L. A. Papers Killed By Plan, Chandler Says

Celler Probe Told Hearst Had U.S. OK

Norman Chandler's Los Angeles Mirror and the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Examiner were suspended simultaneously in January 1962 by mutual agreement, Chandler told the House Antitrust Subcommittee last week.

Chandler said "oral clearance" for simultaneous suspension of the two papers had been received by the Hearst organization from the Justice Department's Antitrust Division.

The Justice Department issued a statement saying it had told a Hearst attorney that "either or both" of the publishers were free to cease publication of "a losing newspaper" after having previously denied approval to a proposed "cross-sale" of the two papers.

The department said it is currently investigating the shutdown, which eliminated competition between the evening Mirror and the Hearst-owned Herald-Express, on the one hand, and the morning Examiner and the Chandler-owned Los Angeles Times, on the other.

The House Committee's hearings on declining competition in the newspaper industry produced these other intitial developments:

► Testimony by the former publisher of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent that joint advertising rates instituted by near-

Other stories on Celler committee hearings . . . Pages 4 and 5.

by morning-evening newspaper combinations played a major role in forcing its sale to the rival St. Petersburg Times.

► A declaration by Newton N. Minow, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, that newspapers owning radio or television stations have a significant competitive advantage over rival papers.

► An affirmation by Stanford Smith, general manager of the American Newspapers Publishers Association, that newspapers are a thriving medium and "neither seek nor want any subsidy or special legislation from government."

Chandler said Richard Berlin, president of the Hearst Corp., retained an attorney to contact the Justice Department on simultaneous suspension of the Mirror and Examiner because "it was felt any such plan conceivably could present antitrust questions."

The attorney, James M. McInerney, mentioned Lee Loevinger, assistant attorney general in charge of the Antitrust Division,

(Continued on Page 4)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

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Guild Ratifies Joint Date; N.Y. Printers Veto Pact

New Vote On Contract Seen Likely

BULLETIN

New York printers will reconsider Mayor Wagner's proposed settlement at their meeting Sunday, President Bertram A. Powers announced.

New York City—Pressure is mounting on striking New York printers to ratify contract terms proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner and accepted by publishers and ITU leaders.

Members of the ITU's "Big Six" rejected the settlement by a 64-vote margin March 17, but ITU President Elmer Brown predicted that they will reconsider and approve it.

Indications are that a chapel-by-chapel referendum may be held within the next week or ten days.

The printers' rejection of Wagner's $12.63 package at a stormy membership meeting brought this response:

► A plea by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz for reconsideration of the proposal, which he characterized as "completely fair."

► A categorical refusal by the publishers to discuss any improvement in the settlement terms.

► A warning by Brown that the ITU's executive council may end benefit payments to the 2,600 striking and locked-out printers if they don't soon come to terms.

► A resolution by the New York Guild's World-Telegram & Sun unit requesting the "Big Six" to hold a referendum "as rapidly as possible" on the proposal.

A Local 6 spokesman said the move for a referendum was likely to come from a membership meeting scheduled for March 24. The ITU executive council has re-

(Continued on Page 5)

Photo by Harry Gregin, New York Guild

Countdown: **Harvey Holmes, seated, counts the ballots in New York Daily News unit vote to extend the Guild's contract in return for a deferred wage increase. Robert Keane, left, and other unit leaders look on.**

$4.13 Raise Accepted At Six Dailies

New York City—The New York Guild has negotiated a deferred wage increase averaging $4.13 in return for its agreement to extend the expiration date of its recently negotiated contracts to coincide with those of other newspaper unions.

The raise, effective Nov. 1, 1964, would increase top minimums for reporters and ad salesmen by $5 or $5.50, local officers estimated, raising the highest such minimums to about $184.

The settlement terms, which would require the Guild to give up its Oct. 31, 1964, expiration date, were ratified this week by sharply divided votes at all six units affected.

They were the product of a week's intensive negotiations following acceptance by ITU leaders and the publishers of Mayor Robert F. Wagner's proposal for settlement of the 15-week New York newspaper strike.

The settlement was conditional on the Guild's agreement to a common expiration date with the ITU and other newspaper unions. Wagner proposed that the common date be two years from the day New York papers resume publication.

