The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

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12 Of IEB Support Schiewe

Twelve members of the International Executive Board, including the three top ANG officers, support the candidacy of Marshall W. Schiewe, Chicago, for the at-large vacancy on the board. The choice will be made in Guild-wide voting next month, between Schiewe and Jack F. Weir, Cleveland.

New endorsements of Weir have come from the executive committee of the Boston Guild, from the membership of the Youngstown and Akron locals and from the POI District Council. He had previously won the support of the Terre Haute Guild.

The POI council, of which ANG Vice President Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati, is first vice president, voted unanimously at its Lima, Ohio, meeting last weekend, to back the Weir candidacy.

The Schiewe committee in Chicago has had replies from 14 locals, reporting membership action, expression of the local governing body or support by individual officers.

Peoria members recently voted endorsement, as have officers of the Toledo local and 16 board members of the Toronto Guild.

IEB members supporting Schiewe are ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, New York; Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Philadelphia; Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Buffalo; and Vice Presidents Daniel A. McLaughlin, North Jersey; Richard Lane, Memphis; James B. Woods, St. Louis; Robert J. Hickey, San Jose; Edward Easton, Jr., New York; Eric R. I. Cawdron, Ottawa, Jack Dobson, Toronto; Kenneth Rieger, Toledo, and Harvey H. Wing, San Francisco-Oakland.

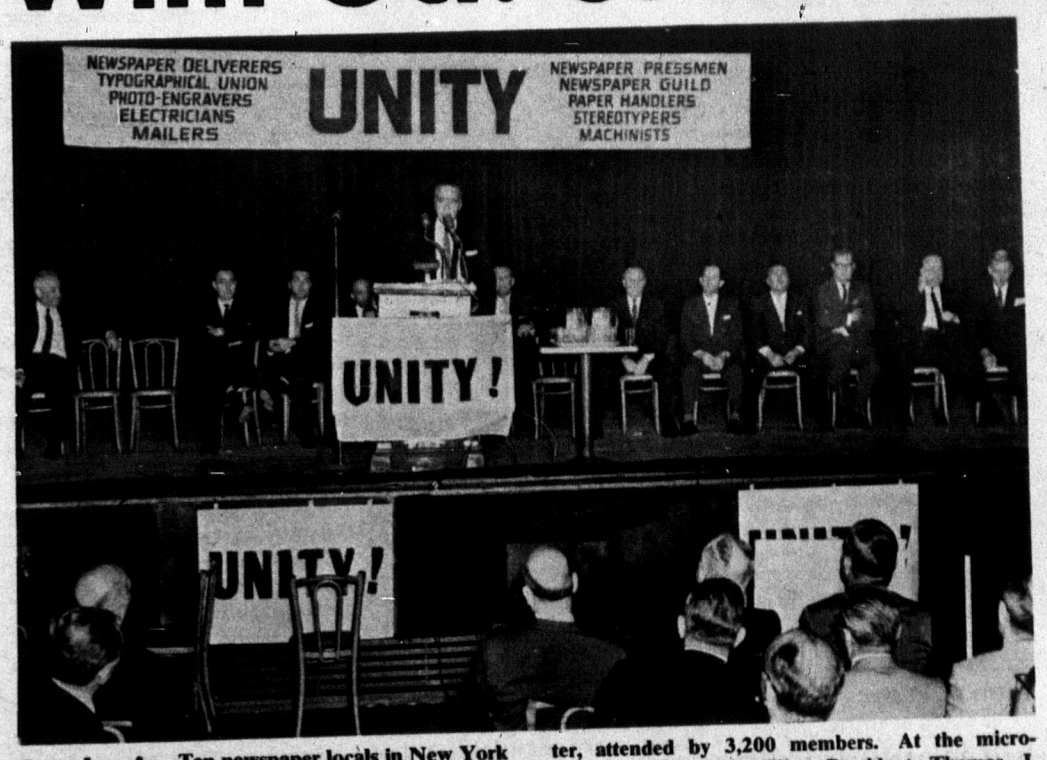
Vice President George Muldowney, Wire Services, declined to state his choice, holding that a board member elected by the entire membership should not use his position to influence the voting.

Previously listed are membership endorsement of Schiewe by Hammond, Gary, Milwaukee and Stockton. Executive boards have voiced support in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington and Van-

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FULL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM ANG

Strike Authorized In NY With Oct. 31 As Deadline



Emphasis: Ten newspaper locals in New York City joined in a demonstration of common intent—achievement of equitable contract terms in a rally October 14 at the Manhattan Center, attended by 3,200 members. At the microphone is Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, of the 8,000-member New York Guild.

—Photo by Harry Grogin, NY Guild

New York City—Cheered by pledges of full financial support from the ANG and other union sources, the Representative Assembly of the New York Guild Wednesday night authorized a strike at any or all of the city's seven major dailies if satisfactory agreements are not reached by midnight, Wednesday, October 31.

The representative assembly delegates were assured by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson of the ANG's complete support, both in their efforts to obtain satisfactory contracts without a strike, and should a strike come.

Farson announced an initial contribution of $250,000 from the ANG's International Defense Fund. There is at least $500,000 available from that fund, he said. In addition, he said, machinery has been started to borrow $1,000,000 or more from other unions.

The New York local's defense fund, is was reported, amounted to $608,572 as of July 1. M. Michael Potoker, New York secretary-treasurer, told the meeting there was a possibility of raising a half-million dollars" more from local resources.

J. William Blatz, ANG director of collective bargaining, is participating in the negotiations, and will remain on the scene.

The representative assembly's action came on this motion:

"That the Representative Assembly authorize the Times, News, Herald Tribune, Mirror, World Telegram & Sun, Post and Journal American Guild units to go on strike at 12:01 A.M. November 1 if satisfactory agreements have not been reached by October 31."

The action was carried unanimously.

The Guild has more than 6,000 news, commercial and other em-

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Newhouse Seeks Omaha Monopoly; Celler Cites Committee Inquiry Aims

Even as the Celler House antitrust subcommittee was postponing its inquiry into the concentration of ownership and declining newspaper competition until after the first of the year, S. I. Newhouse was dickering with directors of the World Publishing Co., publishers of the Omaha World-Herald, to buy the company's assets for more than $40 milion.

The deal will perpetuate a monopoly situation since the World-Herald is a morning—evening—Sunday operation and the only newspaper in Omaha.

It was late adjournment of Congress that caused the Celler committee to shift its hearings until after January 1, committee sources said.

Every newspaper merger this year, with the exception of Los Angeles, has resulted in a local newspaper monopoly, Rep. Emanual Celler (D., N.Y.), subcommittee chairman, told the members of the Overseas Press Club in New York City in a speech recently.

Its text has also been made part of the Congressional Record.

"Hence," he added, "every such merger involves a possible violation of the Celler-Kefauver Act. Such mergers also pose a threat to the principles, formulated by our courts, that 'monopoly in the mass communications or news and advertising is contrary to the public interest' and only by keeping the dissemination of news free from monopolies can the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press ever be fully achieved'."

There is, Celler emphasized, the human side, also. And stark tragedy faces many who lose their jobs because of the demise of papers through consolidations and mergers.

"Many face a bleak future after serving with a paper for many years. Often the loss of their jobs forces newspapermen to uproot themselves and their families and to leave their homes in search of new employment elsewhere. How many of you may face this prospect some day, or have already faced it?

"These include editors, reporters, pressmen and others."

Are there not then, Celler asked, strong reasons for the Antitrust Subcommittee to survey the decline in newspaper competition in America today?

"This year we have seen the largest newspaper consolidations

(Continued on Page 2)

Wage-Hour Ruling Thwarts Effort To Bar WS Photogs' Overtime

The Wire Service Guild has won an important victory in behalf of news photographers in a decision by the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor that they cannot be exempted from overtime pay while on out-of-town assignments.

Both the Associated Press and United Press International had contended the news photographers in their Washington bureaus were technically "professional artists," instead of working news photographers, and exempt from the law.

The government, after a lengthy investigation, finally held otherwise.

It held that the Washington wire service photogs were not exempt from the Wage-Hour law and therefore were covered by the provisions requiring cash overtime payment at time-and-a-half their regular pay—whether the overtime was incurred in Washington or elsewhere.

The decision was important to the photographers, most of whom are frequently required to jump around the country on short notice, with the President and other dignitaries.

The AP balked at first at accepting the Labor Department ruling, but finally did so. The UPI told the government, in effect, to sue to enforce the law. After more discussion, however, the UPI also agreed reluctantly to accept the government ruling without litigation.

A sidelight of the heated controversy was the action of the UPI which sent its chief photo executive from New York to Washington this summer to entertain the UPI photo staff at drinks and dinner.

Toward the "shank of the evening" the executive asked the photographers to protest to the Labor Department that they really were exempt "artists" and not hard-working lensmen covered by the law.

The photographers refused to

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Celler Cites 'Strong Reasons' For Monopoly Inquiry

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in our history in Los Angeles—our second largest and fastest growing city. Newspapers have closed in Jackson, Miss., and Eugene, Ore.

"Newspapers have merged in Milwaukee and St. Petersburg. The last four of these cities now have no newspaper competition. At the same time, perhaps paradoxically, a record purchase price — reportedly $42 million — was paid for the monopoly newspapers in New Orleans."

The decline of daily newspaper competition is a subject of long standing concern, Celler said, and he quoted from a Supreme Court's 1952 decision:

"Despite the vital task that in our society the press performs, the number of daily newspapers in the United States is at its lowest point since the century's turn: in 1951, 1,773 daily newspapers served 1,443 American cities, compared with 2,600 dailies published in 1,207 cities, in the year 1909.

"Moreover, while 508 new dailies braved the field between 1929 and 1950, 373 of these suspended publication during the period—less than half of the new entrants survived.

"Concurrently, daily newspaper competition within individual cities has grown nearly extinct: in 1951, 81 percent of all daily newspaper cities had only one daily paper; 11 percent more had two or more publications, but a single publisher controlled both or all. In that year, therefore, only 8 percent of daily newspaper cities enjoyed the clash of opinion which competition among publishers of their daily press could provide."

While the number of daily newspapers in the United States has declined only slightly in the last decade to 1,759, Celler pointed out that 95 percent of U. S. cities have no newspaper competition whatsoever.

He said that today there are only 55 cities in the United States with competing dailies, as opposed to 552 such cities 40 years ago. In 23 states, he added, no city has competing daily newspapers.

Celler said the subcommittee also is concerned about the increase in the number of newspapers under chains, which he said now account for 46.1 percent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

In undertaking its inquiry into the concentration of ownership and the decline ot competition, the subcommittee, Celler explained, "has been mindful of this warning voiced by Lester Markel of the New York Times (in remarks at Ohio State University last year): 'No profession I know, with the possible exception of psychiatry, is so sensitive to criticism as the newspaper business'."

But, Rep. Celler reminded his listeners, Judge Learned Hand has pointed out "the mere fact that a person is engaged in publishing does not exempt him from ordinary municipal law, so long as he remains unfettered in his own selection of what to publish.

"This is the legal touchstone. So long as they remain free to print what they please, newspaper publishers are subject to our labor laws, our tax laws, and, of particular importance to the Anti-trust Subcommittee, our antitrust laws."

And the Supreme Court, Celler said, has held that the Government can intervene to insure that private restraints shall not clog the channels of free communications.

The Court said:

"It would be strange indeed . . . if the grave concern for freedom of the press which prompted adoption of the first amendment should be read as a command that the Government was without power to protect that freedom . . . That amendment rests on the assumption that the widest possible information from diverse and antagonistic sources is essential to the welfare of the public, that a free press is a condition of a free society."

The Supreme Court has harmonized the first amendment with the competitive principles of our antitrust laws in this way, Celler declared:

"Freedom to publish is guaranteed by the Constitution, but freedom to combine to keep others from publishing is not. Freedom of the press from governmental interference under the first amendment does not sanction repression of that freedom by private interests."

Accordingly, Celler stated, the subcommittee seeks the answers to these questions:

First, are newspaper mergers good, bad, or of no consequence?

Second, are newspaper mergers inevitable under existing conditions?

Third, what are these conditions and can they be changed?

Fourth, do certain business practices in the newspaper industry result in unreasonable restraints of trade?

Fifth, if so, should these restrictive practices be exempted from the antitrust laws as the necessary price for survival of the daily press?

Sixth, do newspaper mergers confront the advertiser with a shrunken choice of rates, format, and readers?

The hearings also will explore the degree of cross-ownership of radio and television stations by newspapers. The number of television stations with newspaper or magazine affiliations has grown from 41 in 1959 to 161 in 1962, Celler said.

Meanwhile, in Omaha, the World Publishing Co.'s board of directors has called a stockholders meeting for October 31 to consider the deal offered by Newhouse.

It has recommended, the board says, that holders accept Newhouse's proposition of $180.25 a share for 218,640 shares. The transaction, based on these figures, would total $40,065,000.

