

Seven New York Guild Units Set Up Strike Vote Meetings

The ANG GUILD REPORTER
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO-CLC)
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Rosenstock Hits Mob Attack On Newsmen

The slaying of a French reporter and assaults on other newsmen covering the Mississippi University integration crisis September 30 brought a strongly-worded protest to a Mississippi law enforcement authorities from ANG President Arthur Rosenstock.

Rosenstock demanded that Gov. Ross R. Barnett take steps to protect newsmen covering the Mississippi developments.

State police, he declared, were guilty of "shocking dereliction of duty" during the rioting which resulted in death for French journalist Paul Guihard and injury to other newspapermen and television cameramen.

Among the casualties was a Guild member, Bill Crider of the Associated Press' Memphis bureau, who was wounded in the back by shotgun pellets fired by rioters.

State police were withdrawn from the university campus at the height of the attack on federal marshals guarding James H. Meredith, giving the rioters virtually free reign until troops arrived.

"The segregationists who beat up newsmen made it clear that their objective was to prevent a reporting of the facts," Rosenstock said. "State police who left their posts were guilty of aiding and abetting this aim as well as of failing to protect human life."

"It is Gov. Barnett's responsibility to make sure that this shocking dereliction of duty is not repeated and that newsmen can fulfill their obligations in Mississippi with the same safety they are granted in every other state."

Rosenstock lauded editors of the Mississippian, the Mississippi

University student newspaper, which took a strong position in denunciation of the rioters, and established a scholarship fund in memory of Guihard.

"You have demonstrated a courage which Mississippi's daily newspapers would do well to emulate," Rosenstock said in a letter to the editors.

Three Locals Increase Dues; Four To Vote

Members of three Guild locals have increased their dues in the wake of a 50-cent per capita increase ratified at the ANG's Buffalo convention.

The Boston, Cleveland and Vancouver Guilds voted to raise their dues schedules in balloting during the past month. At least four other locals—St. Louis, Toronto, San Francisco-Oakland and Wire Service—will hold similar votes in coming weeks.

Cleveland Guildsmen, balloting in a referendum, approved a 5 percent dues schedule by a 282-164 vote.

Boston, voting in similar fashion, ratified by 412 to 215 a schedule that will raise dues by an average of 70 cents a month.

Vancouver approved a 50-cent increase—just enough to pay the per capita increase—at a membership meeting.

The Toronto Guild will vote on a 75-cent across-the-board increase October 17, raising the top to \$6.75 for members earning \$110 and over and the minimum (Continued on Page 3)



1962 Official Ballot

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO-CLC)

Referendum Election of Vice President-at-Large

— Official Voting Period —
November 15 through 20, 1962

FOR VICE PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
(Vote for One)

Marshall W. Schiewe ☐
Jack F. Weir ☐

This is the ballot which Guildsmen will mark in the referendum November 15 through November 20. The special election is to fill a vacancy on the ANG International Executive Board. (Story on Page 3).

'Our Editorials? Just Hearsay', Detroit's Newspapers Maintain

Detroit, Mich.—You can't believe everything you read in a Detroit newspaper editorial, according to the paper's own representatives.

Spokesmen for the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press took this line of defense in countering evidence submitted at an NLRB hearing on charges that the two papers operate under a "massive retaliation" policy when

their employees go on strike. Among the items that caused publisher embarrassment was a Detroit News editorial implying that the two papers had an agreement that a strike against one would be considered a strike against both.

The Guild and other unions have charged that the agreement, resulting in lockouts during successive strikes at the News and (Continued on Page 3)

Rank And File Of 10 Unions To Assemble

New York City—Seven major units of the New York Guild have scheduled strike votes in their bargaining impasse with the publishers.

Meanwhile, plans were being completed as the Guild Reporter went to press for the all-union membership meeting at Manhattan Center, Sunday, October 14.

Objective of the meeting is a demonstration of unity of newspaper unions and Guild members.

Rank and file members of the 10 unions which have contract relations with the city's big seven newspapers will attend.

Preparations also are going forward for the publication of an emergency newspaper in the event of a news blackout by the publishers resorting to "massive retaliation" tactics.

At a meeting scheduled for October 17, presidents of the unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council will complete the final financial setup.

Arrangements have been made for an adequate printing plant and for housing editorial and commercial departments.

In general, the plan, according to Guild sources, calls for each union to be responsible for its specific jurisdiction.

Guild negotiators report that they have completed presentation of proposals for a new contract, embodying the \$200 A Week Now! program of the spring ANG Wage Conference in Washington, but that to date none of the seven papers had come up with a "constructive counterproposal to meet the employees' needs."

The strike vote meetings will be held in the two-week period, October 15 through 26, Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy reported to a meeting of the Expanded Collective Bargaining Committee. This enlarged committee includes the administrative committee, the Guild staff and the chairmen of the seven major units.

In each case, Murphy said, the (Continued on Page 3)

Newspaper Strikes: The Facts And Some Fiction

By DAVID J. EISEN
ANG Asst. Director, Research & Information

It's open season on newspaper unions in general and the Guild in particular in bellwether segments of the nation's press.

During the past two months—following the 117-day Minneapolis newspaper shutdown and the 54-day Milwaukee Sentinel strike—editorial broadsides have been fired against the Guild by such magazines as Editor and Publisher, Time and the Saturday Review.

Facts have not been allowed to interfere with these blunderbuss attacks. Logic has scarcely fared any better.

