to its stockholders, still has left over an unused "treasure chest" of extra profits amounting to nearly \$6,500,000.

The company has said in sworn testimony that this sum of money is a sort of "rainy day" fund, maintained in U.S. government securities, that is kept in the event of an unforeseen financial crisis. Meanwhile it accumulates interest at the rate of nearly 4 percent.

These are the A. S. Abell Company's own figures supplied to the Federal Communications Commission as required by law, the editorial notes.

To give you an idea just how much money this represents to the

company, this "treasure chest" amounts to twice the total annual payroll for all 641 employees in the Guild's jurisdiction, which now is approximately \$3,200,000.

The interest alone on this \$6.5 million would enable the company to give each of those 641 employees a flat \$8 a week raise—without touching either expenses, normal profits, or the "treasure chest" itself.

Think of that—an \$8 a week raise for everyone paid for entirely from interest on an unused "treasure chest" fund.

The clear indication is that the company could afford to give raises of even more than \$8 a week from its other income.

And by the way—every dollar in pay raise to you costs the company only 43 cents if it is met from net profits. This is the result of the U.S. and Maryland corporate tax structure.

To get back to the "treasure chest," its \$6.5 million is part of the Sunpapers financial structure that shows a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 4 to 1. Banks figure a company is in sound shape if its ratio is 1 to 1. Excellent shape is 2 to 1.

The Guild is delighted at the A. S. Abell Company's prosperity—long may it continue.

But the Guild also thinks employees rate a larger share of that prosperity than they've received so far.

On revenue of \$102,000 as not unusual.

Prospects for small-town papers are generally rated as increasingly bright. Tom Dearmore, co-editor of the Baxter Bulletin of Mountain Home, Ark., made this appraisal a year ago.

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The claim that smaller dailies cannot afford big-city wages is advanced with regularity by publishers who would not think of arguing that they cannot afford big-paper prices for ink, newsprint or equipment. As a matter of fact, if anything the evidence suggests that small dailies often are more profitable enterprises than their bigger cousins.

Papers in the 20,000-75,000 circulation bracket net between eight and 12 percent a year on their investment, according to a 1957 article, "The Press: The Mighty Middleweights." It quotes a Chicago newspaper executive:

"Anybody who is looking for a newspaper with a future ought to look in the middle-sized cities."

The smallest dailies often realize the handsome profit margins. M. D. Armstrong, a broker writing in Editor & Publisher in 1958, cited profits of \$10,000 on \$40,000 revenue and \$22,000

on revenue of \$102,000 as not unusual.

Prospects for small-town papers are generally rated as increasingly bright. Tom Dearmore, co-editor of the Baxter Bulletin of Mountain Home, Ark., made this appraisal a year ago.

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Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

His Take Home Pay: \$85; She Returns To Teaching

"My husband, a college graduate, after more than 15 years on the finest metropolitan paper makes \$118 a week," a "Guild Dues-Payer's Wife," writes the Guild Reporter. "After deductions and carfare, his take-home pay averages \$85."

"He is a man in his 40's," she continues, "whose chances of employment elsewhere are minimal particularly when he must consider his two children and his 'so-called' security."

"I'm not even concerned with the fact that we can't enjoy the cultural niceties or an occasional show or concert. What does concern me is that in order to keep our household running, I must return to teaching, leaving the rearing of our eight-month-old and kindergarten children to a stranger in order to meet our bare essential needs."

"My husband works in the publications department and perhaps that indicates that his duties are lowly and not worth more than \$118, but it seems to me that it takes more than just reporters to get out a newspaper and his Guild dues represent a nice slice of the low income for which I see no return."

"I suggest," she advises, "you start considering the rest of your dues-paying members—and not just as an afterthought."

Certainly the "Dues-Payer's Wife" is not alone in her evaluation that "it takes more than just reporters to get out a newspaper."

Says "S200 A Week—Now!," the ANG staff report to the 1962 Wage Conference:

The reporter is only one

of the key men on a newspaper, and it is not only of him that special skills and responsibilities are demanded by our modern society.

For, as the publishers of the New York Times have said, in "News: The Story of How It Is Gathered and Printed":

"The tremendous cost of gathering and publishing the news could not be met without advertising revenue; advertising could not be obtained without circulation; and circulation is the result of news presentation. The best teamwork is essential."

It is for this reason that the Guild's wage program calls for the same basic minimum salaries for key classifications in each of the major newspaper departments, for each depends equally upon the other and—as the Times emphasized—without any one, none of the others could exist.

"Good writers are not paid enough money," Carl E. Lindstrom, former executive editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Times, told the Guild convention in Vancouver last summer. "They never have been."

To which the ANG Staff Report makes this addendum:

"Neither are other newspaper employees."

\$1387.50 For Denver Dist. Mgr.

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Guild maintained a perfect record in arbitration case battles—three wins in three tries—when it was awarded reinstatement of a Rocky Mountain News circulation department district manager fired March 2.

The company charged misuse of funds. Al Singletary, arbitrator, of Perry, Okla., said in his award, "The facts do not justify a charge of misappropriation of funds," and directed the company to reinstate the district man with full retroactive pay and other benefits due him under the contract.

Returning to work Monday, June 18, the employee received gross retroactive pay of \$1387.50. Benefits such as insurance coverage were restored to him as of March 2. Unit Vice Chairman Ken Carpenter (circulation steward when the case began) says morale in the department has soared with announcement of the award.

But Carpenter and his fellow district managers are being praised for the thorough, painstaking job they did under the guidance of Administrative Secretary Tony Hodnick, in shattering the company's case, in preparation for the arbitration hearing May 9.

Hodnick handled the case for the defense. Strong, unwavering testimony by several district man-

agers apparently left considerable doubt in the mind of the arbitrator as to whether the discharge was just and sufficient cause as the company had claimed.

The union's case was so well presented that the company attempted to skirt left end by changing its charge to that of unsatisfactory performance on the job. The company's attorney in his subsequent brief pushed the case even harder toward "unsatisfactory performance" from the original charge of "misuse of funds."

But the arbitrator wouldn't stand for this.

Another factor which carried weight in the decision concerned a letter sent to the Colorado Department of Employment by the company in which it detailed its reasons for the firing. Because of this letter, the district manager was unable to obtain unemployment compensation.

After the reinstatement order, the company wrote to the employment office retracting the letter.

Local Guild leaders said the victory represented union strength and teamwork all the way—from the stout support (verbal and financial) of the entire Denver Local 74 down to the last district manager, who helped present a solid front much needed in a beleaguered department.

EDITORIAL

Democracy At Work

A Guild convention is an unforgettable experience for those who attend, whether it is encountered for the first time or the tenth, or to use the optimum established this year, the twenty-ninth.

All first-time delegates are impressed by the earnest dedication which marks committee discussions, the time and patience devoted to explanation of problems, and the wealth of available data detailing the minutiae of operating a union which annually spends half a million dollars.

Thus, convention recollections are more apt to center on the hard work involved in the week's program, than on the convivial aspects of the gathering, however pleasant these activities are made by the forethought and attention of the host local.

There is another impression common to all Guild conventions, and sure to be found in next week's Buffalo meetings. That is the conviction, firmly reached by about the third day of the convention week, that it will be quite impossible to disentangle the conflict of views and ideas, encountered in the maelstrom of committee work, in time to go home on Friday.

This dilemma, as oldtimers in the Guild have found, nearly always resolves itself by adjournment time, with differences compromised through debate and give-and-take, and the will of the majority accepted as the rule under which the ANG will function for another year.

The convention experience is something more. It is an exercise in democratic self-government. Annually it proves that the ANG constitution is a useful instrument soundly based, and that the institution of democracy itself is as workable in practice as the founding fathers of our country had envisioned it to be.

Guild problems differ from year to year. The emphasis changes in response to those differences.

But the convention as a means of meeting the problems and sharpening the union's aims has proved itself through almost three decades of Guild history. The meeting at Buffalo is certain to fortify that proof, as next week's Guild history is hammered out for the record.

What Really Counts

"It's much too late, really, for us to have prejudices.

"The world is growing smaller every minute. We have to come in closer and closer contact with other people in this world.

"The human race is what really counts, and we all belong to the human race."

—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, at a meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Free Trade

"The ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas."

—Former Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Guild Reporter

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

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Vol. XXIX, No. 14 July 6, 1962

American Newspaper Guild

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

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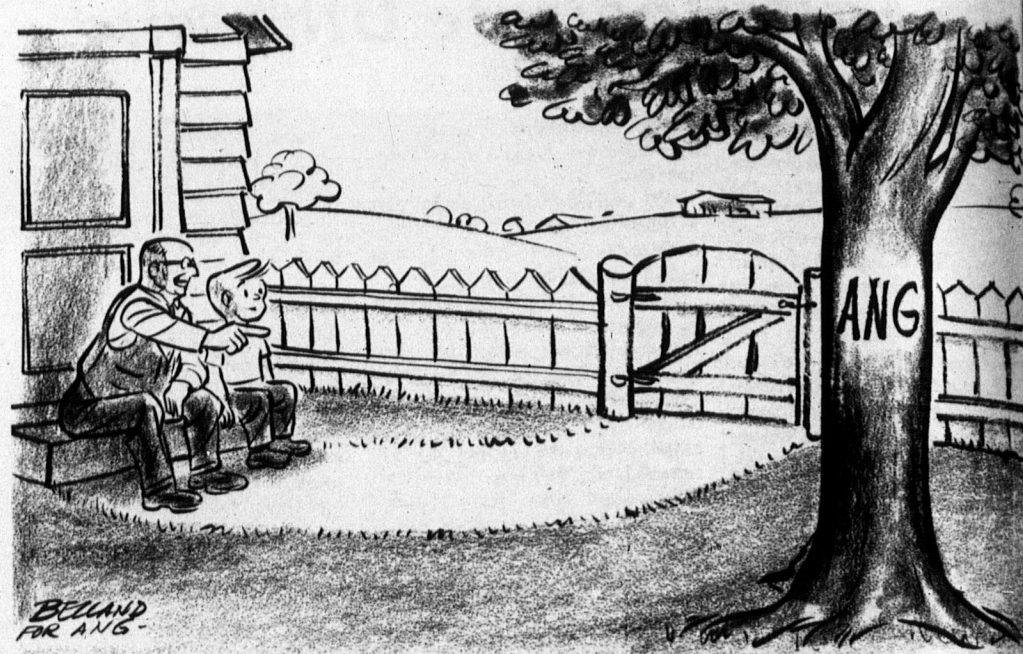
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'I Recall, Sonny, When It Was Just A Sapling'



Business Tax-Relief Plea Based On False Premises

By PRESS ASSOCIATES

The Wall Street slump and the bear market that still persists have turned out to be golden opportunities for business propagandists to demand, and perhaps get, the kind of tax relief that they want for themselves.

The very same groups who could never bear to blame pro-business President Hoover for the Great Stock Market Crash of 1929 or pro-business President Eisenhower for the three recessions he gave us are now proclaiming that the "anti-business" policies of President Kennedy have so terrorized the business community that they have lost faith, confidence and hope in the future of the country.

Actually from the viewpoint of labor economists, today's wobbly economy is largely due to Administration conservatism rather than to any anti-business radicalism, and is not going to be cured by surrendering to business desires for tax relief that inevitably will give the upper brackets the lion's share of whatever relief Congress votes. This happened in 1954 and is likely to happen again.

Already AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a memorandum to the President, has sounded an unusually stern warning that it isn't investment incentive based on tax benefits that is needed but incentive based on a bigger supply of customers with money in their pockets.

In any event, Wall Street weakness is now being used as a propaganda instrument far out of proportion to its real importance as a barometer of what really ails the economy.

We are told, of course, that the market sank because of lack of confidence in an "anti-business" Administration. Yet the worst plunge that the market has ever taken occurred during a "pro-business" Administration in 1929.

We are told that stocks were too high and that a "corrective" movement was necessary to place value and earnings on a sound relationship. Yet the President is now importuned to take action

Willard Shelton's "Dateline: Washington" column will be resumed in this space when he returns from his vacation.—Ed.

that would boost the market again and presumably re-establish the high stock prices that were supposedly out of line.

We are told that now that we have "peoples' capitalism" the whole country is wringing its hands in despair at the billions of dollars it has lost.

Undoubtedly more Americans own stock today than ever before, yet the fact is that the overwhelming ownership of stock is in the hands of a relatively few families which get the lion's share of national income. Only 12 per cent of American families with incomes under \$5,000—which means the vast majority of our people—owned stock in 1960. And of these, the number who owned stock worth more than \$10,000 in shares was so negligible that it wasn't even listed. Actually, most Americans do not own a single share of stock.

At the other end of the scale, 56 per cent of families in the \$15,000 or over bracket owned stock and 25 per cent of these owned more than \$10,000 in stock.

Thus, when all is said and done, the recent stock market slump has affected a relative handful of Americans and even these, mostly on paper.

Even on the assumption that Wall Street is a bellwether of economic conditions and that the cure for the present economic sluggishness lies in capital investment, how vital a role does Wall Street actually play in such investment?

There was a time when a vast amount of business and industry financing was done through stock issues to the public. That day is gone. Great corporations don't run to Wall Street as they once did to finance their growth and modernization. Today the customer does the financing through high prices and undistributed profits with tax amortization contributing most of the needed new funds.

As Meany pointed out in his memorandum to the President, some \$148 billion was invested in plant and equipment over the past five years. "In that same period," he added, "American corporations had available from internal sources—that is, from retained allowances—a sum equal to \$147 billion . . . why then must additional outlays be secured from profits and tax cuts?"

Only two months ago—long before the Wall Street slump—Business Week said: "The fact is that business will make new investment only when it sees expanding markets and the opportunity to make a fair profit in them."

If American tax policy is now to be shaped in the interest of speculators in Wall Street, as the renewed cries for tax relief would have it, we will be putting the cuts where they aren't needed and will be encouraging a new Wall Street inflationary boom.

Wall Street prices and the manipulations of Wall Street speculators should not be the criteria by which we judge what to do about taxes to head our economy into a new period of growth.

Consumer Index Holds At Record

The cost of living—as measured by the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index—which hit a new high during April for the third month in a row maintained that high during May with Federal officials forecasting a further increase in June.

The Index stood at 105.2 in April and May.

The Index measures changes in the prices of about 300 goods and services that city residents buy, against the average of prices in 1957-59 which is taken as a base of 100.

Spending after deduction of Federal income and social security taxes—averaged \$78.37 per week for factory workers with no dependents and \$86.05 for the worker with three dependents. These earnings were approximately 50 cents higher than in the previous month and \$4 more than in May 1961.

29th Annual Convention Banquet
American Newspaper Guild
Buffalo, N. Y. July 10, 1962



Vol. XXIX, No. 15

Washington, D. C.

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

July 27, 1962

Celler Committee Studies Sentinel Sale; 56 Fired In SF

The Convention In Brief

The 1962 ANG Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., July 9-13:

- Approved a 40-cent a month increase in per capita to the Defense Fund, raising the apportionment from 50 cents to 90 cents, effective September 1, 1962. Defeated on a roll call vote, 263 241/360 to 163 119/360, an amendment which would have limited the 40-cent increase to any time the Defense Fund fell below \$1 million. Defeated by voice vote a Finance Committee minority report which would have authorized the 40-cent increase only until the Defense Fund reached \$1 million. (Page 5)

- Approved a 10-cent per month increase in per capita to the General Fund, raising that apportionment from \$1.30 to \$1.40, effective August 1, 1962. (Page 5)

- Changed ANG strike-lockout policy to provide benefit payments, at the current schedule, at the end of the first week of an emergency, instead of the second week, as now required. (Page 5)

- Called on all locals to seek the closest coordination to achieve wage goals promptly, and cleared the way for the appointment of a Director of Collective Bargaining, by authorizing the Executive Vice President to make whatever staff reassignments he deems advisable. (Page 10)

- Applauded a stirring plea by M. H. Goldstein, Philadelphia Guild attorney, at a wage forum, that Guildsmen realize their own worth in their drive for \$200 A Week—Now! (Page 6)

- Called on Congress for legislation—including a merger appraisal proposal advanced by President Arthur Rosenstock—to halt the spread of monopoly in the newspaper industry. (Page 3)

- Called on the IEB to consider, when the Mellett bequest is received, a study of the effect of monopoly on the content and control of news; and of the need for industry standards to counteract mergers, monopolies and dissolutions. (Page 7)

- Revised the Pittsburgh Convention's four-point organizing program to place emphasis on unorganized newspapers in organized cities, second on new Locals, with Locals, where possible, assuming the major share of responsibility for the organization of free riders and unorganized departments. (Page 13)

- Adopted an annual budget of \$526,563. (Page 5)

- Elected Edward Easton, Jr., New York, to fill the Region Five vice presidential vacancy on the International Executive Board. (Page 4)

- Called for intensification of the pursuit of equal opportunity for all, with discrimination wiped out wherever encountered. (Page 7)

- Stressed the necessity for continued activity by the Guild and its members in politics, at the federal, state and local levels. (Page 7)

- Approved a series of language changes in the constitution to implement convention decisions. (Page 12)

- Allotted \$1,000 to experimentation by the Guild Reporter in methods to speed up mail distribution. (Page 14)

- Heard Carl T. Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, explain why he was a Guildsman when he was doing newspaper work. (Page 11).