The deal will include, in addition to the morning and evening World-Herald newspapers, and Omaha TV stations, KETV, a medical building in Omaha.

Newhouse owns all or part of 22 newspapers, a controlling interest in Conde Nast Publications, Inc., a magazine publisher, and five radio-TV stations.

According to sources close to World Publishing, since Newhouse confirmed that he had offered to buy, "several local and other combines" have expressed interest in the properties.

World Publishing's plant was built in 1947. A new $1 million press is being installed. The newspaper has a combined circulation of 251,966. The firm employs 700 persons.

Newhouse was reported to have made his offer on an all-or-nothing basis. He has not been happy, it was indicated, with the situation in Denver where in 1960 he paid $3,600,000 for a 15 percent interest in the Post.

Newhouse, too, has been involved in litigation in Springfield, Mass., where he holds between 40 and 45 percent of the ownership of the Union, the News and the Republican. He is believed to hold an option on another 40 percent of the stock in Springfield, but it cannot yet be exercised.

Newhouse properties are estimated to have a value of $200 to $250 million. He paid a record $42 million for the Times-Picayune and States-Item in New Orleans earlier this year.

Adds Another

Toronto, Ontario — Purchase —for an undisclosed sum—of the Fort William (Ontario) Times-Herald by Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., through a subsidiary, the Woodstock Co., has been announced.

Thomson Newspapers owns the Port Arthur News-Chronicle brought in 1961. Port Arthur and Fort William are twin cities at the western end of Lake Superior.

The Fort William paper becomes the 26th Canadian daily in the Thomson group, a part of the far-flung $150 million dollar press empire of Roy Thomson.

Rail Profits Are Due To Strike Insurance

Chicago, Ill.—How a $3 million subsidy in the form of payments from strike insurance gave the Chicago & North Western Railway a profit for the third quarter despite a 38.6 percent skid in revenue compared to 1961's third quarter has been revealed by officers of the road.

Regular train schedules were resumed by the railroad October 1 after it had been closed down from August 30 to September 28 by a strike of the Order of Railway Telegraphers over job security.

Without the strike insurance money it received, the railway would have had a net loss for the quarter, Larry S. Provo, vice president and comptroller, admits.

While Provo refused to reveal how much the railroad had collected in strike insurance, an earlier statement by Ben W. Heineman that it was at the rate of $100,000 daily indicated that total had mounted to more than $3 million in the 30-day strike period.

The railroad strike insurance plan, basically, covers a participating rail carrier for all its so-called fixed charges while idled by a walkout.

Included are such things as property taxes, pension and interest charges, payments toward sinking funds and equipment trust obligations and all the costs of supervisory forces necessary to preserve the railroad's property in a stand-in position during a strike.

The policy is underwritten by Imperial Insurance Co. of Nassau, Bahamas.

It is understood that most major United States railroads have signed up for the coverage.

For the third quarter, 1962, the Chicago & North Western Railway had a net income, including special credits of $2,153,282. Net operating loss of $1,649,436 was reported.

This compared with 1961, when the road had a net operating income of $6,636,316 in the quarter and a net income of $4,924,435. For the three months, revenues slid to $36,896,918 from $60,089,924 in the 1961 period.

Harry Mount, 47, Phila. Leader

Philadelphia, Pa. — Harry Mount, twice a vice president of the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia, died October 18 in West Jersey Hospital, Camden. He was 47.


MOUNT

An advertising makeup editor, Mount had been employed for 29 years at the Philadelphia Inquirer.

As a senior at Upper Darby High School in 1933, Mount won the Pennsylvania Inter-scholastic one-mile championship. In his home city of Ashland, N. J., he was a leader in Boy Scout activities and the volunteer fire department.

For several terms he had served on the Guild's Representative Assembly, and was a delegate to the ANG conventions at New York, Chicago, Vancouver and Buffalo.

Surviving are his wife, mother, son, daughter and five grandchildren.

WANTED!

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

900-member local wants good negotiator. Liberal salary, vacation and severance benefits. Paid holidays, job security, master medical plan and $5000 life insurance policy.

Replies will be held in confidence.

NEWSPAPER GUILD OF GREATER BOSTON

40 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON 16, MASS.



TAKE OUR ISSUE OF OCTOBER 20, FOR INSTANCE...

"When we say that each weekly issue of E&P covers *all* phases of the newspaper business, here's what we mean: Page 11 of our current issue features an article on long-range planning for the New York Herald Tribune. Other important stories follow. Then, special sections devoted to . . . Advertising News . . . Ad Agencies & Ad Campaigns . . . Promotion . . . Syndicates . . . Circulation . . . Newspaper Law . . . Production . . . reviews of books by, of, or for newsmen . . . Photography . . . special columns by — well, see what we mean? We can go on and on, but you'll get a lot more out of your own copy, sent free under our special trial offer."

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12 Of IEB Back Schiewe

"In the third issue of the Guild Reporter following the Convention, the Guild Reporter shall provide equal space for a statement by each candidate and shall publish a complete official list of candidates."

—ANG Constitution, Art. VI, Section 3 (f).

Candidates Marshall W. Schiewe, Chicago, and Jack F. Weir, Cleveland, were asked to submit campaign statements of not more than 200 words, in their election bid for the at-large vacancy among ANG presidents caused by the resignation in August of Joseph F. Collis, Wilkes-Barre.

Nominations closed September 17, and the current issue of the Guild Reporter is the third following that date. Also reproduced is the official ballot listing the candidates.

Explain in a limited space:

—why you're a good Guildsman.

—why the union means so much to you.

—why you appreciate the contract you work under.



—why your contract is worth protecting and improving.

—why you're a newspaperman in the first place, so you can even think about being a Guildsman.

Then look back on ten years of Guild membership:

—seven years as active participant in local affairs.

—four years as president of a Guild local.

—six Guild conventions, in the last two of which you've served in vital committee posts.

It adds up to ability to take on the position of International Vice President.

In a Toronto statement Brother Weir leaves the inference that Schiewe could be a rubber-stamp. My Cleveland opponent hasn't kept his eyes and ears open at the two conventions he's attended. I'm afraid he doesn't know Schiewe very well.

Chicago knows Schiewe. Responsible Guild leaders across the country know him. Schiewe stands for progress in the Guild, acts in the Guild's best interests, and rubber-stamps only his scribbled signature on membership cards of Chicago local people, who know they have responsible and capable leadership.

—MARSHALL W. SCHIEWE

Promises and platforms are for politicians. I'm no politician.

I am a union man from a union family, and I have observed the performance of politicians in and out of the labor movement. I can't qualify.



But I sense a strong feeling on the part of a large segment of our union that all is not well with the American Newspaper Guild. Perhaps this feeling is strong enough—NOW—to bring about a change.

I promise nothing but sane, independent consideration of our problems.

I offer nothing but unpledged, uncommitted and unselfish viewpoints based on solid experience in the past and belief in a bright future.

—JACK F. WEIR

OLRB Studies Toronto Case

Toronto, Ontario—W. G. Jackson, an examiner for the Ontario Labor Relations Board, this week continued his investigation into the status of the members of the Globe and Mail circulation department for which the Toronto Guild is seeking bargaining rights.

The board appointed Jackson to inquire into and report to it on the composition of the 90-man bargaining units which the Guild asks for, particularly on the duties and responsibilities of managers, district sales representatives, assistant district sales representatives and supervisors.

Management claims that some of those in the unit exercise managerial functions by selecting, training and supervising carriers. It would pare the unit to 36.

The I. E. B. STILL Needs . . .



'MARSH'

of Chicago

(Sponsored by Guildsmen for Marshall Schiewe)

(Continued from Page 1)

The Representative Assembly in Los Angeles has also backed Schiewe.

In Toronto, besides Vice President Dobson, the officers expressing support are Alden Baker, Nada Bozinoff, Cy Brimicombe, Harry Brohm, Bob Buchanan, Betty Corbett, Anne Davidson, Frank Drea, Bert Atherly, Isabel Greenwood, Bob Haggart, Adrian Jackson, Jack Judges, Bill Kearns and Ross Miller.

In a related action, the POI District Council directed a letter to Toronto's publication, The New Lead. The letter questioned the validity of a reference in the local president's signed column which implied that the Weir candidacy should be rejected because his election would give the State of Ohio three members on the IEB.

Indications are that more than 25,000 Guildsmen will be eligible to vote. The requirement is for financial good standing as of October 1, based on local remittances to the ANG treasury due last Monday, October 15, covering constitutional obligations through the month of September.

Voting period is November 15 through 20. Tabulations are reportable from locals to the ANG office, postmarked not later than midnight, November 21.

Ballots go out to locals October 31 and the votes will be certified officially November 20.

Unofficial returns of the November 15-20 balloting will be carried in the November 23 issue of the Guild Reporter.

Huntington Park Gets Strike OK

Los Angeles, Calif.—The American Newspaper Guild has given its sanction to a strike by the Guild unit of the Los Angeles Guild at the Huntington Park Daily Signal.

The authorization came from Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

A strike call has been authorized by the Signal unit.

Negotiations are stalemated over a number of issues, including wages, full payment for group health insurance, an additional holiday, improved vacation provisions and provision that no employe may be required or ordered by management to cross picket lines.

LANG has had a contract with the Signal since 1938. The current agreement covers editorial, advertising, business and maintenance.

Sacramento Group Votes Guild 8 To 0

Sacramento, Calif.—By a vote of 8 to 0, the Sacramento Guild was chosen, at a consent NLRB election, October 15, as their bargaining agent by the business and maintenance employes of the Sacramento Union. Thirteen were eligible. ANG International Representative Charles Dale aided the local in its campaign.

The Sacramento Guild already has coverage by contract of the editorial, advertising and circulation departments of the Union.

1962 Official Ballot

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO-CLC)

Referendum Election of Vice President-at-Large

SAMPLE

— Official Voting Period —

November 15 through 20, 1962

FOR VICE PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

(Vote for One)

Marshall W. Schiewe .....☐

Jack F. Weir .....☐

Strike Call Voted In Albany Impasse

Bulletin

Herbert Haas, business manager for the Albany papers, has asked that the Guild negotiators meet with management today, Friday, at 10 A.M., to resume bargaining on the deadlocked contract. State mediators have also been in contact with the Albany situation.

Albany, N. Y. — Confronted with a Hearst management obdurate in refusing to grant improvements in Guild contracts covering nine departments on this city's two dailies, the Albany Guild membership Wednesday night adopted without a dissenting vote a motion empowering the local executive committee to call a strike if and when necessary.

Local President Chester Vanderbilt sent a telegram informing publisher Gene Robb of the action, and set in immediate motion the formation of steering and strike committees authorized in a second adopted motion.

More than two-thirds of the 300-member local attended the emergency meeting. In a call for the session, the local mailed out a five-page summary of the bargaining status and an analysis of the negotiations from their beginning last spring.

"Today, six months later," he said the communication from Vanderbilt, "management has not dotted one new 'i' or crossed one new 't' of the Times-Union contract."

In the 18 meetings with management, months were consumed in obtaining a consolidation of the two contracts, one held with the former Gannett-owned Knickerbocker News, and in winning concessions in some areas through the extension to K-N employes of equal terms provided us the T-U document.

"On the other hand," says the summary, "they are pressing to weaken the T-U agreement, and seeking to create in effect a subsidy from a death benefit related to a pension program already paid by the Gannett Corporation."

"And," the Wednesday meeting was told, "we are wide apart on both monetary and non-monetary issues."

The local has received messages of support from other Hearst chain Guild locals, among them New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle and Boston, as well as pledges of aid from the Empire State District Council and Utica and Kingston among its affiliates.

Vanderbilt heads the steering committee, which includes former Local President James Gallagher, chairman of the T-U unit; Ben Danforth, unit chairman at the K-N; Local treasurer B. Paul Lyman, and International Representative Fred Jones, who has been aiding the local in the long negotiations.

Additional committees are being named to function in all phases of the emergency.

Providence

Providence, R. I.—New local president is Wilbur L. Doctor. Other officers: Vice President, John N. Rippey; secretary, Mrs. Bert Wade; treasurer, Clyde M. Harrington, Jr.; executive committee, the above-named officers, Robert C. Frederiksen, retiring president, ex officio; and C. Elliott Stocker, James McMullen, Davis W. Griffith, Thomas D. Stevens, Donald B. Smith and James T. Kaull.

The local has established new headquarters at Room 711, 40 Fountain street, Providence 2.

FOR INTERNATIONAL V.P.

X JACK WEIR

NY Guild Sanctions Strike With Oct. 31 Deadline



Unity: Thirty-two hundred attended historic first 10-union joint membership meeting at Manhattan Center, New York City. They roared approval of speeches stressing unity.

(Continued from Page 1)

ployе members at the seven papers.