Accusations levelled against newspaper unions fall into three principal categories:

• Newspaper strikes have gained strikers nothing

and have been responsible for the increasing mortality of American newspapers.

• The proposed formation of "one big union" in the newspaper industry would menace freedom of the press.

• That freedom is already threatened by the Guild's adoption of positions on such matters of public concern as newspaper monopoly and medical care for the aged.

The attacks lack both substance and originality. But they are likely to multiply rather than diminish.

With the Celler Committee preparing to launch public hearings in November on the causes of monopoly in the newspaper industry, the nation's publishers and their self-proclaimed spokesmen are looking to the ammunition they will need to shift the burden of responsibility elsewhere.

How dry is the ammunition offered by E & P, Time

and the Saturday Review? It bears examination, shell by shell.

The Aug. 10 issue of Time was the first to resuscitate the old charge that strikes are killing American newspapers. Its theme: "Labor's ultimate weapon" has become "too dangerous to wield" in the newspaper industry. Its method: Cut the cloth to fit the suit.

Thus, the following analysis:

"... In Milwaukee ... a strike against Hearst's sickly morning Sentinel cost the American Newspaper Guild a 320-man local. Instead of meeting Guild demands, Hearst sold the Sentinel to the Milwaukee Journal—which is non-Guild ... The profitable Philadelphia Record died during a 1947 Guild strike; also struck by the Guild, the Brooklyn Eagle stopped flying in 1955. (Continued on Page 4)

Potoker Praised For Guild Activity

New York City—M. Michael Potoker, New York Guild secretary-treasurer since 1950, has been re-elected for a third term as a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Potoker, also, is the subject of an article in the Industrial Bulletin, news magazine of the New York State Department of Labor. "If there is any one man who personifies the Newspaper Guild in New York State, it is M. Michael Potoker," writes Frank E. Hewens, former newspaper reporter, now a public relations man, in a profile entitled: "Statesman and Spokesman: Mike Potoker."

Hewens, too, has a good word to say for the Empire District Council.

It "pulls a long oar," he declares, because New York State "is the Plymouth Rock of the whole Guild organization" with a "disproportionate share of its newspapers and Guild members. And it has Mike Potoker."

Farson Scores Obscenity Bill

The Guild has urged President John F. Kennedy to veto a bill that would transform the District of Columbia's obscenity law into a threat to freedom of the press.

William J. Farson, executive vice president, told the President that the measure would "fasten a straitjacket on newspapers, magazines and radio stations" in the District.

The amended law would permit law enforcement authorities to confiscate the property and padlock the business establishments of those who transgress a vaguely-

As sparkplug of the Empire State District Council, Potoker finds "ample room to make use of an uncommonly diversified background."

This background, as recited by Hewens, includes:

Newspaper work: college correspondent for the New York Times, copy boy on the New York American and work on the New York Evening Graphic and New York Daily Mirror. Potoker has also edited trade union publications.

Service in the Army. Law practice from 1945 to 1950.

Vice president of the State CIO before the merger, Potoker has been a vice-president of the New York AFL-CIO since 1957.

He was probably the only labor leader in the nation, so Hewens points out, to be appointed last year to the national panel of arbitration of the American Arbitration Association. Potoker is a specialist in the fields of arbitration and negotiations.

worded prohibition against obscenity.

Farson, in a message urging a Presidential veto, said newspapers and radio stations could be put out of operation if a law officer decided they had violated the law. He declared:

"Approval of such a measure for the District of Columbia is likely to engender a wave of similar statutes throughout the nation. 'A veto would be in consonance not only with the position of the nation's highest courts but with the American people's stake in untrammelled freedom of expression.'"

IT SEEMS TO US

He Welcomes Weir's Entrance in VP Race TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Editor: I am pleased to be able to vote for Jack Weir for International Vice President to fill the vacancy caused by the delayed resignation of Joe Collis.

Brother Collis, for whom I have great respect, I believe, did the Guild a disservice in not resigning in time for the Buffalo convention delegates to take action. Of course Brother Collis is more informed on his personal situation than I, but it would have saved ANG and all Guild locals considerable expense money at a time when it is necessary to raise per capita for defense funds, had he taken his action more timely and thrown the election open to the convention.

Also it seemed slightly more than co-incidental that Brother Schiewe's announcement of candidacy appeared in the same issue of the Guild Reporter that announced Brother Collis' resignation.

In announcing his candidacy, Brother Weir has performed a distinct service to Guild members at large in not permitting an IEB office to go by default on an unopposed basis.

Those of us who have worked with Jack Weir in the POI Council and on committees of ANG conventions at Vancouver and at Buffalo welcome his entrance into the race. Jack is young and vig-

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

Letters relating to elections or referendum to appear in the issue preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

orous, articulate and well able to speak wisely and with authority in the highest governing body of the Guild. I most earnestly urge all other Guildsmen to support him.

NED A. BUSH, SR., President Terre Haute Guild

'Killing' Postal Rate Mike Called 'Mistake' SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor: It was a mistake for the Guild to help newspaper publishers kill a thoroughly justified postal rate increase on second-class mail. This should be clear now that we are having the burden shifted from the publishers to ourselves, as individuals, and as an organization that uses a lot of postage.

I venture to say the 25 percent increase in the cost of mailing a letter will take more out of our pocketbooks than we will gain by having helped our employers to keep their mail subsidy.

DICK HARNETT Wire Service Guild

Buffalo Rejoins Empire Council

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Newspaper Guild has voted to reaffiliate with the Guild's Empire State District Council after a separation of ten years.