- Accepted the invitation for the Los Angeles Guild to hold the 1964 Convention in Long Beach. (Page 14)

Guild Seeks To Limit Dismissals

San Francisco, Calif. — Hearst management has agreed to give the Guild as much notification as "practical" in advance of any further consolidation moves involving the Examiner and the News Call Bulletin.

This agreement, the result of Guild-management consultation, followed integration moves which resulted in a loss of 56 jobs, largely in the editorial departments, and for the most part in Examiner editorial.

It includes, also, layoffs resulting from the integration of the two newspapers' promotion departments and the partial integration of a division of the accounting departments of both papers.

A special grievance committee from SFONG is handling all of the layoff problems, meeting with management, attempting to get compliance in advance for complete conformity with the contract, and to alleviate hardships through voluntary attrition.

William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst papers, has estimated, according to Time magazine, that if a competitive morning and evening paper each clears \$100,000 in annual profit, under the same management they net not \$200,000 a year but \$500,000.

Hearst, the magazine states, is presently testing this formula in San Francisco, where his morning paper, the Examiner, last month bought out Scripps-Howard's interest in the city's only evening paper, the News Call Bulletin.

Journal Gets A Monopoly In Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis. — With most of the 300 Milwaukee Guild members who were cut adrift when Hearst sold the struck morning Sentinel to the evening Journal still hunting for jobs, the Celler Committee is looking into the sale.

Aspects of the sale likely to come under study include a reliable report that at least one group had attempted to buy the Sentinel and continue its publication as a separate entity, but was rebuffed by Hearst interests before they sold to their competitor.

Informed sources said that Robert Bassett, former Sentinel publisher, and a syndicate which included Milwaukee area industrialists, offered as high as \$8 million for the Sentinel a year ago.

The would-be purchasers were told by Hearst officials in New York, that they had received a higher offer.

The Milwaukee Guild officially learned of the sale at about 11 A.M., July 19, one hour after the scheduled start of the first bargaining session since July 9.

Rumors concerning the sale, however, had been common long before the 54-day strike began. The rumors reached a peak the night before the announcement.

"Even if our entire proposals to settle the strike had been granted, Guildsmen would still be working for less pay and under inferior working conditions than many of the Milwaukee Guild said, taking note that the nation's 10th largest city had joined the ranks of one-

(Continued on Page 2)

'The Company's Been Delayed'

Milwaukee, Wis.—The hub-bub in strike headquarters grew louder . . . even drowning out the lively banter at the perpetual shopskopf game. Something big was about to happen, no doubt about it.

It was Wednesday afternoon, July 18, and a series of rapid-fire developments left ominous overtones among Milwaukee Newspaper Guildsmen.

First the Guild had been informed the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board has entered the strike situation, calling a bargaining session at the Courthouse—July 23.

Then the meeting was changed to 11:00 A.M. July 19 in the Federal building, at the request of Hearst attorneys.

Not long after Hearst asked for a 10:00 A.M. starting time.

What did all this mean? For weeks the company didn't want to meet, now it apparently could not wait to get to the bargaining table.

It didn't take long for the pieces to fit into place. A wave of rumors started at the Milwaukee Journal building seven blocks away and hit strike headquarters like a sonic boom:

► Two top Journal editors had been summoned hastily from overseas jaunts.

► The board of directors had called a special meeting for Thursday morning.

► A Journal reporter had been seen thumbing through clips on the Sentinel's history.

► Another reporter had seen a list of Sentinel editorial personnel on a Journal editor's desk with plus and minus signs after each name.

► Ad salesmen had received rate cards for a morning paper.

What else? The Journal was buying the Sentinel. But, wait . . . those rumors had been making the rounds for years. Maybe they'd prove false again.

All the Guild could do was prepare for the Thursday morning bargaining session, trying to find some way to end the strike which had kept about 300 Guildsmen and as many more craft union members idle.

Guild negotiators were in the Federal building on time.

"The company has been delayed," reported a mediator.

At 10:10 State Commissioners Arvid Anderson and John Fitzgibbons, along with Federal Commissioner Joe Picono, met separately with the Guild.

While Attorney Al Kamin and Chief Negotiator Tony Ingrassia patiently explained the strike issues, President Gordon Brehm was called to the phone. He returned minutes later, slipping a scribbled note to Ingrassia.

"Journal bought Sentinel, press conference going on now," was the cryptic message.

The note was shoved across to Kamin.

"Maybe," said the latter, in a gem of understatement, "we're wasting our time. The issues appear academic. I've just been informed the Journal bought the Sentinel. You'd better find out if it's true."

Yes, it was true, but the Guild wasn't informed officially until 11:00 A.M.

Hearst Attorneys Thomas Brennan and Harvey Lipton, along with Sentinel Business Manager Henry Gronkiewicz, finally arrived for a joint session.

Brennan, after having chastised the Guild, blaming it for the Sentinel's inability to resume publication, read a prepared statement announcing the sale to the Journal.

Kamin replied, matching barb for barb, and a verbal battle flared briefly.

Down to more serious business, Kamin tried to find out what Sentinel employees were entitled to under the sale conditions, but it was just like trying to spear the last pea on the blue plate special.

"I've heard of friendly undertakers, but you're the first I've ever met," Kamin described the crusty old New York attorney.

The mediators rang the bell, calling for a brief "rest" period. Ten minutes later, after making a phone call, a "new" Brennan returned.

"It was the longest 10 minutes I've ever lived through," said a Guild bargainer.

On cue, the federal mediator asked Brennan what Hearst's intentions were. No hedging this time. Brennan reported employees would get all they were entitled to under the contract.

The "longest 10 minutes" were over, but the tension was just starting to build up. Word was relayed to strike headquarters to pull down the picket line . . . the first time in 54 days.

A hastily-called Guild meeting drew a full house at 2:30 P.M. Yes, members would get severance pay. Yes, they should file for unemployment compensation. Yes, they would receive accrued vacation pay. No, the Guild was not going out of existence.

And on and on. No mass hysteria. No recriminations. No feeling that the strike, the first in

Sentinel history, had caused the sale. And why should there be guilt? Even if all union proposals had been met, the overwhelming majority of Hearst employees working under Guild contract in other cities would still be enjoying higher wages and better conditions.

Oh, there were a few moist eyes. Here and there throughout the smoky hall were Guildsmen who had spent their entire adult lives at the Sentinel. A handful had survived the same shock a quarter-century ago when Hearst folded the Wisconsin News.

The future? All members except those in editorial knew their chances of being hired by the "new" Sentinel were slim. To older employees, the future was bleak indeed.

In the next 48 hours, one question was repeated over and over: "Did you get a call?"

A "call" meant you apparently had a plus after your name and were tabbed for a job on the "new" Sentinel, which resumed publication last Monday, July 23.

Many calls came, but as many or more phones remained silent. One by one the "lucky" staffers marched off for interviews. "It was just like being back in the army," said a "new" Sentinel-ite.

For many, it would be their first job without Guild contract protection. But, it was a job and after eight weeks of strike the cupboard was getting mighty bare.

Other Guildsmen, now in the cold ranks of the unemployed, recalled a company representative's statement at the start of negotiations last March that employees ought to "get down on their knees and thank God daily that a wise management was protecting their jobs."

And many thanked God . . . for enabling them to retain their dignity as human beings, for enabling them to remain steadfast in their fight for principle.

The "old" Sentinel was dead, mourned by many, cursed by some. But it was too soon to write an obituary for Local 51, ANG.

IT SEEMS TO US

Sees Court Decision As Press-Freedom Victory

NEW YORK CITY
Editor: Your June 8th issue states that our International Executive Board "found no question of freedom of the press involved" in the cases of three New York Guild members convicted of contempt of Congress. Despite the Guild's abstention from the defense, the Supreme Court set aside the contempt convictions.

In the same issue Mr. Herbert Mitgang declares that these cases constituted "an attack on freedom of press."

Justice William O. Douglas, concurring with the majority opinion of the Court, found that freedom of the press was the basic issue in these cases.

Member of the majority opinion, Justice Hugo L. Black, states in an article by Anthony Lewis in the June 11th New York Times: ". . . when our Founding Fathers

wrote this amendment (First Amendment to Constitution) they wanted to ordain that Congress . . . should not tell the people what religion they should have or what they should believe or say or publish."

In the June 17th Sunday Times Magazine, Mr. Lewis declares that the Supreme Court "is now the keeper, not of the Nation's property, but of its conscience."

My "conscience" leads me to believe that the Court's ruling is a victory for freedom of the press!

MADELEINE PROVINZANO
New York Guild

Celler Committee Studies Sentinel Sale

(Continued from Page 1)
ownership newspaper monopoly.

"Guild members who have contributed to the Sentinel's fine record in the community deserve better than to have their bargaining committee summoned to a negotiation session at the Federal building at the very time the announcement of the sale was being made elsewhere in the city and in New York."

"The Guild will do everything it can to protect the members' legal rights and also will strive to find new employment for them."

"The Milwaukee Guild naturally regrets the sale of the Sentinel. However, Guild members in no way feel responsible . . . for Hearst's decision to abandon the paper. Our demands were not excessive—our strike was completely justified."

"The decision to sell the Sentinel was a management decision. Presumably it felt the sale justified. However, any attempt to blame its employees, 650 loyal men and women belonging to many respected unions, for the sale is a sham."

G. O. Markuson, general manager of Hearst newspapers, said this month's sale was "made because of substantial losses over a long period, prohibitive operating costs and labor demands."

These losses, Editor & Publisher reported, have been running as much as \$200,000 a year.

The job-seeking task of the displaced Milwaukee Guildsmen has been made somewhat easier by the knowledge that they would receive severance pay, accrued vacation and dismissal notice pay, thanks to the Guild contract.

Sentinel officials have declined

to comment on what it would cost Hearst to fulfill contract obligations. They have likewise declined to say how much the Journal handed over to them to gain possession of the Milwaukee newspaper monopoly.

Guildsmen, who struck the Sentinel May 27 over wages, pension and "fringes" have filed for unemployment compensation.

The "new" Sentinel, which resumed publication in the Journal plant July 23, hired about 66 Guildsmen, mostly from editorial, in the first few days after the sale was announced. Indications were that few advertising, business office and circulation employees from the "old" Sentinel would be hired.

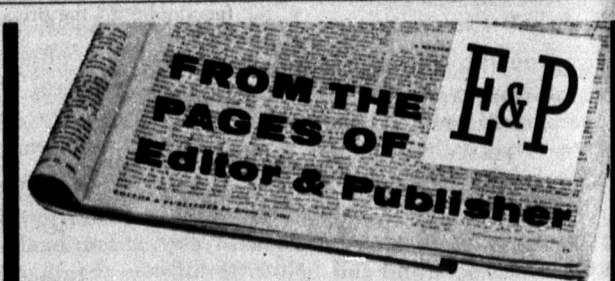
The Sunday Sentinel has been dropped, leaving the Journal as the sole Sunday paper.

The new setup announced by the Journal Company provides that the advertising, circulation, business and promotion functions will be handled by the present Journal departments. The Sentinel is to have its own news and editorial staff.

The Journal said the purchase included the good will, circulation lists, franchises, library and some physical assets. The Journal also assumed the lease on the Sentinel building which Hearst did not own. The sale did not include the local Hearst radio and television stations.

The Journal, with circulation of 370,937 daily and 511,220 compared to the Sentinel's 199,899 daily and 217,600 Sunday recently completed an \$11 million plant and equipment expansion. The enlarged setup easily accommodates

(Continued on Page 13)



Issue of July 21, page 11

U.S. EDITORS CALL ON KHRUSHCHEV IN THE KREMLIN

Twelve members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors were received by Soviet Premier Khrushchev during their 20-day visit to Russia.

Following a two-and-one-half-hour interview with the Premier, the editors reported their observations on Mr. "K"—the man, the host, the leader.

In a full-page-plus story, E&P presented a composite of the interview based on the editors' reports. For newsman interested in the reportorial value of their editors, the article was an ideal sampling of the work of editors turned reporters.

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

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Monopoly Menaces News Industry—Rosenstock

Mergers, monopolies and "peculiar amalgams" menace the newspaper industry, affecting the jobs of Guild members and lessening the diversity of opinion essential to a democracy, ANG President Arthur Rosenstock declared in his annual address to the Guild convention at Buffalo.



ARTHUR ROSENSTOCK
Guild Prexy Sounds Warning

He proposed, and the convention delegates backed his views by adoption of a resolution, that competition in the newspaper field be safeguarded by law.

"The bright augury for the Fourth Estate's economic health should not blind us to the death of great segments of the press," Rosenstock emphasized. Noting that Guild officers have discussed with the Celler Committee the application of antitrust laws to the industry, Rosenstock reported that legislation is under consideration which would require that the Justice Department be given 60 days notice of a contemplated merger involving assets of more than \$10 millions.

Bills have passed both Houses giving the Justice Department power to subpoena witnesses and records in civil cases, as well as in criminal proceedings, he said.

The Guild has also proposed that new laws be drafted to meet the "failing property" problem. Under that court doctrine, the proprietor of a failing business cannot be compelled to remain in business and therefore may sell out to his rival, thus creating a monopoly.

"What constitutes a failing property," said Rosenstock, "often depends on who keeps the books."

"The Guild suggested that if, upon notice, the Justice Department's evaluation of the transac-

tion discloses a failing property situation, the Department be authorized to apply to the court for appointment of an appraiser, to value the property at its fair market value, as a going enterprise.

"Bids would be called for, from prospective purchasers willing to pledge continued publication. If any such bid equaled the fair market appraisal, the proprietor would be forbidden to sell to his competitor.

"The highest such bid might well be lower than the amount a competitor would be willing to pay to achieve a monopoly. But if the proprietor is assured of receiving at least fair market value for his paper, it seems entirely equitable that he should not realize profits from a merger which unlawfully tends to promote monopoly, and further constricts the diversity of opinion so essential to the functioning of the press in a free society."

Rosenstock took issue with an editorial appearing in Editor &

Publisher, which held that there is no true newspaper monopoly, since advertisers and readers are also sought by weekly papers, shopping guides, visitors' guides, and similar publications, as well as by radio and television stations.

"E&P based this gem," said Rosenstock, "on a judicial finding in Florida. . . but, as the voice of the industry, has E&P ever sounded the alarm against the killing of vibrant voices in our free society? Are not these death knells, in truth, hook-burning?"

"Or is E&P's sole duty that of a wealthy relative delivering an apologetic over a funeral pyre?"

"Congress may not abridge the press, but grasping men may bridge it, (twist it to modern craze) or stifle it. All that is needed is coin of the realm, an abacus, slide rule or some new automated complex."

Rosenstock quoted statistics showing that in 1485 cities with daily papers, 1417 hear only from a monopoly press, which in many cases owns the local radio and TV stations as well.