Negotiations for wage increases —the New York Guild proposals are based on the ANG's 1962 Wage Conference program of $200 A Week—Now!—and other changes since August 22 have brought no improvements, the local's Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, told the representative assembly delegates.

"Three publishers, maybe four," he said, "have placed on the table retrogressions which they are hoping to obtain."

A proposal by the Daily News management, he said, seeks to exclude from Guild shop membership all reporters, rewritemen and copy editors. The current contract, he said, provides that nine of 10 of these belong. The News' proposal, he noted, would exclude 432 present workers.

Murphy pointed out that craft unions have not been asked for such concessions and declared that he had told the publishers that a strike might take "several months," but that the Guild is determined to attain "the respect and recognition" that craft unions have.

What would happen if President Kennedy declared a national emergency?, Murphy was asked by a delegate.

Guild members, he replied, would follow any decrees by the President or the courts.

"But," he emphasized, "there is also an obligation on the publishers for good-faith bargaining."

With time running out — less than a week remains before the October 31 deadline at which the contracts expire other developments included:

1—An overwhelming vote of 2371 to 78, authorizing strike sanctions was chalked up by five of the seven Guild newspaper units, voting separately.

2—Publishers persisted in their refusal to offer any pay increases.

3—Thirty-two hundred persons, at the first joint membership meeting of the members of the 10 newspaper unions with contract relations with the dailies, cheered a policy of unity of action against the publishers.

4—The N. Y. Guild's Executive Board authorized the officers to advance up to $50,000 toward the joint financing by unions of a proposed emergency newspaper.

To carry through the Guild's democratic processes more easily for the voters, the balloting had been done at group meetings within each unit, at times and in places most accessible.

The results:

Daily News .....320 to 11 (Four separate sessions held).

Herald Tribune .....322 to 1, with 1 abstaining (Four sessions).

Times .....1148 to 44 (Five sessions).

World-Telegram & Sun.....318 to 6 (Two sessions).

Journal-American .....263 to 16 (Two sessions).

Yet to come were: Mirror and Post.

In each case, the units authorized their officers in consultation with the New York Guild local officers to call a strike if no contract has been agreed upon.

Their actions carry out the New York Guild's "No contract-no work" policy approved by the local months ago.

Not a single constructive proposal has yet been made by management, in the negotiating sessions between the newspapers and the Guild, local officials report.

There have been no pay offers.

Indeed the best "offer" to date, they say, came from Hearst interests which indicated they were willing to renew the contract, keeping everything in status quo.

The New York Guild's proposals are based on the ANG 1962 Wage Conference's program of $200 A Week—Now!

A strike could bring about a "long" shutdown, newspaper union leaders have warned. They have announced plans for an emergency newspaper during such a tie-up.

Monday night, the Guild's Executive Board authorized the officers to advance up to $50,000 for financing the paper. The plan is for financing jointly by the 10 unions which are involved. All 10 have contract relations with the city's seven big newspapers.

Most of the mechanical union contracts have a December 7 expiration date and are city-wide agreements with the publishers Association of New York City. Contracts covering machinists and electricians run until next March 7.

A policy of unity of action to force the Publishers Association to cease dictating contracts and return to good-faith collective bargaining was enthusiastically adopted at the first joint membership meeting of the unions in Manhattan Center, October 14.

New York Guild Executive Vice President Murphy said that the Guild had been "getting a complete stall from the publishers' group."

In a message to the meeting, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, declared "it is obvious that the combined forces of the newspaper publishers can only be equalled by the united action of the unions that negotiate with them."

The publishers have proved their ability through strike insurance and otherwise "to wait out a strike," according to Bertram A. Powers, president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, who chaired the meeting. Powers said a short strike would be "not only unsuccessful but worse than no strike at all" because it would dissipate union strength.

Since the publishers have united to support each other, Powers said, the only way to break this pattern is to "take the offensive." No one union, he continued, can face the combined publishers alone.

As outlined by Sal Iaccio, business representative of District 15, International Association of Machinists, the joint union newspaper would be printed on the presses of the Jewish Daily Forward and Jewish Day with English type after runs of these papers were finished.

He projected a 32-page tabloid, with 400,000 to 500,000 copies a day, selling at 10 cents. It would be put out by union members working for strike benefits, without salary.

The newspaper was planned, according to Iaccio, so that the public "shouldn't have to suffer because of a massive retaliation" by the publishers, which might shut down all the major newspapers.

The ITU, in its bargaining with the publishers association, has been told," Powers said, that there will be no economic concession in our contract unless we give concessions in conditions already established."

Other rally speakers included Edward A. Nyegaard, president of New York Photo Engravers Union No. 1; James McCarren, representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3; Robert F. Clune, president, New York Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2; Peter J. Ferris, president, Paper Handlers and Sheet Straighteners Union No. 1; Joseph Baer, president, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York City and Vicinity; Charles McNally, secretary, Allied Printing Trades Council; Mortimer F. Schappert, first vice president, New York Stereotypers Union No. 1; and Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president, New York City Central Labor Council.

Publishers Responsible

New York City — "The present status of negotiations and the continued failure of the publishers to enter good faith collective bargaining clearly indicates that the Guild will be compelled to strike at least one paper at 12:01 A.M. November 1," the New York Guild's executive vice president Thomas J. Murphy, in charge of Guild contract negotiations, declared.

"The publishers must assume responsibility for this, because they did not bargain in good faith, but instead concentrated solely on trying to get the Guild to negotiate beyond October 31 and on to December 7.

"This they did in spite of the Guild's repeatedly expressed firm and clearcut position: No contract, no work after October 31.

"If we wind up in a strike, with all its consequences, it will be because the publishers have made a mockery of our contract negotiations."



Question: This Timesman rises with a query of the chair at one one of the five sectional meetings held by the Times unit members at which they voted strike sanction.



All Those in Favor: There can be no doubt as to the sentiments of these Times unit members exercising their democratic rights at one of the unit's group sessions.

One-Big-News-Union Idea Panics Publishing World

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

(Second of two stories).

Alarms are being sounded in the publishing world against the danger of a merger that would unite the nation's newspaper unions into an effective single instrument.

Such a merger is still in the exploration stage. But Cassandra cries about the possibility have become a part of the current chorus of editorial denunciations of the Guild and other newspaper unions.

Editor & Publisher first sounded the tocsin July 7.

". . . We have developed the nationwide strike in other industries such as steel, coal, automotive, etc.," E&P editorialized, "and there is a movement afoot for an all-craft amalgamation in the graphic arts industry. It raises the specter of 'it could happen here'."

E&P didn't bother to explain why a single vertical union would be likely to lead to a nationwide strike, but its argument was convincing enough for the Saturday Review, which incorporated it, point for point, in a Sept. 8 editorial denouncing the Guild and other newspaper unions.

"A single vertical union organization," said the Review, "could shut down just about every newspaper in the U.S. with a nationwide strike. Talk of such a strike by the unions may be extravagant and lead to nothing at all. We can't believe that the purpose of trade unionism in the newspaper business is to shut down the free press of America. Just the same, every newspaper in Italy was closed for two days in June when just such a vertical union organization decided it didn't like the things some Italian editors were writing in their columns."

Talk of a nationwide strike by the newspaper unions is not only "extravagant;" it is non-existent. The purpose of amalgamation would be to make for more effective bargaining in each plant, not for nationwide negotiations.

Those industries cited by E&P in which nationwide stoppages have taken place are industries in which the companies are nationwide. Bargaining is nationwide and, when bargaining breaks down, strikes inevitably are nationwide. This, of course, is not the case in the newspaper industry, where separate contracts are negotiated with each publisher.

"If you want sympathy for vertical unionism in the newspaper business," writes the Saturday Review, "don't go to Minneapolis, where the Star and Tribune have now resumed publication after a 117-day strike . . ."

Guess again. John Cowles, publisher of the two struck papers, had this to say in a column written right after the strike:

"Another thing that delayed the settlement of the Minneapolis newspaper strike was the fact that many different unions were involved, some of which were asking for completely different fringe benefits from the others. If all of the various craft unions would merge into one labor organization . . . settlements could more speedily be reached.

"Fortunately, there is some current discussion about a possible merger of the different national newspaper craft unions. The writer believes that such a move would be in the public interest."

The Saturday Review wandered into other pastures in search of dangers to freedom of the press. It found them at the Guild's Buffalo convention, where "the traditional dispassionate objectivity of those who write and edit the news was seriously tested" by the adoption of resolutions on medical care for the aged and other controversial matters.

". . . Men and women who write and edit the news are not quite in the same business as men and women working in a factory," the Review declared. "News as a democratic commodity requires completely dispassionate presentation."

It had all been said a month and a half earlier by Editor & Publisher, of course. That magazine's July 28 issue editorialized as follows:

"When a newspapermen's and newspaperwomen's organization, especially if it is a union, takes a stand on issues of this nature and says it is 'for' or 'against' pending legislation it not only makes their claims of objectivity suspect but it also puts a shadow over the alleged objectivity of the papers on which they work."

Newspapers themselves, E&P would have us believe, never take a stand on controversial matters and would remain happily above suspicion were it not for their irrepressible employes.

The Saturday Review, in following the trail beaten by E&P, finds an additional danger.

"Might a Guild local," it asks, "refuse to put out a paper because it disagrees with some editorial policy of the publisher?"

The insinuating question is designed to get around the inconvenience presented by the facts. As M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, pointed out in a letter to the Review, "In nearly three decades of Newspaper Guild relationships with newspaper publishers, there has never been a strike or work stoppage or threat of either based on disagreement with any publisher's editorial policy."

(The Saturday Review, be it said to its credit, printed Potoker's letter in full, in contrast to Time magazine's refusal to publish an analogous letter from the Guild in rebuttal to its attack on newspaper unions.)

The contention that adoption of Guild positions on matters of public concern will distort the objectivity of Guild members in reporting and editing the news is essentially an updated version of the publishers' old argument that the mere organization of newspapermen into a union would have this effect.

That claim was exploded a long time ago. Back in 1946—when the Guild was also taking political positions — the Cleveland Press, for example, could testify:

"For more than ten years the editorial employes of the Cleveland newspapers have been represented in their effort to improve working conditions and wages by the Cleveland Newspaper Guild, affiliated with the CIO. In all of that period of time, the management of the Cleveland Press has not observed a solitary example of any reporter for this newspaper doing less than his complete professional job of getting the facts."

Potoker, in his letter to the Review, points out the elementary distinction between an expression of Guild opinion and a mandate to slant the news.

". . . A convention resolution," he writes, "does not commit all Guild members to endorse this or that—it does express, however, the view of a majority of the Guild members as interpreted by their elected representatives, and this it should do.

". . . Newspaper employes are American citizens, have the same right to express an opinion publicly as their publishers—who express any number of opinions on every conceivable subject, both in their newspapers and at their meetings of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. They can still report and write and edit the news objectively—within the limits set by their publishers."

The Saturday Review and E&P arguments were, in fact, refuted a quarter-century ago when the Supreme Court handed down its celebrated ruling, in the Associated Press case, that publishers, like other employers, cannot fire an employe for union activity.

Replying to the publishers' contention that application of the Wagner Act to newspapers would strike at impartial treatment of the news, the Supreme Court declared:

"The Act does not compel the petitioner (AP) to employ anyone; it does not require that the petitioner retain in its employ an incompetent editor or one who fails faithfully to edit the news to reflect the facts without bias or prejudice . . .

"The order of the board (NLRB) in no wise circumscribes the full freedom and liberty of the petitioner to publish the news as it desires it published or to enforce policies of its own choosing with respect to the editing and rewriting of news for publication . . ."

Perhaps the opinion should be required reading for editorialists who wouldn't dream of challenging in a newspaperman's right to belong to a church, a civic organization or an American League post, no matter how strong a position they might take on monopoly or medicare.

How Free Is Free?

"How Free Is the Press?", the Saturday Review asked in heading its editorial warning that newspaper unions may stifle free opinion by refusing to print stories that displease them.

From a Columbus reader, Richard Wilders, came this pithy reply:

"If this national group of press unions you speak of let your article be printed without a strike, they can't be that much of a threat to the common liberty!"



Stimulates: A dual unionist — she's a member of the New York Guild and of Equity—Michele Evans, a New York Times secretary, and also an actress, was runner-up in a Miss Union Maid contest, sponsored by the 1,500,000 AFL-CIO members in the greater New York area. The whole thing was designed to promote union products and services.

DAY BOOK

ACTIVITIES

ANG International Executive Board Meeting, Washington, D. C., October 29-November 1.

Regional Institute, November 11 and 12, Lavet Villa, Chattanooga, sponsored by the Southern District Council.

Locals to conduct voting, November 15 through 20, in special election to fill vacancy among ANG International Executive Board at large vice presidents.

Empire State District Council, meeting, Hotel Sheraton, Rochester, N. Y., November 17 and 18.