Buffalo will rejoin the council at its quarterly meeting November 17 and 18 in Rochester. Reaffiliation will bring all of New York State's Guild locals into the District body.

The Buffalo Guild decided to end its separation from the council after Floyd H. Stein, sent to the last council meeting as an observer, reported that:

"The intangible advantages of affiliation seem to outweigh the tangible expense of cost, which should be repaid by the education and training the council can provide for Buffalo Guild leaders and members in the future."

Thompson To Leave Guild Post

Boston, Mass.—John H. Thompson, administrative secretary of the Boston Guild since January, has announced he will give up the post at the end of the year to return to his job as copy desk editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler.

Thompson's announcement followed another shift at the top in which Charles E. Lynch was elected to succeed William H. Wells as Boston Guild president. Wells resigned August 31 upon leaving the Boston Globe to take a public relations job.

A committee headed by Joseph Downey, chairman of the Herald-Traveler Unit, is seeking a candidate to succeed Thompson in the administrative secretary's slot.

Both Thompson and Wells took office in an administrative reshuffle following the resignation of John Cort as administrative secretary to join the Peace Corps January 5. Thompson moved from president to administrative secretary and Wells was named to succeed him.

A Herald-Traveler employee for 25 years, Thompson headed the Boston Guild from 1949 to 1957 and was elected again in 1961. He served for eight years as an international vice president and has also been president of the New England District Council.

Wells, who is now assistant administrator and director of public relations for Action for Boston Community Development, had been City Hall reporter for the Globe. He is a former chairman of the Norfolk-Virginian-Pilot Unit, and helped organize Guild locals in Providence, R. I., and Hampton Roads, Va.

Lynch, who was elected to succeed him by the local executive committee, is a classified advertising salesman at the Herald-Traveler, where he has been employed for 15 years. He has served several terms on the executive committee.

Downey said the local is seeking an experienced negotiator to succeed Thompson and is prepared to pay "a liberal salary" and generous fringe benefits.

While Thompson will go back to the Herald-Traveler January 6, he will continue as chief negotiator for the Boston Guild in any contract and pension bargaining still unsettled at the time he steps out as administrative secretary.

Satire Too Sharp For E&P To Feel

Cleveland, Ohio—The "disagreement" between two editorial writers at the Cleveland Press over the propriety of Guild membership for those who write publisher policy, reported in the September 1 issue of Editor & Publisher, doesn't exist.

E&P was summarizing a survey conducted by the editors of Masthead, a quarterly published by the National Conference of Editorial Writers. Of 27 replying to the question, "As a matter of policy, should editorial writers belong to the Guild or any other labor organization?", 16 were listed as opposed, seven approved, and two said "Maybe."

But in reporting the Cleveland situation, E&P's story said: "The Cleveland (Ohio) Press writers disagreed."

"John R. Markham said he's been a Guild member since his organization in 1934 and has also been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he doesn't believe that membership in either has influenced his editorial writing over the past 25 years."

"But Richard McLaughlin said an editorial writer has no more business belonging to the Guild than he does to a church, a YMCA, a service club, a school board, a veterans' organization, a Home for the Heavily Mortgaged, a Christmas savings club or a key club."

A Guild member since 1936, McLaughlin now adds:

"I belong to a church and have worked for the public relations council of the YMCA since 1940. I don't belong to a service club, a school board or a veter-

ans' organization, but I do belong to the PTA, the Friendly Inn Neighborhood Settlement House, and the City Club of Cleveland. While I can't afford a key club and am too disorganized to belong to an orderly Christmas savings club, I can assure you that I am even now laying the groundwork for turning some unwary bank into mortgage money."

"I must admit I should have known better. Any editorial writer knows that to employ satire to gain a point is to invite disaster, because readers insist upon reading such efforts straight. It's a Deadpan World. But I thought newspapermen would understand what I was saying. I was painfully wrong."

The views of opponents to Guild membership ranged widely, from obvious subservience to the wishes of a publisher, through the Ivory Tower isolationist theory, to a flat assertion that Guild membership would produce a pro-labor bias in writing. One cited a Chicago contract exemption for the editorial writer classification as evidence that the Guild recognizes that any person who makes (sic) newspaper policy should not be a member of a union.

The conclusion hardly appears warranted. The ANG's contracts committee withheld approval of the Chicago contract last year precisely because editorial writers, among others, were excluded. Collective bargaining policy of both ANG and the Chicago Guild calls for the inclusion of editorial writers in Guild units.



FROM EDITOR & PUBLISHER, OCTOBER 4, 1962, PAGE 11:

THE NIGHT THE MISSISSIPPI MOB'S WRATH TURNED ON THE PRESS

"Get that reporter," the mob cried repeatedly. In the words of one newspaperman, it was war in Oxford, Mississippi, and covering the story was not without the hazards of a pitched battle. Gunshot wounds, teargas casualties, maulings at the hands of the frenzied crowd and the tragic death of French reporter/editor Paul Guihard—together with a review of foreign press headlines on the incident—are all in E&P's newsmen-to-newsmen article.

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IERC Meets Oct. 31 To OK Lists, Ballots

(Sample Ballot on Page 1)

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has notified all Guild local presidents that the ANG International Election and Referendum Committee, which is conducting the special election to fill an International Executive Board vacancy, will meet at ANG headquarters October 31 to:

Inspect and certify eligibility lists.

Mail the lists and the appropriate number of ballots to locals.

The election is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph F. Collis, vice president at large.

