

N.Y. Parleys Quicken As Post Quits Publishers, Ends Lockout



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Madison Wins \$13 Package

Madison, Wis.—A \$12.70 settlement, in wages and pensions, and a starting reporter minimum of \$99.24 have been negotiated by the Madison Guild with the Capital Times.

With 37 members, Madison is the first small local to approximate the Guild's \$100 starting minimum wage goal.

The \$9 jump in the starting reporter minimum is added to an increase of \$50.24 in that classification in the last 10 years, the

Other contract settlements . . . p. 2

largest such gain in all Guild contracts.

Minimum and general increases in three steps—Sept. 8, 1962, April 8, 1963, and Dec. 8, 1963—totaling from \$3 to \$9 are embodied in the new agreement.

In addition, the settlement provides for a new pension plan, priced by Joseph Daoust, ANG pension consultant, who drafted it, at \$3.70 per employee per week.

The \$9 applies to top minimums for editorial employees, head librarian and assistant librarians—resulting in new minimums of \$145, \$105 and \$98.50 after the third increase.

Other improvements include a minimum guarantee of \$12.50 a week for 52 weeks a year for car expense, and provisions prohibiting permanent transfers to another job without the employee's consent and guaranteeing no loss of benefits.

Improvements were made, also, in clauses covering hours, holidays, part-time employees and night work.



Back In Business: Staffers Oliver Pilt, left, Sally Hammond, and Ted Poston cheer the appearance of the Post's first edition ending New York City's news blackout. The Post resumed publication after an 87-day lockout starting last December.

Cleveland Guild Signs, Drivers Near Accord; Strike Goes On

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Guild has signed new contracts with the Plain Dealer and the Press and News but the strike continues and the two papers remain closed.

Three unions—Printers, Mailers and Machinists—remain on strike for new contracts. The Teamsters, who have settled contract terms, continue on the picket line pending disposition of two strike-related issues.

Guildsmen are observing the other unions' picket lines as they voted to do on Nov. 30 when they took their original strike votes. Members of the Photo Engravers, Stereotypers, Operating Engineers and Building Service Union also are honoring the lines, and their expired contracts remain to be negotiated.

The Guild signed its new two-year agreements March 1 with the permission of the ANG Contracts

Committee, but against the recommendation of the committee that it continue negotiations in an effort to capitalize on the fluid bargaining situation and improve the settlements.

Meanwhile, Teamsters Business Agent Anthony De Palma said the matters holding up the actual signing of the new drivers' contract are the amount of section money which will go for health and welfare benefits, and an agreement that time lost in the strike will not reduce the amount of vacation due the drivers.

A fact-finding committee of Mayor Ralph Locher and Teamster and Plain Dealer attorneys will determine the amount of section money, a bonus which is paid for delivering advance sections of the Sunday paper.

Money in its various forms, it is believed, is the primary issue in the printers' contract. The types are reportedly seeking a package priced around \$18 while the publishers have put \$9.40 on the table.

In a statement mailed to all Guild locals, Emerson Batdorff, Cleveland Guild president, characterized the two-year contract money settlements by the Guild—\$10 increases for most employees and at least \$9 for more than 90 percent—as "the best money setting thing."

(Continued on Page 6)

Stereotypers Join Strike; Mayor Waits

New York City—The pace of bargaining in the three-month-old metropolitan newspaper strike quickened this week in the wake of the New York Post's defection from the publishers' ranks.

Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the Post, resigned from the New York City Publishers Association March 1 and resumed publication this week, ending an 87-day lockout. She promptly ran into an advertising boycott by major department stores.

The Stereotypers Union joined the strike this week, stating that the publishers have refused to commit themselves to an agreement reached in December "on a number of important features"—with a fourth week of vacation

Text of Powers letter to Washington Post, other strike stories, and editorial . . . Pages 4, 5, 8.

reportedly the most important. IAM and IBEW members at the struck papers have also authorized strike action upon the expiration of their contracts last midnight.

The publishers, jolted by Mrs. Schiff's action, returned to negotiations with the ITU in hopes of reaching a settlement before Mayor Robert F. Wagner steps in to propose contract terms.

Wagner, who has been acting as a mediator, held off more decisive intervention at the request of the publishers, who asked more time to reach a settlement through bargaining.

The mayor had agreed to propose settlement terms at the request of the New York Guild after President Kennedy urged "independent determination" of the strike issues.

Wagner, the ITU and the publishers reported some progress in the renewed negotiations but said the two sides were still a considerable distance from agreement.

Bargaining centered on automation, one of three issues Bertram A. Powers, president of the striking typographers, has characterized as central. The other two are a common contract expiration

(Continued on Page 5)

White House A Sweat Shop?

Kennedy Loses Guild's Protection

"Reporter Quits Job, Loses Union Help"

That was the head of Guildsman Bill Gold's column, "The District Line," in a recent issue of the Washington Post.

The "reporter?" President John F. Kennedy.

The union? The Guild.

It was Gold's way of defending Kennedy from Republican charges that the President has been taking too much time off. Gold performed some calculations and concluded that Kennedy was away from the White House about 29 percent of the time.

"Since Mr. Kennedy was at one time a newspaper reporter," the columnist said, "we might take a look at what has happened to his work load since he quit that job."

Gold cited the Guild's contract with the Post "to illustrate a typical newsman's work load."

"Our reporters work 7½ hours a day, five days a week," Gold reported. "After a brief interval, new employees get three weeks of vacation each year. If they stay on the job for a while, the vacation period grows to four weeks. Reporters also get seven paid holidays per year and are allowed three weeks of sick leave."

"As you can see, the average man on a five-day week is therefore off on 104 days each year on weekends, seven days on holidays, 15 or 20 days on vacation, and up to 15 days for sick leave. So he is off between 126 and 146 days each year. In a two-year span, his days away from the office would total between 252 and 292. The

GOP congressman counted Mr. Kennedy 'away' only 215 days in two years.

"If you prefer the comparison in percentages, Mr. Kennedy was away from the office a shade over 29 percent of the time (often on official business), whereas the average reporter who takes his sick leave is absent and not working 40 percent of the time."

"Under the circumstances, we taxpayers appear to be operating a sweatshop at the White House. If John L. Lewis were still active, I'll bet he'd have his District 50 organize our Presidents into a union that would demand a more humane work load for them."

Or, as Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, once put it, "A Guild contract is a pretty comforting thing."

Membership Nears Peak

ANG membership came within an ace—or, rather, a deuce—of equalling the all-time record Jan. 1 as Guild rolls swelled to 37,747.

The figure was just two short of the 31,749 peak reached in December 1960. It represented an increase of 219 over the Dec. 1, 1962, total.

All-time membership highs were achieved by Brockton, Seattle-Tacoma, Terre Haute, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Stockton regained its record high, and Scranton stayed at its peak.

Hawaii membership has set a record in 17 of the past 18 months.

Labor Briefs

The "professed outrage" of many persons at labor unity, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz says, "ignores the implications of the illustrative fact that New York City's being virtually without newspapers resulted from five publications being shut down by the publishers when four others were struck by the printers."

Pushed upward mainly by rising food prices, the U.S. National Consumer Price Index rose two-tenths of one per cent in January to a level of 1.4 per cent higher than January a year ago.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Labor Department reported average take-home pay—after federal taxes—of factory production workers declined \$1.35 a week from December's record high of \$87 a week as the result of the rising cost-of-living, social security taxes and reduced work weeks.

For all of 1962, average earnings, adjusted for rising costs, increased exactly 40 cents a week.

When governmental intervention becomes necessary in labor-management disputes, UAW President Walter Reuther believes, the government "under certain circumstances ought to be able to seize the property and the profits that are made in that period."

"It's strange," Reuther told a Washington press conference, "when government power can be used only against the workers, even though the company may be the culprit in any given situation."

During 1962 strikes affected the smallest number of U.S. workers since the end of World War II, according to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. Total idleness resulting from 3,850 strikes last year amounted to 0.16 per cent of total working time, the third lowest annual rate since 1944.

Now, even U.S. government agencies are about to check off union dues.

The Controller General ruled they could check off dues without special enabling legislation, and a Presidential Executive order authorizing Federal departments to do so is expected to follow.

Ninety-three Guild newspaper contracts provide for the check-off, but 61—or 40 per cent—still do not.

In Quebec, employers who violate the labor laws have more to fear than cease-and-desist orders.

A Montreal employer convicted of firing several employees for union activity was fined \$500 by Criminal Court Justice Roger Guimet—and sentenced to jail as well.

"Uniformity" of contract patterns, a goal dear to the hearts of New York City newspaper publishers, has been carried to its ultimate extreme by the General Dynamics Corp.