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento: Union: Sacramento Guild named bargaining agent, 8 to 0, by Sacramento Union business and maintenance employes at a National Labor Relations Board consent election, October 15. Thirteen eligible.

Times Company Nets 58% In Nine Months

New York City—A 58 percent jump in net income for the first nine months of 1962 compared with the similar period in 1961 has been reported by the New York Times Company.

The Times comparing nine month earnings climbed to $1,552,000, or $14.07 a share, from $978,000, of $6.95 a share, a year earlier. Last year's earnings included a non-recurring profit of $377,000, or $4.63 a share, from the sale of the Times Tower building in New York.

Improved earnings were largely due to increased advertising volume, higher advertising and circulation rates and "improvements in operating efficiency."

The Times company's third quarter revenues, computed by subtracting six-months results from nine-month figures, increased 10 percent, going from $140,000 in the 1961 period to $166,000, with indicated third quarter revenues also up 10 percent from 1961's $25,652,000 to $28,404,000.

Operating net, according to the newspaper publisher, was $618,000 in the first nine months of 1962. For the similar period in 1961, there had been a loss of $271,000.

Revenues were up 8 percent from $83,470,000 to $90,344,000 in 1961.

The Times company reported a 7 percent increase in income from its holdings in Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co., a Canadian newsprint producer.

For 1962's first nine months, the income was $934,000. For that period in 1961, it was $872,000.

Magazine For Retired People Is Acquired By Whitney Corp.

New York City — Whitney Communications Corp., owner of the New York Herald Tribune, has bought control of Harvest Years, a magazine for retired people. What Whitney Communications paid for Harvest Years has not been revealed.

The magazine, which carries no advertising and has a circulation of 20,000 will continue publication in San Francisco.

The sale was made through Whitney's subsidiary, Parade Publications, Inc., publisher of the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade.

In addition to the Herald Tribune, Whitney Communications, whose chairman is John Hay Whitney, also owns Interior Design and Environment magazines, Corinthian Broadcasting Corp., which owns five television and two radio stations in the West, and VIP Radio, Inc., which owns four suburban New York radio stations.

Toronto And St. Louis Approve Dues Increases

Toronto, Ontario—A new dues schedule providing for a top of $7 and a bottom of $2.25 was adopted at the general membership meeting of the Toronto Guild, October 17.

The new schedule become effective with the December dues.

It provides for:

- 25-cent increase for those with salaries up to $74.99.
- 50-cent increase from $75 to $109.99.
- 75-cent increase from $110 to $124.99.
- $1 increase for $125 and up.

The schedule adopted by an overwhelming vote is an amended version of the formula proposed to the meeting by the local's executive committee. The committee had proposed dues increases of 50 cents monthly for members earning under $110 a week, 75 cents for those over $110.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis Guild members in a mail referendum voted 369 for and 187 against an increase in dues.

The proposal was to increase the dues slightly more than enough to cover the increased per capita to ANG voted by last summer's convention.

The increase was drafted to run from 20 cents at $40 to $49.99 weekly salary, for some part-time workers, to $1 for those earning $200 and over.

It was to establish a dues scale running from $1.50 monthly for part-time workers at $30 to $39.99 a week, to $5 at $100 a week and $10 at $200 a week in brackets changing at every $10.

Reveals Managements Covertly Promote 'Bogus'

"Bogus," one of the publishers' favorite whipping boys in their attacks on newspaper unions, is often covertly promoted by management itself, according to a recently published study by a University of California labor expert.

The study by Paul Jacobs, a professor at the university's institute of Industrial Relations, punctures a number of publisher-promoted myths about "bogus"—the controversial resetting, in type not destined for use, of local advertising copy submitted in matrix form.

Among his conclusions—some of them startling in the light of contemporary economic dogma—are the following:

• Publishers not only share responsibility for the practice of reproduction (also known as "dead horse"); they originated it 300 years ago.

• The practice is far less widespread than is generally supposed and is not a heavy economic burden on newspapers.

• It has considerable justification in the protection it affords printers from unemployment and publishers from unfair competition.

• Management — on newspapers and elsewhere—has no absolute right to automate without regard for social consequences.

• Unions play a positive role in limiting technological change to a pace that takes its human effects into consideration in the same manner that oil depletion regulations limit its economic effects.

The Typographical Union's reproduction clause has consistently been the Number One exhibit in the Chamber of Horrors created by publishers seeking to lay the blame for newspaper mergers and suspensions on "rising labor costs" and "wasteful union practices."

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, which tried unsuccessfully 14 years ago to have first the NLRB and then the Supreme Court outlaw the practice, has assailed it as an indefensible form of "featherbedding."

But Jacobs, putting reproduction in a new light, presents a broader social view of what lies behind it and disputes the claim that it is an unmitigated economic evil.

Jacobs' penetrating analysis is contained in "Dead Horse and the Featherbird," a report prepared for the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. It presents parallel studies of reproduction in the printing industry and the fourth man—or "featherbird" — in commercial airline cockpits.

Jacobs does not consider either "dead horse" or the "featherbird" as an economic asset. But he breaks new ground by presenting them in the context of the existing economic structure and the growing problem of unemployment it has generated.

At a time when publishers are prone to assail reproduction as a union-invented scheme of "made work," it is instructive to learn, through Jacobs' study, that it was first devised by English printing companies 300 years ago as a means of retaining skilled printers when work fell off.

The practice did not take root in the United States until late in the Nineteenth Century, when publishers began exchanging type in sufficient quantity to threaten printers with unemployment.

The printers' union at first insisted that type set in one shop could not be used in another. Later, it agreed to permit the use of such type as a convenience to publishers provided it could be later reset during slack periods.

More than the fear of unemployment lay behind this insistence, Jacobs points out.

"The union had another good reason to prohibit the practice," he says. "It had to protect the other publishers in the area.

"The use of borrowed type by one paper gave it an unfair competitive advantage over the other newspapers . . . because it could sell more pages without having had to pay the cost of reproducing them.

"Thus, the union was forced to use its economic power to police the industry, a policy since then often urged on it by employers anxious to reduce their competitors' economic advantage."

Jacobs gives several examples to demonstrate that "frequently it is the employers, not the employes, who seek the application of the reproduction rule as a way of stabilizing costs in the industry."

"The union," he writes, "is under continuing pressure from some owners of daily papers to force reproduction payments from the publishers of weekly suburban papers or advertising throwaways."

"When no other force exists to maintain stability in an industry, there is always a great pressure on the union to fill the role. To protect the jobs of its members, a union frequently must protect employers from each other, as the ITU does by enforcing its reproduction clause."

But Jacobs notes that although reproduction is mandatory under ITU contracts, it is actually practiced in relatively few cases. More often than not, it is traded for other contract gains or simply disregarded.

Jacobs cites a 1960 ITU survey that showed only 110 of 558 locals claimed to be actually engaged in reproduction and a subsequent investigation that disclosed the proportion was even lower than this, ranging from 2 to 5 percent of ITU locals.

"It is to the publisher's advantage, in collective bargaining, to let the union representatives believe that reproduction costs the paper more than it actually does," Jacobs declares.

"The setting of not-to-be-used type is not a heavy economic burden upon most publishers," he concludes.

The limited extent to which reproduction is actually practiced was one of the factors that led ITU president Elmer Brown to propose that locals be allowed to give it up in exchange for a national pension plan in 1960.

But ITU members, prodded by memories of widespread unemployment in the '30s, rejected the proposal by 11,000 votes in a national referendum.

It is ironic, Jacobs says, that reproduction should be practiced by "men with a deep sense of pride in their craft.

"Perhaps it is even tragic, for it reveals that the nightmare of joblessness is persistent even in an affluent society and that proud men still feel the economic need to do useless work that they detest."

Retraining is not a sufficient answer to this fear, Jacobs points out, because displaced workers often are unable to find jobs or are forced to work at lower skills and wage levels.

"Even a successful program of this kind might prove to be too high a price to pay for too rapid a rate of technological change," he declares.

Jacobs attacks the conception that management should have unfettered freedom to automate regardless of the human consequences.

"All of the measures to relieve the burdens that come with unemployment are necessary because of an unchallenged assumption that management has an absolute right to automate its reproduction system at all times.

"But who gave management its 'right' to the 'unhindered, unqualified introduction of automation? If management's right to automate its property is an absolute one, then does not the union have an equally absolute right to resist automation in order to protect the workers' property — their jobs?

Other management "rights" have long since been qualified, Jacobs points out, citing such prerogatives as unilateral discharge of employes, unhindered relocation of plants and the "freedom" not to hire racial minorities.

Jacobs suggests limitations on technological change that destroy jobs, citing the legal limits currently imposed on technological exploitation of the nation's oil fields in the interests of stabilizing oil prices.

"Why then," he asks, "would it be improper to place limitations on those extensions of technology which seriously injure the human beings who work in oil refineries? Today, society must judge technology by not only what it brings in benefits of efficiency but also by the social costs, both hidden and open, that inevitably must be paid.

"Unions should take the lead in developing new standards for assessing the effects of technology. Their staffs are in a unique position to become the social ecologists of an industrialized society, the people who can best make judgments on the consequences of automation combined with feedback systems and computer controls.

"Once the consequences are assessed, even imperfectly, the increased efficiency gained through technology should then be weighed against other social values that may be important enough to justify limiting some uses of technology, just as the petroleum industry limits the amount of crude oil pumped from the fields."

Jacobs posits only two alternatives to the creation of new jobs together with the development of new standards for technological change and the creation of "new theories of industrial justice":

"Either there will be so few jobs available that only an elite will be allowed to work while the remainder of society consumes, or the practice of 'unwork' will need to spread."

In the latter eventuality, he predicts, the nation can look forward to "many, many more 'dead horses' and 'featherbirds,' with all of their unhappy, demanding consequences."

Wage-Hour Rule Assures Photographers Overtime

(Continued from Page 1)

a man after one of them responded: "We have had a change of attitude. We now like money."

The controversy has had a long history. About a dozen years ago, both wire services insisted, as a condition to reaching contract agreements, that language be included exempting newsmen and photographers from overtime pay while on certain out-of-town assignments. This was despite Guild contentions such exclusions were illegal under federal law.

The AP contract in more recent years, while still barring the cash premium required by federal law for out-of-town overtime, specified compensation for such overtime should be in time off or straight time pay by "mutual consent."

Although the AP had agreed in a separate joint "Know Your Contract" explanatory series that the wording "mutual consent" meant the employe had a free choice as to compensation pay or time off, management later contended it had the sole discretion.

Thus photographers were not only denied the cash time-and-a-half overtime pay to which they were entitled by federal law, but also even straight time pay under the contract, being required to take compensating time off.

An arbitrator ruled the employer was right in interpreting the "mutual consent" clause his way because the Guild had let the employer exercise this interpretation over a period of years without being challenged.

Cases began to develop, with some Washington wire service photogs piling up as much as three or four months, and more, time off due them. Wanting the money, not the time, they appealed to the Guild to see that their federal legal rights were enforced so they could get the cash premium due them in the future.

Following extensive debate within the Guild, the WSG executive committee ultimately authorized a formal complaint to the government.

The complaint contended that certain newsmen, as well as photographers, had been illegally denied cash premium overtime while on out-of-time assignments. The Wage-Hour Division ruled that the writers, those covering the White House, are exempt from overtime requirements of the law.

There have been indications the wire service managements may attempt to insist on withdrawing some of the present contract overtime pay provisions from some writers in retaliation for their loss in the case of the photographers.

The WSG is prepared, however, to rebuff any such proposal, just as it would a management demand for a pay cut or, as has been often proposed in the past, removing certain Guild members such as correspondents from contract coverage.

UPI Surrenders On Ocean Press

New York City—Staging another display of "brinkmanship," United Press International has marched to the edge of National Labor Relations Board action — before yielding.

The new 59th-second maneuver of UPI involved its Ocean Press Division. This division, located in the wire services' New York offices, produces newspapers and news reports for ships at sea.

The question had to do with the contract status of eight employes.

Management insisted that the eight were not in Guild jurisdiction. It was only after fruitless talks with management that the Wire Service Guild petitioned the NLRB for a ruling.

After ducking a scheduled September 25 NLRB hearing with the plea that Ross Downing, personnel director, was on vacation, management signed an agreement with the Guild October 15 admitting that Ocean Press "is part of and included within the appropriate bargaining unit represented by the Wire Service Guild."

The settlement provides classifications and experience ratings for five employes; excludes three — one of them the manager — with the Wire Service reserving the right to question the job duties of any employe alleged to fall within another of the three excluded classifications, the category of confidential secretary to the manager.

The jurisdictional issue arose when it was revealed that UPI management was not listing Ocean Press employes as Guild eligibles.

GE Tries New Euphemism: 'Voluntary Price Adjustment'

New York City — "Voluntary price adjustments"—that's what General Electric is euphemistically labeling its settlements in antitrust damage suits.