Candidates to succeed him are Marshall W. Schiewe, Chicago, and Jack F. Weir, Cleveland.

Weir's candidacy last week received the support of Terre Haute.

On recommendation of its executive committee, the Terre Haute Guildsmen at their regular October meeting voted unanimously to second Weir's nomination and to endorse his candidacy.

In a resolution, the Terre Haute Guild cited "his outstanding record as a member of the Cleveland Guild, his record as a delegate to the Vancouver and Buffalo conventions and his leadership within the POI Council."

The San Antonio Guild, by action of its executive board, be-

came number ten on the list of Schiewe endorsers.

At its September meeting, the Los Angeles Guild's Representative Assembly endorsed Schiewe and urged all LANG members to vote for him.

Both Cleveland and Chicago have been represented on the IEB in the past. Chicago's vice presidents have included: Harry Wohl, Tony Berardi, Chan Forman and Ed Marcinjak.

Cleveland's representatives have included: Garland Ashcraft, I. L. Kenen, Milton A. (Mike) Lapine, William M. Ware and Robert C. Stafford.

The election time table as set forth by the IERC makes the official voting period as November 15 through November 20. Locals whose election processes employ mail ballots, in full or in part, may mail the ballots prior to November 15. All ballots cast must be counted only on November 20.

Returns of the results of the election in each Local must be postmarked not later than midnight November 21.

The IERC will meet at ANG headquarters November 30 to examine the official returns and certify the election results.

Good standing eligibility was as of October 1, meaning both local and international obligations paid through September.

Remittances to the ANG showing payment of such obligations must be postmarked on or before October 15.

Boston, Cleveland, Vancouver Increase Schedule of Dues

(Continued from Page 1)

to \$2.50 for members earning less than \$30.

The St. Louis Guild will count referendum ballots October 22. Members are voting on a proposal to increase dues from 4½ percent to 5 percent of weekly pay.

The San Francisco-Oakland and Wire Service guilds are planning referendums at a later date.

The Boston Guild's action will raise top dues to \$10 for employees earning \$200 and over. The previous maximum was \$7.05.

Dues at the bottom end of the scale are increased from \$1.90 to \$2.30 for those earning less than \$35.

The dues increase had the unanimous support of the Boston

Guild's officers and executive committee.

Cleveland's 5 percent scale will have a \$7.50 cutoff, increasing dues \$2 for those earning \$130 and more. Dues payers near the bottom of the schedule will pay less under the revised scale.

Confronted with a proposal to impose a cutoff date of December 31, 1964, on the increase, Cleveland Guildsmen rejected the limitation by 154-124.

The Vancouver increase will raise peak dues to \$7.50 for members earning \$150 and more. The bottom figure is \$4.25 for employees earning less than \$20.

Vancouver officers had proposed a 60-cent increase, but members chopped off ten cents earmarked for local purposes.

Work Adequate 17 Years, AP Newsman Reinstated

Atlanta, Ga.—An arbitrator has ruled that a reporter whose work has been deemed adequate for 17 years cannot be discharged for incompetence because management raises its standards.

Thomas A. Knowlton laid down this guideline in ordering the reinstatement of a newsman discharged from the Associated Press' Atlanta bureau last October. The employee will receive full back pay.

The Wire Service Guildsmen was dismissed on the grounds of

inadequate work performance two years after a new bureau chief was installed. The chief submitted a lengthy bill of particulars to demonstrate that the newsman's work was unsatisfactory.

Knowlton agreed that some of the charges appeared justified but said management had failed to show that the quality of the employee's work had deteriorated in comparison with the previous 17 years of his employment. The arbitrator concluded that the new bureau chief had imposed higher standards.

"Nineteen years of service," Knowlton declared, "does create an expectation that so long as a performance of a job is continued with due diligence and loyalty, the employment status is secure."

FOR INTERNATIONAL V.P. X JACK WEIR



Witness: Vice President Harold Ulrich, Stereotypers Local 9, testifies at Detroit NLRB hearing in support of charges by newspaper unions the Detroit News locked out their members during a dispute at the Free Press. Guild leaders also took the stand.

'Our Editorials? Just Hearsay!'

(Continued from Page 1)

Free Press last spring, constitutes a violation of federal labor law.

Robert Butz, executive director of the Detroit Newspaper Publishers Association at the time of the strike, denied under oath that there was any such agreement.

Confronted with the editorial, Butz maintained that the editorial was in error.

Earlier, attorneys for the publishers association objected to admission of the editorial into evidence on the grounds that it was "hearsay" and could not be relied upon to demonstrate the truth of the unions' charges.

Harold Sommers, NLRB trial examiner, had a higher opinion of the newspapers' accuracy. He accepted the editorial and other newspaper clippings into evidence.

Butz testified September 27 after Jerome Brooks, attorney for the NLRB, concluded the presentation of his case against the publishers. The hearing has been adjourned to October 29.

Don Schram, Detroit Guild president, testified that Henry Weidner, business manager of the Free Press, had told him that Free Press employees would not be

called back to work because the Free Press could not publish while the News was struck.

The News is accused of locking out employees when the Free Press was struck last April. The Free Press is charged with refusing to resume publication after the strike because the News had been struck in the meanwhile.

The NLRB complaint contends that the publishers' actions were the result of an illegal agreement-between the newspapers to shut both papers if either was struck.

The Guild is seeking \$14,000 in back pay for 270 locked-out members at the Free Press. Other unions are attempting to collect an additional \$136,000.