General Dynamics rejected a proposal by the Engineers and Architects Union for an extra week's vacation to spread jobs, although the union had shown it would cost less than a management-proffered 3 percent pay raise plus other benefits.

General Dynamics said it had to keep its settlements with various unions uniform.

Contract Settlements

Raises To \$12.50 Negotiated For Rocky Mountain News

Denver, Colo.—Increases in the minimums of up to \$12.50 a week are provided by the new two-year contract between the Scripps-Howard Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Guild.

The pact embodies a general increase ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.25 the first year, and from \$1.50 to \$3.75 the second, fully applied to the minimums, which go up \$1.75 to \$8.50 and \$1.50 to \$4.

Top reporter minimum goes to \$150.

In the shortest (13 sessions) negotiations in Guild-Newsp history, an agreement was reached, which, in addition to wage increases, included:

- A 10 percent hike in pension contributions, amounting to 60 cents per employee per week. Proportionally higher pension benefits will result.
- Extension of severance pay, the second year, from 38 to 40 weeks.

- Increase in car allowances for employees using personal cars from seven cents a mile to 10 cents.

- Extension of night differential to cover more than twice as many workers, starting with the second year of the contract.

- A new callback clause, providing a \$2 bonus plus overtime in such situations.

- Double time pay on all holidays, in contrast to the previous time and one-half for three and double time for the fourth through the fifth.

District Managers Win \$139.75 At Long Beach

Long Beach, Calif.—An increase of \$5.75 in two pieces, advancing the reporter top minimum to \$154.75, was won by the Los Angeles Guild in a mid-term wage reopening at the Long Beach Independent & Press-Telegram.

The first increase, \$4, was retroactive to Nov. 23, 1962, the reopening date. On May 23, 1963, an additional \$1.75 will become effective. Over the span of the two-year contract, the top minimum will have been increased \$9.75 totally.

Top minimum for district managers jumps \$4 to \$139.75, sixth highest among Guild contracts. Head truck drivers go to \$121.25, an increase of \$5. Other drivers are advanced \$5 to \$115.

Telephone operators move up to \$91.50, circulation clerks to \$91 and editorial clerks to \$90.50. The reporter starting rate is \$89.

A general increase applied to the minimums as well resulted in raises of \$4 for those earning \$100 a week and over and \$3 a week for those earning less than \$100, effective last November.

7 Position Minimums Are Added In Akron

Akron, Ohio—Seven jobs have been added to those "of increased responsibility" which get \$159, and \$162 in the second year, \$110 above the reporter top minimum in the Guild-Beacon Journal contract.

General and minimum increases, the first year, are: \$5 to reporters and photographers on the top minimum, \$3 to wiremen employees, \$1 to all others.

The resulting minimums: first year; reporters, etc., \$149; library

clerks, \$93; wireroom, \$108; secretaries, \$100.50; stenos, \$83.

General and minimum increases the second year are \$3, making the top minimums in the second year: reporters, etc., \$152; library clerks, \$96; wireroom, \$111; secretaries, \$103.50; stenos, \$86.

Of the 100 in the unit, 73 receive \$8 over two years.

The seven jobs which were upgraded, making a total of 18, are: assistant state editor, assistant news editor, make-up editor, assistant women's editor, TV editor, assistant to the managing editor and promotion director.

Effective November 1, 1962, the agreement runs to October 31, 1964.

Janitors Move To \$76 In New Akron Contract

Akron, Ohio—As the result of minimums and general increases totaling \$7—\$4 the first year, \$3 the second—janitors go to \$76, mechanics to \$86, electricians and plumbers to \$110.50 in the second year in the agreement between the Akron Guild and the Beacon Journal, covering the maintenance department.

The pact is effective as of November 1, 1962.

New York Negotiates Two Initial Contracts

New York City—Telephone operators, copy clerks and teletype operators are covered in an initial contract negotiated by the New York Guild with the Australian Associated Press, Ltd.

With ANG Model Contract checkoff and other clauses, and a full Guild Shop, the agreement, effective November 1, 1962, provides \$77 weekly for telephone operators, \$82 for copy clerks after two years, and \$142 for teletype operators after three years.

Accounting assistants and teletype operators are covered in a similar first agreement negotiated with Reuters, Ltd., by the New York Guild.

The accounting assistants get \$107 after two years and the teletype operators \$142.

\$141.90 New Minimum In Rockford Agreement

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Guild's new two-year contract with the Morning Star and Register-Republic calls for a top minimum for reporters, photographers and copyreaders of \$138.15, effective last November 1 and \$141.90, effective next November 1.

The settlement amounts to a weekly increase of \$3.75 in each of the two years for top minimum reporters and is scaled up and down on a percentage basis for other classifications.

Night differential is increased \$1.50 a week to \$6.50, 75 cents the first year and 75 cents the second.

New top minimums include: telephone operators \$91.02, then \$93.49; copy boys \$68.88, then \$70.25.

Wilkes-Barre Raises Range Up To \$6.50

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—General and minimum increases ranging from \$3.75 to \$6.50 over two years are embodied in the new two-year pact between the Wilkes-Barre Guild and the Record, Times-Leader and News.

The breakdown: \$2.25 to \$4 the first year, \$1.50 to \$2.50 the second.

Reporters and display ad salesmen are increased to \$136, \$138.50. District managers go up the top amounts, also, to \$120, \$122.50.

The contract adds to the clause banning discrimination: age, sex, race, creed, color or national origin. The agreement runs from October 7, 1962 to October 10, 1964.

Wage increases and other contract improvements generally paralleling those negotiated on the other Wilkes-Barre papers mark the Guild pact with the Sunday Independent.

Triangle Top Minimum Goes To \$174 In 1964

New York City—New top minimums to \$169 immediately and \$174 next fall are provided for reporters, photographers, deskmen, columnists, handicappers and ad solicitors in the new New York Guild pact with Triangle Publications.

Involved are the Morning Telegraph, the Daily Racing Form and the Daily Racing Guide.

The general increase, applied to the minimums, is \$3 to \$3.50 the first year, \$2.50 to \$5 the second year.

Stenographers, telephone operators, etc., go up \$4 and \$3.50, to \$98.25, \$101.75.

Additional raises result from upgrades to higher groups.

St. Louis Guild Counters Move On Assessment

St. Louis, Mo.—Checkoff of full membership Guild dues will be resumed in March by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which refused in January and February to check off that part of dues which would be remitted to ANG as assessments.

March membership dues will be checked off in full as the result of a referendum to amend the local Guild by-laws by inclusion of funds for all local expenses and obligations to ANG in the local membership dues structure. It carried, 402 to 143.

Previously the amount necessary for ANG assessments had been checked off by the Globe-Democrat under the ANG Constitution provision that assessments are a part of regular membership dues.

But in refusing to check off the full membership dues in January and February the company relied on a Federal Court case in another district which it contended disallowed the checkoff of the amount of assessments where the contract wording is "periodic Guild membership dues" as at the Globe-Democrat.

The Guild has taken the matter to arbitration. The case will be heard March 18.

Under the by-laws amendment, the local executive committee has authority to cut dues back when local expenses and ANG obligations permit.



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Toronto Asks 8-Week Vacation As Crafts Push For 4-Day Week

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Guild is pressing a precedent-setting demand for eight weeks of vacation as the Guild approach to a shortened work period.

Management at the Toronto Telegram has branded the proposal "ridiculous" and "unrealistic." But R. H. Buchanan, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild, described it as a response to the "obvious, pressing and inevitable trend to a smaller working period."

Craft unions at the Telegram, the Star and the Globe & Mail are pressing for a four-day week to preserve jobs in the face of automation.

The Guild, which maintains bargaining liaison with the crafts through a newly organized Newspaper Union's Council, has chosen the vacation route to reach the same goal.

Negotiators at the Telegram are seeking the eight-week vacation for all with 25 years' service. The reduction in working time would be roughly equivalent to that obtainable by a four-day week.

Wire Service Guild, Confronting Crisis, Schedules New Dues Vote

Faced with a financial crisis, the Wire Service Guild's Representative Assembly has voted to submit a new dues-increase proposal to its membership in the wake of a defeat suffered by an earlier proposal in December.

The RA has imposed a sharp curtailment of services as a result of the dues defeat. Some may be restored if the new proposal is approved.

The Wire Service Guild was the first major ANG local to reject a dues increase since last year's ANG convention. The San Francisco-Oakland Guild rejected a proposed increase last week by a vote of 508-478.