"But," he said, "you have the inalienable right to write a 'Letter to the Editor' and pray it gains an audience. What a mockery!"

Besides asking legal methods for safeguarding competition the Guild president urged that the Guild set its own house in financial order.

"The world does not seriously regard the desires of the weak," declared Rosenstock, quoting the late Gen. George C. Marshall.

Rosenstock noted that the Guild had been enrolling a thousand new members a year only to lose most of them through mergers and suspensions, which he characterized as "publicicide."

"Meanwhile," he said, "the adamant publishers are flexing their collective muscles under their shining armor-plaques of strike insurance and in some cities taunting us with threats of massive retaliation."

Only three times in almost three years have Guild strikes been called, in Portland, Chicago and Milwaukee, but the time has come when "golden words, pear-shaped tones and good will" cannot achieve Guild goals, Rosenstock told the delegates.

"We must stop shaking our fists, then our fingers and finally our heads," he declared.

"The constant editorial demand by publishers for labor to show statesmanship in the face of this Guild record to keep the presses running is ludicrous and hypocritical."

"Also, in the case of the two chain papers involved we are again impelled to ask if the public, of which we are a part, ultimately is paying the bill in taxes through an offset of strike losses against profits elsewhere in a complex chain empire?"

"But if a union were to counter by striking the entire chain, that you can be sure would be a 'conspiracy' against our free press."

Rosenstock described the IEB proposal for increasing defense fund income—adopted by the convention later in the week—as "a mandate for our very life as a Guild."

The increase, he computed, amounts to less than 13 cents a week per member—50 cents a month, \$6 a year—and should be considered as premiums on an insurance policy.

"You have paid more than this many times for a meal or for a round of drinks," Rosenstock said.

Noting that industry is mobilizing for political action, Rosenstock called for "a mounting drive to register and get out the vote."

"Two weeks ago former President Eisenhower exhorted a bevy of tycoons to run for office, probably to make the country over in their image. As if this weren't already a *fait accompli*."

"All communications media gave it tremendous play, for this was old school tie. But I don't recall similar treatment of a recent disclosure that after eight years of President Eisenhower there were 10,000 millionaires in our country, five times more than when he assumed office."

"And labor is too big?"

Emphasizing that the "Guild lives and works beyond the need for bread alone," Rosenstock cited the role of Guild members in community service, Food for Peace, Red Cross, Peace Corps, Radio Free Europe, International Affairs and similar activities.

Rosenstock also paid personal

tribute to the late James B. Egan, ANG international vice president from New York, whom he called "a glowing spirit untouched by rancor and with boundless affection for humanity."

He also voiced congratulations at the appointment of former ANG Executive Vice President Sam B. Eubanks to a high post in the Department of Labor.

"It seems to us," as Heywood Brown would say," Rosenstock concluded, "that we are more concerned with the image of the press presented to the public than are many of those who employ us; just as we are more concerned with wage levels that will hold and attract talent."

"A radio program of a generation ago had as its theme signature:

"Freedom of the Press is a flaming sword!"

"That it may be a faithful servant to all the people, use it justly . . . hold it high . . . guard it well!"

"This is a hallmark that can make us proud."

Buffalonians Applauded For Convention Planning

Excellent coverage given the Convention by the various communications media drew favorable comments from the delegates.

Special praise from ANG President Arthur Rosenstock went to Jean Reeves, Buffalo Evening News, and Joe Higgins, Buffalo Courier-Express, for their fine work.

President Rosenstock had some kind words for the papers they represented, also.

"Right here in Buffalo," he said, "and politics and coloration aside, are two major papers, the Buffalo Evening News and the Courier-Express that bear witness to what we were saying. (He had warned of the dangers of press monopoly and mergers.)"

"They are highly readable, successful and most important—independent."

President Rosenstock at the Tuesday night banquet commended many other Buffalo Guildsmen active in the preparation for, and the handling of, various facets of Convention week. President, Ken Barnett; vice president, Mort Carpenter; general chairman, Tom Kelly; banquet committeemen, Mike Calandra and Elliott Shapiro; secretary, Floyd Stein; treasurer, Ed Steiner; unit chairmen:

Service groups, restaurant

guide, John Dwyer; tickets, Roland Powell; hospitality, Art Brooks and Bob MacClellan; transportation, Bob Giambellusa; hotel reservations, Bill Ott; information desk, Irene Westling and Peggy Silverman; Gal Friday, Jane Nelson, Buffalo Guild office secretary.

since been released, against his wishes, the fines having been reportedly paid by an undisclosed friend.

Dr. King was arrested on a charge of "parading without a permit" when he and 700 others demonstrated protesting the arrest of 11 "freedom riders" who had attempted to desegregate the train terminal.

In another resolution, the delegates at Buffalo applauded "the small and courageous segment of our nation"—the "freedom riders" and the "sit-downers"—for their efforts to give the Negro equal status in buses and restaurants. They also expressed support for these "front-line fighters for freedom" in their struggle to achieve civil rights in America.

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strations last December. He has

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Farson Sees In Wage Drive Fresh Spur To Organizing

The "\$200 A Week—Now!" wage drive will provide fresh impetus to propel Guild organizing efforts to a speed that will exceed the drag imposed by disappearing newspapers, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson predicted at the Convention in his annual report on the opening day.

The Guild currently finds itself in the position of the Red Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," he said. "We have to run at top speed just to stay in the same place."

During the past fiscal year, ending April 30, for example, 36 locals enrolled 1,037 new members while 48 locals lost 976 members.

The continuing series of mergers and suspensions that has struck the newspaper industry is taking away our members almost

as fast as we can enroll them," he continued. "During the past year we lost 600 members in three cities alone—New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit."

The Detroit Guild lost 221 members in a delayed reaction from the suspension of the Detroit Times in 1960. Pittsburgh's membership was cut by 182 when the commercial departments of the Post-Gazette and the Press were consolidated.

"And it doesn't take a crystal ball to foresee that a number of jobs are going to be lost in San Francisco as a result of Scripps-Howard's withdrawal from partnership in the News Call Bulletin. Heart is now free to mesh this operation with those at its San Francisco Examiner."

Despite newspaper shrinkage, however, the Guild showed a net increase of 49 members as of April 1, bringing total active dues-paying membership to 31,230. Farson reported seven National

Labor Relations Board representation elections won during the year; voluntary recognition attained for six other groups; and a massive organizing drive launched for 1,350 employees at the Wall Street Journal.

By improving wage bargaining, he pointed out, "we will not only fulfill our obligation to our present members but also increase the Guild's attraction for those still outside our ranks."

"We are firmly convinced," Farson declared, "that a good contract is the best organizing appeal there is. . . . In proposing to make our present Director of Organization the new Director of Collective Bargaining, we are not de-emphasizing organizing, but giving it new impetus."

Outlining the functions of the collective bargaining director, Farson said the job would be primarily one of coordination and assistance.

Locals will continue to formulate their own demands and conduct their own bargaining, but instead of being isolated, they will be part of a coordinated Guild team.

"The publishers already enjoy this advantage," the executive vice president noted. "Through their union, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, they keep each other informed of the progress of their negotiations and often invoke joint strategy. It's time the Guild began to match this with a coordinated strategy of its own."

Prompt relay of bargaining developments, then, will be a primary task for the new director.

"The Director will head an enlarged Collective Bargaining Department," Farson explained, "including the secretary of the Contracts Committee and a research assistant now assigned to the Research and Information Department. He will direct the work of the International Representatives when they are assigned to assist in local bargaining."

"All of this, we believe, will bring new coordination and effectiveness to our bargaining. As a result, we hope to mount a unified offensive against the publishers which will produce the kind of settlements our members deserve but too long have been denied."

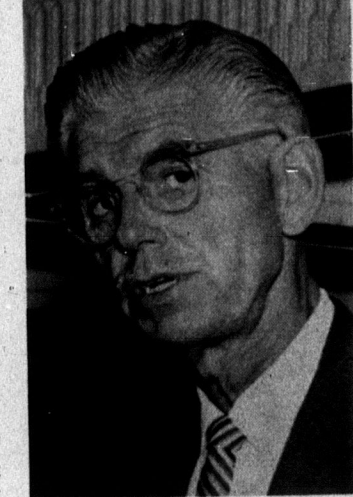
A collective bargaining director, however, Farson emphasized, will not be enough to achieve this objective.

It also will require money. Our Defense Fund, he reported, is inadequate to cope with the publishers' strategy of sitting back and waiting for the unions to soften—a policy made possible by the large sums they have pumped into their own "Defense Fund"—strike insurance.

Farson warned that unless that Defense Fund were strengthened: "it would take years" for it to reach a point where it could finance either a successful long-term strike in New York—where Guild wage patterns are most often shaped—or simultaneous strikes in two or more of the Guild's largest locals.

"A major strike in New York alone would empty the Defense Fund in about four weeks. And such a strike, either by the Guild or the mechanical unions, is a distinct possibility before the end of the year," he said.

He added that for adequate resources to carry on Guild's day-to-day activities and thus effectively pursue bargaining objectives, the IEB, joined him in asking Convention action to enlarge the General Fund.



WILLIAM J. FARSON
Urges Coordinated Strategy

Heading his words the Convention later in the week adopted the IEB-recommended increase in the per capita apportionment to the Defense Fund by 40 cents per member per month, effective September 1; and increased by 10 cents per capita for general fund purposes, effective August 1.

Farson reported that the Inter-Union Working Committee, embracing seven newspaper unions, which has been the principal vehicle for attempting to unite the newspaper unions into a coordinated bargaining force and per-

haps eventually even into a single union, has encountered problems.

Nevertheless, he promised, "we will continue to strive for stronger ties at the upper level of union organization. Meanwhile Guild locals can help bring unity about and at the same time strengthen their own bargaining positions—by seeking to force closer relationships with craft unions at the local level."

The Guild has been in the forefront of inter-union cooperation also, in international affairs, he added. Aided by funds from foundations and other outside sources, it is "fulfilling its obligations in this area through its active role in the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapers' Organizations and the International Federation of Journalists."

"Dick Davis, our international affairs representative for Latin America, has been a key man in the Inter-American Federation, and Ron Watts, our new international affairs representative, is being loaned to the IFJ to work with African and Asian journalists."

"Although the primary aim of our international affairs program is a selfless one, it is also true that what happens in the newspaper industries of other countries necessarily is of increasing concern to us."

They Headed The Committees

Choices for the nine convention committees followed generally the proposals of the International Executive Board.

Committees were organized following the opening day session at Buffalo, and on Tuesday morning the chairmen met with ANG officers and staff members assigned to the various committees, for a breakfast briefing on procedures.

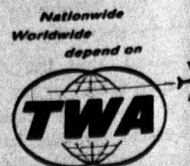
The committee chairmen: Credentials, Harry Demarsky, North Jersey; Rules, Kenneth Barnette,

Buffalo; Resolutions, Barney Peterson, San Francisco-Oakland; Guild Reporter, Joseph Downey, Boston; Research and Information, Ray Bancroft, Hampton Roads; R & I subcommittee on Human Rights, Joseph Jacoby, Kenosha; R & I subcommittee on Political Action, Robert Guile, SPONG; Constitution, Ed Easton, Jr., New York; Organizing, Jerry Knight, Youngstown; Collective Bargaining, Chris Crombie, Vancouver-New Westminster; Finance, Marshall Schieve, Chicago.



TWA's 25th annual writing and picture competition closes Sept. 15th!

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Bolster Defense And General Funds—Perlik

Sound financing. Sound trade unionism. Sound planning for the collective bargaining push on the wage front the Guild so greatly needs and deserves.

In this fashion ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., characterized the IEB proposals for increasing per capita payments to the international defense fund, in his report to the Buffalo convention on its opening day.

"The board's proposal," said Perlik, "would increase the per capita apportionment to the defense fund from 40 cents per member per month, from the present 30 cents to 90 cents, effective September 1."

"Assuming an average per capita paying membership of 30,000, this would bring in \$27,000 per month, or \$324,000 over a full year's operation. Realization of a defense fund of more than one million dollars is a far more realistic prospect when we can talk in numbers of this size."

"And a defense fund of this size would eliminate assessments of any kind in all but the most extreme emergencies."

Perlik's presentation—supported in the convention's adoption of the program later in the week—emphasized the current condition of the defense fund as "of immediate, fundamental concern," but also called "conclusive and compelling" the case for a ten cent increase in per capita for general fund purposes.

The general fund finances the day-to-day operations of the American Newspaper Guild, as distinct from the emergency reserve in the defense fund.

Despite increased income to the general fund during the last fiscal year, Perlik told the delegates, an operating deficit of almost \$5,000 showed at the year's end, April 30.

New costs amounting to about \$12,000 a year became effective May 1, he added, "and it's not possible to talk at the same time about a major breakthrough in wages and a reduction in services and staff. For we're down to that cold, hard fact. At a time when we could make a good case for increased staff and services, we're certainly in no position to reduce either."

None of the IEB members is any happier than the convention delegates, said Perlik, in having to come to convention after convention with recommendations for per capita increases.

"Already some have predicted that we'll face the same story next year. We must make every effort to avoid that if we can. I feel that the IEB should conduct a detailed examination of our present general fund income structure, in the hope that when we meet in Philadelphia next year we can take a look at an entirely new approach that will lay to rest this nagging problem."

Referring to the general membership assessment levied by the IEB for the month of July, Perlik said that the Defense Fund on June 30 had assets of \$420,000. From that total, checks for \$55,000 were in early July to three locals drawing emergency benefits. Receipts from the July assessment will not reach the ANG treasury until mid-August.

"I would say, therefore, that an August assessment is a certainty

and that one in September is not beyond comprehension. I can provide you only with the certain assurance that our record and performance in the past demonstrates our basic policy of terminating assessments just as soon as conditions permit."

Last spring's wage conference, Perlik recalled, demonstrated clearly the lagging condition of contract bargaining in the area of wages.

"It seemed to us," he said, "that a revival of spirit and determination in this area lay at the very heart of rekindling the forward movement of the Guild."

Besides the bolstering of the defense fund—Perlik called the fund the major weapon in the Guild's defensive arsenal, not a barricade behind which to fall when the going gets rough—the convention was asked to approve creation of a post of director of collective bargaining Perlik noted.



CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.
Greets Old Friends

"I endorse, fully, this recommendation," he told the delegates. "It's always seemed strange to me that an organization which spends about 90 percent of its time in collective bargaining has never had a full-time director to (Continued on Page 11)



Finance

Convention Votes Higher Per Caps

Both the ANG defense fund and its general fund, the former for emergency uses and the latter for all current operating needs, were greatly strengthened by the Buffalo convention, through adoption of the report of the finance committee, of which Marshall Schieve, of Chicago, was chairman.

Effective September 1, the portion of per capita payments allocated to defense fund purposes becomes 90 cents, increased from the present 50 cents.

Effective August 1, per capita payments to the general fund increase from \$1.30 to \$1.40.

Total monthly per capita payments from regular members under the two steps thus go from \$1.80 to \$2.30.

The convention action followed recommendations from the International Executive Board, as revised at the pre-convention board meeting (GR, July 6).

Discussion of the report brought the convention's only roll call, when 11 minority members of the finance committee, moved an amendment which would have

continued the 40-cent increase only until the defense fund reaches \$1 million.

This proposal was also amended, to provide that the increase be in force at any time the defense fund falls below \$1 million.

The roll call occurred on the latter amendment, and resulted in its defeat, by a vote of 263 241/360 to 163 119/360.

The original amendment was then defeated, in a voice vote, and the majority committee report was approved, also by a voice vote.

Adoption of the report carried with it approval of an annual budget of \$526,563 for the fiscal year ending next April 30. Income for the year is estimated at \$531,825, based on a regular member monthly average per capita of 29.750.

The committee report also recommended, and the convention approved, provision for strike-lockout benefits at the present schedule, but effective at the end of the first week of an emergency, instead of at the end of the second week.

Changes in constitutional language were also directed, to permit payment of up to 40 cents of ANG per capita from local defense funds.

Sixty-two members of the finance committee signed the report as adopted.