Although ITU members overturned their leaders' acceptance of the proposed agreement March 17, a common expiration date is considered virtually certain to

(Continued on Page 6)

District Managers Raised By $14.50 In Cincinnati

Cincinnati, Ohio—Increases of up to $14.50 and a fourth week's vacation have been won in a new two-year agreement between the Guild and the Post and Times-Star.

A general increase, ranging from $7.50 to $10.25, is applied to all minimums in three steps,

UPI settlement, other contract stories . . . Page 6.

the first retroactive to March 1, expiration date of the old contract, the second at the midpoint of the new agreement and the third on September 1, 1964. The Guild has the option of taking the final $2 across-the-board raise either in salaries and minimums or for welfare.

Special increases of $4.75 in addition to the general increases were negotiated for circulation district managers and outside classified salesmen, and also are retroactive to March 1. Thus, the district manager top minimum is advanced $14.50 and the outside classified top minimum, $13.50. New top minimum for district managers is $128.50, goes to $131.75 on March 1, 1964, and $133.75 on September 1, 1964, if the cash option is exercised; outside classified is $119, goes to $122 and finally to $124.

Top minimums for reporters, photographers, artists, layout men, editorial writers, columnists, makeup men, editors and for local and national advertising salesmen is up to $137, then to $140.25 and to $142.25.

The general increase breakdown:

	Mar. 1 1963	Mar. 1 1964	Sept. 1 1964
Under $ 60.00	$3.00	$2.50	$2.00
Under 79.99	3.50	2.75	2.00
Under 119.99	4.00	3.00	2.00
Under 131.99	4.50	3.25	2.00
$132 and over	5.00	3.25	2.00

Employes with 20 years service will receive the fourth week of vacation.

SFONG Urges Guild To Weigh Biennial Parley

San Francisco, Calif.—The time has come to give "serious thought" to holding ANG conventions every other year instead of annually, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's Representative Assembly says in a communication to all locals.

Although it "is not now proposing biennial conventions," the SFONG's RA points out that, if such action is to be considered by the Philadelphia Convention in July—and such a change would require amending the ANG Constitution—"it is not too soon to discuss it at the local level."

The idea seems to have "much merit," the SFONG letter says

(Continued on Page 6)

Newspaper Profits, Up Sharply In '62, Seen Even Higher In '63

Newspaper profits increased dramatically last year and will continue to rise this year.

In 1962, average increases in profits ranged from 65 percent for the smallest papers to 17 percent for the largest.

This year, the big city dailies predict an even larger increase than last year—up from 17 to 25 percent.

These represent the findings of the Gallagher Report in its first analysis of the state of the U.S. press. The survey presents a composite picture of newspapers. It represents replies from 348 — about a fifth of the nation's dailies.

The Gallagher Report is a weekly newsletter to advertising, marketing and media executives, edited and published in New York City by Bernard P. Gallagher, a negotiator for sales of communications properties.

The survey covers four major classifications by circulations: under 10,000; 10,000-49,999; 50,000-249,999; 250,000 and over.

Profits were up for most newspapers in 1962 in each circulation group, the Gallagher survey indicates.

Under 10,000: 71 percent of the papers in this group reported increases in profits, with the average increase 65 percent over 1961.

10,000-49,999: 76 percent reported increases in profits averaging 34 percent.

50,000-249,999: 56 percent reported increases in profits averaging 21 percent.

250,000 and over: 100 percent reported increases in profits averaging 17 percent.

With the exception of the top circulation group, most of the papers predicted smaller increases in profits for 1963, ranging from

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Briefs

Take vacation pay in advance, the Communications Workers has warned members as the result of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s attempt to pick up an added dollar at the expense of an employe's widow.

When the employe, who had failed to request his vacation pay in advance, was killed while hunting on the Sunday of the vacation week, the company wouldn't give his vacation pay to his widow.

The New York local concerned is processing the grievance.

●

Observes Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz:

"When a company representative says, at the bargaining table, 'I won't discuss what happens to the people we have to lay off when we bring in new equipment; we're in business to make a profit, not to run a charity ward'—he is in effect asking the government to take over a responsibility, the discharge of which he will then later condemn probably as 'socialism'."