The SFONG proposal would

Anti-Scab Laws Enacted By Jersey City, Denver

Adoption of anti-strikebreaking ordinances in Jersey City and Denver has brought to 20 the roster of U.S. cities with legislation against professional scabs.

Jersey City, second largest city in New Jersey, is the ninth municipality in the state to put a Citizens' Job Protection Law on its books. Newark, the state's largest city, had previously enacted an anti-scab ordinance.

Denver is the first city west of the Mississippi to adopt the job-protection statute in a campaign being spearheaded by the Guild and other printing trades unions in the United States and Canada.

The drive is being pressed on the state as well as the municipal

Guild Loses Times West-Coast Bid

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that employees of the New York Times' Western Edition in Los Angeles are not a part of the New York Guild's Times unit.

The board dismissed a charge of refusal to bargain filed by the Guild after the Times declined to

Buchanan, while describing the eight-week proposal as "rather spectacular," said it was by no means revolutionary. He cited a recent office-union contract in Toronto in which eight weeks of vacation was achieved.

Guild contracts at the Nation and Antiques magazines provide for two months of vacation after ten years of service and at five-year intervals thereafter.

Guild Wins Quickly In Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—A three-man panel of the Ontario Labor Relations Board may have set a new speed record for both Canada and the United States when it certified the Toronto Newspaper Guild as bargaining agent for 11 Globe and Mail cafeteria employees within two days after the representation hearing.

Editorial, delivery, maintenance and engine room employees are already under Guild contracts.

The representation hearing for the cafeteria employees was conducted Feb. 20. A letter dated Feb. 22 notified the TNG it had

The Toronto craft unions, bargaining jointly, are asking for a four-day week of 32 hours for day-shift workers, 30 hours for night-shift employees and 28 hours for those on the lobster shift.

All three papers have rejected the demand. Only the Telegram has offered any reduction in hours, agreeing to pare the work week from 36¼ to 35 hours.

been awarded bargaining rights automatically, having proved by documentary evidence that more than 55 percent of the eligibles had signed application cards.

Under Ontario laws, the board may certify a union without a representation vote upon such evidence.

The hearing was conducted before L. A. MacLean, deputy vice chairman; David B. Archer, labor's representative, and H. F. Irwin, company nominee.

E. B. Jolliffe, Q.C., and TNG Staff Representative Tom Shiers appeared for the Guild.

a mail ballot in which less than half the membership voted.

The Wire Service RA is proposing a dues rate that would boost payments at the top to \$7.25, raising more money initially but less in the long run than would the original proposal. No date for the new ballot has been set.

In an editorial entitled "WSG Crisis," WIReport, the local's monthly publication, warned that "trimming the WSG budget" is necessarily going to involve the basic administration and functions of the WSG.

"The local, if it does not get more dues money, has to undergo major surgery," WIReport declared.

Trinidad Set As Site For Labor Class

Panama City—The Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, launching a program of trade union education designed to help develop organizations which can raise the standard of living for Western Hemisphere newspapermen, will hold the first of a series of seminars in Trinidad, March 17-30.

This seminar, which will cover organization, administration, collective bargaining and contract enforcement, will be for members of IAFWNO from Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and British Guiana. About six delegates will attend from each of the affiliates.

The seminar will be under the direction of Richard P. Davis, IAFWNO representative. Also participating in the instruction will be Basil Blackman, director of education for the Caribbean Congress of Labor; V. A. Stanford, president of the Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers, in Trinidad; and Cyril Carrington, of the British Guiana Trade Union Congress.



Notable First: R. L. (Monty) Grant, left, retired city editor of the Terre Haute Star, receives his initial pension check and retired member's card from Ned A. Bush, Sr., past president of the Terre Haute Guild. Grant is the first Star employee to benefit from a pension plan negotiated two years ago.

Guild In The Middle

Reporter's Departure Ignites Political Volley

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Guild has suddenly found itself caught in the middle of a political feud between British Columbia Premier W. A. C. Bennett and Vancouver's two dailies.

Bennett, whose Social Credit government has been under fire from the Vancouver Province and Sun, last week called on the Guild to make "a full public inquiry" into the reasons behind the resignation of the Sun's legislative correspondent.

The reporter, Peter Loudon, left the Sun last week to return to his former job at the Victoria Times.

Bennett's call for an investigation was made on the floor of the

provincial legislature in the course of a speech in which he charged the two papers as "a combine dedicated to wrecking the government."

Chris Crombie, executive secretary of the Guild, said it has not received any formal request from Bennett for an investigation and that the Guild's records show Loudon left the Sun voluntarily.

Crombie said it was not unusual for a policy conflict between a reporter and his paper to lead to the reporter's resignation.

Loudon, stating that he had been thinking of returning to Victoria for some time, said he was "flattered that the premier has seen fit to attach some importance to my decision."

270 Sentinel Guildsmen Locate Jobs After Sale

Milwaukee, Wis.—All but 31 of 300 Milwaukee Sentinel Guildsmen who lost their jobs when the Sentinel was purchased by the Milwaukee Journal last July have obtained other work.

A Milwaukee Guild survey late last month showed that only five newsmen, three photographers and 23 commercial employees have failed to land other positions.

The Journal corporation, which is continuing to publish the Sentinel, hired from 65 to 70 Guildsmen, mostly editorial employees.

Of 25 other editorial employees, some retired, some went into public relations, some got jobs on other newspapers. Two returned to college, one is teaching journalism and others are free-lancing.

Gordon Brehm, president of the Guild and a former state-desk employee of the Sentinel, has been appointed national public relations director for the Allied Industrial Workers.

And Tony Ingrassia, executive vice president of the Guild and a former Sentinel sports writer, is a staff representative for District Council 48 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees in Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission last week upheld an examiner's ruling that 56 Sentinel Guildsmen thrown out of jobs by the merger are entitled to \$9,000

in unemployment compensation. The commission endorsed the examiner's ruling that the benefits were payable despite the receipt of severance and vacation pay because the Sentinel, in paying it, failed to allocate the money to specific weeks.

However, the commission rejected a Guild appeal to overturn a section of the verdict limiting unemployment compensation to three weeks. The examiner ruled that the fired employees were ineligible for further compensation.

Farson To State Monopoly View

Executive Vice President William J. Farson will present the ANG's views on newspaper monopoly to Rep. Emanuel Celler's House Antitrust Subcommittee March 29.

The Celler Committee will launch its investigation of newspaper mergers and suspensions March 13, with hearings scheduled for three days each week. Publisher spokesmen will be among the first witnesses to be heard.

The International Typographical Union is due to testify March 27.

Powers Answers Critics, Explains Strike Issues

New York, N. Y.
Feb. 25, 1963

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to your leading editorial of Sunday, Feb. 24, "A Threat to Free Press."

The Washington Post is the most influential newspaper currently available in Washington and New York; I am certain you will therefore in fairness print this letter in full, without deletions, in all your Tuesday editions. This I request because time may be of the essence in our negotiations.

In view of The Washington Post's well-known posture of fairness, in view of your intensive support of the people's "right to know," I am confident you will gladly print this letter in order to correct the harmful errors in our editorial.

I would like to make the following points:

(1) Your newspaper has editorialized most sternly against "conflicts of interests" in public life.

It is surprising that your editorial failed to disclose that The Washington Post has intense conflict of interests when it editorialized against the Typographical Union.

For your newspaper is currently engaged in negotiations with the distinguished Washington local of our International Union. The local membership has just rejected an offer from the three Washington newspapers inferior in some respects to the offer of the New York publishers which we long ago rejected.

We understand that the three Washington papers have the same "lock-out" policy which the New York publishers have followed.

(We believe this sort of agreement is an illegal conspiracy under the anti-trust laws.)

Obviously, if your editorial can create the impression that any union strike or publisher lockout is a national calamity, you will enhance your chances of a settlement with the Washington local which will increase your profits.

Not Consulted

(2) Your readers should know that no officer of our union was questioned by any editorial representative of your paper prior to your editorial.

This slapdash and superficial approach to a serious public matter would be labeled arrogance or worse, if a union official were responsible.

You owe it to your readers to confess that you have had only one of your many reporters make any study of the New York strike. Several weeks ago your reporter, Frank Porter, did spend a few days in New York.

His reports (GR, Jan. 11, 1963), although necessarily brief and now quite out of date, were among the least unfair articles written in American newspapers. Your readers may recall that Mr. Porter's views did not coincide with the hysterical anti-unionism of your editorial.

(3) You have made no real effort to have any detached reports of the New York situation.

For your readers should know that the AP and UPI dispatches you print are from agencies, either owned entirely by, or heavily influenced by, the New York publishers.