By charging these settlement payments against current sales, GE cuts its income tax bill.

GE reported record sales in both the third quarter and nine months—with earnings well above the 1961 levels.

Despite $7,777,000 it paid out in settlements of a few of the damage suits filed by customers as a result of GE's part in electrical equipment antitrust cases—it with 28 other producers pleaded guilty or no contest to Federal charges of price-fixing and bid-rigging—GE said third quarter earnings were $59,518,000, or 67 cents a share, up 3 percent from $57,516,000, or 65 cents a share in 1961. Net sales were $1,164,317,000, up 9 percent from $1,063,621,000 a year ago.

40 Delegates Attend Canadian Institute

Toronto, Ontario—Guild wage goals and policies, analyses of what the Guild has achieved on wages especially in Eastern Canadian locals, preparation for and conducting of wage bargaining, and the economics of the industry were discussed at an ANG Weekend Institute here, October 13 and 14.

Sponsored by the Canadian District Council, the sessions at the King Edward Hotel were attended by 40 delegates from the Toronto, Ottawa, Canadian Wire Service and Buffalo locals.

Robert H. Buchanan, Toronto's executive secretary, and council president, welcomed the delegates and opened the meeting. The seminar was conducted by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, and J. William Blatz, ANG director of collective bargaining.

Following dinner at the hotel Saturday night at which the delegates were guests of the council, they attended the Autumn Ball of the Allied Printing Trades.

Others present at the institute: **Canadian Wire Service:** Claude Devirieux, Montreal; Pierre Trudel, Montreal; Burns Stewart, Ottawa; Jean-Marc Trepanier, Ottawa; Gerry McDonald, Toronto.

Ottawa: ANG Vice President Eric Cawdron; Bud Mayo, William Arnott.

Toronto: ANG Vice President and Toronto President Jack Dobson; Isabel Greenwood, council secretary-treasurer; Anne Davidson, institute committee chairman; Adrian Jackson, Brantford unit chairman; Wm. Kearns, Brantford; Ruth Clark, Phyllis Chapman, Muriel Grover, Elsie Kerr, Rose MacDonald, John Farquharson, Rose Marie Nicolucci, Bernice Guinyou, Kathy Fitzgerald, Catherine Campbell, Edith Wilson, Norman Milne, Vivian Hinchcliffe, Margaret Browning, Betty Corbett, Glen Ogilvie, Cy Brimicombe, Ross Miller and Tom Shiers, Toronto local representative.

Buffalo: Floyd Stein, Tom Kelly, Wm. Murphy, Niagara Falls unit.

Meeting at the Elks Club House in Madison, Sunday, October 14, the Midwest District Council voted to request that an ANG Regional Institute on bargaining be set up for January 26 and 27, with Chicago as the site. Such an institute has been scheduled.

When the Southern District Council holds its fall meeting, Sunday and Monday, November 11 and 12, at Loret Villa, Chattanooga, it will hear Blatz and Baker.

The SDC is planning a banquet for Sunday night and also scheduling entertainment with some diversion arranged for the ladies.

Plans are underway for a regional institute on bargaining, sponsored by the POI District Council. The council, meeting at the Holiday Inn in Lima, October 20 and 21, selected Pittsburgh for its next meeting site with January 19 and 20 as dates.

Phony Union Shop Poll Scored As Vicious 'Right To Work' Hoax

A phony "poll" designed to "prove" that the American people are opposed to the union shop has been vigorously denounced by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

In a letter to all affiliated organizations, Meany charged that the poll was "deliberately framed" to bring hostile answers from the persons questioned and that the results are now being distributed by the "viciously anti-union National Right to Work Committee."

He warned all labor to be on its guard against the use to which the "poll" is being put and urged all labor members "to demand the right to be heard so that the public will learn the truth about this issue."

The principal question in the "poll," Meany said, was as follows:

"No American should be forced against his will to join a church, union or political organization."

The wonder is, Meany said, that such a question did not yield a 100% agreement, instead of the 93% claimed by the promoters.

"It goes without saying that a Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist would not agree that he should be forced to become a Catholic and that a member of the Jewish faith would not agree he should be forced to become a Protestant, Catholic or member of the Moslem religion," Meany commented. "Wars have been fought and new nations founded on such a fundamental issue.

"Likewise the answer is a foregone conclusion when a Democrat is asked whether he believes it would be right to force him to become a Republican.

"To equate membership in a trade union with man's religious and/or political beliefs, to inject this question into the same sentence and to surround the whole with an imputation of force is not only dishonest but malicious as well."

Meany contrasted the "poll" findings with the demonstrable results of the 1958 elections, when so-called "right-to-work" proposals were on the ballot in six states. In only one of these contests (Kansas) did the anti-labor side prevail, by a narrow margin, he recalled; in all the rest the proposals were overwhelmingly rejected.

"Since 1958, not a single state has enacted such a law, despite the fact that such laws have been introduced by the 'right-to-work' mercenaries and propagandists at almost every session of every legislature," Meany continued.

However, he warned, the "poll" is already being used by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) and others to arouse new anti-union sentiment.

FOR INTERNATIONAL V.P.
X JACK WEIR



Strategists: Citizens' Job Protection Laws were discussed when representatives of the printing trades and allied unions met at ANG headquarters. The quartet centered at the head table, from the left: ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who welcomed the Guild's fellow unionists; James H. Sampson, Stereotypers' Union president; Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, who chaired the meeting; and Scoop White, ITU public relations chief. The union representatives heard progress reports on the campaign for passage of such laws.

Printing, Allied Unions Speed Drive For Citizens' Job Protection Laws

An intensified campaign for the enactment of state, provincial and city Citizens' Job Protection Laws restricting the use of strikebreakers has been mapped out by representatives of eight allied unions in the printing and related trades.

Officials of the AFL-CIO also participated in the conference, which was held at ANG headquarters.

With most state legislatures meeting in January, the union representatives explored ways of perfecting their own legislative organizations, working more closely with the AFL-CIO state and city central bodies and mobilizing labor and community support through an expanded informational program.

They also suggested that the President's Committee of Allied Printing and Related Trades consider employing a full-time director to coordinate the legislative campaign.

A continent-wide campaign for passage of citizens' job protection statutes has been pursued for the past two years by the Presidents' Committee and Allied Printing and Related Trades, which is composed of the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, International Photo Engravers Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, American Newspaper Guild, United Papermakers and Paperworkers and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

Spearheading the campaign for the Presidents' Committee is the Legislative Subcommittee, of which ITU President Elmer Brown is chairman. Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the IPP&AU, and William J. Farson, executive vice president of the Guild, are other members of the subcommittee. The subcommittee sponsored the meeting here.

The AFL-CIO has called upon all its affiliated unions to support the campaign.

Since 1960, Citizens' Job Protection Laws have been enacted by seven states, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Washington, Michigan and Louisiana. (A similar law has been in effect in Pennsylvania since 1937.) Nine cities have passed ordinances designed for the same purpose. They are Wilmington, Del.; Newark, Dunellen, Morristown and Perth Amboy, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; Manchester, N. H.; New York City and Akron, Ohio.

Participating in the October 17 conference here were Farson, James H. Sampson, president, Stereotypers; Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO state and city central bodies; Ray Andrus, director of Education, COPE; Robert W. Munson, research director, Bookbinders; Ellis Baker, director of research and information, Newspaper Guild; Max Pyle, assistant editor, Guild Reporter; Scoop White, director public relations, ITU; William H. Fowler, ITU public relations; Robert L. Yinger, associate editor, American Photo Engraver; Fred Roblin, editor, American Pressman; John J. Long, legislative representative, Pressmen; William Moody, managing editor, Lithographers Journal; Richard Estep, editor, United Paper; and Walter F. Risdon, vice president, Photo Engravers.

Arbitrators Toss Out Unilateral Probation

Sacramento, Calif. — An arbitration board has determined that when the McClatchy Newspaper dismissed Helen Otis, Sacramento Bee fashion artist, the publishers violated their contract with the Sacramento Guild.

The publishing firm was ordered to pay her two weeks salary plus her expenses in coming from Fresno for the hearings.

The dismissal, management held, occurred during a six-months probationary period—the probationary period being a policy it formulated in 1948 and in which the Guild tacitly acquiesced —and that, in addition, Helen Otis had proved "incompetent" in commercial art work.

The board found that although management had adopted the policy or practice in 1948, it had made no attempt to modify the contract until 1954, and, after dropping its proposal for probationary language during the negotiations at that time, had made no effort since to modify the language.

It found, also, that both Guild representatives and Guild counsel had repeatedly warned management that the contract doesn't contain a probationary clause, and that the Guild doesn't recognize probationary policy or practice as a defense to an action under the security section.

In determining that the Guild at no time waived the security clause provisions, the board said it did so despite . . . evidence that many Guild officers were aware of the policy of the publisher.

That the Guild did not challenge prior discharges may simply be evidence "that the employe involved did not choose to file a grievance . . . or that the Guild upon examination . . . was satisfied that . . . the discharge was proper under the circumstances."

As for Helen Otis' competence, the board declared it undisputed "that Helen Otis was a competent and talented fashion artist . . . qualified for the job she was hired to fill."

Representing the Guild on the arbitration board were Fred Fletcher, San Francisco-Oakland Guild executive - secretary; and Leo Rennert.

Canadian GNP Moves Up 1.5% In 2d Quarter

Ottawa, Ont. — A 1.5 percent increase in Canadian gross national product — value of all goods and services produced—for the second quarter over the first has been announced.

GNP in the second quarter, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, was $39,424,000,000 as compared with $38,840,000,000 in the first quarter.

The increase was 7 percent when compared with $36,844,000,000 for 1961.

$269 Family Income For Cleveland Suburb

Cleveland, Ohio—The city with the highest average family income—$269 a week—is Shaker Heights, a Cleveland suburb, according to the "County and City Data Book," which has been issued by the U.S. Census Bureau.



$150,000 Severance: Pay checks totaling about $150,000 have been received by Lima Guildsmen who six years ago worked for the Lima News, Hoiles chain daily, and had to take their severance claims to the courts. Celebrating on the big night were: kneeling in front, Guild attorneys James Blair and Willis Siferd; from left, first row, Frances Hoberhover, Jeannette Stolzenbach, Margaret Tigner, Bill Brown, Ruby Frysinger, Howard Feigh, Sue Place and Cliff Miller; back row, Don Eddie, Jim Coolahan, Hope Strong, Wayne Current, Jim Cramer, Frank Klein, Dick Moffat and Garry Boughan. Of the group, only Mrs. Tigner, Mrs. Frysinger, Feigh, Eddie, Coolahan, Cramer and Moffat currently are Guild members—the rest are either retired or in management jobs at the Lima Citizen.

Split Decision Limiting Distribution Of Literature Held Organizing Curb

THE LAW

By a split 3 to 2 decision, the National Labor Relations Board has limited the distribution of union literature and authorization cards to non-working areas of a plant even if the distribution is carried out on non-working time.

The decision brought a dissent from two member who declared that it would hinder workers, particularly in small plants "with really nothing more than work areas" from distributing all types of union literature, including union authorization and membership cards.

This, they said, "would constitute a serious impediment to self-organization."

The split in the NLRB was an odd one. The majority consisted of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Members Philip Ray Rogers and Boyd Leedom. The latter two members — holdovers from the Eisenhower Administration—have usually been the dissenters, with McCulloch opposing them.

This time the dissenters were John A. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

All five members agreed that the company against whom complaint had been made was wrong in assuming that it could bar the distribution of union literature anywhere on its property, even on non-working time and in such places as its parking lot.

They agreed that oral solicitation is legal in both working and non-working areas as long as it is on non-working time. But they disagreed as to the limitations that could be put on distribution of literature in terms of working and non-working areas.

The case involved a complaint by the International Woodworkers against the Stoddard-Quick Manufacturing Company of Clarendon, Arkansas.

A union man distributing union literature and representation application cards on the company parking lot during his own time had been fired for the "unauthorized distribution of literature of any description on company premises."

The Trial Examiner found that he had been discharged illegally because the distribution had been made while the man was not actually at work. The NLRB agreed that the employe had been fired illegally and ordered his reinstatement. Where the disagreement came was in the assumption of the Trial Examiner that the worker's discharge would have been illegal even if the distribution of the literature had been in a working area instead of the parking lot.

The majority contended that previous court decisions give to management the right to prohibit distribution of literature in working areas in the interest of "cleanliness, order and discipline."

"To sum up," the majority said, "we believe that to effectuate organizational rights through the medium of oral solicitation, the right of employes to solicit on plant premises must be afforded subject only to the restriction that it be on non-working time. However, because distribution of literature is a different technique and poses different problems both from the point of view of the employes and from the point of view of management, we believe organizational rights in that regard require only that employes have access to non-working areas of plant premises."