●

Another new record was set by the Canadian consumer price index in February. The Bureau of Statistics index, on the basis of 1949 as 100, increased to 132.1, from the previous 132 in January. In February 1962 it was 129.8.

●

While the women in clerical jobs account for about 78 out of every 100 women in white collar occupations listed by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, professional women, whose occupations range from accountant to zoologist, are making inroads.

The number performing professional work in mathematics and statistics has increased more than twelve-fold during the 20-year period ended in 1959, reports a new study of the U. S. Department of Labor's Women's Bureau.

Women's growing representation among Government economists has been equally impressive. Women's numbers in the professions are largest in the so-called traditional areas of work for women, smallest in such fields as law, medicine, and engineering.

●

Basic wage increases ranging from $2 to $7 a week for some 24,000 telephone plant workers, plus job and town-job upgrades worth up to an additional $5 a week for thousands in the unit have been established in the new agreement between the Communications Workers and the New York Telephone Co.

The total package averages 17.7 cents an hour and lifts top craft wages in the group to $143.50 a week, highest in the Bell System.

Total increases of $10, $11 and $12 are common.

White-Collar Employes Target Of New IUD Organizing Drive

Stepped-up unionization of technical, professional and public employes in four Guild cities is high on the agenda of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department's organizing program.

Details of the comprehensive, cooperative and coordinated program which includes drives in the Greater Boston, Greater Chicago, Greater Philadelphia and Houston - Dallas - Fort Worth sectors have been announced by IUD President Walter Reuther.

IUD pilot projects in South Carolina and in Philadelphia are being broadened into major projects. Peter Reilly, at that time an ANG international representative, was active in the initial organizing campaign in the Philadelphia area.

To finance the program, a $4 million expenditure over the next 18 months has been authorized, half of it from IUD and the United Auto Workers, and the other half from the other participating unions.

The department, Reuther stated, seeks only to do its part to translate into "practical trade union action" the resolution on organizing adopted unanimously at the AFL-CIO convention.

The IUD, he added, considers the AFL-CIO Los Angeles drive "a significant beginning" and pledged the fullest department support and cooperation in that project.

The Los Angeles-Orange County pilot project—also in a Guild area—which officially got under way January 1, 1963, now has the organizing committee involved in 25 organizing situations—NLRB elections, card checks, etc.—Jack Livingston, AFL-CIO organizing director, said in a written report to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting in Bal Harbor, Fla.

The drive has scored victories in 18 union elections involving 1,500 workers. Four elections, involving 250 workers, were lost. Three campaigns have not yet been resolved.

"The campaign is well under way," Livingston said, "but it is realistic to state that it will be spring, at least, before there can be any substained showing of substantial results."

The Los Angeles pilot project, it is known, is viewed as extremely important by AFL-CIO leaders. If successful, it will set the pattern for future area-wide organizing efforts.

The drive is headed by Franz Daniel of the AFL-CIO Organizing Department with a staff of 158, including an AFL-CIO Public Relations Department member and a full time research staff member. Headquarters are in Los Angeles.

The subdivisions are hard goods, soft goods, government and hotel and restaurant, each with a coordinator.

Approximately 56 participating unions are contributing $300,000 a year to the effort while AFL-CIO is providing about $150,000 in personnel and staff expenses.

There are 750,000 unorganized workers in the area.

AFL-CIO Sets New High In Workers Organized

AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for more employes during the 1961-62 organizing year than in any year since the merger of the AFL and the CIO seven years ago.

AFL-CIO unions participated in 5,049 collective bargaining elections from July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962, winning 2,708 for a 53.5 percent record, Jack Livingston, AFL-CIO organizing director, reports.

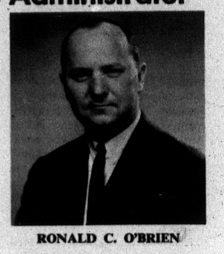
Livingston's figures cover tabulations by the National Labor Relations Board.

This 53.5 percent is the highest such figure achieved by the AFL-CIO since the NLRB fiscal report for 1959.

Through these election victories, AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for units having 190,858 employes.

In the reporting period, AFL-CIO unions filed 6,036 petitions for collective bargaining elections, the highest such number in the last five NLRB reporting years.