I therefore take this opportunity to present the factual situation in brief outline.

In view of your passionate be-

The Washington Post, in its lead editorial Sunday, Feb. 24, said that the New York (and Cleveland) strikes are "not just a crisis in labor relations," but "a threat to a free press." But A. Powers, president of the New York Typographical Union, replied in the accompanying letter, which the Post printed in full. Some of the issues have been narrowed since then, as reported elsewhere in this GR.

lie in arbitration, I am willing to have these views studied by some mutually agreeable eminent American (perhaps Mr. Justice Arthur Goldberg). If such an arbitrator decides I am guilty of factual misrepresentation, I am willing to make written public correction and apology, provided the responsible officials of your paper will submit your editorial to fair examination of the same terms.

Summary

(4) My newspaper of the New York newspaper situation follows: (A) Local No. 6 of the International Typographical Union, AFL-CIO, struck four of New York's nine newspapers on Dec. 8, 1962, after lengthy and unsuccessful attempts at collective bargaining.

The papers struck were the Times, the News, the Journal-American and the World-Telegram.

The first two are New York's most profitable papers; the last two are owned by large and powerful chains.

Five other papers were not struck and could be giving the New York public all the news which your editorial says "is essential to the safety of a democratic society."

Those five papers include the conservative and serious morning Herald Tribune, the morning Hearst tabloid Mirror, the evening liberal Post and the two Long Island properties owned by S. I. Newhouse.

The three Manhattan papers which we did not strike are all unprofitable or in a marginal profit position. They were mechanically equipped to provide New York City with all the papers its citizens could buy. They were editorially positioned to give New York a richer diversity than any other American city enjoys.

The commercial fortunes of these papers would obviously have been enhanced — perhaps permanently — by operation while the other papers were struck.

Yet New York City has instead been left entirely devoid of any local papers for the past 80 days.

This was not the decision of our union despite the shrill claims of your editorial to the contrary.

The decision to lockout printed daily news in America's largest city was made by the following wealthy newspaper owners: the Hon. John Hay Whitney, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Mrs. Dorothy Schiff and Mr. S. I. Newhouse.

We believe that this callous lockout is not only an offense against public morality but is also a criminal violation of the anti-trust laws.

We have so informed the Attorney General of the United States, and we trust he will soon convene a Federal grand jury to make an independent examination.

The power of these newspaper

owners to malign any public official—even the President of the United States—is so great that decent American citizens will want an independent grand jury to scrutinize this scandalous news blackout.

To quote your editorial: "More is involved than the profits of ownership or the wages of labor. The right of the people to enjoy a free press is involved."

Technical Issues

(B) The main technical issues of the New York strike and lockout may be described as follows: I. We wish any new contract to expire on Oct. 31, 1964, when the contract of the Newspaper Guild expires.

We wish this so that we can have independent negotiations in behalf of the interests of our members, and not be presented with a "Guild package" on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Frank Porter's reports in The Washington Post illuminated the fairness of our position.

II. Teletypesetters for setting stock exchange tables.

The publishers wish to introduce this much automation. The union is willing to permit it.

We do ask that a survey be made for six months to indicate the total savings involved. We further ask that we negotiate some sharing of this saving, part of it to be contributed to a jointly-administered publisher-union fund for early retirement payments, or unemployment benefits, or for retraining of displaced men.

If we cannot agree on the ratio of sharing with the publishers, we are willing to submit the matter to binding, independent arbitration.

Such provisions for sharing the savings of automation are familiar practices in more civilized American corporations.

III. In connection with printers hired by the day ("extras") we ask for some minor protection to prevent abuses by papers who have avoided the ordinary obligations owed to regularly employed persons.

IV. Pension. The New York pension fund is not exactly overgenerous. It provides retired printers with payments of \$9.25 per week. The union is not even asking an increase.

We are only asking supplementary contributions declared necessary by an independent actuary to maintain the modest pension of \$9.25 per week.

(The Times and News, alone of the New York papers, have pensions. The Herald Tribune also has a small supplementary pension but as we understand it the company reserves the right to select which retirees it will pension.)

V. Hours. New York printers work a 36½-hour week.

We ask a 35-hour week. The New York Guild (and all Washington printing unions) have long had a 35-hour week.

But we do not ask for a reduction in hours that will cost the papers a single cent.

Under past working conditions the printers are given 30 minutes a day for "washing up." Our membership is willing to reduce this voluntarily to 15 minutes a day — which means a 35-hour week with no decrease in present working time.

The power of these newspaper



Bertram A. Powers, N. Y. printers' president, congratulates Publisher Dorothy Schiff on the Post's resumption of publication. UPI Photo.

The newspaper owners admit the fairness of our proposal. They object only because they fear that other printing unions may then demand the same 35-hour week the owners long ago granted the New York Guild.

VI. Welfare fund. Our jointly administered welfare fund provides modest health and hospitalization insurance and death benefits of only \$1,000.

(It does not provide for insurance of major catastrophic illness as The Washington Post does.)

In December, 1961, the health and hospitalization benefits had to be substantially reduced because of rising medical costs. We ask only the restitution of the modest benefits existing in December, 1961.

VII. Night shift differential. Many New York printers spend their lives working during night-time hours.

The dislocation of family and personal lives is obvious and has long been recognized by the newspapers who give a \$5 weekly premium for the early night shift and a \$10 weekly premium for the "lobster" shift.

As New York's afternoon papers have consistently lost competitive ground over recent years, our printers have less and less chance to find normal, daytime newspaper work.

We, therefore, are asking that the present premiums be increased to \$7 and \$14—i.e., an increase of \$2 and \$4 a week for these night and "lobster" shifts.

VIII. Sick leave. New York printers are now only granted a single day's sick leave pay a year.

We are asking that this be increased to 5 days—a single week. Washington's civil servants will at once see how modest our demand is.

Wages & Costs

IX. Wages. The Associated Press story in Sunday's Washington Post (Page 2) says:

"The strikers, averaging \$145 a week before the strike, have asked an \$18 weekly wage increase over two years and fringe benefits. The publishers contend this would amount to \$37 per man and have offered a \$10 weekly package increase over two years."

In the foregoing paragraphs I have outlined the modest requests of the union for so-called fringe benefits. If all were granted, our union would still enjoy a level of benefits far below those held by printers at The Washington

Post and Washington Star. The newspaper owners claim that the benefits we request will cost an average of \$8.42 per printer per week. We believe that these cost figures are substantially inflated. But even taking the publishers' inflated figure of \$8.42 and adding our wage demand of \$18 (over the two years), one gets a total of \$26.52.

The Associated Press report is thus guilty of 40 percent error. This is one of the few cases where the extent of error in news stories about our strike and lockout can be statistically computed. I believe that an independent arbitrator would agree that a 40 percent error is on the low side for most AP and UPI stories of our situation.

In closing, I say with sincerity that I look forward to the day when the usually decent and fair Washington Post will apologize for the calumnies of its Sunday editorials.

For this is not a strike aimed at "cracking the publishers." Nor have we ever abandoned "the legitimate objective of seeking agreement by collective bargaining."

Free Unions, Too

The membership of Local 6, and all its officers including myself, share your dedicated belief in the essentiality of a free press to a free society.

Our strike against four of the nine New York papers was designed to preserve New Yorkers' "right to know."

Our union, knowing the Washington Post's long history of decent labor relations, is confident that you believe in free trade unions as well as in a free press.

There are newspapers which are never shut down by trade unions. Pravda and Izvestia are current examples. Volkische Beobachter is a memory of the Hitlerian past.

The members and officers of Local 6 believe that a free press and free trade unions are not mutually incompatible.

In short, we are standing today for a vital element of total American freedom.

We regret that Mrs. Schiff, and the Messrs. Whitney, Hearst and Newhouse have chosen to deny New York a free press—placing their monetary interest above the public good.

Respectfully,

Bertram Powers, President New York Typographical Union Local No. 6 International Typographical Union, AFL-CIO.

NY Bargaining Pace Quickens As Post Terminates Lockout

(Continued from Page 1)

ration date with the other newspaper unions and a shorter work week.

The two sides were reported only \$1.75 to \$2 apart on money items, with a night-shift differential increase costing \$1.90 the principal stumbling block. Morning papers, with many night-shift workers, were said to be resisting the demand, while evening papers, facing little extra cost, were more ready to concede.

The Post's resumption of publication was reportedly also contributing to a growing split between the morning and evening newspapers, with the latter facing competitive pressure to resume publication.

Mrs. Schiff, in announcing that the Post would resume publication, declared that "the strike has gone on long enough" and that she saw no sign of a settlement.