The budget as approved:

Per Capita Taxes	\$ 26,750
AFI-CIO	2,600
IFJ-IAFWNO	2,075
Total	\$ 31,425
Organizing and Servicing	\$129,800
Salaries, Dir. & IBA	2,900
Salaries, Secy-Steno.	80,000
Expenses, Dir. & IBA	6,500
Expenses, Miscellaneous	119,500
Total	\$ 342,225
Collective Bargaining	\$ 9,620
Salary, Secy-Steno.	2,500
Pension consultation	2,500
Expenses, personnel	300
Total	\$ 15,220
Research and Information	\$ 18,280
Salary, Director	16,814
Salaries, Assistants	2,800
Salaries, Secy-Steno.	2,800
Expenses, Director	100
Expenses, Assistant	100
Books & Periodicals	500
Legal & Barg. Services	500
Subscriptions	100
Other printed material	1,500
Publications & Literature	1,500
Contract survey	1,500
ANG Manual	1,500
Org. & other literature	1,500
Training Conf.-Seminars	1,500
Miscellaneous	750
Total	\$ 48,144
Guild Reporter	\$ 10,428
Salary, Editor	5,400
Salary, Assistant	2,400
Clership	2,400
Printing and Mailing	27,600
Postage	3,000
Advertising	2,500
Pix & Special Material	2,000
Miscellaneous	800
Total	\$ 66,764
Administration	\$ 8,580
Salaries, Office Mgr.	8,580
Total	\$ 8,580

(Continued on Page 11)

How The Roll Call Tabulation Went

Local	No. of Votes	Yes	No	No
Akron	4			4
Albany	5		5	
Baltimore	4		4	
Bay City	3		3	
Boston	11	11		
Buffalo	6		6	
Canadian Wire Service	7	2	5	
Chicago	5		5	
Cincinnati	8	8		
Cleveland	4		4	
Columbus	4		4	
Denver	7		7	
Detroit	8	8		
Erie	3		3	
Gary	2	2		
Great Falls	2		2	
Hammond	2		2	
Hampton Roads	2	2		
Harrisburg	1		1	
Hazleton	3		3	
Houston	3		3	
Hudson County	2		2	
Indianapolis	4	4		
Kenosha	1		1	
Kingston	2		2	
Knoxville	3	3		
Lake Superior	2		2	
Lehigh Valley	2	2		
Lima	14		14	
Los Angeles	2	2		
Madison	3		3	
Manchester	5		5	
Memphis	5		5	
Milwaukee	3		3	
Montreal	85		85	
North Jersey	4			4
Ottawa	2	2		
Pawtucket	3		3	
Peoria	3		3	
Philadelphia	11	2	9	
Pittsburgh	5		5	
Portland, Me.	4	2 2/3	1 1/3	
Portland, Ore.	2		2	
Pueblo	2		2	
Puerto Rico	3		3	
Rochester	2		2	
Sacramento	4		4	
St. Louis	12	10	2	
Salem	2		2	
San Antonio	3	3		
San Diego	7		7	
San Francisco-Oakland	21	18 3/8	2 5/8	
San Jose	5		5	
Scranton	3		3	
Seattle-Tacoma	8		8	
Stockton	3	3		
Terre Haute	3		3	
Toledo	6	2 2/5	3 3/5	
Toronto	21		21	
Twin Cities	8	8		
Utica	2		2	
Vancouver-New Westminster	9		9	
Victoria	3		3	
Washington	11		11	
Wilkes-Barre	3		3	
Wire Service	19	16 8/9	2 1/9	
Youngstown	2		2	
Totals	427	163 119/360	263 241/360	

Goldstein Summons Guild To \$200 Wage Crusade

The Guild's drive for "\$200 A Week—Now!" isn't just a dollars and cents campaign—it is a holy cause.

That's how M. H. Goldstein characterized it to Buffalo Convention delegates at the Monday night wage forum.

Philadelphia Guild attorney and one of the architects of the "revolutionary" 1946 ANG \$100 Wage Program, Goldstein brought his applauding listeners to their feet as he did a reprise of the stirring call to action he sounded at the ANG Convention in Scranton 16 years ago.

Of the crusade for the 1962 goals—\$200 a week now for all key classifications, \$100 for beginners and \$100 for all adults—he warned:

"You are not going to win on your own power even if you decide to strike—and strikes may be inevitable, you had better make up your mind to it. And there is nothing undignified or ignoble about a strike, even by a man who is earning \$400 a week, let alone \$150.

"There are two things that should sustain you there: One, a consciousness of your own worth; two, what you owe to America and to the newspaper industry.

"We don't dare, in this country, have the pallid, the dishonest kind of press that we do have. We need a press that will sparkle and bristle with thought, with competent expression, with vivid presentation, with convincing statement of what the realities of our country's life and of the world's life are, and you are the people who have to do it, who have to make it possible for those in the industry who don't even want to join you, to be attracted to the industry by being offered by the industry a decent kind of life.

"First, please, convince yourselves that you are entitled to get what would be about \$100 in 1949 dollars. Then convince your brothers and sisters in daily conversation, and then you and they join to make it a holy cause, because a holy cause it is, not just a cause of dollars and cents."

If statistics which Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, cited to the forum from an ANG staff report on the Guild's progress and the status of the newspaper industry are to serve as criteria, then the \$200 program should have been instituted a long time ago, Goldstein said.

Actually it came out of the St. Louis Convention in 1957.



M. H. GOLDSTEIN
'Convince Yourself'

Baker, who presided at the forum, outlined the general wage picture. He pointed out that despite substantial gains, the Guild has not yet achieved its \$200 goal on newspapers.

"I am convinced that among all my trade union clients," Goldstein stated, "I have none whose members individually think more of their own capacities, their own wisdom, their perspicacity, their resourcefulness, their skill, at everything and anything, than the members of the Newspaper Guild—especially those who work in the news rooms."

"You are all geniuses—when you speak individually for yourselves; each for himself, I should say, in a small party or in a small committee. And all of you know much better than the people whom you elect to office how to run the Guild and how to conduct your bargaining and how to educate your membership."

"And let me tell you something—I think many of you are quite right about that. The trouble with you is that you are just smart as individuals; you are just wise and resourceful and talented as individuals, and that, as the newspapers you produce may have taught you, does not in our society get you very far."

"I have the temerity to speak to you as I do because I participated with you geniuses in the first infant toddling steps of the Guild, before it had affiliated itself with the American labor movement; before its members had come to the realization that as professional men and women, as men and women who handle figures and push pencils, they were, nevertheless, despite their college degrees, despite the

fraternity pins and Phi Beta Kappa and other honors, working men and women.

"I don't think the lesson, although years have now passed since the foundation and establishment of the Guild, has been too thoroughly learned."

He is not, Goldstein said, at all optimistic that presenting figures to publishers will get the Guild what it wants. Life doesn't work that way in a "combative, grasping, accumulative society. The fellow who has, hangs on to what he has, notwithstanding reason, fact, logic, ethics."

Sometimes, he went on, it takes a lot of doing to wake the human being up to his potentialities, "and that includes your publisher."

"Just reasoning with him won't do the job. And equally, just reasoning with your members will not do the job."

"There is no sense in deluding yourself that armed with Baker's magnificent piece of work you are going to sit down with your publishers for three or four or five or six sessions and walk away with even a goodly bite of that \$200. 'That isn't how it's going to happen."

"Your committee that does the negotiating, no matter how well informed, how eloquent, how clear in exposition of the facts and arguments, is not going to do the job for you. It is your members who will do the job, and the members must be reached."

"What you have to do, first, yourselves genuinely feel what your position in America and the world is, who you are, what you are, what you do. I am not talking just about the fellows who write editorials or special articles. I am talking about stenographers, too; I am talking about circulation people, and the photographers who give vividness to the stories."

There are times, Goldstein said, when we ought to look at ourselves with that greater realism that people frequently disparage by calling "starry-eyed." That is the real, the actual, the practical realism.

"Maybe you are now receiving \$250 or \$300 or \$350 a week. What have you to gain from seeing to it that a janitor, an elevator operator, a stenographer, should get \$100 a week if that person is an adult?"

He answered his own query by pointing out that there was a very good reason in reality that "prevailed upon the starry-eyed star reporters to decide that they would take into the Guild the

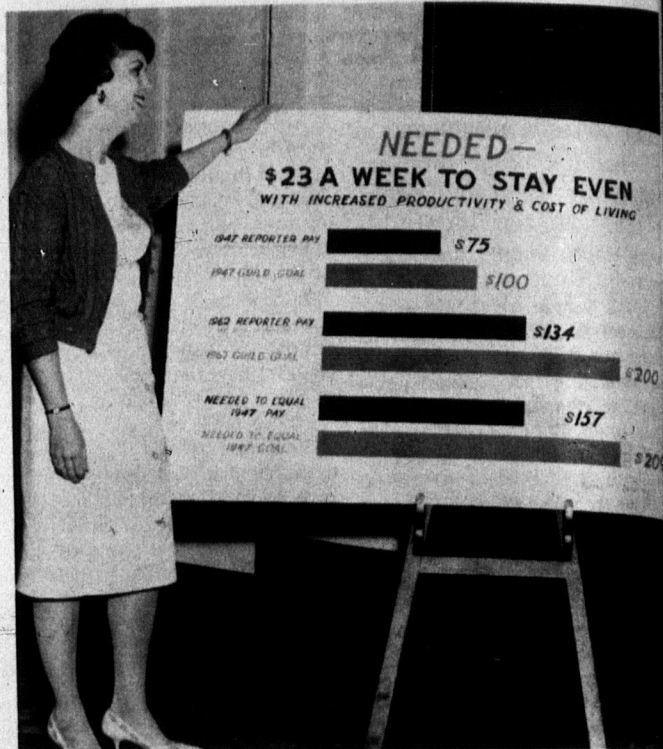
"Well Done!"

"Mr. Chairman."

The speaker was Chris Crombie, Vancouver-New Westminster. He had just concluded his report as chairman of the Convention's Collective Bargaining Committee.

"The Collective Bargaining Committee wishes to enter into the record an appreciation of the work done by the ANG Director of Research and Information and other members of the ANG staff who compiled and produced the comprehensive wage report submitted to this convention and originally submitted to the wage conference in Washington at the end of April and the beginning of May.

"The committee is confident that this fine report will serve as the instrument by which locals throughout the Guild will make great strides towards the realization of our long-delayed wage goals."



The Gulf Between: Joan Haggerty, North Jersey, is intrigued by the graphic story of the discrepancy between Guildsmen's current pay and what is needed to compensate for the erosion in dollars that has taken place over the years. Chart was part of display at Wage Forum.

photographers and the bookkeepers and the circulation managers and the advertising salesmen.

"Aside from being inspired, as Heywood Brown was, by the desire to do something not just for his little group but for his whole community in the newspaper plant, there was also the realization that if the difference continued, between \$60 or \$65 a week and the \$25 a week for the janitor or the bookkeeper or the stenographer, there would never be much more than \$65—unless the janitor, the bookkeeper, the stenographer, the photographer, the salesmen, were brought for a number of years nearer and nearer to the wage scale of the highly paid man."

"Then the highly paid man could go in to the publisher and say, 'Good-bye. I am leaving for another paper. I can't work on a paper that pays me only \$20 a week more than it pays a stenographer.'"

Other speakers who discussed tactics, methods and procedures and illustrated their discussions with case histories included J. William Blatt, ANG director of organization who is slated to become ANG director of collective bargaining; Robert H. Buchanan, executive secretary, Toronto Guild; David S. Schick, administrative officer, Philadelphia Guild; ANG International Representative John Sloan; and Gordon Brehm, Milwaukee Guild president.

A number of large charts helped to tell the story of the Guild's current wage status.



REP. SAM STRATTON

Delegates Hear Democratic Aspirants For Governorship

The two chief aspirants for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York addressed the Buffalo Convention delegates.

They were Frank O'Connor, district attorney of Queens County, and Rep. Samuel Stratton, Schenectady.

O'Connor was introduced by M. Michael Potoker, New York Guild secretary-treasurer, who was a member of the group which escorted him to the rostrum. Others were: Arthur Deutsch, Rochester; James M. Gallagher, Albany; Charles V. Tiano, Kings-

Guild Urged To Initiate Wide Survey

Delegates to the Buffalo Convention believe that the request which the Guild is receiving from the Mellett estate might well be utilized to study the effect of monopoly on the content and control of news.

They recommended that the IEB consider such use in the report which came from the Research and Information Committee.

Such a study, they suggest, should also survey the need for industry standards to counteract mergers, monopolies and dissolutions.

Transmittal to the Guild of the late Lowell Mellett's bequest of 1,884 shares of Scripps-Howard Investment Company stock, valued at about \$38,000, the report said, now awaits only court approval of the final accounting of the estate, expected in the near future.

Mellett, editor and columnist, left the bequest to the Guild to work ways to increase press responsibility without impairing press freedom.

Committee Chairman Ray Baneroff, Hampton Roads, reported that this summer ends the two-year experimental study institute program sponsored by the National Institute of Labor Education.

This year's winner of the Guild's \$1,000 scholarship was Mitchell Kaidy of the Rochester Guild.

While NILE, the AFL-CIO and the universities themselves have plans for other new labor education programs next year, since these haven't taken final form, it was the committee's recommendation that the future form of the Award be left to the IEB at its fall meeting. The convention agreed.

For several years, the Convention noted, three district councils—New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern—have conducted highly successful award competitions among college papers.

Looking toward the time when all district councils conduct such competitions and a national college paper award can be given through the ANG, these three councils plan to select a grand winner for their three contests next year. Presentation will be made at the Philadelphia Convention. The Convention called on other councils to establish such awards and urged that all councils standardize their contest rules.

and Jean B. Treacy, Union Deutsch, Gallagher, Tiano and Treacy.

Name Committee For Referendum

Designated by the Convention for the International Election and Referendum Committee were Robert Bailey, Philadelphia; Tony Ingrassia, Milwaukee; Charles Tiano, Kingston; Thomas Papp, New York; and Helen Minsch, Pittsburgh.

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Research And Information



Human Rights Subcommittee

Guild Intensifies War Against Bias

Intensification of the war against discrimination, in all fields, was called for by the Buffalo Convention.

Joseph J. Jacoby, Kenosha, headed the group on the subject, the Human Rights Subcommittee of the Research and Information Committee.

The convention also urged accelerated Guild attention to the problems faced by those at or near retirement age.

The report and its recommendations which the Convention adopted:

The elimination of discrimination and segregation within the ranks of labor was set as a primary goal of the AFL-CIO at its December, 1961 convention.

The federation announced its determination to implement a complete policy of non-discrimination within labor's ranks.

Its program includes surveys of individual communities to ferret out civil rights violations and follow-up programs to combat them; the setting up of civil rights machinery by all federation affiliates; the initiation of action against any union guilty of discrimination, and the safeguarding of equal opportunities for employment, promotion and tenure by all locals and international union bodies.

The Convention applauds this action by the AFL-CIO and pledges its cooperation in helping achieve this program.



Political Action Subcommittee

Funds Asked To Aid COPE

"As Guild members, we must redouble our efforts to improve political activity." This was the admonition of the Convention.

Although several cities and states have passed laws to curb strikebreakers, the climate in which labor operates continues to be one of disfavor and distrust on the part of many, according to the Political Action subcommittee of the Research and Information Committee, of which Robert E. Guiles, San Francisco-Oakland, was chairman.

The subcommittee recommended, and the Convention approved, that:

1. Locals step up the pace of voluntary collection drives and that locals and District Councils contribute treasury funds to COPE in the United States and 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 and against the enactment of "right-to-work" laws and other anti-labor legislation.

The labor movement as a whole, the report stated, has much to do in the area of political action. A great deal of effort and money must be expended before the general public, elected officials and union members have a better understanding of the political and economic program of organized labor.

The report saw the problem as two-fold: the efforts of COPE, often unsuccessful, to elect candidates friendly to labor; and the often more difficult task of keeping them friendly after election.