Ronald O'Brien Detroit's New Administrator



RONALD C. O'BRIEN

Detroit, Mich. — Ronald C. O'Brien is the new executive secretary of the Detroit Guild.

He is resigning his post as Free Press Unit chairman to take the local job.

O'Brien, 32, has been with the Free Press as an advertising salesman for three and one-half years. Prior to that he was an ad salesman for the Michigan Catholic. Earlier, he sold printing and photoengraving.

A native of Windsor, Ontario, where he still makes his home, O'Brien completed courses at Wayne University and at the Detroit Institute of Technology and Business Administration.

He has been a Guild member for six years, attending the ANG Convention in Buffalo last summer.

The O'Briens have two daughters Maurine 9, and Kelly, 6.

Lithographers, Engravers Draft Merger Agreement

Los Angeles, Calif. — Actual drafting of a proposed merger agreement and constitution to apply, on an International union basis, to both the Amalgamated Lithographers of America and the International Photo Engravers Union, has begun here.

The next step will be the broadening of the merger committees of the two unions to include a cross-section of local union presidents from the United States and Canada who will consider how merger can best be accomplished on the local level.

Bases for the merger moves are convention mandates from each union directing its officers to examine all merger possibilities. Final approval of any merger agreement will be by membership referendum in each union.

Exploratory talks between the two organizations began in New York City in January, 1962, and continued through the year at meetings in Kansas City, St. Louis and Mont Gabriel, Quebec.

By December, subcommittees had staked out some areas of agreement and decided on those subjects on which more data and deeper study were required before reporting to a January meeting of the executive officers of the two unions held in New York City in January, 1963.

At the January meeting general agreement was reached on a merged organizational structure.

IPEU President William J. Hall and AIA President Kenneth J. Brown have been assisted in working out details by Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

In Unity . . .

Montreal, Quebec—To speed the organizing of the industry's unorganized, four graphic arts unions have created a permanent joint organizing committee.

The combination is made up of the Amalgamated Lithographers, Photo Engravers, Bookbinders and Stereotypers.

The unified move followed an organizing seminar sponsored by the Montreal local of the AIA.

FROM THE PAGES OF E&P Editor & Publisher

E&P READ REGULARLY BY 90.7%

Studying the reading habits of 348 publishers of dailies, the newsletter, *Gallagher Report*, concluded that 90.7% read E&P "regularly," 8.1% "occasionally," and only 1.2% "never."

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IT SEEMS TO US

Marshall Expresses Thanks To Broun Award Judges

JERSEY CITY, N.J.

Editor: I would like to take this means through your valuable columns to express my thanks to the judges' committee for selecting my story for an honorable mention in the 1962 Heywood Broun Memorial Award competition.

My congratulations also go to Morton Mintz of the Washington Post, winner of the top award.

DON MARSHALL
Hudson County Guild

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

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington D. C., and at additional mailing offices. Issued twice monthly at 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Subscription, $3 a year. Return requested.

Cleveland Bargaining Speeded As Strike Approaches Record

Cleveland, Ohio—Negotiations were stepped up in Cleveland's 113-day-old newspaper strike this week as the shutdown neared a record.

Five unions still bargaining with the Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer agreed to hold evening and weekend sessions if necessary at the request of Mayor Ralph Locher.

The stoppage is only four days short of equalling the longest strike suspension of a major U.S. metropolitan newspaper — the 117-day shutdown of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune last year.

Meanwhile, the ANG's International Executive Board voted 14-1 to affirm the denial of ANG benefits to Cleveland Guild members who failed to perform strike duty, including picketing, during the Guild's strike for new contracts.

The Guild signed contracts with the two papers March 1 but is observing the picket lines of other unions.

The Cleveland Guild's executive board decided Feb. 28 to deny local benefits to members who had failed to perform strike duty, Ray Matjasic, welfare chairman, reported.

Two more unions have settled their contracts, bringing to five the number that have reached accord. The ITU, the Machinists, the ITU Mailers and the Teamsters are still on strike; the Operating Engineers and Photoengravers unions are in negotiations but are not on the picket line.

The Stereotypers Union has ratified a two-year contract providing for a $10 wage increase, approximately that won by the Guild. The Building Service Employes Union has also approved a pact that provides a $10 money package.