In halting publication in concert with other publishers Dec. 8, Mrs. Schiff declared, "I believed that such concerted action would bring about an early, fair solution" of the dispute.

"I finally became convinced that the course we were following was not achieving the purpose of facilitating a just agreement," she said.

The Post's publisher reportedly was unhappy over the conduct of negotiations, their lack of progress and Wagner's decision to postpone a recommendation of settlement terms.

The Post recalled its locked-out employees, including 450 Guild members, and published a 96-page issue March 4. The Post, whose normal press run is 336,000, printed more than half a million copies on each of the first two days of publication.

But R. H. Macy and other major department stores refused to advertise in the Post, lending weight to earlier reports that advertisers' pressure was being exerted to keep the paper in line.

Macy's said that "to support one newspaper with our advertising when the others are not available might put undue pressure on them to settle."

Gimbel's, which the Post said had ordered four pages in the first issue, cancelled its ads after Macy's action, and other department stores also withheld advertising. But the Post, with a 60-percent ad hole, said it had more advertising than it could handle.

Amory H. Bradford, chief spokesman for the Publishers' Association, termed Mrs. Schiff's decision "a great mistake" and denied that it would weaken the publishers' stand. But Powers predicted that it would hasten a settlement.

Printers went back to work on the Post under conditions proposed by the ITU to nonstrike

Inconvenience

Former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins doesn't think the New York newspaper strike affects the public interest.

"Just the public convenience," she told a reporter who interviewed her on a recent visit to Washington to help celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Labor Department.

publishers early in the strike. They are working under terms of their expired contract, with no guarantee of retroactivity in any future settlement.

The Herald Tribune, in a leaflet distributed throughout the city, charged that the agreement between Mrs. Schiff and Powers will require the Post to accept contract terms finally agreed on with the other publishers.

But both denied this. They said there was no commitment by the Post to accept terms negotiated with the Publishers' Association.

Despite the publishers' prediction that Mrs. Schiff's decision would prolong the strike, negotiations following her announcement were marked by "harmony" and "progress," in Bradford's words.

Elmer Brown, international president of the ITU, was called to New York for the second time by Wagner to take a hand in negotiations. He reported after a meeting with local negotiators that the ITU was reducing its demands.

The intensive round of negotiations apparently reduced the money gap from \$5.38 to less than \$2, with the printers reportedly ready to accept the \$2 wage increase won by the Guild last fall. The night-shift differential and other fringe benefits would be added to this figure.

Discussions on automation have centered around the publishers' demand that the ITU permit stock tables and box scores to be set by Teletypesetter. The ITU has said it doesn't oppose the step but wants some of the money that will be saved diverted to retrain employees and otherwise cushion the loss of jobs.

The publishers reportedly have accepted the ITU demand "in principle." Bradford said the problem should no longer block a settlement "if we reach the point of agreement on other issues."

Agreement on a common contract expiration date is being blocked by a dispute over what the date should be. The publishers have refused to accept the Guild's Oct. 31 date and have said they may be willing to ask the Guild to change it. But Powers said the ITU "would not be either suggest or recommend that the Newspaper Guild be required to make such a change."

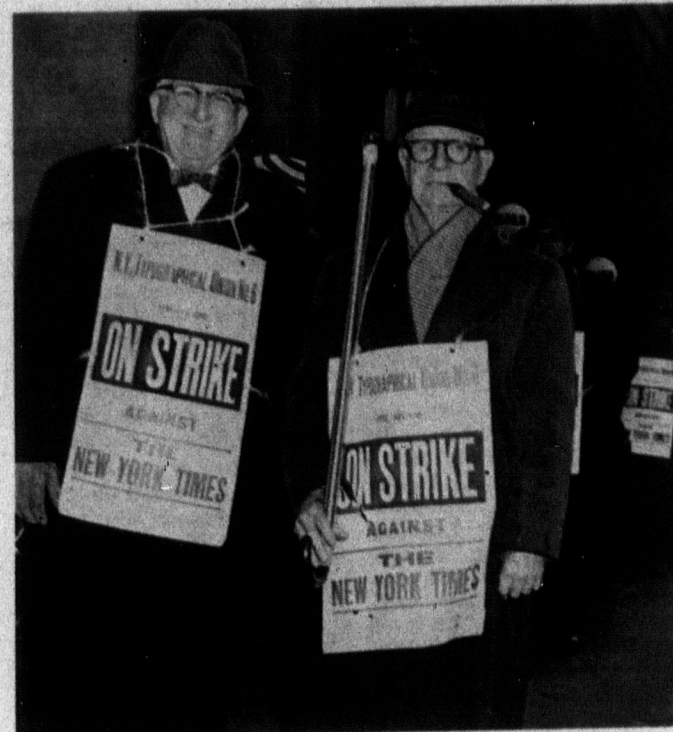
N.Y. Bill Would End Compensation Delay

Albany, N. Y.—A bill introduced in the New York State Legislature would repeal the seven-week waiting period before "innocent bystanders" in an industrial dispute are eligible for unemployment compensation.

The measure is an outgrowth of the New York newspaper strike, in which 5,000 Guild members and other newspaper employees thrown out of work by an ITU

strike and a publishers' lockout had to sit out the waiting period before becoming eligible for benefits.

In New Jersey, unemployment compensation legislation exempts from the waiting period those indirectly affected by a strike or lockout, enabling New York Guild members working in that state to collect benefits immediately.



As New York's Mayor Robert Wagner works to settle the printers' strike, his nephew, Peter Fanning (right) walks the printers' picket line with Saul Gompers, nephew of Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor. Both are long-time members of the Typographical Union.

Murphy Warns

Guild Will Need Support Of Other Unions In '64

New York City—The New York Guild will need the support of the other newspaper unions in 1964 and future negotiations just as it has in the past, Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy reminded the Guild membership at its special strike meeting in Manhattan Center.

"If we don't have the unions on our side then," Murphy asked, "what will we have—the publishers?"

"We have to recognize that the publishers are the same people who, year after year, in one contract negotiation after another, have been trying to force more and more retrogressions upon us."

"We will not get along very well with only the publishers as our 'friends,'" Murphy issued his warning in urging the defeat of resolutions that threatened a return to work unless the striking printers agreed to arbitration of one kind or another.

The resolutions were voted down overwhelmingly at the Feb. 21 meeting, which was attended by 2,500 Guild members and lasted three hours.

Instead, by a virtually unanimous vote, a meeting adopted a resolution offered by Guild officers calling on Mayor Wagner to recommend a settlement which would not be binding on either side.

Adoption of the alternative proposals, Murphy warned, "would notify the publishers we're no longer a union."

"We'll never have another membership meeting to make a report," he declared. "We'll have nothing to report."

Murphy was critical of the publishers' position in the dispute, declaring that they had built up the ITU's 35-hour week proposal into a major "cost item" and then refused to work with the other craft unions on ways to reduce the cost.

One of the defeated motions, by Alan Aaronson of the News, proposed that a committee of unions recommend a settlement within 24 hours and that if the printers rejected it, the Guild

would offer to return to work. If the publishers rejected it, the Guild would support the printers.

The second substitute, by Charles McHarry of the News, would have called upon all other unions to return if the ITU did not agree to arbitration within a week.

Many who spoke during the debate voiced increasing impatience with the striking printers. Robert Conway of the News, for example, a former Guild president, said the strike "has reached the position of economic absurdity." And Ben Gross of the News charged that the ITU was not engaging in "collective bargaining."

But others pointed out that resolutions directed at the printers would not put Guild members back to work.

"What good will it do us to offer to go back to work?" asked Freedra Franklin of the Times. "The publishers won't have us."

"You can say what you want about the printers' strike and how much it hurts," declared Bert Gumpert of the Post. "But there's no printers' strike at my paper, yet I haven't got my job. The doors are locked, and they won't let me in."

The Post was one of four papers that locked out its employees when four other papers were struck. This week it broke ranks with the Publishers Association and resumed publication.

Rosenstock Goes Home

New York City—ANG President Arthur Rosenstock returned home from Westchester Square Hospital, Bronx, last week after undergoing gall-bladder surgery.

It is expected to be several weeks, however, before he will be able to return to his job as supervising librarian at the New York Post.

Rosenstock expressed his thanks to friends and well-wishers in the Guild who sent get-well messages to him in the hospital.

18 Jobs Endangered By UPI's Computer

New York City—The Wire Service Guild is seeking to protect 18 United Press International tabulators whose jobs are threatened with extinction by UPI's new computer stock-market service.

Nineteen Associated Press tabulators whose jobs were eliminated by a similar operation March 1 received an automation indemnity of from two to eight weeks' pay in addition to severance under the Guild's new contract with AP.