We Guildsmen must improve liaison with our members and the public as a whole; we must acquaint them with labor's views on campaigns and issues; we must get voters to the polls; we must raise money to win campaigns for our candidates, the report asserted.

"In the United States," it warned, "our success or failure may well decide the fate of liberal legislation for the next two years. We must work to win state and local elections and we must continue to beat down anti-labor laws and hostile judicial decisions."

Ten have taken the first step by compiling a list of members who have retired or are near retirement age.

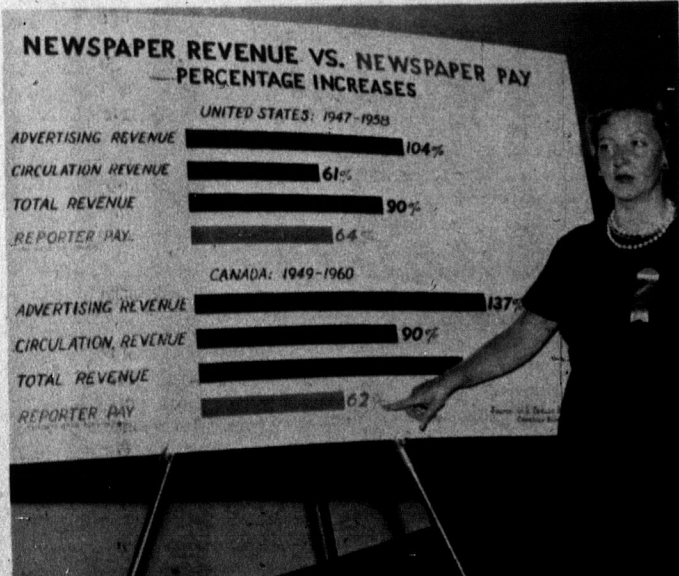
Accordingly, the Convention recommends that:

1. All locals compile a list of members who are retired or near retirement age.

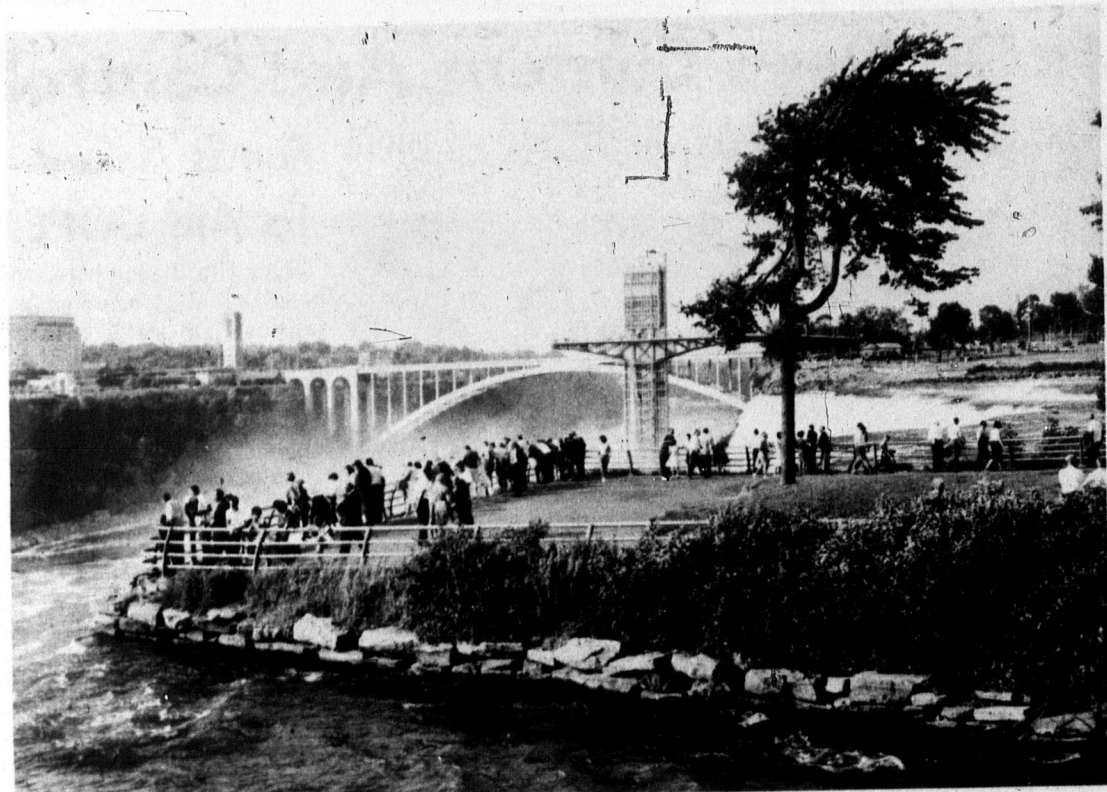
2. All locals give immediate consideration to implementing one or more of the pre-retirement programs recommended by the 1961 Convention.

3. All locals establish liaison with AFL-CIO or CLC community services representatives and other unions that have pre-retirement programs.

Aided by members of the R & I committee, Guiles exhorted the delegates into shelling out \$289.25.



Has It Happened To You, Too? Ruth Clark, Toronto, points to the figure on a Wage Forum chart which discloses that Toronto Star reporter minimum has lagged percentage-wise when compared to Star's revenue increases.



FROM THIS VANTAGE POINT on Goat Island the convention party viewed the gorge below the falls at Niagara, and Rainbow Bridge leading to Canada on the far left. Perfect weather favored the Guild visitors.



STATE POWER AUTHORITY was host for the outing, and at this point in the temporary visitors' information center the Guild party saw exhibit maps and motion pictures, and heard a lecture at this scale topographic model of the gigantic project, in partial operation since last February.



MASSIVE FACING of the Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant, housing thirteen 24-foot penstocks leading to turbine generators, is seen from the Canadian side of the lower gorge, where the Sir Adam Beck generating plant shares the river's power potential with the United States.

It Was All Work in the Buffalo Convention



TEN BUS LOADS of Guild convention visitors made the tour, alternating at the points of interest en route and joining Wednesday afternoon of the convention week to nearby Niagara Hotel for a smorgasbord feast to end the day. More and the new electric generating plant which it powers. Fifty members of the convention group made the tour.



WE'RE GLAD YOU CAME to organize Puerto Rico, said Robert Clonts, Jr., shown with Mrs. Montanex at the banquet. Clonts, Knoxville, president of the Southern District Council, presented a gavel for his newest Guild local were presented by Clonts, Knoxville, president of the Southern District Council.



THIRST CAME FIRST with junior members of the Guild convention group, shown here on the observation gallery of the Canadian pavilion at Niagara. That's the incomparable Horseshoe Falls in the background.



RAPT ATTENTION was won by the genial bartender at the Niagara Falls Hotel, where a Pepsi Cola dispensary for the sightseers' youngsters served to prepare them for the bountiful smorgasbord dinner awaiting the party.



LAST-DAY CEREMONIES included choice of a convention city for the 1964 ANG Convention, two years hence. Members of the Los Angeles delegation, which successfully advocated Long Beach as the convention site, here surround Anne Davidson, Toronto, with her invitation copy of a special front-page edition of the Independent Press-Telegram describing the allurements of the west coast.

Convention Approves New Approach To Bargaining

The Buffalo Convention cleared the way for strengthening the Guild's bargaining status, through creation of a new post of Director of Collective Bargaining, and made an intensive examination of the newspaper industry's record in the field of wages.

Its findings:
 • Overwhelming evidence that those conditions which brought about the formation of the Guild almost 30 years ago still exist.
 • Pay still comes too little and too late for key personnel and for others who labor in this force vital to a free society.

Its solutions:
 • All Locals stress the pocket-book demands of our membership for rewards commensurate with the responsibilities of their jobs.

• All Locals seek the closest coordination of bargaining to achieve those rewards as embodied in wage goals promptly.

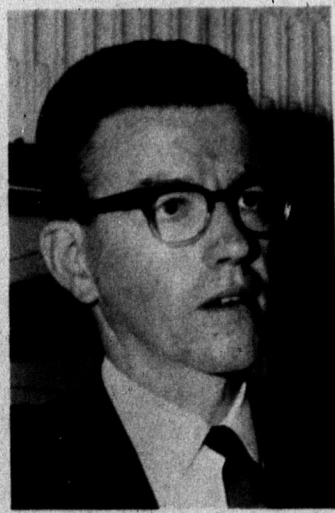
Concurring in the collective bargaining program and the bargaining recommendations adopted by preceding Conventions, the Buffalo Convention declared:

"It is a fact that three essential ingredients go into the making of a successful newspaper—news, advertising and circulation. It is up to us in the Guild to demonstrate the relative importance of these ingredients by bringing circulation district men into parity with the other two elements."

Two months ago the Guild undertook its first comprehensive study of wages since 1946 and found that pay scales had not kept pace with those in other fields and that progress toward the revised goal of a \$200 top minimum for key personnel had not been satisfactory, reported Chairman Chris Crombie, Vancouver-New Westminster, for his 55-member Collective Bargaining Committee.

Wage Conference materials showed that only in traditionally low-paying and largely non-union industries have wages increased at a slower rate than in the newspaper industry.

From 1947 to 1958, the average revenue per paper in the United States increased 85 per-



CHRIS CROMBIE
From Him, A Report

cent, but the average Guild reporter top minimum only 64 percent.

In Canada, from 1949 to 1960, revenue on papers increased 97 percent and reporter top minimums at the Toronto Star (first paper in Canada under Guild contract) only 62 percent.

Other highlights of the report which the Convention unanimously adopted:

Circulation Parity.—"The Convention urges that extra attention be devoted to closing the gap between circulation district manager minimums and those of other key classifications."

"Although we have been successful in maintaining parity between key advertising and editorial minimums, district managers have attained parity with reporters in only three contracts of the 57 which cover circulation district managers."

"The spring wage conference showed, in fact, that the average differential between district manager and reporter top minimums has actually increased slightly since 1950."

"Not only must this spread in the differential be stopped, but Guild Locals must make every effort toward closing the gap and achieving parity."

Bargaining Coordination.—"In order to intensify the efforts toward achieving the Guild's collective bargaining goals, the ex-

ecutive vice president is authorized, under normal review and direction of the IEB, to make whatever staff reassignments may be useful to this end, with the exception that the editor of the Guild Reporter may not be reassigned."

(Executive Vice President William J. Farson has stated that he will name J. William Blatz, ANG Director of Organization, to a new post as ANG Director of Collective Bargaining for a year, effective in September.)

Additional Gains.—"During the year there were other benefit gains in addition to wages. Most frequently improved were clauses involving vacations, severance, sick leave, expenses, holidays and night differential."

"Hours were improved noticeably in only three contracts, and only one of these amounted to a reduction in the work week."

"Four Guild-negotiated pension plans were added. Agreements on pension funds were reached in two cities and three other contracts increased the money applied to existing pensions."

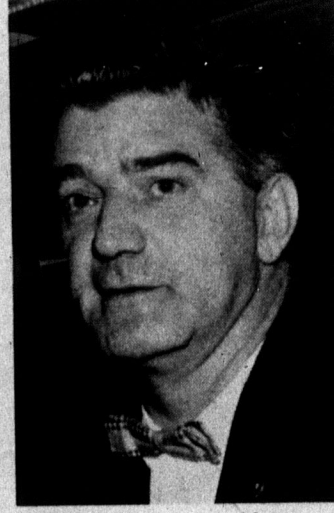
"Arbitration clauses were added or strengthened in three contracts. A record 43 arbitration awards were reported to the ANG in 1961."

"Total contracts in effect are at an all-time high of 228."

Strikes and Lockouts.—"The long work stoppage in Portland, Ore., ended for all practical purposes when the Vancouver Convention voted to terminate benefits as of August 11 (1961), an action sustained in a Guild-wide referendum by a 9,769 to 4,841 vote. The Portland Reporter still is being published."

"A strike at the Chicago Defender continued through the entire 12 months. However, at the end of the year, the Chicago local and ANG decided to withdraw pickets, fight the paper's management through the NLRB and, if necessary, the courts. Preliminary NLRB decisions uphold and buttress the Guild's position that the Defender publisher was guilty of unfair labor practices."

"In April, more than 600 Guildsmen were affected by craft union strikes and lockouts in Detroit and Minneapolis. The Twin



J. WILLIAM BLATZ
For Him, A New Job

Cities Guild has observed picket lines of five craft unions at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Teamsters, ITU printers and mailers, Pressmen and Stereotypers.

"After the Teamsters shut down the Detroit Free Press, the Detroit News suspended publication, 450 Guildsmen on the two papers were locked out. After an NLRB ruling that the publishers' 'blood pact' seemed to be a violation of the law, publication of the papers resumed. Subsequently, the NLRB charged the publishers with unfair labor practices."

"In Toledo, a strike by the

Bargaining Director's Functions Are Outlined

Functions of the new director of collective bargaining, a post approved by the convention in its extension of authority to Executive Vice President William J. Farson for reassignment of headquarters personnel, were spelled out in some detail in the Officers Report to convention delegates.

"The Director of Collective Bargaining," it says, "would assist Locals in planning and implementing local bargaining programs, serve as a coordinating center for bargaining throughout the Guild, and act as an information clearing house."

"The creation of the job of Director of Collective Bargaining would enable the ANG to assume an increasingly affirmative role in assisting Locals in their bargaining without infringing upon their constitutional authority and responsibility. The Director would operate within the framework of the present Collective Bargaining Program and constitutional procedures and no increase in ANG authority over local bargaining is being sought."

"It would be a mutual effort for a mutual good."

"He would work closely with the Director of Research and Information and Publisher of the Guild Reporter."

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stereotypers ended 14 hours after the Guild executive committee had voted to recommend that the local observe picket lines. No work was lost."

Legal Developments.—"An NLRB trial examiner ruled illegal the New York publishers' resort to 'sympathetic lockouts' and the threat of such lockouts in a series of grievance disputes and stoppages involving the craft unions last year. He did not consider the use of such tactics during contract negotiations. An NLRB decision on the examiner's ruling is pending."

"A recent Supreme Court ruling had the effect of stating that a decision to respect a picket line of a striking craft union, during the term of a contract which does not have a no-strike clause, is not in violation of the contract."

"The court held that, while it is in violation of a contract to strike over an issue which is subject to arbitration under that contract, this does not mean that the mere existence of the contract implies a no-strike agreement."

"The Convention warned all Locals, while stressing wage gains, not to overlook weaknesses in other clauses."

It also urged all Locals to consider again the advantages to be found in negotiating minimums for jobs above the key classifications and give added weight to these position minimums."

• In addition, he would initiate studies in various bargaining areas to pinpoint spots where a breakthrough would be most vital—and most achievable. These spots could be exploited for the widest possible benefit.

"All Locals, whether actually in bargaining, making preparations for immediate bargaining or engaged in an informal program related to bargaining, thus could be kept abreast of developments elsewhere in the Guild, the labor movement and the economic climate more quickly and on a continuing basis," the report says.

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Best College Papers Named By 3 Councils

Milwaukee, Wis.—Illinois and Wisconsin entries captured honors in the second annual Midwest Collegiate Publications Contest sponsored by the Midwest District Council, American Newspaper Guild.

The Northern Star, submitted by Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, repeated its success of last year as it was judged best in Class B. The publication was awarded 29 out of a possible 30 points by the three judges.

Two Badger state schools shared top laurels in Class C. The Oshkosh Advance of Oshkosh State College and The Spectator, entered by Eau Claire State College, each received 26 points. They supplanted the Western Courier, Western Illinois University, which qualified for Class B this year and placed second.

Class D winner was The Collegian of Rockford, Ill., College which amassed 27 points.

Each class winner receives a plaque in recognition of its victory.

There were no Class A entries (daily publications) among the 19 publications.

Serving as judges were George Tracy, managing editor, the Milwaukee Sentinel; Carl Davidson, managing editor, the Hammond, Ind., Times and Hal Nelson, associate editor, the Rockford Morning Star.

Kentucky Kernel Wins in Southern Sector

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Kentucky Kernel is the best Southern daily newspaper on campus and Johns Hopkins University's News-Letter tops in the non-daily college field.