The ITU printers are demanding an $18.50 package, $9.10 more than the publishers have offered. The Photoengravers are seeking $16; the publishers have offered $10.

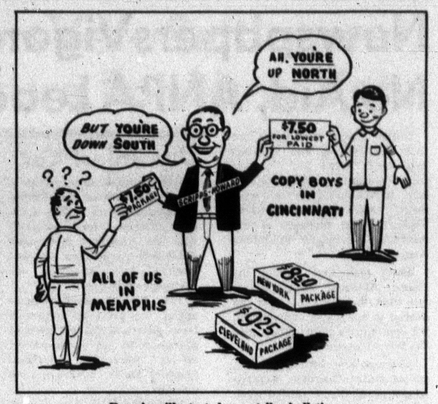
The IEB, in voting to deny benefits to Guildsmen who failed to perform strike duty, affirmed an earlier decision by ANG executive officers. The officers polled the Board by mail after a group of members who opposed the Guild strike protested the continued denial of benefits now that the Guild is no longer picketing.

A formal request for benefits was made to ANG by another Guildsman, Jack Clowser, who claimed a "legal right" to them despite his failure to perform strike duty.

The first letter, signed by 15 Guildsmen, asked ANG officers:

"Are we denied these benefits because we voted on Nov. 30 not to strike; because we refused throughout on principle to picket or otherwise support compulsory Guild membership as a desirable strike objective; or as a reprisal for opposing the strike leadership?"

Executive Vice President William J. Farson replied that the signers' admitted refusal to do strike duty was the reason for denying benefits.



Drawing illustrated pre-strike bulletin.

Official Call Summons Locals To Philadelphia Convention

Official call for the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild—July 8 through July 12 at Philadelphia—has been sent out by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Convention representation is based on the average monthly per capita payments for current or previous (but not future) months received by the ANG from the local during the 12-month period, ending March 1, 1963.

Secret-ballot election of delegates to ANG conventions has long been required by the ANG Constitution.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 requires, also, that if the election of officers is to occur at an internationl union convention the delegates must be elected by secret ballot.

Nomination of candidates for all offices in the ANG—president, executive vice president, secretary-treasurer and 12 other members of the International Executive Board—will occur at the Philadelphia Convention and the election of unopposed candidates will be declared by the Convention.

The IEB will appoint the Credentials Committee and draw up slates of other committees for recommendation to the convention. It has been the annual practice for locals to facilitate the work of setting up committees by submitting to the Secretary-Treasurer, well in advance of the convention, requests for committee assignments on behalf of their delegates.

Convention headquarters will be at the Sheraton Hotel. Advice for reserving sleeping accommodations will be furnished to locals by the Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia.

The call asks that the registration fee of $25 for each delegate or alternate be sent directly to ANG headquarters at least 10 days in advance of the convention (by June 28) along with the original copy of each credential. Credential forms will be supplied at a later date.

Memphis Strike Vote Secret — Even In Press

Memphis, Tenn. — The Memphis Guild has voted to strike, for the first time in its history, but you'd scarcely be aware of it by reading the Memphis newspapers.

The Guild, by an overwhelming margin of 151 to 37, on March 1 authorized its executive committee to call a strike against the Memphis Publishing Co. "if and when it deems such action necessary."

Immediately after the vote, news releases were given to the Associated Press and United Press International and to the city desks of the Commercial Appeal and of the Press-Scimitar.

The wire services promptly got the news out, and radio and TV stations used it on late programs that night. Other stations used it the following day.

The Press-Scimitar used a four-inch story well inside.

The Commercial Appeal refused to carry a line.

In a Memphis Guildsman article, both papers were taken to task for lack of press responsibility.

"Does the public's right to know end when the news reflects upon the public image of the newspapers?" the article asked.

The strike decision, by secret ballot, at one of the Guild's largest membership meetings, came after more than five months of contract negotiations.

It was the first successful strike vote in the history of the 26-year-old local. In 1947, a last-minute wage offer by management was successful in defeating a "non-contract, no-work" vote by a narrow margin. That raise was the largest in the local's history.

Management is standing pat on a $7.50 offer that has been on the table for two months despite Scripps-Howard settlements of $8.50 in New York City, $9.25 in Cleveland and better than $9 in Cincinnati.