The minority contended that this limited workers, particularly in small plants, who spend their lunch time and non-working breaks at or near their work benches and don't have non-working areas where they can exchange views.

"Such employes," they declared, "could, therefore, not be reached during these work breaks for purposes of having them take or sign union cards, and the non-work areas would afford no opportunity for such distribution."

Ban On Right To Fire For Union Activities Absolute, NLRB Says

Congress has taken from employers the right to discharge employes for union activities, the National Labor Relations Board has affirmed in a landmark decision, ordering the Deering, Milliken Company to assure back pay and job obligations to 500 members of the Textile Workers Union who were fired illegally six years ago at the Darlington Mill, Darlington, South Carolina.

"The withdrawal of this right," says the board, "is absolute and unequivocal."

The 3 to 2 decision held that Darlington Mill, which was closed and sold after a union victory in 1956, was not an independent company but was in fact under the common ownership of Deering, Milliken which must now assume full legal responsibility for the shutdown. The decision may involve millions of dollars.

Brooklyn Eagle Back After 7 Years

Brooklyn, N.Y.—After a lapse of seven years, the Brooklyn Eagle has returned to the New York newspaper scene.

The new five-cent, full-sized morning offset daily has as its co-publishers Robert W. Farrell, magazine publisher and former contributor to the old Eagle, and Philip Encisco, garment manufacturer.

Suspending publication in 1955, in the midst of a Guild strike, the Eagle had a brief test revival in 1960 in various formats and at various prices.

NLRB Adds Interest To Back Pay Awards

The National Labor Relations Board, by a 3 to 2 vote, has made it more difficult on employers who fire workers illegally.

It has voted to add 6 percent to back pay awards—the first time that the board has ordered such payment in its 26-year history.

The majority said that it had decided to take this step on the grounds that "in adding interest to back pay awards the Board is bringing its practice into conformity with general principles of law, is achieving a more equitable result, and is encouraging compliance with Board orders."

Signing the decision were Chairman Frank McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown.

Opposed were two Eisenhower holdovers, Members Philip Ray Rodgers and former chairman Boyd Leedom.

The case grew out of complaint by Local 582 of the Plumbers and Pipefitters against the Isis Plumbing and Heating Co. of Los Angeles. It involved the discharge of a local member. The NLRB ruled that the worker had been discharged illegally and that he should receive back pay representing the difference between what he would have earned had he not been illegally fired and his earnings in employment obtained elsewhere.

Up to this point the case was routine. But the Board majority decided that this time it would act on a formal recommendation by General Counsel Stuart Rothman that it reconsider past policy and revise its practice of awarding back pay without interest.

At issue was the question of whether the Board had legal authority to include interest. The dissenters said: "No." They said that Taft-Hartley uses the phrase "back pay" but makes no mention of interest.

Broadened

The National Labor Relations Board has broadened its recent ruling that employers directed to make good back pay must pay 6 percent interest on the monies.

It has found that the Continental Bus System, Inc., violated its contract by unilaterally reducing pay rates and changing hours of four employes, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Coach Employes.

This follow-up ruling, reinforcing the new Board policy of payment of interest, indicates that the NLRB will now require that the 6 percent be ordered in any monetary award.

The majority, however, pointed out that the Supreme Court itself has held that even though interest may not be specifically mentioned, it is normally considered part of a statutory obligation on the basis that whoever has suffered actual money damage by another's breach of that obligation "should be fairly compensated for the loss thereby sustained."

Interest, the majority said, should therefore "be added to back pay awards made to employes who have been discriminatorily separated from their employment."

The majority added that it could find no evidence "which indicates that Congress had any intent on the subject at all."

Congress, instead, "deliberately left broad discretion to the Board in fashioning remedies," and there was no proof that Congress "intended to freeze the Board's rulings as to interest."

LABOR BRIEFS

Does unionism pay? Consider these figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the first eight months of 1962, 83.3 per cent of workers in the nation's organized manufacturing plants received wage increases. In unorganized plants, only 54 percent got raises.

In 1959, the last year for which figures have been analyzed, the hourly cost of fringe benefits to union and non-union manufacturing plants was as follows:

— Pensions: Union plants, 6.5 cents; non-union, 3 cents.

— Vacations: Union plants, 9.6 cents; non-union, 4.8 cents.

— Holidays: Union plants, 5.7 cents; non-union, 3 cents.

— Health benefits: Union plants, 5.6 cents; non-union, 2.8 cents.

Puerto Rican Typos Sign with El Imparcial

San Juan, Puerto Rico—Marking the completion of a successful organizing campaign, Puerto Rico Typographical Union No. 478, has signed a three-year contract with El Editorial Imparcial, Inc., publishers of the tabloid daily of San Juan, El Imparcial.

Insurance Field Reps Get Top Salary Of $163

A $9 weekly salary increase for all the field representatives of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company has been negotiated with that firm for the Insurance Workers International Union, AFL-CIO.

In addition, minimum salaries have been set at $92 weekly to start, $143 after five years and $163 after 15. The pact runs for three years.

8% More White Collar Elections Won In 1962

Unions won 8 percent more white collar elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the first six months of 1962 than in a similar period last year, according to a new study by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

The 1962 figures: 142 elections, or 55 percent, of 257, won. Both the percentage won, 47, and the number of elections held were smaller in 1961.

New York Teachers Ratify Initial Pact

New York City—By a vote of 8,698 in favor to 920 against, New York school teacher members of the United Federation of Teachers have ratified the contract negotiated by their union with the Board of Education (GR, September 28). The contract is the first of its kind in the United States, provides top salaries representing $290 weekly for the 36-week school term.

FUGITIVE FROM NEWSPAPERING

Turned To Magazines Because Of Money, Harper's Editor Says

Twin Cities, Minn.—The dilemma in which the underpaid newspaperman finds himself was graphically pictured here by John Fischer, editor-in-chief of Harper's Magazine, at the 16th American Newspaper Guild Memorial lecture at the University of Minnesota.

One of the main reasons that he moved from newspapers to magazines, Fischer declared, was because of money.

He had decided that if he continued to work for newspaper and press associations that either

1—He and his wife could not have any children

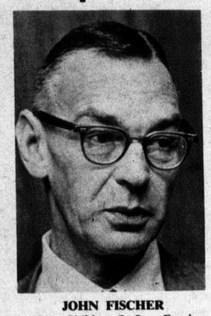
or

2—They were going to raise children who would not eat.

His experience as a newsman included work in Oklahoma City and Amarillo, Texas, during the days when he was attending the University of Oklahoma; service with the United Press in England while he was attending Oxford and later in Europe; and two years with the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press.

He served as a Guild unit treasurer at Washington.

Newspapers, Fischer said, as natural "incubators for top talent" were lost when ownership passed to people who were primarily business men and not writers.



JOHN FISCHER
Sans Children Or Sans Food
—Minneapolis Star Photo

In a pre-lecture interview, Fischer had some pertinent comment in which he analyzed the content of newspapers and magazines.

"The magazines which have gone under or are having financial difficulties," he said, "are mainly those which tried to compete directly with television as media of entertainment."

Some newspapers, he added, are mainly trying to compete with television in supplying entertainment rather than information.

For instance, the Upper Midwest, he insisted, is the most "under-reported" area in the country.

National magazines receive and publish more articles and stories from and about Africa than the midwest.

The field is open for reporting of current developments and conditions. It is also open to writers of fiction based on the people, places and attitudes of the region, such as the writings of the late Sinclair Lewis.

"More first-person journalism is needed in the daily press," Fischer said. "Few reporters, except for columnists, now do so. The result is a colorless story. The reader doesn't know the writer's sources, or the legitimate feelings of the writer himself. The reader is given a story which appears to be 'engraved on stone by the Hand of God, never touched by the hand of mortal man.'"

The lecture, jointly sponsored by the Guild and the University of Minnesota, is given annually to honor the memory of three Minneapolis newspaper and Guild members who lost their lives in World War II: Carroll Bon, Lawrence Cragg and Riley McKoy.

Other lecturers in the series have been Marquis Childs, 1947; Thomas L. Stokes, 1948; James B. Reston, 1949; Reinhold Niebuhr, 1950; Elmer Davis, 1951; Alan Barth, 1952; Eric Sevareid, 1953; George V. Ferguson, 1954; Henry Steele Commager, 1955; Herbert L. Block, 1956; Doris Fleeson, 1957; Gerald W. Johnson, 1958; Louis M. Lyons, 1959; Joseph W. Alsop, Jr., 1960; James C. Hagerty and Pierre Salinger, 1961.

AMONG OURSELVES

Angelo Cohn, Twin Cities Guild president, is author of "The First Book of the Netherlands," a children's book in a series published by Franklin Watts, Inc., N. Y. City. Soon to be issued is a second Cohn production, "Before I Forget," written in collaboration with Meyer Sluyser, Dutch newsman; and a third is due at the year's end. It will be called "Careers With Foreign Languages."

William Ware, former member of the International Executive Board, promoted from assistantship to Sunday editor at the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pierre Salinger, with Guild membership in San Francisco and in New York, has contributed an introduction to "The Language of Music," a book by Stephanie Barach explaining musical terms for "students of all ages."

Kitty Hanson, New York News reporter, and one-time Gary Guildsman, is the co-author with Hal Golden, publicist, of a guide for public relations people entitled "The Techniques of Working With the Working Press."

LeRoy B. Anderson, former president of the Kenosha Guild, has been appointed assistant to the Regional Director of the U. S. Post Office Department, at Minneapolis.

Clarence Hamm, AP Photog, Retires

San Francisco, Calif.—An Associated Press cameraman for 28 years, Clarence (Porky) Hamm, has retired because of a heart condition.

Hamm, who will be 59 on December 2, worked for the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and joined the AP at Kansas City, September 12, 1934.

He "shot" everything during his long career—football and other sports pictures, presidential campaigns and two wars.

Hamm was transferred to the San Francisco AP bureau just before World War II began in 1941. He photographed the war in the Aleutian Islands, Solomons, Makin, Saipan and other places as a pool cameraman for the entire U.S. press.

He also covered the atomic bomb tests at Bikini in 1946 and later the Korean War.

He and his wife reside in suburban Moraga, Calif.

Townson Wins Scholarship At Columbia

Toronto, Ontario—Donald W. Townson, Scarboro, a Toronto Guild member since November 1960, is the recipient of the $750 Maxwell M. Geffen Scholarship in periodical journalism at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism in New York City.

Townson, who earned a bachelor's degree in English from Queens University, Kingston, worked as a stringer for McLean's Magazine while attending college and as a reporter for the Toronto Star Weekly. He also served his college newspaper as reporter and editor.

FOR INTERNATIONAL V.P.
X JACK WEIR

GUILD BRIEFS

Pawtucket, R. I.—Ben M. Poulten, one of the charter members and a former president of the Pawtucket Newspaper Guild, is winner of the 1962 medal and civic service award from the University of Rhode Island.



POULTEN

The award citation, read in ceremonies at the Kingston campus last week, said "few reporters in our state have won the admiration of so many for the very scope of their capabilities, their capacity, their personal service to the community."

Poulten covers the State House and politics for the Pawtucket Times, which commented editorially:

"He practices journalism as we know it, as newsmen with all good newspapers know it, and it is nice to have one of our craft singled out for his outstanding work."

In 1950 Poulten took first prize in the New England Associated Press news story contest, and in 1957 the Rhode Island General Assembly formally commended him for a quarter century of "devotion to specialized reportorial duties."

Poulten worked on New York and Massachusetts papers before coming to the Times in 1931. He is a native of Providence, a graduate of Brown University, and a director of Temple Beth Israel in Providence and of the State's Jewish Home for the Aged.

Jacob Fueglein Resigns As St. Louis President

St. Louis, Mo. — Jacob N. Fueglein, 1962 president of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild, a staff writer for the Globe-Democrat, has resigned to become manager of the Archdiocesan Bureau of Information of the Catholic Church of St. Louis.

The remainder of his term will be filled by Anthony Canty, first vice president, a writer for the Evening and Sunday Journal, East St. Louis. Barney Wippold of the Globe-Democrat moves up to the first vice president position.

Fueglein had been active in the Guild for many of the almost 20 years he was on the Globe-Democrat staff, serving on the local's executive committee several times. He is particularly remembered in the Globe-Democrat unit for speeches on the floor of strike meetings in 1959, in which his wit invariably brought laughter into the tense meetings while he at the same time militantly supported the strike objectives.

He was a delegate to the 1962 ANG Convention, serving on the finance committee.

Ihde Recuperating After Brain Surgery

Blue Island, Ill.—Carlton H. Ihde, executive director of the Chicago Newspaper Guild, is recovering at St. Francis Hospital here after surgery for removal of a brain tumor. He is scheduled to return home early next week, after 21 days of hospitalization.