The National Labor Relations Board has refused to honor a Guild complaint charging the Detroit News with discriminating against Guild employees.

The Guild had accused the News of an unfair labor practice in refusing to provide work for Guild members during a strike and lockout at the News last spring. Non-Guild employees were allowed to work.

The Guild contended that this

constituted an unfair labor practice, but the NLRB's regional office in Detroit refused to issue a complaint. The NLRB's general counsel in Washington backed up the regional office's stand.

NLRB Rules Against Pressmen in Picketing

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that pressmen who struck John S. Knight's Miami Herald in August 1961 had no right to picket Knight's Detroit Free Press.

The board held that picketing which closed down the Free Press for six days constituted an illegal secondary boycott. It ordered the Printing Pressmen to refrain from picketing the Detroit paper, which had obtained a court injunction pending the ruling.

The NLRB held that the Free Press was a "neutral" in the dispute despite the fact that the Detroit and Miami papers were commonly owned and had virtually identical officers.

It asserted that the two papers are operated as "autonomous" enterprises and hence come under the protection of the Taft-Hartley Act's secondary boycott provisions.

Perth Amboy Hits Scabs

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Perth Amboy has been added to the growing list of New Jersey municipalities with an anti-strikebreaking ordinance.

The Perth Amboy City Commission unanimously enacted a law making it illegal for any individual or firm not connected with a labor dispute to recruit strikebreakers to take the place of striking employees.

Violators are subject to a \$200

fine and 90 days in jail.

The Guild and the International Typographical Union have campaigned for both state and municipal laws to ban professional strikebreakers.

Newark, Morristown and Dunellen preceded Perth Amboy in adopting anti-scab ordinances. The state legislature has enacted somewhat more limited legislation.

The I.E.B. Needs . . .



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Brown 'Blueprints' Consolidated Union

A blueprint for a coalition of unions in the newspaper industry was unveiled at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union.

Details are spelled out in a brochure by Elmer Brown, ITU president, called "Unite for the Future."

"Merging existing unions in the Graphic Arts and Related Trades, while no simple task, is a necessity of the times," Brown declares. "Merger can be accomplished without disrupting the craft unions or without loss of identity."

One organization, he continues, offers a practical and logical answer to the problem of "getting together," to the demand of the workers in the industry for "closer co-operation" and to the pleas for a "federation." He says:

"A successful single union can be built on a departmental plan." The general organization would be made up of sections to correspond with the natural divisions of the industry. Each department could be represented on a general executive board, under the direction of an executive council representing the major officers of the amalgamated unions.

"Structure of a single graphic arts union would consist of a general staff, or executive council, composed of department or branch leaders. A joint staff consisting of leaders in the various classifications would form an executive board."

"For simple illustration let us take the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions and show how one union in the industry might be constructed."

To launch a coalition, Brown says, the officers of the international unions would have to agree upon temporary officers constituting the executive council and the general board. These officers would prepare the draft for consolidating the unions and submit a complete plan to the memberships of the unions.

After agreeing on the structure and detailed plans to effect the economic merger, a referendum or merger convention would be followed by a referendum by each of the international unions, and officers of the consolidated union would be designated.

"A departmentalized organization would furnish an effective means of defending all the members. It would eventually save members much in the payment of dues, assessments, and bring greater benefits, since one organization could operate more efficiently and economically."

"There would be no need for several representatives to assist unions in one community, for one representative could speak for all the crafts, and do organizational work in behalf of a single organization."

"Elimination of duplication in publishing information to members, issuing official journals, establishing a consolidated headquarters, with accounting and administration co-ordinated, would be less expensive and provide better service to the combined membership."

"In some cities a merger of local crafts into a single union could be accomplished, particularly in the smaller communities, effecting economies for local members with better service provided. Where now a single craft is or-

ganized, other employees in the industry could be organized into one local union, providing strength and stability."

Brown outlines the following as the first step toward merger of the ITU and IPP&AU:

Funds: Agree upon a plan merging general, defense and strike benefit funds. Provide an equitable first contribution and then a method of contributing into the fund by individual dues or assessment payments. Provide that benefits, including UPH or Pressmen's Home, be available to all members regardless of IPP&AU or ITU classifications.

Publications: Combine publication facilities.

Training: Make both of the schools available and eventually combine.

Members: Outline a program whereby newly-organized employees would become members with classification based upon work performed regardless of overlapping "jurisdictions."

Personnel: Combine as many operations as possible such as organizational campaigns, label promotion, public relations, some bookkeeping, joint records, accounting, education and technical training, defense effort, contract negotiations and general business operations.

Control: Provide for an Executive Council as governing body. To consist of a General President, who shall be the Chief Executive, General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary-Treasurer, equal number of IPP&AU Vice-Presidents and ITU Vice-Presidents.

Since ITU and IPP&AU Constitutions and Bylaws are structurally and basically about the same, these could be brought into harmony without any drastic changes.

Each international union would, for an undetermined period, operate its pensions and welfare programs separately.