The Guild also is insisting upon a fourth week of vacation, arbitration of dismissals, a $140 top minimum, substantial adjustments in other minimums, and an improved mileage pay.

Writing Center Foreseen As Computer Outgrowth

A "writing center" in the news room is envisioned by Charles L. Bennett, managing editor of the Oklahoma City Times and Daily Oklahoman, which are using computer operations on their news side. (GR, Feb. 8, 1963)

On March 5, the Oklahoma Publishing Co. processed the entire news content—104 columns of text matter in a 22-page paper.

Center of the system is an IBM 1620 computer, equipped with high-speed tape devices.

A "writing center," Bennett said, "would keep reporters in the field for long periods. We will need people who are basically newsmen, but also have or can develop some technical skills.

"Naturally, writers more skilled in typing and writing concisely will be utilized in the writing center."

Ultimately, newspaper officials say, the initial tape will originate at the reporter's keyboard (the Los Angeles Times reporters perforate tape for that newspaper's computer as they punch out their copy), and, after editing, move through the computer-justification process direct to a press plate, using offset reproduction.

Also considered in the computer program is inclusion of classified telephone sales operations.

Tape would be perforated in the phone room, using electric typewriters. This tape could produce justified tape (through the computer), customer statements and sales statistics with no further manual recording.

Rosenstock Goes Back To Hospital

New York City—ANG President Arthur Rosenstock is back in Westchester Square Hospital, Bronx, for treatment of a gallbladder condition for which he underwent surgery last month.

Rosenstock was readmitted March 10 and was reported responding well to treatment. He is expected to return home this weekend.

Buffalo Seeks 2 Groups At Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A representation hearing is scheduled March 28 by the regional National Labor Relations Board in Buffalo on two petitions—one involving the editorial employes and proofreaders of the Niagara Falls Gazette, the other the maintenance employes.

The Buffalo Guild seeks an editorial-proofreader unit (including messengers) of about 39; and a building maintenance group of three.

The two representation petitions, were filed by the Buffalo Local after a petition to decertify the Guild in all departments was filed and then withdrawn when the Guild said it had no interest in the overall unit.

The Buffalo Local has represented the editorial department since 1951 and the commercial departments since 1955.

The decertification petition apparently was first signed by a non-guildsman.

Fund Campaign Honors Mrs. Roosevelt's Ideals

To honor the memory of the Guild's Eleanor Roosevelt by furthering her activities for human rights and for the underprivileged, each AFL-CIO member is being urged to give an hour's pay or $1.

The request came from the AFL-CIO Executive Committee as it established the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund Committee, with Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as chairman.

The committee's function is to solicit the "broadest support" for the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, including "efforts to raise funds" needed to carry on her "unfinished work of achieving a world of peace, freedom, social justice and human brotherhood."

In connection with the living memorial to Mrs. Roosevelt, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has written to AFL-CIO President George Meany:

"As you know, Mrs. Roosevelt held membership in the American Newspaper Guild for more than 25 years, a fact which was commemorated at the 1961 convention of the AFL-CIO in Miami Beach. We were always proud to have this distinguished lady as a member of our union.

"We certainly concur that a living memorial to her philosophy and achievement is called for. Toward this end the Guild pledges its support for such a program and offers its assistance in developing one."

The foundation itself has as its director Hyman H. Bookbinder, former research associate for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Bookbinder has taken a leave of absence from his post as special assistant to Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges for the foundation work.

Dedicated to furthering the ideals of Mrs. Roosevelt, the foundation is being created by a citizens' committee appointed by President Kennedy. Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is chairman.

Newspapers Vigorous, Need No Aid, ANPA Leader States

United States newspapers are more enterprising and vigorous than ever before and "neither seek nor want any subsidy or special legislation from Government," according to Stanford Smith, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Smith maintained before the House Antitrust Subcommittee last week that there has been no decline in newspaper competition, the committee's investigation into the subject notwithstanding.

Although Rep. Emanuel Celler, subcommittee chairman, suggested the possibility of special legislation to exempt newspapers from some sections of the antitrust laws as a means of helping to preserve them, Smith said newspapers "do not ask such legislation."

On the other hand, special legislation to curb newspaper mergers would be "clearly unconstitutional," he maintained.