Ihde is a former international representative of the Guild, who last month succeeded Kenneth Byrd at the Chicago Guild office, after Byrd returned to newspaper work at San Antonio.

Ihde, 33 years old, is mayor of Palos Hills, Cook County suburb.

Wes Gallagher Named AP General Manager

Wes Gallagher, a former Guildsman, who has been with the Associated Press for 25 years, has been promoted to general manager from the assistant general manager's post which he has held since 1953.

Gallagher succeeds Frank J. Starzel, also a onetime Guildsman, who is retiring. Starzel had been chief executive officer of the news service for 14 years.

Air Freight Trims Week From GR Shipping Time To West Coast Points

Shipping the Guild Reporter by air freight to west coast points has cut a solid week from the time previously needed to get the publication into readers' hands.

The procedure was authorized by the Buffalo convention after a survey determined that at least 10 days elapsed in deliveries to Region IV members. Bundles of individually addressed copies leave Washington airport for San Francisco within hours after coming off the press. In that city a second-class mailing point-of-entry has been established. From the San Francisco post office, bundles are dispatched to other points in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Nevada, as well as elsewhere in California.

A return coupon printed in the September 28 issue, first to be subjected to the experiment, revealed that readers in San Francisco, in Stockton 75 miles eastward and in Vancouver, B. C., 800 miles to the north, got delivery as early as Tuesday, October 2. That was a day sooner than deliveries reported in suburban Virginia communities within a 10-mile radius of Washington, D. C.

On October 3, returns showed, there were deliveries in the Bay area communities of Santa Rosa, Richmond, Mill Valley, San Mateo and San Jose.

Other earliest delivery dates: October 4, at La Jolla, near San Diego; October 5, Oakland, Seattle and Los Angeles; October 6, Portland, Ore.

The process is expensive, however. Train-carried second class mail costs one-eighth of a cent per copy, a rate which will remain unchanged when other postal charges increase next January. But for our slightly more than 1,000 readers in San Francisco County, the base charge becomes one cent per copy, as is already the case for 700 readers in the District of Columbia, principal point-of-entry.

The 6,200 copies air-freighted westward cost the Guild Reporter slightly more than $100 per issue, or a little more than one and two-thirds cents per copy, added to base costs.

The return coupons, directed primarily to western membership, are being used extensively by readers elsewhere to report delivery delays, changes of address, changes of name or addition of a postal zone figure.

Typical delays encountered: A ten-day interval in getting a copy from San Francisco to South Francisco; two full weeks to reach New Castle, in western Pennsylvania; two weeks in getting delivery at Rahway, N. J., and two instances of five days elapsing before delivery in Washington, D. C., about five miles from the printshop.



Guild Reporter
1126 16th St., NW
Washington 6, D. C.
My copy of the Guild Reporter for

Oct. 26 arrived 1962
Name .....
Street & No. .....
City and Zone .....
State or Province .....



Troublemaker *He is the silent one.* He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed... if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The *silent* trouble-maker fails to understand this. In his worship of "law and order," he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes "order" from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not Democracy.

P.S. *Democracy begins at home.* NATIONWIDE, in a unique experiment in economic democracy, seeks the counsel of its policyholder-citizens by bringing them together with top management each Spring for a roundtable forum on personal, financial and insurance affairs. For more information on NATIONWIDE's Advisory Committee of Policyholders, ask your neighborhood NATIONWIDE agent.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., Nationwide Life Insurance Co., Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Home Office: Columbus, Ohio

NATIONWIDE

INDEX

(All the gripes that fit; we print)

SECTION	SUBJECT
A	There is no section A. Due to unforeseen technical difficulties, A appears at the rear (immediately after section M).
B	A Modest and Friendly Little Guide on Bargaining Etiquette, including thumbnail sketches of the negotiating team.
C	The Strike, the Merger and Father Time, or speak softly and carry a big stick.
D	The Union Shop
E	Vacationing with The Post, or Tom Wolfe and his new white shoes.
F	Auto Expenses, or "Of course, you do have a car?"
G	Newsweek and Post Contracts, or the grass is greener.
H	The Night Differential, or cocktails before breakfast.
I	Profit Sharing and Pension Plans
J	There is no section J. Due to unforeseen technical difficulties, section J does not appear.
K	Wages-Editorial, or the case of the missing bank balance.
L	Wages-Commercial, son of the missing bank balance.
M	Over the Top and on to the plateau.
Guild's Opening Statement	
Guild Proposals for New Contract with The Washington Post, September 1962	

INSERT - A - GUIDE

Note: Please remember to keep and file negotiations bulletins in pocket inside the back cover of this reference book.

Touching All Bases: **This index is just one of the features of the Washington Guild's sprightly documentary for its current negotiations with the Post.**

A Modest And Friendly Little Guide To Collective Bargaining Etiquette

"When the Guild is at the bargaining table with management, the chips are down—and should *not* fall where they may."

In this fashion does John Willman, Washington Guild, begin his discourse entitled "A Modest and Friendly 'Little Guide' on Bargaining Etiquette."

It is a section in a comprehensive guide to the Washington Guild's 1962 negotiations with the Washington Post (and Times-Herald), which has been issued under the overall title "Issues & Evidence."

An idea of the diverse subjects—all related to Post bargaining—which are included in the multilithed brochure may be obtained from a perusal of the Index which is reproduced elsewhere on this page.

"Obviously," Willman continues, "A Guild unit goes into discussions with plans, objectives and strategy. So does management. Because contract negotiations involve two opposing groups in a serious competition that involves security and well-being of Guild members, there is an obligation for Guildsmen to exert certain self-imposed discipline.

"*Only* members of the negotiating team have the privilege of speaking to management and its representatives officially or *unofficially*.

"Also, there is the added obligation to respect this prerogative insofar as exchanges of information with officers or members of other Union groups are concerned. Each Guildsman must recognize the need for discretion on discussions of bargaining.

"While there is no muzzling intended—because all member Guildsmen have a right to know what is happening upstairs, it is necessary that the reports should come from authorized Guild sources to its members.

"This is a matter of routine—the regular bulletins. But being newspapermen, we are seldom satisfied with handouts. We want to know more. And we do need more dedicated members who *want to know* and also *care enough* to *do something*.

"Thus, we can be sure that there will be exchanges on Topic A. We will talk to our friends about what was said—and often about what was left unsaid. No harm comes from this 'inner circle' exchange.

"The basic fact here is to keep a rein on the *network* which gets tuned into the Guild's side of the story—its realignments, its specific reactions, its next move. Chance remarks made in the newsroom or at the friendly tavern might be picked up and passed on. Also, that sort of grapevine is notably inaccurate and might do harm by promulgating misinformation — no matter how harmless or well-intentioned the original information.

"Naturally, one isn't going to tip the Guild mitt to management. Therefore, it is necessary to take precautions to avoid leaks, rumors and reports which will handicap the bargainers. If you've got a tennis match with a new opponent you don't make it a point to tell him your backhand is weak. Let him learn for himself.

"We'll talk to management at the table — not at the water cooler."

Newsprint Use Sets New Marks

New records have been set in United States newsprint consumption, both for September and for the first nine months of the year.

Reporting newspapers, the American Newspaper Publishers Association says, used 479,311 tons of newsprint last month, an increase of 6.2 percent over September, 1961. Total consumption in the month was 643,371 tons, up 6 percent from 605,757 tons a year earlier.

An increase of 3.5 percent over the 1961 period was noted in the use by the reporting newspapers of 4,117,713 tons of newsprint for the first nine months of 1962. Total consumption was estimated at 5,527,132 tons compared with 5,338,431 a year earlier, or 3 percent.

Increased profits were reported also by paper companies.

St. Regis Paper Company showed a 17 percent gain in net income for the first nine months of 1962. The figures: $15,394,945 for this year; $13,093,066 for last. Based on 12,182,121 common shares, the net was equal to $1.24 a share this year and $1.09 a share on 11,750,817 shares for the 1961 period.

Consolidated net sales were $431,663,802, a gain of 4 percent from the $414,798,095 volume for the nine months last year.

The Crown Zellerbach Corporation chalked up a new record for both third-quarter sales and earnings. Net income, up 7 percent over 1961's third quarter, amounted to $10,658,000, equal to 68 cents a share on 15,256,000 common shares outstanding. A year ago, $9,944,000, or 63 cents a share was shown.

Sales, too, gained 7 percent to $153,596,000 from $143,549,000.

For the nine months, sales also achieved a new record at $438,881,000, up 5 percent from the $419,257,000 volume for the 1961 period.

Net income came to $28,698,000, or $1.83 a share, against $28,154,000, or $1.79 a share, last year.

FOR INTERNATIONAL V.P.
X JACK WEIR

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Cincinnati Enquirer Stock Yields 24 Pct.

Cincinnati, Ohio — You would now be making a cool 24 percent a year on your investment if you had purchased Cincinnati Enquirer stock 10 years ago.

The Enquirer became a public company in 1952 when employes sparked a drive to purchase the paper from an estate.

The stock was sold to the public at $10 a share. Scripps-Howard interests since have gained control of the Enquirer, but some stock remains in the hands of original investors.

They have made out pretty well.

The company started paying 3 percent in 1953. This doubled to 6 percent and then there were some ups and downs until the dividend rate reached 17 percent last year.

The quarterly dividend paid last March was 50 cents a share, indicating a 20 percent annual dividend rate. In May, the stock was split 2-1, and the dividend was hiked to 30 cents a share (60 cents on the old shares), for an annual rate of 24 percent—$2.40 —on the original $10 investment.

Street sales-newsstand price for weekday morning editions has been increased by the Enquirer to 10 cents. Home delivery price is still seven cents. The Sunday edition sells for 25 cents.

Montreal Mailers Win Substantial Pay Hike

Montreal, Quebec—The initial contract negotiated—following a unanimous strike vote—by the Mailers Union (ITU) with the Montreal Star approximately doubles the salaries of eight women mailers over a three-year span. It adds $18 to the pay of the men mailers over the same period.

Both get their increased rates for a shorter work week.

The women's rate, before the union organizing, was $59 weekly. In the settlement, that zoomed $23, retroactive to December, 1961, goes up another $19 next month and still another $19 in November 1963.

INDUSTRY

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Pierre Salinger
Press Secretary
To the President



Troublemaker *He is the silent one.* He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed... if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The *silent* trouble-maker fails to understand this. In his worship of "law and order," he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes "order" from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not Democracy.

P.S. *Democracy begins at home.* NATIONWIDE, in a unique experiment in economic democracy, seeks the counsel of its policyholder-citizens by bringing them together with top management each Spring for a roundtable forum on personal, financial and insurance affairs. For more information on NATIONWIDE'S Advisory Committee of Policyholders, ask your neighborhood NATIONWIDE agent.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., Nationwide Life Insurance Co., Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Home Office: Columbus, Ohio

America's most progressive insurance organization
NATIONWIDE

INDEX

(All the gripes that fit; we print)

SECTION	SUBJECT
A	There is no section A. Due to unforeseen technical difficulties, A appears at the rear (immediately after section M).
B	A Modest and Friendly Little Guide on Bargaining Etiquette, including thumbnail sketches of the negotiating team.
C	The Strike, the Merger and Father Time, or speak softly and carry a big stick.
D	The Union Shop
E	Vacationing with The Post, or Tom Wolfe and his new white shoes.
F	Auto Expenses, or "Of course, you do have a car?"
G	Newsweek and Post Contracts, or the grass is greener.
H	The Night Differential, or cocktails before breakfast.
I	Profit Sharing and Pension Plans
J	There is no section J. Due to unforeseen technical difficulties, section J does not appear.
K	Wages-Editorial, or the case of the missing bank balance.
L	Wages-Commercial, son of the missing bank balance.
M	Over the Top and on to the plateau.
Guild's Opening Statement	
Guild Proposals for New Contract with The Washington Post, September 1962	

INSERT - A - GUIDE

Note: Please remember to keep and file negotiations bulletins in pocket inside the back cover of this reference book.

Touching All Bases: **This index is just one of the features of the Washington Guild's sprightly documentary for its current negotiations with the Post.**

A Modest And Friendly Little Guide To Collective Bargaining Etiquette

"When the Guild is at the bargaining table with management, the chips are down—and should *not* fall where they may."

In this fashion does John Willman, Washington Guild, begin his discourse entitled "A Modest and Friendly Little Guide on Bargaining Etiquette."

It is a section in a comprehensive guide to the Washington Guild's 1962 negotiations with the Washington Post (and Times-Herald), which has been issued under the overall title "Issues & Evidence."

An idea of the diverse subjects—all related to Post bargaining—which are included in the multilithed brochure may be obtained from a perusal of the Index which is reproduced elsewhere on this page.

"Obviously," Willman continues, "A Guild unit goes into discussions with plans, objectives and strategy. So does management. Because contract negotiations involve two opposing groups in a serious competition that involves security and well-being of Guild members, there is an obligation for Guildsmen to exert certain self-imposed discipline.