The awards were announced by Willard Yarbrough of the Knoxville News-Sentinel staff and a Knoxville Guild leader who served as 1962 awards chairman of the fourth annual awards presented by ANG's Southern District Council, Honore Clouts, Knoxville, is SDC president.

Knoxville judges of the contest, in which more than 25 college and university newspapers competed out of the more than 75

invited, were Loye W. Miller, editor of the Knoxville News-Sentinel; Escar Thompson, Associated Press veteran correspondent; and John Lain, professor, University of Tennessee's School of Journalism.

Ed Van Hook is editor of the Kentucky Kernel, publication of the University of Kentucky at Lexington. Charles Nathan and Bob Reinhold are editors-in-chief of Johns Hopkins News-Letter.

The Technique, publication of Georgia Tech at Atlanta, took second place in the non-daily field, and Washington & Lee University's Ring-tum Phi got third spot. Three were tied for fourth place in the non-daily category: The College Star, San Marcos, Texas, Southwest Texas State Teachers College; University of Tennessee's Orange & White, Knoxville; and Mississippi Southern College's The Student Printz at Hattiesburg, Miss.

Boston U News Takes New England Honors

Boston, Mass.—For the second straight year, the Boston University News has won the award of the New England District Council, American Newspaper Guild, as the best college newspaper in the region.

The award, a plaque for all-around excellence, was presented at the council's spring meeting by John H. Thompson, Boston Guild administrative secretary, who was committee chairman.

The plaque was the third given by the council. The first, in 1960, was won by the Cowl of Providence College.

The Beacon of the University of Rhode Island won second place for originality and front-page treatment and the Tech, published at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was given third place for a good all-around job of editing.

Entries were received from five states.

The judges were Charles E. Gallagher, managing editor, Lynn Item; Harmon B. Kneeland, telegraph editor, Providence Journal; and Melvin W. Smith, city editor, Brockton Enterprise-Times.

Bolster Both Defense, General Funds—Perlik

(Continued from Page 5)

head up and coordinate these activities."

Perlik prefaced his talk with a comment on the fact that, as a member of the Buffalo Guild local, he was one of the convention's hosts. He recalled that in 1950 he transferred his Guild membership from Chicago to Buffalo and that the following year he was named local president.

"We had 62 members and not many more dollars," he said. The membership then consisted largely of editorial staffers at the Buffalo Evening News.

"Since then the editorial and circulation departments at the Courier-Express have been added, so has the entire jurisdiction at the Niagara Falls Gazette and the editorial department at the

Tonawanda News. I don't believe there has been a year when the Officers' Report hasn't listed Buffalo among those locals with a new membership high," said Perlik.

Current membership figures for Buffalo stand at 436.

"To have had some part in this development has been a rich and rewarding experience, which has left me with legions of good friends," he added. "This is especially true in the case of Ken Barnett, the current Buffalo president, and Tom Kelly, the convention chairman. They and an energetic crew have worked long hours to establish another Buffalo milestone—a successful, pleasant and progressive convention. Their reward, and mine as well, since I'm one of their constituents, will come in your enjoying yourselves."

ROWAN WARNS:

U. S. Can't Afford 2nd-Class-Only Pay Status For Newspaper Workers

"I am delighted," Carl T. Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, told the Convention delegates, their wives and other guests at the banquet sessions Tuesday night, "to have this opportunity to join in what I know is part of a continuing effort to raise the status of the American press."

That effort, he said, is to raise that status "by raising the status of those who do the most honorable business of the press—the gathering, the writing, and the dissemination of information to the American public."

"I have been a long-time member of the American Newspaper Guild," he explained, "fundamentally for one reason, my belief that as long as those who work as reporters, as photographers, and so forth, for the American press, are receiving second-class pay, we are going to have second-class reports in news columns, and second-class newspapers. If I didn't believe it before, I believe emphatically, having spent 17 months in Washington, that this nation can ill afford to have second-class newspapers. Nor can it afford to have second-class individuals writing about matters that really go to the very heart of the survival of this republic."

"Samuel Johnson once said, 'Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.'"

"Now, I judge from the thrust of some of your earlier deliberations that this nation's publishers still consider it their duty to protect newspapermen from unhappiness as defined by Samuel Johnson."

He had not, he said, come to Buffalo to build up any economic persecution complexes on the part of the Guildsmen.

"I mention money," he emphasized, "because those 17 months in Washington have given me a new measure of understanding of the need for our newsmen to attract the brightest, most diligent, and most dedicated of the youngsters that our educational institutions are turning out. I know that this can be done only to the extent that our newsmen are offering the pay and other inducements that first rate talent has come to expect."

In introducing Rowan, Ken Barnett, Buffalo Guild president, declared:

"It is truly a rare occasion when the American Newspaper Guild is privileged to have as the principal speaker one of its own members whose accession to great responsibility has been through



One Of Ours: ANG Executive Vice President, William J. Farson, left, and ANG President Arthur Rosenstock greet Carl T. Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, and long-time Twin Cities Guildsman.

Worthy Of His Hire

When, on his day off a few years ago, Carl T. Rowan strolled into the city room with his son, then four, the boy promptly climbed into his father's chair and began to whack away at the typewriter.

Just about that time, as Rowan related it to the ANG Convention banquet at Buffalo, one of the big brass sauntered out of mahogany row and as he strode by looked over and said, 'Hey, Rowan, I'll bet he's a darned sight better reporter than you are.'"

"No doubt about it," Rowan replied. "The trouble is, you can't get him to work for my pay."

the avenue of newspaper work. "Carl T. Rowan is certainly one of the most honored newsmen," he continued. "As a member of the news staff of the Minneapolis Tribune from 1948 to 1961, he distinguished himself as an outstanding reporter and an author of books on contemporary affairs."

"He has covered many of the major news events of the last decade, such as the visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the Midwest, the Hungarian and Suez crisis in the United Nations, the debates in the United Nations over the flight of the U-2. He covered school desegregation troubles in Little Rock, and he was at the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia."

"Among his awards are those from Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism society, the Sidney Hillman Award, the Junior Chamber of Commerce Award

"We have heard so much about the 'Ugly American,' the boorish American tourist, the offensive GI, the ineffectual diplomat, the 'soft' American public, that I am not surprised many Americans are warning we're losing everything everywhere."

News media, Rowan said, exercise their freedom to complain "with little knowledge and sophistication" and thus "attribute superhuman wisdom and powers to the Communists and only dull intellectual stagnation and creeping moral decay to ourselves."

The Communists, he suggested, have their troubles in winning friends—only they aren't publicized.

Rowan sees the function of the press as being much more than to pass along emotional speeches, piqued editorials, statements and counter-statements dashed off in a moment of national pride.

"It is also to remind the public of long-range interests and goals which none of us can afford to have obscured by demagoguery or personality quirks."

Rowan advised Americans to take a more positive stand on today's legitimate revolutions abroad against economic feudalism, political domination and racial oppression.

Americans, he said, should cease decrying today's revolutions abroad as "bad ones" and considering the American revolution as the only "good one."



"Therefore, Be It Resolved" With Barney Peterson, San Francisco-Oakland, as chairman, the Convention Resolutions Committee was one of the busiest groups in Buffalo. It handled a variety of expressions on subjects in which Guildsmen were interested. Without exception, the committee's drafts gained Convention approval.

Allen Re-elected FGR President

J. Ed Allen was re-elected president of the Federation of Guild Representatives at the FGR's annual meeting July 12 during the Guild's convention in Buffalo.

The FGR, the union representing Guild staff members, elected Peter Reilly vice-president. Both Allen and Reilly are ANG international representatives.

Bob Christofferson, also an IR, was elected secretary, and Ruth Zwioback, Guild office manager, was returned as treasurer. David J. Eisen, assistant director of Research and Information, was elected to the executive board.

228 Register At Convention

Two hundred and twenty-eight delegates and alternates, representing 69 locals, registered at the Convention according to Harry Demarsky, North Jersey, who served as chairman of the Credentials Committee.



Constitution

Revisions Of Constitution Reflect Expansion And Financial Changes

Implementation of policies set by the Buffalo Convention and inclusion of clarifications and corrections, by revising the ANG Constitution, occupied the committee headed by Edward Easton, Jr., of New York.

His committee made three reports during the week, the third being a brief supplemental one to supply a good standing date in the case of special elections.

Two of the changes were occasioned by the recent chartering of the Puerto Rico local. Article VI was amended to include the

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in Region 2, while Article II was enlarged to include the commonwealth within Guild jurisdiction. Provisions in the Constitution for handling good standings, suspensions and reinstatements were altered in the interests of clarification—and to aid locals without checkoffs. These changes occur in Article X.

To provide for increases in per capita payments from locals recommended by the Finance Committee, numerous revisions were necessary in Article XVII. These include:

Section 2 (c): Elimination of the first four lines of the listed dues schedule and substitution of

a line reading: Under \$50.00 . . . \$2.50.

Section 2 (d) (1): Changing of \$35 to \$50.

Section 2 (d) (7): Revised to read: "For members working in a shop not under contract and earning \$50 a week or more—not less than \$2.50."

Section 6 (a) (1): Revised to read: "For each monthly dues payment except as provided in (2) and (3) below—\$1.80. (\$1.90 effective August 1, 1962, \$2.30 effective September 1, 1962) but not more than the dues payment."

Section 6 (b): Revised to read: "Out of every per capita payment under (a) (1), 50 cents (90 cents effective September 1, 1962) shall be deposited in the International Defense Fund."

Section 6 (d) Revised to read: "... the Local shall remit to ANG \$1.80 (\$2.30 effective September 1, 1962) monthly, but not more than the fee paid."

Section 7: Revised to read: "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 per 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 or more a week, at the rate of not more than one assessment in one month. An emergency shall also 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 and retired members, shall be exempt from payment of the assessment."

The committee recommended—and the Convention approved—that to enable Locals more readily to accommodate the Constitutional changes governing per capita payments to their own financial operations, this authority be provided in Article VIII, Section 11 (d), revised to read:

"Expenditures from the Local Defense Fund may be made only to support the Local's strike or other defense activity, or other activities of an emergency nature, to contribute to other unions and, to pay up to, but no more than, 30 cents (40 cents effective September 1, 1962) of per capita tax to ANG."

Eugene

Eugene, Ore.—New officers for 1962 have been elected by the Eugene Newspaper Guild. They are: President, Jerry Uhrhauer; vice president, Ralph Olive; secretary, Shirley Stickey; treasurer, Robert Newcomb.

Convention Honors Egan, Eubanks, Cort

Three Guild leaders—two living and one dead—were honored in resolutions adopted unanimously by the ANG Convention.

They were the late ANG Vice President James B. Egan, New York; Sam B. Eubanks, San Francisco, former ANG executive vice president; and John C. Cort, former Boston administrative secretary.

The Egan resolution was offered by Phil Nelson, Chicago. Following its adoption, the delegates rose in a silent tribute, at the request of ANG President Arthur Rosenstock.

The resolution: "In Memoriam—and in Tribute to James B. Egan, International Vice President of the American Newspaper Guild, who died on February 2, 1962, at the age of 40.

"Whose passing came as a deep shock to his co-workers and host of friends throughout the Newspaper Guild, and particularly his home local, New York (Region V), all of whom held him in highest esteem and affection.

"Jim Egan was a glowing spirit, with boundless love for all humanity—a deeply religious man. We are all far better beings for having known him.

"He was without peer in dedication to the American Newspaper Guild, giving us, despite his youth, a quarter century of active leadership.

"Jim was a three-time chairman of his World-Telegram & Sun unit in New York, where he became a firm friend of our founder, Heywood Brown. He was a bulwark in New York's councils, the Representative Assembly, the Executive Board and of New York delegations to ANG Conventions.

"It was in 1957 that Jim Egan ascended to the International Executive Board. The minutes of the IEB meetings since, aglow with evidence of his wisdom, courage and sound trade union principles, are testimony to the high degree of service to men and women throughout the Guild that he leaves behind him.

"This 29th Convention of the American Newspaper Guild, meeting at Buffalo, New York, expresses its deepest sympathy to his mother, Mrs. Dennis O'Brien,

and through her to his seven brothers and sisters.

"This assembly hopes that the recital of this impressive record will lend a measure of comfort to his family."

Said the Eubanks resolution: "Whereas, Sam B. Eubanks, veteran Guild leader and former executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, has been appointed to a highly responsible post in the Bureau of Labor Management Reports of the United States Department of Labor, and

"Whereas, Sam Eubanks took office in 1941 at a time of great crisis in the affairs of the American Newspaper Guild, and

"Whereas, it was the steady hand and clear head of Sam Eubanks which gave direction to the American Newspaper Guild in the critical years that saw the steady growth of the Guild during his term of office, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this Convention expresses its pride that our Government chose Brother Eubanks for this responsible post, and be it further

"Resolved, that this Convention acknowledges its debt for the tremendous service rendered to the Guild by Brother Eubanks, and be it finally

"Resolved, that we extend our best wishes to Brother Eubanks for distinguished service in the new field of endeavor which he has chosen."

The Cort resolution: "Whereas, John C. Cort served for 10 years as administrative officer of the Newspaper Guild of Greater Boston and during that time was an active participant in Guild conventions, and

"Whereas, he organized six new units and assisted in organizing two locals, meanwhile negotiating impressive gains for his fellow Guildsmen, and

"Whereas, he has left the Guild to serve as a Peace Corps executive in the Philippines, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Newspaper Guild at its 29th Convention wishes him success and happiness in his new work and thanks him for his dedicated service, his wise counsel and his unshakable devotion to the cause of trade unionism."

22 Eligible In San Antonio

San Antonio, Texas—Twenty-two maintenance department employees of the Hearst-owned San Antonio Light will be eligible to vote in an NLRB election to determine whether the San Antonio Guild is to represent them in collective bargaining.

At last week's hearing on the appropriateness of the unit petitioned for by the Guild, the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board held that the request of management for a division of the group had no merit.

A single election was ordered, in which porters, paper handlers, newspaper truck drivers, elevator operators, press wipers, rewinders, metal reclaimers and multilith operators were ruled as an appropriate bargaining unit.

The plant superintendent and the head machinist are excluded, as supervisory employees, but the regional director held that the head porter, over whose supervisory status the parties differed, was not a supervisor as defined by the Labor Relations Act.

The election date will be fixed for a time within 30 days of the date of the order, July 20. The San Antonio Guild now represents editorial, business and accounting department employees, as well as circulation drivers.

Convention Supports El Mundo Bargaining

The American Newspaper Guild has pledged its manpower, its resources and its moral support to the members of its newest local, No. 225—the Puerto Rico Newspaper Guild—in the fight for a contract at El Mundo.

The Guild represents both editorial and commercial groups on the San Juan newspaper.

A resolution calling attention to low pay on El Mundo—\$55 to \$75 a week for experienced reporters and \$60 for experienced accountants—unanimously passed the Convention.

Celler Committee Studies Sentinel Sale

(Continued from 2)

modates a morning-afternoon operation. Start of the Journal Company's expansion program was reported by Editor & Publisher in its April 23, 1960, issue. The new Journal building, it said, would more than double the size of the existing six-story structure.

"We will be housing approximately 500 more people than 10 years ago," Robert K. Drew, vice president and general manager, was quoted as predicting.

It was at the July 9 session, the last between Hearst management and the Guild, prior to S-Day, that Hearst's bargaining representatives told Guild negotiators they didn't have another penny to place on the table to settle the strike which, at that time, had kept the Sentinel shut seven weeks.

The day before, July 8, Richard E. Berlin, Hearst Corporation president, announced a deal in which Hearst had contracted to pay \$10 million for a half-interest in WCAE-TV in Pittsburgh, with a down payment of \$600,000. Hearst already owned the other 50 percent through WCAE, Inc., a Hearst subsidiary.

On the agenda for the Hearst Corporation, it was revealed earlier this year, was a new \$10-\$15 million newsprint mill in Nova Scotia.

Sale of the Sentinel followed by a few weeks the Hearst acquisition in San Francisco of the Scripps-Howard interest in the News-Call Bulletin.