Celler took sharp issue with Smith and Arthur B. Hanson, the ANPA's general counsel, on the constitutional limitations affecting the committee's investigation and possible legislation emerging from it.

Smith sought to interest the committee in studying the possibility of bringing unions under the antitrust laws, but Celler said this was not under the committee's jurisdiction.

Pressed by Rep. William C. Cramer for examples to show the need for antitrust legislation to curb newspaper unions, Smith cited only a single instance, in which, he conceded, a Taft-Hartley Act injunction had taken care of the matter.

Smith was on the defensive during much of a prolonged examination by committee members and counsel. Asked by Celler for a list of newspapers with a controlling interest in newsprint mills, the ANPA manager said he preferred not to produce one.

Celler cited the results of a 1950 Congressional investigation which he said showed that a Canadian cartel controlled U.S. newsprint prices.

"Haven't some newspapers become part of that cartel?" he asked.

Celler wanted to know why the ANPA hasn't complained to the Justice Department about newsprint prices, which he noted have not declined despite a slump in wood-pulp prices and a reduced demand. Smith said this was a policy question for the ANPA's board of directors.

Smith also declined to assay the effect of forced-combination advertising rates by morning and evening papers on newspaper competition.

Stuart Johnson, the committee's counsel, introduced tables showing that combination rates for national advertising are prevalent in 197 of 234 cities where the existence of separate morning and evening papers makes them possible.

In 130 of these cases, he said, the combination is forced: Advertisers must use both papers in order to gain access to one.

Queried by Johnson on "advertising rate conferences" such as one cited by Editor & Publishe, in 1950, Smith said he had no knowledge of any such meetings by publishers.

Smith maintained throughout intensive examination that even towns with only a single newspaper are not confronted by a monopoly since competition exists from radio, television, magazines and "even advertising gimmicks such as match books and ballpoint pens."

Several subcommittee members were dubious about the extent to which radio and television compete effectively with newspapers.

"Have you checked the number of stations that clip and rebroadcast newspaper stories?" asked Rep. Byron G. Rogers.

Smith also cited competition from sprouting suburban dailies, but Celler, in opening the committee hearings, said new newspapers "have generally developed in new suburban communities where they enjoy a local monopoly position."

"Typically," he declared, "they have not attempted to poach on the downtown preserve of the established metropolitan dailies but have restricted themselves instead to local news and advertising."

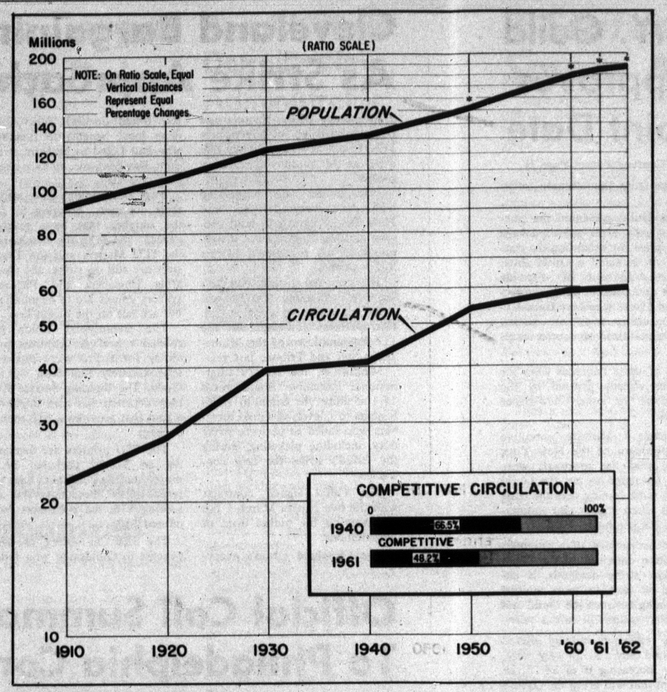
'Unkindest Cut'

Even Republican members of the House Antitrust Subcommittee apparently are finding it difficult to muster much sympathy with the American Newspaper Publishers Association on government intervention in the newspaper industry.

"The First Amendment guarantees the press an immunity from governmental interference not given to any profit-making private enterprise," declared Stanford Smith, ANPA general manager.