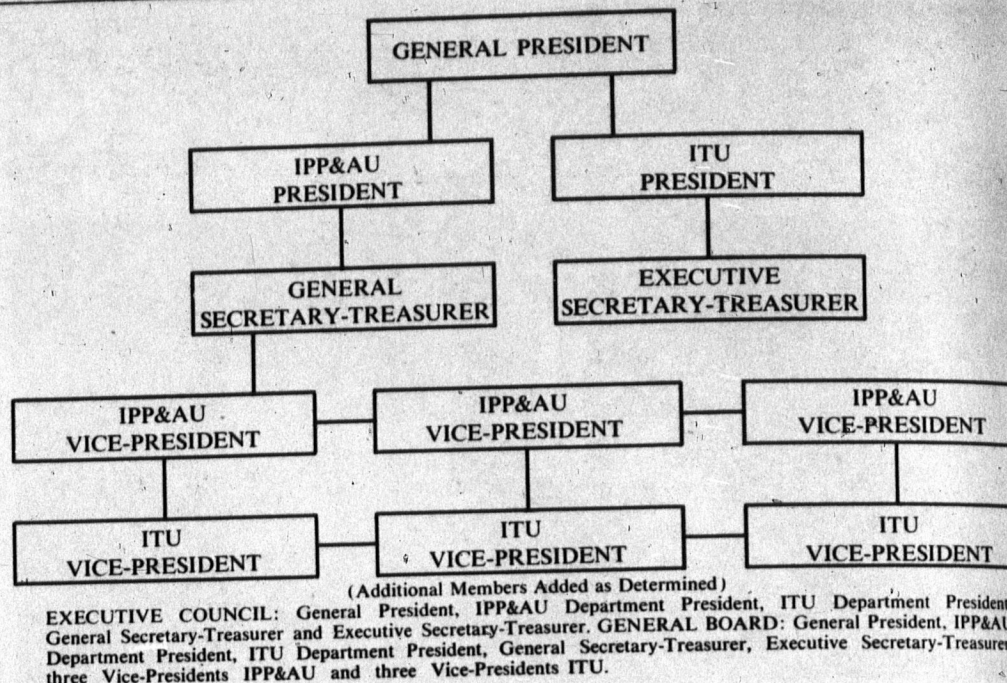
"This outline for a single union in the graphic arts industry, embodying the production workers in printing, publishing and related endeavors," Brown concludes, "is the alternative of external control and finally the death of free trade unionism."

Pointing out that management is pooling its resources to fight labor, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the ANG 1960 Convention in Chicago:

"Unity poses many problems and may take many forms at many different levels, ranging from simple association through federation with limited powers to merger of separate unions or amalgamation of all unions into a single union."

"It does seem to me only common sense that our objective—our goal—should be a single organization, assuming that such an organization can be worked out to the satisfaction of all the unions concerned. And, it seems to me, the only way we can tell whether such an organization can be worked out to our satisfaction is to try and work one out."

It was to do that very thing, Farson said, that he intended to propose to the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades Council that they name a working committee to blueprint such an organization.



Structural: Chart of a consolidated International Typographical-International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union as outlined by ITU President Elmer Brown.

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Pointing out that management is pooling its resources to fight labor, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the ANG 1960 Convention in Chicago:

"Unity poses many problems and may take many forms at many different levels, ranging from simple association through federation with limited powers to merger of separate unions or amalgamation of all unions into a single union."

"It does seem to me only common sense that our objective—our goal—should be a single organization, assuming that such an organization can be worked out to the satisfaction of all the unions concerned. And, it seems to me, the only way we can tell whether such an organization can be worked out to our satisfaction is to try and work one out."

It was to do that very thing, Farson said, that he intended to propose to the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades Council that they name a working committee to blueprint such an organization.

He promised, however, that Guild officials would continue to strive for stronger ties at the upper levels of union organization.

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Tonight, when the pace finally slackens, let the sure and satisfying smoothness of Seagram's 7 Crown help the long day to unwind. SAY SEAGRAM'S AND BE SURE



SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. BLENDED WHISKY. 80 PROOF. 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

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A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Steps In Bargaining Theme Of Institutes

Means of attaining the Guild's \$200-a-week wage goal will constitute the theme of the ANG's 1962-63 series of weekend regional institutes.

The series will get under way October 13 and 14 with a Canadian District Council institute in Toronto. The second institute is scheduled for Sunday and Monday, November 11 and 12, at the Loret Villa in Chattanooga, Tenn., under auspices of the Southern District Council.

J. William Blatz, director of collective bargaining, and Ellis T. Baker, research and information director, will conduct the institute series under the rubric of "\$200 a Week Now—Wages and Wage Bargaining."

The institutes will cover the Guild's wage achievements to date in the United States and Canada and the steps required to gain its present goals.

The POI District Council will sponsor a related institute October 20 and 21, at the Holiday Inn in Lima, Ohio, in the form of a mock bargaining session in which the \$200-a-week goal will be the objective.

ANG Vice President Mike Mastrullo of the Cincinnati Guild, Helen Minear of Pittsburgh, Craig Wilson of Akron, Bill Lee of Lima and Bob Gibson of Erie will conduct the make-believe negotiating session.

The weekend institute series is entering its 12th year as a fixture of the Guild's program.

Since it was launched by the research and information department in 1951-52, an estimated 2,750 delegates have participated in 66 regional institutes devoted to a variety of problems facing the Guild.

Topics have included bargaining problems and procedures, the role of shop stewards, organizing tactics and techniques, inter-union cooperation, arbitration of grievances, strikes and lockouts, building the Guild, and job security.

INDUSTRY

Houston Base For 2d Times Regional Edition?

Houston, Texas—Is Houston to be the base for the New York Times' second regional edition?

Following the launching in Los Angeles of the Times' Western edition, distributed to subscribers in 13 states, rumors—unconfirmed so far—are that this city will be the site of a Southwest regional edition.