The Guild has asked UPI to find other positions for the displaced tabulators. Ross Downing, UPI personnel director, said they will be offered available openings but said pay cuts may be involved.

However, he promised that full severance will be paid to employees taking lower-paid jobs. UPI also will pay severance to 20-year tabulators who resign to take outside jobs before they are laid off, he said.

The Wire Service Guild has asked UPI to provide a six-month retraining period for the tabulators. The news and picture

branches of UPI in New York have urged the company to retain the tabulators as both "a moral responsibility" and a "valuable asset" of the company.

The two wire services are using computers to speed stock tables to subscribers within a half-hour after the market closes.

AP's service sends the stock tables at a rate of 1,050 words a minute. It can keep 30 high-speed linecasting machines occupied.

UPI's service transmits 10.6 page lines per minute on each of up to 12 channels. Tape is fed directly into line-casting machines from a reprocessor mounted on the machines.

AP's computer, which took ten years of programming, is equipped to make 600,000 decisions a minute from 20 million characters of data stored in its memory.

It can recall stored information on any stock immediately, bring it up to date and then re-store it for future reference. The status of each stock is punched into tape for high-speed transmission.

ANG Quarterly Budget

At its February meeting, the International Executive Board approved the following financial budget for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.

	4th Qtr. Budget	4th Qtr. Budget
PER CAPITA TAXES		
APL-CIO	\$ 6,500.00	
CIA	800.00	
IFJ-IAFWNO	200.00	
TOTAL	\$ 7,500.00	
ORGANIZING & SERVICING		
Director and Asst.	\$27,500.00	
Director and Asst. (1/6)	700.00	
Expenses	\$12,500.00	
Director and Asst.	1,000.00	
Misc. Org. Expense	41,700.00	
TOTAL	\$ 83,400.00	
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING		
Exec. Sec'y—Contracts Committee	\$ 2,400.00	
Sec'y—Steno (1/6)	700.00	
Expenses	600.00	
Director	100.00	
TOTAL	\$ 3,800.00	
RESEARCH & INFORMATION		
Salaries	\$ 3,250.00	
Director	1,150.00	
Asst. Sec'y—Steno (1/6)	700.00	
Expenses	250.00	
Director	100.00	
Books & Periodicals	150.00	
Legal & Col. Barg. Services	150.00	
Subscriptions	50.00	
Other Printed Material	50.00	
Publications & Literature	400.00	
Contracts Survey	500.00	
Organizing & Other Literature	500.00	
Training Conf. and/or Seminars	50.00	
Miscellaneous	50.00	
TOTAL	\$ 10,050.00	
GUILD REPORTER		
Salaries	\$ 225.45	
Editor	2,375.00	
Assistant	2,375.00	
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 124,265.45	

Guild Signs, Drivers Nearing Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)
tlement in Cleveland since the war."

Following the signing of the two contracts in Mayor Locher's office at 9:10 A.M. March 1, the Guild removed its pickets.

Strike headquarters are being maintained. With the end of picketing, it was announced that other assigned union duties would be a requirement to qualify for Guild benefits.

These include work on the Record, the interim strike paper published five times a week by the Guild and eight others of the idle unions.

In a front-page announcement, the Record said it would "continue to be published until the Plain Dealer and the News resume daily publication."

In his statement to Guild locals, Cleveland Guild President Barborff said, "Although we are no longer picketing, we are not back to work, either, there being other contracts to be worked out with other unions. Your continued support, moral or otherwise, remains most welcome."

Benefit payments remained \$20 above the ANG scale last week and this week. Half of the sup-

plement came from contributed funds and half from the Record. Although boycotted by the heavy department store advertisers, the Record has averaged 20 columns of classified an issue. Circulation has held at about 100,000 a day, the maximum the press can conveniently handle.

The Cleveland Press notified all its employees within Guild jurisdiction they could take at least half their vacations with pay while the plant remains idle. No formal announcement had come from the Plain Dealer, but earlier, non-Guild employees in the PD's commercial department had been asked to take a week of their vacation during the idle period.

In its message to the Cleveland Guild recommending further negotiations, the ANG Contracts Committee said:

"At no time in its history has Local No. One been in a position to make a better settlement."

"The Contracts Committee recommends that no settlement of the general increase be made that will bring Guildsmen less than members of other unions receive, and that bargaining be further coordinated toward that end."

GUILD BRIEFS

Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert M. Golden, Lehigh Valley, was re-elected president of the Middle Atlantic District Council at its annual meeting here March 2 and 3. All other officers were also re-elected. They are Joan Haggerty, North Jersey, vice president; Sidney Benjamin, Scranton, secretary; and Robert Patton, Wilkes-Barre, treasurer.

The council voted to continue contributions of \$100 monthly to the New York strike-lockout fund and \$50 monthly to Cleveland.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Local bargaining and grievance problems occupied the delegates to the California-Nevada District Council at their meeting here Feb. 23-24. Doug Brodie, Stockton, secre-

tary-treasurer the last two years, has been named 1963 president. Clark Biggs, Sacramento, is the new council secretary-treasurer. Next meeting of the council has been scheduled for May in Stockton.

Toronto, Ont.—ANG Vice President Jack Dobson was re-elected president of the Toronto Guild in an uncontested ballot last week. Ross Miller was elected first vice president.

In the only contested election, Ron Haggart defeated Murray Tate for second vice president. Haggart received 684 votes to 610 for Tate and 131 for Betty Corbett. Others elected were Isabel Greenwood, secretary, and Jack Judges, treasurer.

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Sec'y—Steno (1/6)	700.00	
Expenses	600.00	
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TOTAL	\$ 3,800.00	
RESEARCH & INFORMATION		
Salaries	\$ 3,250.00	
Director	1,150.00	
Asst. Sec'y—Steno (1/6)	700.00	
Expenses	250.00	
Director	100.00	
Books & Periodicals	150.00	
Legal & Col. Barg. Services	150.00	
Subscriptions	50.00	
Other Printed Material	50.00	
Publications & Literature	400.00	
Contracts Survey	500.00	
Organizing & Other Literature	500.00	
Training Conf. and/or Seminars	50.00	
Miscellaneous	50.00	
TOTAL	\$ 10,050.00	
GUILD REPORTER		
Salaries	\$ 225.45	
Editor	2,375.00	
Assistant	2,375.00	
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 124,265.45	



Two words that reflect the warm, personal pride a man has in a brand that's true to his trust. Say Seagram's and be Sure

SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. BLENDED WHISKY. 40 PROOF. 60% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS

Southern Poverty — MPC Style

Newspapers like to try to plead "poverty" in negotiations. The following, excerpted from a Memphis Guild leaflet, shows how one Local recently countered such a plea. The initials 'M.P.C.', of course, also stand for Memphis Publishing Co.



"Pity Up Poor Publishers, Boys"

We're tempted to call the character at the right Money Pinching Charley.

If you had been with Guild negotiators at the bargaining table last week, you'd feel that both the name and the initials go together.

Chief MPC spokesman Ray Crow sang the sad song by reading from a Jan. 28 issue of U.S. News & World Report, which made the assertion that "(news-paper) costs are outrunning profits in many places."

Trouble with Crow's poor-mouth tale was that the U.S. News & World Report article failed to substantiate its claim that "costs are outrunning profits."

And Crow hastily admitted that Memphis Publishing Co. itself is not pleading inability to pay.

MPC can hardly make that plea. Over the five-year period 1957-61, Memphis Publishing Co. paid out nearly \$10 million in dividends to its stockholders on stock originally valued at \$3 million.

While MPC makes a net profit yearly of about 10 percent on its gross earnings, the average for all U.S. corporations is about 3 percent.

Dividends paid by Memphis Publishing Co. to its stockholders rose from \$700,000 in 1947 to \$1,715,000 in 1961; an increase of 145 percent. The top reporter/ad salesman minimum paid by MPC rose during that period by only 57 percent.

Time magazine, in its Oct. 19, 1962, issue, reported these figures on the Scripps-Howard chain:

"Scripps-Howard has consistently made money since its birth. This year, on gross revenues of \$200 million it will clear a whopping after-tax profit of \$10 million to \$12 million."

Ten to \$12 million profits on gross revenues of \$200 million is a 5 to 6 percent return. Memphis Publishing Co.—a jewel in the Scripps-Howard chain—consistently does twice as good.

The Law

Assessment Checkoff Reaffirmed By Court

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

Another Circuit Court of Appeals has confirmed that assessments may be checked off under contract and checkoff authorizations covering "membership dues" or otherwise worded to include assessments.