In recent years the Hearst organization has disposed of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Chicago American and Detroit Times, has consolidated the Los Angeles Herald-Express and Examiner, has purchased the Albany, N. Y., Knickerbocker News, and has combined the Boston Record and American into an all-day operation.

In a number of these transactions, Scripps-Howard has also been involved, beginning with the sale of Hearst's International News Service and International News Pictures to Scripps-Howard's United Press in 1958.

The San Francisco News-Call Bulletin transaction is also being looked into by the anti-trust committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has scheduled a broad inquiry on the press and other news media.

Public hearings are scheduled to begin soon after the adjournment of Congress.

Heading the inquiry will be Rep. Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, chairman of the committee.

"We are not gunning for any newspaper or individual," says Rep. Celler. "We just want the facts."

The facts, he explained, concern consolidations and the disappearance of newspapers, the organization and operation of newspaper chains and wire services, non-journalistic ownership of news media through bank trusts, and the effects of concentrated ownership in mass communications in any city.

The purchase of the New Orleans Times-Picayune and Item by S.I. Newhouse is among the transactions being studied by committee staff members.

Already, congressional Republican leaders have voiced "fear," through White House Minority Leader Charles Halleck, that the intended investigation reflects "the New Frontier's sensitivity to the press and the communications in-

dustrial generally."

In wake of the sale by Hearst here the Milwaukee Reporter, a weekly, announced Wednesday that it is preparing to start publishing a six-morning tabloid before September 1. Publisher Jerome Borkoski is interviewing potential staff members. Source of capital wasn't revealed.

The "new" Sentinel, headed by Executive Editor Harvey Schwander and Managing Editor Harry Sonneborn (both former top Journal editors) followed the same hiring policies in existence at the Journal. There is no contract as such, but a printed list of conditions. A new "top minimum" of \$150 was announced to Journal staffers last month and applies to new Sentinel hires.

This resulted in a number of raises, since the old Sentinel minimum was \$141.10. Hearst had offered a \$5 increase, but insisted that fringe items totaling about \$2.50 be taken from the wage boost. Old Sentinel staffers receiving more than \$150 were hired without a cut in pay.

As of Tuesday, only one member of the Guild's executive board and none of the five strike-steering committee members had been hired by the Sentinel. However, some had been interviewed.

"Old" Sentinel staffers hired by the "new" Sentinel: William Jungbluth, picture editor; Leo Kissel, news editor; Joe Botsford, reporter; Dick Glamen, reporter; Ray Kenney, reporter; Bob Leipzig, reporter; Quincy Dadisman, named state editor, was state reporter; Cy Kerstein, telegraph editor; Hampton Stennis, copy desk chief; Norb Kontowicz, copy desk; Howard Quick, copy desk; Ray Grody, sports; Dave Duffey, sports; Rel Bochat, sports; Bernard Gleissner, sports; Bob Lassanne, sports; Merlyn (Bud) Lea, sports; Amos (Red) Thisted, sports; Howard (Buck) Herzog, columnist; Vivian Kawatzky, women's page; Filomena Lea, women's page; James Johnston, religion editor; Art Goeldner, business news; Ronald Anzia, business news; Edwin Francis, reporter (who quit after six hours); Ed Farrington, copy boy; Anthony Balotieri, artist; Ernest Anheuser, photographer; Sherman Gessert, photographer; James Petoskey, photographer; John Lindop, Racine Bureau; Tom Blender, copy desk; Gene Devine, state reporter; Joe Boyd, reporter; George Smedal, copy desk; Hank Sayrs, sports.

"Old" Sentinel staffers who have taken other jobs (not at the "new" Sentinel):

James Newcomb, secretary to Milwaukee Mayor Henry Maier; Margaret Morrison, Chicago Daily News copy desk; Tom Rafferty, Chicago Daily News copy desk; Ed Johnson, public relations; Ed Krueger, artist, advertising agency; Caroline Last, Journal classified; Lorna Meade, Journal classified; Helen Tews, law office; Dave Lorbeck, dairy driver; Bob Stedmen, Milwaukee County deputy sheriff.

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Organizing

Signing Up Of Free Riders Put On Locals' Organizing Agenda

Pointing to the great upheaval and transition which the newspaper industry is undergoing, the Buffalo Convention revised previous convention emphases on organizing priorities.

It directed that emphasis be placed first on unorganized newspapers in organized cities, second on new locals, and, where possible, that locals assume the major share of the responsibility for the organization of free riders and unorganized departments.

For an expanded organizing program, which the Convention declared was vital in view of the new challenges, it called on the ANG to seek financial aid and manpower from the AFL-CIO.

To augment the present staff of International Representatives, expansion of which should have top priority as funds become available, it recommended that "competent members of locals" be hired on a temporary basis to aid organizing drives.

The Convention also asked the IEB to consider assignment of international representatives on a regional or area basis and the establishment of regional or area advisory councils to work with the ANG, and to report its findings to the 1963 Convention.

Mergers and consolidations are commonplace, the Convention noted. There is an increasing trend toward single ownership of newspapers in metropolitan centers.

What has happened in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Honolulu and Los Angeles recently can happen elsewhere.

At the same time, it sees in the

Friendship Is Voiced For New Free Nations

Guild locals and members are called upon to buy AFL-CIO Solidarity Stamps "as visible evidence that the American trade union movement stands ready to aid the young, struggling trade union movement of free Algeria," in a Convention resolution.

The resolution also offered the Guild's hand in friendship to the new citizens of free nations in Africa and Asia and to the working press of those countries.

It also called for the "removal of the Berlin wall and other obstacles imposed upon a captive press and peoples in dictatorship-shackled countries."

rise of strong community newspapers in suburban developments of millions of persons, a growing potential for new organizing effort.

"The lack of manpower and funds is a major obstacle to growth of the Guild," Jerry Knight, Youngstown, Organizing Committee chairman, reported to the assembly.

"The American Newspaper Guild must meet the need to relieve the growing burdens upon its limited staff of international representatives . . . to give greater impact to its organizing efforts."

"Only in Buffalo, Montreal, San Juan, Hawaii, Toronto and Lowell, Mass., have we made substantial organizing gains."

"The largest membership gain in any local was in Los Angeles where suspension of two newspapers resulted in more than 300 new members being added to the rolls."

It is imperative, the report continued, to revise previous priorities because of the problems which exist in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Los Angeles and elsewhere as the result of mergers and suspensions.

An immediate goal exists in the organizing effort for the 1,350

employees of the Wall Street Journal.

"We will spend close to \$190,000 on organizing and servicing in the coming year, but to expand this program, assistance must be sought from the AFL-CIO. Added emphasis is being placed on white-collar organizing by the AFL-CIO and the Guild can provide the vehicle for leadership in this area," it stated.

Separate allocations for organizing in the budget, detailed reports to the 1963 Convention committee, and the writing off of \$250 pre-strike servicing charges to Reno were recommended.

The Convention also urged ANG officers to seek to develop "closest possible cooperation" between the Guild and other unions at all levels and "continue to explore ways of achieving a mutually-accepted basis for unity among unions in the printing and publishing industry" and recommended that 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."

Support For Milwaukee From Convention, Locals

Milwaukee, Wis.—Latest tabulation of contributions to Milwaukee Guildsmen, as prepared by local officials:

Communication Workers	\$ 25.00
Amesbury	100.00
Philadelphia Guild	100.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	400.00
St. Paul	25.00
Local 1065	25.00
Jerusalem Guild	400.00
New York Guild	200.00
Wire Service Guild	25.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	100.00
Anthony King, Local 75	200.00
Bakersfield Guild	100.00
Steel Workers 1610	15.00
Edgar Brothers	40.00
Denver Guild	25.00
Electric Railways 990	5.00
Tool & Die Makers 78	5.00
Gene Thompson, 113	10.00
Barford Commons	25.00
Portland, Me. Guild	50.00
St. Louis Guild	25.00
Youngstown Guild	25.00
Cincinnati Guild	50.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	50.00
Palmer Local 751	50.00
Steel Workers of America	25.00
Kenotte Guild	100.00
Optical & Dental Workers 1145	10.00
Brewery Workers	50.00
South Road Workers 10006	25.00
Iron Workers 471	200.00
Gary Guild	25.00
Washington Guild	275.00
Southern District Council	50.00
James Cahill	5.00
Irish Valley	25.00
Operating Engineers	25.00
Arthur Marshall	10.00

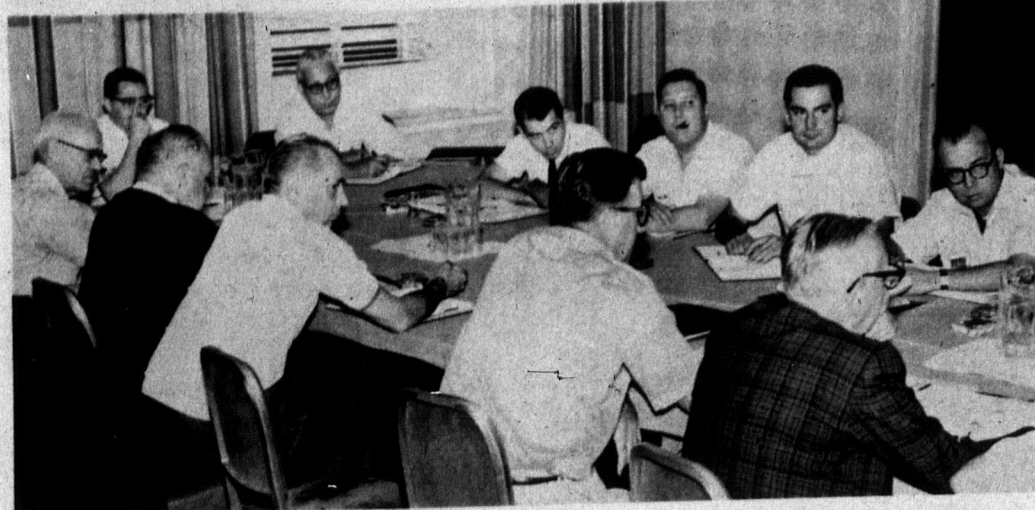
Vancouver-New Westminster Guild \$0.00 || UAW 467 | 25.00 |
CWA 2500	10.00
United Steel Workers 1114	25.00
Shubert Guild	50.00
Canadian Wire Service	50.00
TOTAL	\$3,655.00

From the ANG Convention in Buffalo came a resolution condemning Hearst Corporation management "for its adamant, arbitrary refusal to agree to fair contractual wages and working conditions for Guild employes in Milwaukee."

Both the Convention and the Wage Forum heard Gordon H. Brehm, Milwaukee Guild-president, detail the history of the strike and the issues which caused it.

The Convention accepted a recommendation from the three top ANG officers, arising out of acceptance of the Finance Committee Report, that the payment of benefits in the first week of a strike be applied to Guild emergencies in Milwaukee and Minneapolis.

The recommendation was presented by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Perlik.



Guild Reporter

Guild Reporter Is Investigating Moves To Speed Mail Delivery

An additional \$1,000 was allocated to the Guild Reporter budget by the Convention, earmarked for experimentation in faster methods of distribution.

Major discussion in the Guild Reporter Committee centered on two problems, Chairman Joseph B. Downey, Boston, reported to the delegates.

These were: "Delay in mail delivery by second-class mail and the handling of highly-controversial stories on ANG issues on which the membership divided. The lead story in the Guild Reporter issue just prior to the Portland referendum was a specific example.

"A recommendation for Convention consideration of the Guild Reporter distribution problem was referred to the Finance Committee of the Convention which voted approval.

"In regard to the handling of controversial material, Article XX of the Constitution wisely says: 'It shall be the duty of the Guild Reporter, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention or in referendum, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program.'

Recommendations adopted by the Convention:

► That the news and feature content of the Guild Reporter be

more closely supervised by the International Executive Board in accordance with Article XX of the American Newspaper Guild Constitution.

► That all Locals be reminded of the importance of—and be urged to keep high on their agenda—an active local correspondent to the Guild Reporter; and that they apprise the editor of the Guild Reporter of his name, address and telephone number.

► Locals, as a primary source of pictures which may appear in the Guild Reporter, and the Guild Reporter editors, themselves, strive for a variety of subject matter and pay particular attention to improving the photographs in the publication in composition and pictorial appearance.

► Locals seek out and supply, as often as practicable and possible, brief "brighteners" which lend themselves to feature treatment.

► A systematic check of mailing lists with locals be continued to insure that all members receive their Guild Reporters and to reduce the cost of increased return charges on undeliverable mail notices.

► Because excessive delays in the delivery of the Guild Reporter to many locals under the present methods severely limit its usefulness as a means of communication to many members, experimentation be conducted with other methods of distribution such as air freight or regional printing in an effort to achieve the fastest possible delivery within reasonable cost; and that \$1,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

► Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and issues preceding the date of voting be confined to rebuttal of material already published. This recommendation is designed to clarify present policy as set forth in a directive by the American Newspaper Guild Convention in Scranton in 1964 reading as follows:

"During elections 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."

► Because of space limitations, the Guild Reporter continue to summarize in news story form the speeches, reports and resolutions of the Convention, rather than print full texts.

Seven Unions Settle In Minneapolis Strike

Twin Cities Minn.—Seven unions including four of those on strike, have made contract settlements with the Minneapolis Star and Tribune as the strike went into its 107th day today.

The unions which made contract agreements were ITU printers and mailers, machinists, pressmen, stereotypers and photoengravers.

For the printers, mailers and machinists, the terms were the same, including an \$8.50 pay increase over a two-year period, fourth week of vacation after 20 years, pension and hospitalization improvements.

The pay increase for building service employees was 10 cents an hour increase in the first year and seven cents an hour in the second year.

For the pressmen, stereotypers and photoengravers, the pay increase was on a 24c-an-hour basis, over two years.

Remaining on strike is the Teamsters union.

The Twin Cities Guild is respecting picket lines.

In a resolution, the Buffalo Convention saluted the decision and conduct of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities and pledged it complete financial and moral support throughout the remainder of the emergency.

John Carmichael, Twin Cities

executive secretary, explained the situation, and added:

"We feel we have done the right thing and that we have taken a normal, intelligent union position. It is not particularly earth-shaking, but in the future we feel that no Guild local can consider doing less."

Twin Cities, Minn.—Angelo Cohn, president of the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities, announced a list of contributors who have sent money for aid of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Guildsmen. These contributions were received between June 21 and July 25.

Boston Guild	\$10.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	\$10.00
Minnesota Union Advocate	\$10.00
Washington Guild	\$10.00
Philadelphia Guild	\$10.00
New York Guild	\$10.00
Edinburgh Guild	\$10.00
Wire Service Guild	\$10.00
Denver Guild	\$10.00
David D. Gladfelter	\$10.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	\$10.00
Portland, Me., Guild	\$10.00
Empire State District Council	\$10.00
St. Louis Guild	\$10.00
Cleveland Guild	\$10.00
Youngstown Guild	\$10.00
Richard W. Conklin	\$10.00
Southern District Council	\$10.00
Lehigh Valley Guild	\$10.00
A. member	\$10.00
Shelburne Guild	\$10.00
Canadian Wire Service Guild	\$10.00
David H. Phall	\$10.00
Emil Krieg	\$10.00
Anonymous	\$10.00
Leon Carr	\$10.00
Canadian Council of the ANG	\$10.00
Total	\$1,310.00
Previously acknowledged	\$1,310.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,620.00

I-AF Protests Closing Of Peru's La Tribuna And Radio Stations

The Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapers Organizations, of which the American Newspaper Guild is a leading affiliate, has protested the closing of the Peruvian newspaper, La Tribuna, and the suspension of certain radio stations, all in Lima.

The actions came with the military coup resulting in a dictatorship, and have drawn strong denunciations from American organized labor, through AFL-CIO President George Meany.

The Federation sent a cable to General Ricardo Perez Godoy, president of the junta which overthrew the democratically elected Peruvian government, and told him that the seizure of the newspaper and the house arrest of a radio commentator and other newspapermen were "complete renunciations of the principles of

democracy and freedom of the press."