"*Only* members of the negotiating team have the privilege of speaking to management and its representatives officially or *unofficially*.

"Also, there is the added obligation to respect this prerogative insofar as exchanges of information with officers or members of other Union groups are concerned. Each Guildsman must recognize the need for discretion on discussions of bargaining.

"While there is no muzzling intended—because all member Guildsmen have a right to know what is happening upstairs, it is necessary that the reports should come from authorized Guild sources to its members.

"This is a matter of routine—the regular bulletins. But being newspapermen, we are seldom satisfied with handouts. We want to know more. And we do need more dedicated members who *want to know* and also *care enough to do something*.

"Thus, we can be sure that there will be exchanges on Topic A. We will talk to our friends about what was said—and often about what was left unsaid. No harm comes from this 'inner circle' exchange.

"The basic fact here is to keep a rein on the *network* which gets tuned into the Guild's side of the story—its realignments, its specific reactions, its next move. Chance remarks made in the newsroom or at the friendly tavern might be picked up and passed on. Also, that sort of grapevine is notably inaccurate and might do harm by promulgating misinformation — no matter how harmless or well-intentioned the original information.

"Naturally, one isn't going to tip the Guild mitt to management. Therefore, it is necessary to take precautions to avoid leaks, rumors and reports which will handicap the bargainers. If you've got a tennis match with a new opponent you don't make it a point to tell him your backhand is weak. Let him learn for himself.

"We'll talk to management at the table — not at the water cooler."

FOR INTERNATIONAL V.P.
X JACK WEIR

Newsprint Use Sets New Marks

New records have been set in United States newsprint consumption, both for September and for the first nine months of the year.

Reporting newspapers, the American Newspaper Publishers Association says, used 479,311 tons of newsprint last month, an increase of 6.2 percent over September, 1961. Total consumption in the month was 643,371 tons, up 6 percent from 605,757 tons a year earlier.

An increase of 3.5 percent over the 1961 period was noted in the use by the reporting newspapers of 4,117,713 tons of newsprint for the first nine months of 1962. Total consumption was estimated at 5,527,132 tons compared with 5,338,431 a year earlier, or 3 percent.

Increased profits were reported also by paper companies.

St. Regis Paper Company showed a 17 percent gain in net income for the first nine months of 1962. The figures: $15,394,945 for this year; $13,093,066 for last. Based on 12,182,121 common shares, the net was equal to $1.24 a share this year and $1.09 a share on 11,750,817 shares for the 1961 period.

Consolidated net sales were $431,663,802, a gain of 4 percent from the $414,798,095 volume for the nine months last year.

The Crown Zellerbach Corporation chalked up a new record for both third-quarter sales and earnings. Net income, up 7 percent over 1961's third quarter, amounted to $10,658,000, equal to 68 cents a share on 15,256,000 common shares outstanding. A year ago, $9,944,000, or 63 cents a share was shown.

Sales, too, gained 7 percent to $153,596,000 from $143,549,000.

For the nine months, sales also achieved a new record at $438,881,000, up 5 percent from the $419,257,000 volume for the 1961 period.

Net income came to $28,698,000, or $1.83 a share, against $28,154,000, or $1.79 a share, last year.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Cincinnati Enquirer Stock Yields 24 Pct.

INDUSTRY

Cincinnati, Ohio — You would now be making a cool 24 percent a year on your investment if you had purchased Cincinnati Enquirer stock 10 years ago.

The Enquirer became a public company in 1952 when employes sparked a drive to purchase the paper from an estate.

The stock was sold to the public at $10 a share. Scripps-Howard interests since have gained control of the Enquirer, but some stock remains in the hands of original investors.

They have made out pretty well.

The company started paying 3 percent in 1953. This doubled to 6 percent and then there were some ups and downs until the dividend rate reached 17 percent last year.

The quarterly dividend paid last March was 50 cents a share, indicating a 20 percent annual dividend rate. In May, the stock was split 2-1, and the dividend was hiked to 30 cents a share (60 cents on the old shares), for an annual rate of 24 percent—$2.40—on the original $10 investment.

Street sales-newsstand price for weekday morning editions has been increased by the Enquirer to 10 cents. Home delivery price is still seven cents. The Sunday edition sells for 25 cents.

Montreal Mailers Win Substantial Pay Hike

Montreal, Quebec—The initial contract negotiated—following a unanimous strike vote—by the Mailers Union (ITU) with the Montreal Star approximately doubles the salaries of eight women mailers over a three-year span. It adds $18 to the pay of the men mailers over the same period.

Both get their increased rates for a shorter work week.

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Pierre Salinger
Press Secretary
To the President

EDITORIAL

'For Free Men'

Immediately after President Kennedy addressed the Nation last Monday evening on the Cuban crisis, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said:

"In this hour of peril, the President has charted the only possible course for free men.

"Whatever it costs, the Soviet Union must be stopped and stopped now in its attempt to take over the Western Hemisphere.

"The President deserves, and he has, the complete, unstinting support of America's organized workers. The President means business and so do we."

The Guild has good reason for asserting that President Meany spoke for this union in his pledge of solid support.

Through its close association with the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, which the Guild helped to bring into being and to which it continues to lend personnel and leadership, our union has become acutely aware of the threat to basic freedoms inherent in the infiltration of communist doctrine in Latin America.

The Guild had its internal experience with such attempted infiltration, more than two decades ago. This union cleaned its own house, and established a democratic mode of operations which has since become its most prideful source of strength.

In the light of the Cuban developments of the week, it is correct to say that not since the early 1940's has the Guild undertaken a more meaningful enterprise than that of aiding our south and central American colleagues in their desire to be, and remain, free men.

Honest trade unionism is the utter antithesis of the ruthless domination which characterizes communism, as practised by the Soviet Union.

Even while the Soviet encroachment in this hemisphere is being halted, as it must be and will be, trade unions in North America, Central America and South America will continue their fraternal march along the sure path to genuine freedom.

Time-style

Time Magazine published a report early this month on the British Royal Commission of the Press 60,000-word analysis of the trend to monopoly in England's newspaper industry.

It devoted an entire column to the report—every last inch of it on one aspect of the document: The charge that union "featherbedding" is bleeding the industry. One paragraph mentioned criticism of management—for not standing up strongly enough to the unions!

The reader who depends exclusively on Time for his news will never know that the commission also recommended that newspapers be divested of their television stations and that a court be set up to weigh the permissibility of newspaper mergers—two aspects of the report played up by news publications with a less finely developed news judgment than Time.

Who can dispute Time's claim to being a news digest? Its digestion is just a bit finicky, that's all.

Quotes

"If I had not become a priest I would be a journalist today like you."

"You have the role of historians and you should stick to that. The mistake is when you become prophets."

"In serving the truth you will at the same time have assisted the 'interior disarmament' that is the absolutely necessary condition for the establishment of true peace on this earth."

—Pope John XXII, in remarks to newsmen covering the Ecumenical Council.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor

MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, Asst. Editor

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Vol. XXIX, No. 21 October 26, 1962

American Newspaper Guild

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

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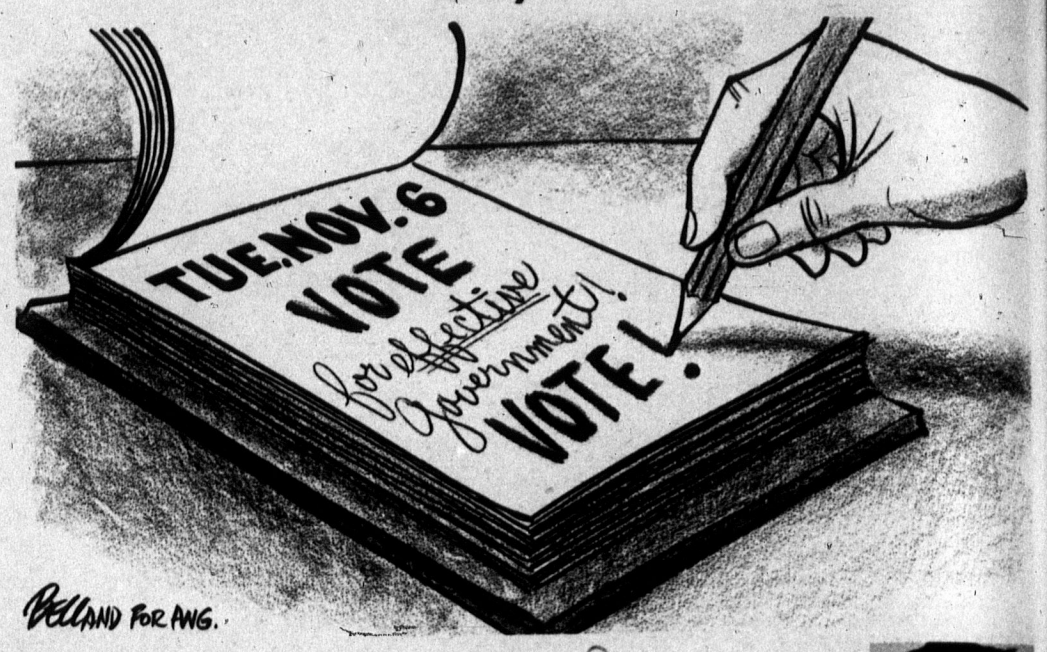
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'Heavy Date'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

'Anything Goes' In Nixon California Politics



By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

Los Angeles Calif. — Former Vice Pres. Nixon, running in California for Governor is curiously different from the Nixon of the 1960 Presidential Campaign, when most voters thought they learned most about him.

In 1960 a fierce spotlight of national exposure beat upon him, and he acknowledged publicly and freely that Mr. Kennedy and Democrats generally were just as honest and patriotic and devoted to the public weal as he himself, and that he and they "agreed about goals."

After a few days of exposure to the current California campaign, an observer of the 1962 race begins to wonder which is the real Nixon. The insistent theme of the former Vice President's speeches here against the Democratic candidate for re-election, Gov. Edmund G. Brown, is a skilled innuendo that Brown's administration in the state is infested with Communists, or with dupes of Communists, or with softheaded liberals no whit better than Communists.

Back in 1955, Nixon's former campaign manager, Murray Chotiner, told Republican students gathered to be instructed in the techniques of political success, that some pink paper "happened to be available" for Nixon's use in printing the Nixon-Chotiner version of the public record of Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who had shown the effrontery to run against Nixon for the Senate.

"Pink paper" tactics began popping up all over the place as Nixon in the circumscribed area of California this year began his final drive to exterminate Gov. Brown politically. It was 12 years after his battle with Mrs. Douglas for the Senate, but the techniques seemed bewilderingly the same.

Three separate and distinct slanderous documents were circulated widely among voters denouncing various Democratic groups or leaders as "leftist" and attacking Brown by picture and name so that by insinuation Brown also became a "leftist."

Two of the documents contained faked photographs slotting Brown into juxtaposition pictorially with "leftist" Democrats and with Comrade Khrushchev. A faked alleged quotation was used. The pictures were cropped and put togther to make Brown seem to be bending his neck to internal enemies of the people or to Khrushchev while the Soviet dictator mocked us.

The "pink paper" of 1950 was translated into a "Little Red Book" of 1962, a thing compiled in the name of a self-proclaimed longtime former FBI "counterspy," Karl Prussion, to traduce Brown.

Mr. Nixon's managers and the Republican state chairman, Caspar Weinberger, disclaimed responsibility. Yet all through the Nixon campaign the one-time Vice President kept beating at the theme of "softness" on communism, of public figures who are "dupes" of communism, of his own special insight into the issues of freedom and courage and integrity, in contrast to the alleged blindness of others.

Away from the national spotlight, Nixon is apparently relaxed in public and private as it seemed he might never be again after Mr. Kennedy blew him apart in the first televised debate of the 1960 campaign. He thinks he blew Brown apart in their one televised confrontation of this state campaign, a debate before editors of the United Press.

Brown has an unusual kindliness for a highly effective and proved political figure. It is almost as if he finds himself embarrassed that an opponent would seek office so hotly that known defamation of character becomes a weapon.

Whispering campaigns, the sly innuendo, the fake document, the exaggerated charge, the overheated campaign oratory, are not the sin of either party alone. There are scoundrels and fools on both sides in American politics. But with respectable candidates a line is drawn which they do not allow any underlings to cross.

Offhand it is not possible to imagine Gov. Rockefeller in New York, or Gov. Hatfield in Oregon, or Republican candidate George Romney in Michigan, or a dozen others seeking state leadership as tolerating malevolence as a common campaign tactic.

In California this year, apparently anything goes into the Nixon Campaign to beat Brown. The California Republican Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, has disassociated himself so effectively that his personal re-election campaign seems to be taking place in another state—if not another world.



GRIM REMINDER of 1956 Hungarian uprising again illuminates ANG headquarters building this week.