Daily in Louisiana Acquired by Thomson

Lafayette, La.—Roy Thomson has added another newspaper to his \$150 million press empire by obtaining, for an undisclosed sum, the Daily Advertiser and two affiliated weeklies.

The properties were acquired by Thomson Newspapers of Canada which owns other papers in the United States—dailies at Laurel, Miss., Dalton, Ga., and Petersburg, Va. and five weeklies in Florida.

In the Family Circle, the Cowles interests get a distribution and profit plan. The magazine's net profits of \$750,000 for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last represented a 114 percent increase over the \$350,000 netted the year before.

Cowles' net income for the first six months of 1962 zoomed 64 percent. It was \$847,567 as compared with \$516, 833 in the same period last year.

This juicy morsel caught the eyes of other publishers, also, including those of S. I. Newhouse. He was among those who talked with the Family Circle management prior to the sale to Cowles.

Newspaper Linage Up

An increase of 1.4 percent to 1.8 billion lines in newspaper advertising lineage for the first eight months of 1962 over a similar period in 1961 is reported by Media Records, Inc.

Denver Math: 181 Tops 331

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Guild racked up a 65 percent majority for a Guild shop at the Denver Post this week—but lost the election for the second time in three years under Colorado's peculiar "Labor Peace Act."

The Guild-shop proposal won by 331-181, but the majority doesn't rule in Colorado. The law requires that 75 percent vote for the Guild shop in order to obtain it.

In 1960, the Guild won by an even bigger majority—68 percent—but still fell short.

The hard core of the opposition came from the advertising department, whose 40 members voted solidly against the proposal. The Guild represents advertising employees, but not a single one holds a membership card.

Department employees signed a letter urging other employees to vote against the Guild shop.

Another letter was dispatched by Charles Burton, business manager, telling Post employees they could be discharged for failing to pay Guild assessments if the proposal was approved.

New Policy On Depreciation Offers Tax-Gain Opportunity To Publishers

Newspaper publishers are in a position to reap substantial tax gains as a result of a new Internal Revenue Service policy on depreciation allowances.

They can now write off printing and publishing equipment in 11 years instead of the 17 formerly required, paving the way for greater reductions from-taxable income.

The faster the write-off, the more a publisher can deduct from taxable income each year and the lower will be his taxes.

The benefits which newspapers can hope to reap from the new depreciation schedule are set forth by Robert P. Thome, U.S. taxation chairman for the Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers, in a recent issue of Editor & Publisher.

Hailing the new government policy as "a significant step forward," Thome noted that the new "guideline life" for printing and publishing equipment is 35 percent below the former allowance.

Publishers can take advantage of the more rapid depreciation allowance even if actual depreciation, as reflected in the company's books, is slower than the rate for tax purposes.

They can use depreciation rates as low as the guidelines for at least three years without having to substantiate them. Thome points out. They can use an even lower rate if they can substantiate it.

If the guideline rate cannot be justified after three years, the rate will be adjusted upward, but the publisher will not be deprived retroactively of the benefits already reaped from the lower rate.

The Treasury Department's test for determining the reasonableness of the depreciation rate "is weighted in favor of the taxpayer," Thome notes.

The department has established a margin of tolerance which allows for replacement rates as much as 20 percent slower than the rate used for tax purposes but only ten percent faster.

"Thus," Thome points out, "the taxpayer has the advantage in substantiating his right to use a shorter life instead of a longer life."

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San Juan

EDITORIAL

'Nothing To Hide?'

In the past nine months, two of Los Angeles' four newspapers have folded their tents, transforming the morning and evening fields there into monopoly preserves. S. I. Newhouse has extended his fast-spreading empire into New Orleans, cornering both of that city's papers. And the Milwaukee Journal has gobbled up the rival Milwaukee Sentinel, ending newspaper competition in that city.

More than enough, one might think, to justify a peek into the newspaper monopoly trend by a congressional committee concerned with antitrust matters. But apparently not enough for some devotees of not-so-free enterprise.

Announcement that Rep. Emanuel Celler's House Antitrust Subcommittee will conduct hearings on monopoly in the newspaper industry starting next month has produced protests from at least two quarters.

House Minority Leader Charles Halleck, while conceding the Committee's right to investigate the subject, charges that the Celler probe "sounds more like a three-ring circus at the expense of the press and the taxpayer."

Editor & Publisher is even more outspoken. It contends that the First Amendment bars the committee from probing any more deeply into the field than "the mechanics of newspaper publishing and economic developments that have led to mergers."

The objections of both Halleck and E&P are apparently directed at the Celler Committee's announced intention of carrying its investigation any further than the extent of what E&P says can be ascertained by consulting "information already published and readily available."

The committee plans to cast its eye over newspaper ownership of radio and television stations, the effect of monopoly on the quality of news reporting and editorial policy, the impact of syndicated columnists on the handling of local news and whether there is too much uniformity under the present concentration of wire-service reporting.

Both Halleck and E&P contend that these areas are outside the committee's purview. It is not easy to see how such a position can be defended.

If steel companies owned a third of the nation's aluminum plants, would that fact be outside the competence of a probe into steel monopoly? That's how many of the nation's television stations are owned by newspapers.

If monopoly in the automobile industry were responsible for inferior cars (and well it may be), would this be irrelevant to an antitrust investigation of auto production? Critics of the press maintain that this is precisely the effect that monopoly has had on newspaper quality.

The Supreme Court ruled a quarter-century ago that the First Amendment does not immunize the press from general laws—including antitrust statutes—that apply to other businesses. It is newspaper monopoly, not the investigation of it, that threatens the freedom and diversity of expression that the framers of the Constitution sought to protect.