The Ninth Circuit Court cites the recent Food Fair case as precedent for its conclusion that "membership dues" as used in Sec. 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act (governing checkoff) may include assessments, in contrast to "periodic dues" as used in Sec. 8 (a)(3) governing discharges under a union shop agreement.

Thus reports that the Food Fair decision prohibited the checkoff of assessments under contract and checkoff authorizations covering only "membership dues" were in error.

In the instant case, (Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers v. American Zinc) the contract used the term "Union membership dues" and the individual checkoff authorization specifically included assessments.

However, because the employer argued that the contract language nonetheless was not intended to include assessments, the Circuit Court remanded the case to the District Court to hear further evidence on this special point.

The Court did not mention the use of the word "assessments" in the checkoff authorization, merely setting out the text of the authorization in a footnote to the preliminary recital of facts.

What view the Court has of the impact of the authorization on interpretation of the contract language is therefore unknown.

ed profits based on federal income tax payments expressed amazement at the company's profitability.

It is because so many newspapers are privately held that the big propaganda cry of poverty can be raised.

"The balance sheets of those precious few newspapers which are public corporations and thus make periodic public financial reports show that newspapers have a profit-making capacity comparable to most other industries," ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik Jr. noted last week.

He challenged newspaper publishers to "put up or shut up" on their persistent plea of poverty.

This same challenge was made to Memphis Publishing Co. by Guild negotiators last week. MPC was challenged to open its books to prove it couldn't pay the \$8.50 per employee per week over a two-year contract that Scripps-Howard agreed to in New York for its World-Telegram & Sun employees.

It was then that Crow quickly admitted that MPC wasn't claiming inability to pay.

MPC's refusal to agree to the \$8.50 New York pattern is based on "prudence" [the same phrase used by New York publishers in negotiations with the ITU—Editor] and the belief that \$7.50 is "realistic" for the South, Crow said.

In other words, Scripps-Howard may agree to \$8.50 in the North, but S-H's Southern offspring, Money Pinching Charley, doesn't think we're worth it.

Whoever heard of a monopoly failing to make money? Among those Scripps-Howard papers that provide "impressive wealth" for the chain, the Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar are on top of the heap.

Scripps-Howard — and its money-producing company, MPC — are not the only ones in the newspaper business making money. In fact, most publishers are.

A recent study published by the Texas Press Messenger, as reported in the American Press for April 1961, appraised newspaper publishing this way:

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

MPC business manager W. F. Aycock Jr. bragged to a prominent Memphisian that the company made \$3 million in 1960. Know many other "local" businesses that did this well?

In 1958, the Memphis Guild obtained balance sheets on Memphis Publishing Co. A local accountant who studied the balance sheets for the Guild and calculated:

"Presumably the profit years came between negotiations," observes a Wire Service Guild bulletin, "because management claimed in each of the past negotiations that UPI was losing money."

Like other Scripps-Howard enterprises, UPI has refused to substantiate its tale of financial woe by opening its books.

The Wire Service Guild has asked management to allow "a reputable auditing firm" selected by the Guild to check the company's books in order to verify the claim.

The challenge was issued after UPI offered to allow an accounting firm to review its books to "determine whether the company handles its finances on a reasonable basis."

"Your request is much too broad," replied UPI attorney Ezra Bryan in response to the Guild's request.

Pawtucket
Pawtucket, R. I.—Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., has succeeded Frank C. Pritchard as president of the Pawtucket Guild. Other new officers are: John L. Moore, first vice president; Esther Nardelli, second vice president; Leonard I. Levin, recording secretary; Sheila De-neault, corresponding secretary; Maureen McNally, treasurer.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

AFL-CIO Aims Fire At Anti-Labor Bills

Noting the number of proposals to impose restrictions on the trade union movement that have been introduced in Congress, the AFL-CIO at its recent executive committee meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., prepared to fight anti-labor legislation in Congress if the need arises.

Despite duplications in some of the proposals, they cover a wide range, including restrictions on strikes; jailing of strikers; placing labor under anti-trust laws; outlawing of strikes in certain industries; nation-wide so-called "right to work" laws; loyalty oaths, etc.

Some of the more extreme proposals:

► Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.)—S. 287 would make any strike by transportation workers a Federal crime unless it was by a single local union acting alone or it had no substantial effect on interstate or foreign transportation.

Under the plan, transportation strikers, or those aiding them, "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year." It would also open unions to suits by carriers.

A second McClellan bill with almost the same sponsors, S. 288, would outlaw all strikes at defense plants. It has been referred to the Senate's Labor & Public Welfare Committee.

► Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.)—S. 87 is an omnibus bill, which contains a double-edged attack on the union shop.

First, Goldwater would prohibit union shop agreements except where a state has specifically authorized the union shop through legislation. This, of course, is the reverse of the present Taft-Hartley Act provision permitting union shops unless state "right-to-work" laws forbid them.

Even if the state does permit a union shop, however, the provision would be severely limited by another section of the Goldwater bill, which in effect would prohibit a union having a union shop agreement from spending any funds "for purposes or activities

other than collective bargaining."

► Rep. David T. Martin (R., Neb.)—H.R. 333, currently being backed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, would place all unions under anti-trust laws. It would:

• Declare it U.S. policy "to limit the right of employees . . . to combine or conspire with employees of other employers in bargaining collectively;"

• Prohibit a union from representing or attempting to represent employees of two employers in the same industry.

• Prohibit industry-wide bargaining.

► Sen. Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.)—S. 21 would end the right to strike for America's "ocean-going seamen and officers." Maritime labor disputes would be decided by a government-appointed board, using compulsory arbitration.

► Rep. Ralph J. Scott (D., N.C.)—H.R. 2426 would prohibit strikes by employees in "certain strategic defense facilities." The Secretary of Defense would have power to name an emergency board which would issue "binding" decisions on "wage rates and other conditions of employment . . . in dispute." H.R. 2428 would make it illegal for unions to act "in concert" in strike action.

► Rep. Walter Rogers (D., Texas)—H.R. 122 would require loyalty declarations from employees of Government suppliers and from labor organizations representing employees of such suppliers.

► Rep. Bruce Alger (R., Texas)—H.R. 264 would place workers and trade unions in the category of a commodity so that "it shall be unlawful and contrary to the public policy of the United States for any labor organization to strike or engage in any other course of action" to win benefits from employers if it restrains trade.

► Rep. James B. Utt (R., Calif.)—H.R. 2437 would amend the Judicial Code on the anti-trust laws so that unions that interfere with business would be considered a monopoly and illegal.

Arbitrations

Travel Cards, Carpets Don't Make Executive

The duties, functions and responsibilities exercised by an employee and not the telephone and air travel cards or the home and carpooling provided him by management determine executive status, Arbitrator Bert L. Luskin has ruled.

In a case involving the Rockford Guild and Rockford Newspapers, Inc., Luskin held that Joseph A. Fisher is not an executive within the meaning of the contract and therefore is covered by it.

Fisher, a political writer and Guild member, was named Political Editor for the Rockford Morning Star and the Register-Republic and made directly accountable to the editor for the newspaper's bureau operations in both Washington and Springfield, Ill., with one employee to supervise.

Management informed the

Guild it considered Fisher's "broad responsibility and authority" to come within the category of "editorial executive."

This, protested the Guild, was simply a device to circumvent the contract and Fisher's right to be represented by the union.

Fisher, the Guild pointed out, had always been accountable to the editor for over-all administration of bureau operations, irrespective of whether those operations were in Springfield or Washington.

The arbitrator drew a distinction between bona fide executive employees and those supervisory employees covered by contract who perform incidental managerial functions of the type that Fisher does: determining his hours and assignments and exercising some control over bureau expenditures.

EDITORIAL

Did Macy's Tell Gimbel's?

For a long time the best-kept secret of the New York strike was the simple fact that it was the non-struck publishers, not the striking printers, who imposed the news and advertising blackout on the nation's largest city.

News stories and broadcasts reported that the city's nine newspapers had been shut down by the printers' strike when in fact the printers very carefully had struck only four, and four others had voluntarily suspended publication and locked out their employees and their advertisers alike. A fifth suspended publication in the city, but continued to publish on Long Island.

(CBS News explained, in a letter to a Guild wife, that it used the phrase, "the strike of the printers' union against nine New York newspapers," because "the two basic factors are the printers, who called the strike, and the newspapers.")

Publishers studiously ignored repeated offers by the printers to continue work at the non-struck papers under their old contract, and advertisers indignantly denied persistent reports that they were putting pressure on the publishers to stand fast.