La Tribuna is the newspaper of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, the party of Haya de la Torre, presidential candidate whose election touched off the coup d'etat.

The Federation pointed out that the closing of La Tribuna was particularly repugnant to it because Luis Carrero Checa, one of the employees of the paper, is a chairman of the Inter-American Federation. The other co-chairman is Charles A. Perlik, Jr., American Newspaper Guild Secretary-Treasurer.

The Inter-American Federation is an organization of national groups of working newspapermen in 22 countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Louisiana Becomes 8th State To Enact Anti-Scab Law

Louisiana has become the eighth state to enact anti-scab legislation, and the Borough of Dunellen and the City of Morris-town, in New Jersey, have been added to the growing roll of municipalities which have adopted similar measures, under the campaign for citizen job protection conducted by the printing trade unions.

A two-year effort in Louisiana ended in victory for the bill's backers at Baton Rouge when the House passed measure cleared the Senate and Governor James Davis signed it into law. House concurrence with minor amendments introduced by the Senate came on July 12. The governor had vetoed a similar proposal in 1960.

Dunellen's Borough Council made its ordinance effective June

Guildsmen Blast Saskatchewan Doctors For Medicare Strike

The rebellion which doctors waged against the medicare law in Saskatchewan was bitterly denounced by Canadian delegates at the Convention.

"These doctors hold a pistol of life or death at the collective head of a community and demand that their wishes be obeyed," declared Murray Tate, Toronto Guild executive board member.

Tate spoke in behalf of a resolution urging the striking doctors and their supporters to "honor the process of democratic government, accept the clearly expressed will of the people of Saskatchewan and work within the framework of the medicare act."

The Convention passed the resolution unanimously.

"If anyone dies," Tate asserted, "and that death can be traced to the desertion of a doctor from his

post, then I charge that the doctor is morally guilty of murder just as if he had committed the act with his own hand."

Tate's words brought applause.

The doctors were assailed by Tate for their position that no talks could take place between them and the government until the act was suspended.

"In other words," he continued, "the strike against the people goes on until a law passed by a legislature is suspended."

"Now, just think what would happen to any labor organization that would dare to flout the law in such fashion."

"Where is the Hippocratic oath which they took on becoming doctors?" he demanded. "That solemn oath has been tossed into the garbage can and has been replaced with the dollar sign."

Whole communities have been

left without adequate care, he charged.

A similar medicare plan, he said, has proved successful in Sweden, England and other Western countries.

"With the support of Saskatchewan's people, the government of that province has courageously led a beacon of hope for suffering people throughout North America."

"The callous traitors to their own oath who have performed surgery on themselves and replaced their hearts with cash registers must not be permitted to extinguish that life-giving light."

The strike, ANG Vice President Jack Dobson, Toronto, told the delegates, has "pointed up the materialistic attitudes of some doctors and the need, perhaps, for even greater scrutiny of their role in society."

Around the world, he said, horror has been expressed. "The doctors now ask why highly respected newspapers in the rest of Canada and the United States have been shocked by their action, even when, in most cases, these organs of public opinion disagree either in part or completely with the proposed plan."

"It would seem to me that until fairly recently, many medical doctors have been subject to only a smattering of the humanities, the liberal arts of their courses. The results are that many are highly skilled technicians, unable in a crisis to relate their sacred task to the ethics of constitutional democratic process."

"They have behaved in a manner which those among them who are skilled pediatricians might be in the best position to explain, particularly with their knowledge of the temper tantrum or evidence of psychological regression."

The conflict in Saskatchewan, it was pointed out by Robert H. Buchanan, Toronto executive secretary, is not a local, but a universal one. The question of introducing medicare in this province was the key issue in the last provincial election.

The government, Buchanan explained, was re-elected on that issue, "clearly a demonstration of the voice of the people requiring, demanding, this legislation."

"The doctors have chosen to withhold it... There is no question about it. The opposition to this plan is based on a refusal to accept the concept of Twentieth Century political enlightenment that this fight... is basically a fight for better living conditions for peoples throughout the world."

"The American Medical Association, there is some reason to believe, has had the good sense to recognize Saskatchewan as such a battle."

"I think Canadian Guildsmen are delighted that the ANG's IEB has seen fit to contribute substantially to the Federation of Labor's fight for them."

The IEB at its pre-Convention meeting in Buffalo, voted \$250 to the federation for use in the Saskatchewan fight.

In another resolution, the Convention urged Congress to pass the Kennedy Administration's King-Anderson Bill, providing hospital care for the aged under Social Security.

On the Tuesday following the close of the Convention, the U.S. Senate by a 52 to 48 vote killed the medicare bill for this session.



'Continued Support': Backing of the New York Guild for the campaign drives of the Greater New York Fund brought tangible recognition in an engraved citation, being accepted by Local President Wilfred E. Alexander, right, from Marvin W. Kanter, public service director for the fund.

Buffalo Hospitality Lavish And Constant

When the Convention delegates enthusiastically voiced their approval of a "thank you" resolution to their host local—Buffalo—for its lavish hospitality they weren't just being polite.

The resolution was presented to the assembly by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

"I appreciate the special opportunity to present it to this Convention," said Perlik.

He continued: "Whereas, the Buffalo Newspaper Guild began, long before the Convention opened, to show by many thoughtful acts and kindnesses a brand of hospitality seldom equaled and never surpassed, and

"Whereas, Buffalo Local members and their wives have made our stay a memorable one, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the American Newspaper Guild extends its warmest expression of thanks and admiration for the skillful planning and hard work which the Buffalo Local put into this 29th Annual Convention, and be it finally

"Resolved, that our wives, through us, also thank you."

The enthusiasm with which the delegates shouted their approval indicated their appreciation of the social activities with which the Convention was interspersed.

These began with the opening reception Monday evening in the Statler Hilton's Rendezvous Room and did not end until the orchestra ceased playing after 2:30 a.m. Saturday at the Buffalo Guild's annual Page One Ball at the Buffalo Athletic Club.

The 228 delegates, and their wives and children, comprising a convention party of perhaps 375, found of interest an outing to the \$720 million State Power Authority project and scenic tour of the magnificent Niagara Falls.

Cocktails and a buffet at the Hotel Niagara closed the Wednesday afternoon affair.

For the delegates' wives there was a tour of Niagara Frontier,



MAYOR CHESTER KOWAL

Introducing speakers at the opening session of the Convention, Ken Barnette, Buffalo Guild president, found "it fitting... that the greetings of the City of Buffalo be extended to you by its first Mayor to have served as president of a labor union."

He is Mayor Chester Kowal, active for many years in Buffalo in the United Garment Workers, also, by H. Dale Bossert, acting executive of Erie County, and James L. Kane, president, Buffalo AFL-CIO Council.

EDITORIAL

Shut Down By Whom?

Editor & Publisher, which tries hard to live up to its masthead description as the "Publishers' and Advertisers' Newspaper," has raised the specter of a nationwide newspaper strike.

A recent E&P editorial expresses concern lest the possible amalgamation of newspaper unions into "One Big Union" produce a national stoppage similar to the one that shut down Italy's press for two days last month.

"It could happen here," warns E & P.

We suppose it could. But we venture to suggest that if it ever does, it will be the newspaper publishers who do the closing down. And that E&P will be the first to defend the action.

The United States has never experienced a nationwide newspaper closing. But it has witnessed several citywide shutdowns in recent years resulting from the publishers' policy of "massive retaliation" against strikes at a single paper. E&P, as recently as April 28, vigorously supported this "collective action" by publishers, which deprives entire cities of their news.

The "One Big Union" proposal, of course, is not designed to bring about either nationwide newspaper bargaining or nationwide strikes. It is intended to strengthen the unions' hand in dealing with single publishers employing the "Portland pattern" of professional strike-breakers and other union-busting techniques.

This being the case, it is little wonder that the Publishers' Newspaper believes that "the newspaper industry and the people that work for it stand to lose more than they would gain by having one large, all-encompassing union."

And it is equally logical that the Guild Reporter, the newspaperman's newspaper, believes to the contrary, that those who work for the industry have much to gain and little to lose from such an amalgamation.

'Cut Us Another Slice'

"I weep for you," the Walrus said; "I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and tears he sorted out those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket handkerchief before his streaming eyes.
—Lewis Carroll

There is nothing that pains a newspaper publisher so much as buying up a competitor and transforming his circulation area into a monopoly preserve.

Nelson Poynter, president of the St. Petersburg Times told recently how he resisted heroically before purchasing the rival St. Petersburg Independent. Poynter, like all businessmen, "personally preferred competition," he said, but "had no choice" except to have the Independent shoved down his throat.

The same cry of anguish was sounded by the Milwaukee Journal as it swallowed up the Milwaukee Sentinel last week.

"This organization has never wanted to acquire the Sentinel or any other paper," the Journal affirmed, insisting that it considered the sale only "reluctantly." The decision was forced by the Journal's "obligation" to the people of Milwaukee, it said.

If this professed version to undergoing the rigors of monopoly publishing does not quite square with some of the facts, who is to question its sincerity? There must be a convincing explanation of the report that the Journal offered to buy the Hearst paper more than a year ago and that quarters for the Sentinel were coincidentally available in a brand-new plant just completed by the Journal.

For what newspaper publisher, faced with the blessings of competition, would want to lessen or eliminate it? Publishers and other businessmen are noted for their efforts to promote competition with their products.

The carpenter said nothing but "The butter's spread too thick."

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

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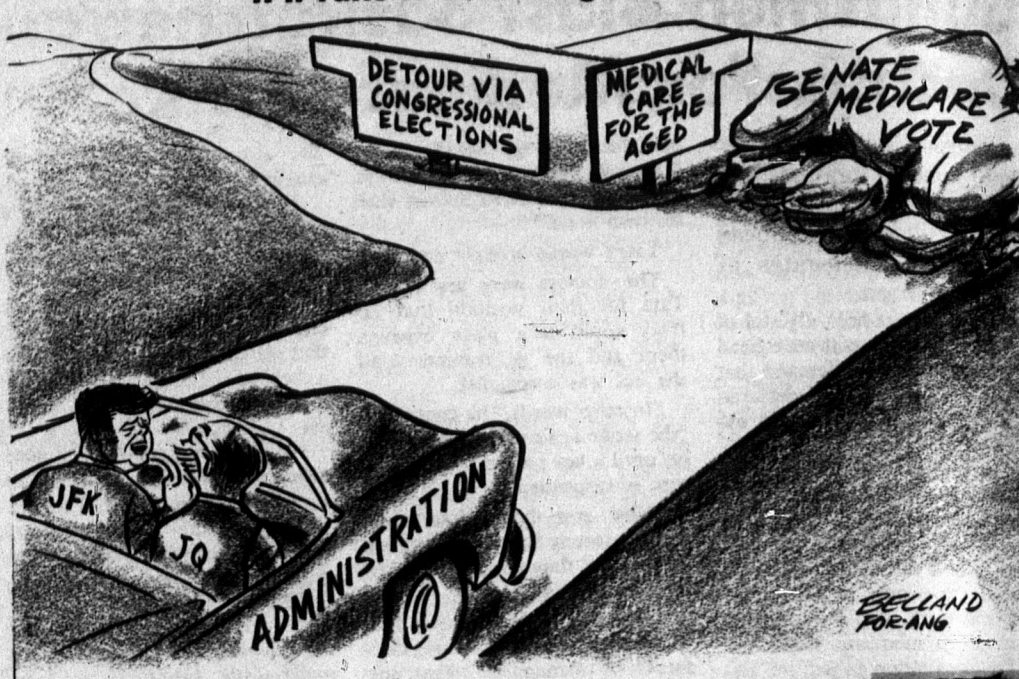
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'It'll Take A Little Longer This Way'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Kennedy In Trouble
On Domestic Front

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



Somewhat erroneously, it turns out, this observer thought six weeks ago that the Kennedy domestic program was about to move in Congress. The House vote killing the farm bill and the Senate vote killing the Anderson-King health bill exposed this as a perhaps momentary delusion, and the President himself longingly suggested at a news conference that five more Democrats in the House might have made the difference.

What he would have said, had candor been possible, was five more northern Democrats, or perhaps 20. It is now demonstrated that the 21 House seats picked up by the Republicans in 1960, most of them in the GOP heartland of the Midwest, decisively contributed just enough strength to the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition to give Charlie Halleck of Indiana and the antique Judge Smith of Virginia continuing power to whip the President on showdown House votes.

Victory in Congress is contagious, and a coalition, exultant following one triumph, is likely to pursue the beaten enemy. The list of Kennedy proposals that must be listed as dead or threatened is long and instructive: it includes basic recommendations in the field of fiscal, tax, agricultural and domestic economic reform. The stock market figures and the unemployment figures are against him as he heads into the election campaign.

He has not been successful in attracting enough liberal Republican votes in either House or Senate; he has not separated enough economically liberal southern Democrats to support his domestic programs. (And this is a pity, because there are economically liberal southern members of the House and Senate who feel coerced into voting with their blood brothers on every bill only because they will otherwise be accused of deserting the white South on civil rights, a painful humiliation.)

For the record, there has been a highly creditable degree of bi-

partisan support for Mr. Kennedy in the field of foreign policy. Republicans as well as oddball Democrats are acting responsible.

When the Administration needed help to knock out a foolish Senate foreign-aid provision barring assistance to Communist Yugoslavia and Poland, the help was forthcoming from sources that might have been thought unlikely—Chairman Tad Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee and Old China Hand Walter Judd, respectively a Democrat and a Republican whose reputation for hatred of communism is certified and unchallengeable.

The Senate is supposed to be statesmanlike and illuminated, but the House saved the foreign policy.

The prospective passage of the President's trade-expansion bill, already given approval by the House, must be counted as evidence that Congress can face the economic realities created by the Soviet trade offensive and the rise of the western European Market.

Since foreign policy is of transcendent importance, Mr. Kennedy's record in driving toward a truly revolutionary tariff bill is clearly a major achievement. If he can also keep up the level of foreign-aid appropriations—an issue still to be decided according to the mercies of Congress and the isolationist Congressman Passman of Louisiana, who runs the pertinent House sub-committee—the historians will take note.

It is nevertheless clear that in the area of domestic policy, Mr. Kennedy's major victories of the first two years are behind him. And domestic programs are important, because they determine our stance in the world, the posture in which others see us.

An incapacity to solve a prob-

Knoxville

Knoxville, Tenn.—A third term as president of the Knoxville Guild has been voted Dana-Ford Thomas, who will serve a two-year term under a recent bylaw revision. Former president Carson Brewer was chosen vice president, and Harold Julian was named secretary-treasurer. On the executive board are Homer Clonts and Harold Harlow.

lem of farm abundance without economically murdering two million farmers (as the businessmen's Committee for Economic Development proposed) decreases our authority to instruct others in the values of democracy.

Refusal of Congress to be upset about a continuing high level of industrial unemployment—5.5 percent, when western Europe is importing workers—detracts from our credibility in urging tax and economic reforms on other countries.

This nation is backward in social insurance programs. The Senate vote delaying the expansion of social security to include health protection apparently means that we shall be among the last of the highly industrialized democracies to acknowledge that sickness is a common hazard of life that is properly covered under social insurance.

Mr. Kennedy has asked Congress for the appropriate programs. He needs some more votes in Congress.

It is an off-year election, and the party in control of the White House nearly always loses seats in Congress in off-year battles instead of gaining them. The soothsayers who hope for northern Democratic sweeps next November can find little support among White House families.

Three months before the election and before the exact issues are known and set forth, the people have a good deal of time for reflection. So does the President, who is by no means a doctrinaire crusader but who genuinely believes that the United States ought to set its house in order and that support from a somewhat different kind of Congress is essential.

Massillon

Massillon, Ohio — ANG Local 176 has retained two of its officers for the coming year, renaming Brian Murray as president and Steve Hapanowicz as secretary-treasurer. Both are delegates to the POI District Council, representing the Massillon Guild.

Larry Neeley was named vice president and H. Charles Hess, Jr., was elected recording secretary. Two former local presidents, Isabelle McCormack and Ruth Kane, are members of the executive committee.