E&P maintains that newspaper publishers "have nothing to hide." If so, it shouldn't hurt to turn on the searchlight.

Paging Mr. Webster

Add "neutral" to the words that will require substantial redefinition in the next dictionary.

The NLRB has ruled that the Detroit Free Press is "neutral" in a dispute between the Printing Pressmen and the Miami Herald even though the same three persons own both newspapers and the companies' officers are virtually identical.

As Humpty Dumpty told Alice: "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more or less. The question is, which is the master—that's all."

The Guild Reporte

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

7 MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

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

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'What's To Investigate?'



BELLAND
FOR ANG

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Democratic Governors Facing A Turbulent November

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



Four weeks in advance of the election, it began to look like a rough year for governors—most of them Democratic for the simple reason that Democrats hold most of the statehouses. It was not altogether so elemental as this, however; Governor Rockefeller in New York, Governor Hatfield in Oregon, Governor Smylie in Idaho and Governor Gubbrud of South Dakota looked like Republican incumbents who would win reelection.

There is a built-in disadvantage to being a state governor these days, especially a Democratic governor who has succeeded a long line of Republicans. The fiscal problems of most states are overwhelming: To improve the state school system, the public facilities, the welfare programs requires either ingenious borrowing or new taxes that rouse the voters to violent anger.

Most of the Democrats, having promised both social improvements and fiscal responsibility, go for new taxes. When the state legislature is gerrymandered Republican, as in Michigan, the Democratic chief executive is subject to charges of both profligacy in program and bumbling incapacity to get the legislature to support him.

Thirty-four of the nation's 50 governorships are held by Democrats. Subtract the 11 states of the Solid South, and Democrats are in power in 23 states as against Republicans in 16. Some of the 23 states held by the Democrats are in territory that has been the natural domain of the Republicans. It is carried by Democrats only in Great Depression years or such years as 1958, when the Democratic sweep in Congress and the states reached proportions the party tacticians now call a "super-victory."

The final surge of the 1962 campaign saw the Democrats fighting for their lives in four major industrial states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and California—and in the most populous of the Rocky Mountain states—Colorado—where they won governorships in 1958.

In four of these, the Republi-

cans have nominated formidable candidates—former Vice President Nixon in California, George Romney in Michigan, William W. Scranton in Pennsylvania and a newcomer named John A. Love in Colorado. As for Ohio, it has voted conservative Republican for so long—Taft, Bricker, Lausche, who is only nominally a national Democrat—that the humble State Auditor James A. Rhodes can be rated a natural favorite over incumbent Democratic Governor DiSalle.

Governor Brown of California, Governor McNichols of Colorado, Governor Swainson of Michigan, all Democrats, would be rated, under any standards of public service, as unusually able state executives. Richardson Dilworth, the associate of Senator Clark in reforming Philadelphia, may be late in seeking statewide office in Pennsylvania, but his candidacy forced state GOP leaders to dump the party warhorses in favor of Scranton, the fresh face they decided they needed.

Yet all four Democrats are powerfully challenged.

As Congress drove toward adjournment, weary and exasperated, these things happened to make it perfectly clear that in the close-of-session infighting, much knifework is done:

• Senator McNamara of Michigan attached a rider to a State Department money-authorization bill to force the Senate to stand up and be counted on "equal pay" for women workers, and the Senate approved the McNamara amendment. The theory was that the State Department measure was a "must," that our embassies abroad could not be operated without it, and that the opponents of "equal pay" had been outfoxed.

This turned out to be an illusion. Senator Hill of Alabama had blocked the women's equal-pay bill, passed by the House, all through the session by his authority as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee. Senator Hill is also a member of the powerful Appropriations Committee.

The Appropriations Committee decided it could vote funds for the embassies without bothering about a specific authorization bill. The authorization bill, together with the McNamara rider, was a corpse.

• A personal tangle, between Senator Morse of Oregon and Representative Kirwan of Ohio, a highly influential member of the House Appropriations Committee, resulted in a temporary knocking-out of all federal rivers-and-harbors projects for Oregon. But intermediaries were sent to apply soothing poultices to the wounds.

Kirwan was offended at things Senator Morse said about a Kirwan aquarium project for the District of Columbia, but the White House needed the reelection of Morse and Oregon's two Democratic House members, plus a reasonable try at picking up a third of the State's four seats.

• Senator Russell of Georgia served notice that he would keep Congress in session forever before accepting House terms for agreement on appropriations for research projects of the Department of Agriculture. Russell and the Senate Appropriations Committee had bumped upwards the money the House was willing to vote. The House money czars declined to concur.

The story was planted that Russell was interested only in a relatively small appropriation for a peanut-research station to be located in Georgia, where Russell's constituents grow peanuts. The exceedingly tough Senator Russell took the floor to say that he would abandon the peanut project if the House would accept other agricultural research proposals the Senate had voted.

Behind all this were two harsh facts:

First, the House last year violated the general rules of comity by quitting its session without waiting for agreement on appropriations bills and leaving the Senate to like it or lump it. The Senate didn't like it.

Second, the chairmen of the two appropriations committees are old men. Representative Cannon of Missouri is in his 84th year; Senator Hayden of Arizona is in his 86th. Both are seeking reelection.

Second in command of the Senate Appropriations Committee is Russell of Georgia, also chairman of the Armed Services Committee, also captain-general of the Southern forces in the Senate when civil rights bills threaten.