Congress and the President couldn't shut down New York's newspapers, Editor & Publisher proclaimed; only a striking union could do it.

Across the country, editors and columnists (who should have known better and perhaps did) took up the cry and angrily blamed the printers for everything: the news blackout, the business losses and, prospectively, the permanent closing of one, two or three of New York's newspapers.

Even the Medina Board of Public Accountability, appointed to inquire into the public's interest in the strike and lockout in January, managed to write a 6,000-word report without once mentioning that even a single paper had voluntarily suspended publication without having been struck.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the first time many people realized that the New York Post was not struck was this week when it resumed publication.

Once the Post had declared its independence of the Publishers' Association, the secret could no longer be kept.

Its resumption of publication, instead of being welcomed as a public service, was denounced as a mistake, calculated to accomplish nothing more than prolong the strike.

Macy's, which had advertised in the interim New York Standard, promptly announced it would boycott the Post and refuse to advertise in it.

Gimbel's, after reserving four pages in the Post's first issue, then cancelled its ads, too.

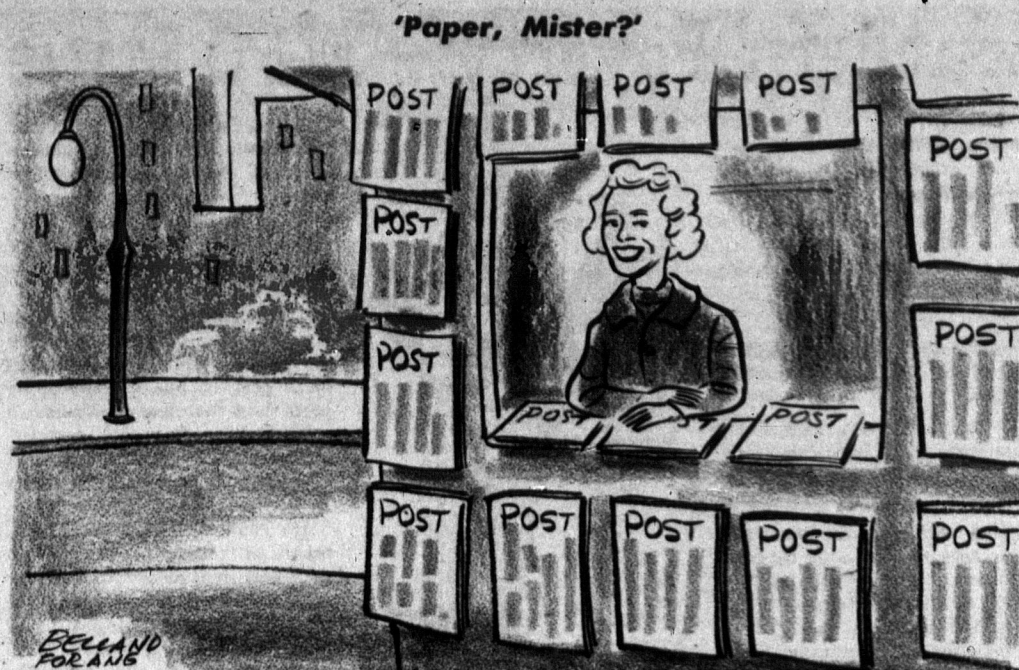
If Macy's did tell Gimbel's (and other advertisers) and they should conceivably boycott the Post, they clearly would be engaged in an illegal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

If not, and each acts on its own, they nonetheless will be engaging in a kind of "secondary" boycott, a form of economic pressure which, while apparently permitted to department stores, is specifically denied by law to unions.

For the effect of such a boycott surely will be to bring economic pressure on the other non-struck papers not to follow the Post's example and resume publication.

Worse yet, if Macy's continues its boycott and other advertisers follow suit, the Post itself may be compelled to suspend publication all over again, and the nation's largest city once more will find itself without news, business and, prospectively, one, two or three of its newspapers.

All because of the printers' strike, of course.



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Kennedy Attack On ITU Ignores Key Facts

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



President Kennedy began his Feb. 21 press conference with an extraordinary statement to the effect that the New York newspaper strike had "passed the point of public toleration" and that Bertram A. Powers and Local 6 of the Typographical Union were "attempting to impose a settlement" that would "shut down several newspapers and throw thousands out of work."

The President had a brief career as a newsman, but it didn't teach him much about the realities of newspaper economics, newspaper employee relations and why publishers "shut down."

This long and unhappy controversy—this stubbornly-fought trial of sheer strength and endurance—has been badly reported most of the way through. Every licensed commentator, with the notable exception of A. J. Liebling and Howard K. Smith, has harumphed about the "stubbornness" of Powers, as if Powers were operating in some kind of vacuum—without sanction by the Local 6 membership, renewed during the strike, and without any real cause to seek a showdown in the first place.

Kennedy added the aura of presidential prestige to this oversimplified and ill-informed series of assumptions.

Strikes are at best an unpleasant business, and newspaper strikes are more unpleasant than most because a newspaper is a day-to-day operation. Still, it might be thought that the commentators, Secretary of Labor Wirtz and President Kennedy himself would not abandon the habit of looking at facts before drawing conclusions. This observer makes bold to suggest that these are the facts:

1. The New York publishers have shown a tendency toward strike-and-lockout happiness. It is no secret that during the recent Guild strike at the New York Daily News, the publishers could barely be restrained from a fast citywide shutdown, and that intervention from the White House level was required to avert it.

2. In the Local 6 strike, the issues are in no sense related to constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press or to the implied public right to information.

It was the publishers—not Lo-

cal 6—who blacked out the printed word in the daily newspapers. Four dailies were struck, the remainder were not struck. The Herald Tribune, the Post and the Mirror closed down in the way the Publishers Association had long ago decided in order to apply maximum economic pressure. (Dorothy Schiff last week resigned from the association and put her newspaper back in production.)

3. The issues involved are basic—such matters as the rates of pay, the protection of jobs, the manner in which automated processes are introduced. The printers are endeavoring to advance their economic interests as free men, just as workers in other fields have long advanced them through collective bargaining and collective activity.

4. The question of whether Powers has political aspirations in the Typographical Union or in New York labor circles—as charged by various commentators—is totally irrelevant. It is as irrelevant as whether Amory H. Bradford of the Publishers Association has political or personal aspirations to keep his job as vice president and general manager of the New York Times.

It is a free country. A union president has the right to aspire to higher office, as an executive has a right to aspire to rise in the corporation field, or any reporter has a right to aspire to the managing editorship. No one can tell me that Powers could keep his membership on strike against his will, or for ignoble personal reasons unrelated to genuinely felt economic grievances.

Powers, by a long and pointed letter to the Washington Post, answering an editorial, managed to get the Post to send a competent reporter, Frank O. Porter, back to cover the dispute. Porter filed stories that made mincemeat of the myth that Powers was

St. Louis Credit Union Is Liquidated

St. Louis, Mo.—Liquidation of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild Credit Union, returning approximately \$1.15 on each dollar invested, has been completed, Frank Suroff, Guild treasurer and president of the credit union, reported to the Guild Executive Committee.

sticking to fantastic wage demands. Local 6 has long since dropped its demands to a total package valued at \$16.42 per employee per week. And as of March 6, Porter reported, publishers and printers were "only about \$1.75 to \$2 apart in terms of the overall added weekly cost per man."

5. The publishers had to be pushed for years before they raised the economic conditions under which editorial employees labored. In New York—apparently due to short-sightedness on both sides—a gap was opened up between mechanical-union conditions and Guild conditions in several areas, including sick leave, hours, pensions and vacations.

For years, all over the country, the familiar pattern of wage settlements with the Guild and mechanical unions has been the \$4-and-\$3 formula. The publishers have fought to maintain this line—\$4 the first year, \$3 the second, in two-year contracts.

The New York publishers habitually have given it first to the Guild, then treated other contracts as effectively foreclosed. Any management is obtuse if it did not recognize that these two factors together—the formula and the benefit lag—would eventually produce an explosion.

One further comment on newspaper shutdowns. They occur as a result of publishers' fright, or publishers' incompetence, or publishers' inability to get a fat enough profit, or publishers' greed, as in the numerous sales of going, locally-owned newspapers to chain shoppers. The shutdowns wreak devastation on employees who may never have been on a picket line in their lives.

Despite President Kennedy's comments, I doubt that Powers is as heartless about the undoubted peril in New York as many publishers, including some in New York, have proved themselves to be.

Actually, the credit union was not a part of the Guild nor under its control, although the Guild was the largest investor. Suroff accepted its presidency in 1958 to straighten out its affairs.

The final returns indicate how well he did so.

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