Which led GOP Rep. George Meader of Michigan to ask:

"Would it be fair to say the ANPA is 'taking the first'?"



Paradox: U. S. newspaper circulation has grown more rapidly than the nation's population, the above chart submitted at the House Antitrust Subcommittee hearings shows. But competitive circulation has declined from 66.5 percent to 48.2 percent of the total, the accompanying bar graph points up. The committee is trying to find out why.

L.A. Papers Suspended By Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

in reporting Justice Department clearance for the plan.

The Justice Department's continuing interest in the Los Angeles situation had been disclosed earlier when Rep. Emanuel Celler, subcommittee chairman, agreed to postpone testimony by two former chairmen of the Los Angeles Newspaper Publishers Association because of the department's investigation.

A Hearst attorney objected as the committee began to question Floyd Maxwell, one of the former chairmen, citing the probe.

Chandler, under questioning by Celler, disclosed that the Times-Mirror Co. had offered to buy the Herald-Express from Hearst for $5 million in March 1961 but that Hearst turned down the offer. It was Hearst that suggested the mutual suspension plan, Chandler said.

Celler, reading from private reports by Otis Chandler, the publisher's son and assistant, tried to make the elder Chandler concede that the Times-Mirror had sought to force some sort of consolidation on Hearst from 1958 on.

The committee chairman quoted one memorandum in which the assistant publisher cited a "purposeful plot" by department stores to withhold advertising from the Mirror in order to prevent it from passing the Herald-Express and thus making Los Angeles "a one-paper market."

But Chandler claimed that the stores were trying to "hurt" the Mirror in order to keep the Times from raising its ad rates.

Celler cited references in the reports to maintaining the Mirror "to keep Hearst off balance," an advertising campaign to "sink the Herald-Express" or force its merger with the Mirror, and retention of the Mirror as "a wedge against the Hearst papers."

In each case, the elder Chandler declined to accept responsibility for the statements, describing them repeatedly as "Otis' speculative language."

Celler quoted from a November 1960 memorandum by Milton H. Day, Times-Mirror comptroller, in which Day predicted that elimination of an evening Chandler paper and a morning Hearst paper—the eventuality that later occurred—"would load the whole future circulation in favor of the Times" and endanger Hearst rather than increase competition.

Chandler said the Times-Mirror had used this argument—unsuccessfully—in trying to convince Hearst to sell it the Herald-Express and retain the morning Examiner.

Chandler said the Mirror lost more than $25 million in its 13 years of existence.

He blamed the Mirror's demise on competition from suburban dailies, high circulation costs resulting from "the sprawling Los Angeles metropolitan market," the advent of television, a price disadvantage as against competing papers and mounting production costs.

Jurisdictional Dispute

ANPA General Manager Stanford Smith, whom House Antitrust Subcommittee members accused of questioning the scope of the committee's investigation of the press, had no doubts about the committee's jurisdiction in another area.

Smith said he thought the committee had ample authority to investigate the need for putting trade unions under the antitrust laws.

"We wish you were as generous with our jurisdiction in other questions as you are with our jurisdiction over labor," Rep. George Meader observed wistfully.

Point of View

There's nothing so apt to change your mind about newsprint profits as the acquisition of a newsprint mill.

Norman Chandler, president of the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co., told the House Antitrust Subcommittee he had always thought newsprint prices were too high until the Times-Mirror bought a paper mill and he learned more about manufacturing problems.

"You thought it was too high until you got into the business yourself?" asked Rep. Emanuel Celler, subcommittee chairman.

"That's a fair statement," Chandler agreed amid laughter.

Dailies With Radio, TV Stations Seen Aided In Competitive Fight

Newspapers that don't own radio or television stations are at "a significant competitive disadvantage" against papers that do, in the opinion of Newton N. Minow, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Minow, testifying last week before a House subcommittee investigating declining competition in the newspaper industry said there have been "sporadic" instances in which newspapers with radio and TV stations have used "questionable types of joint rate or joint rate promotion practices" to increase their advantage.

A recent FCC study, Minow said, showed that during two selected periods — 1945-47 and 1958-60—every newspaper that suspended publication was without broadcasting facilities.

The FCC chairman said the commission, in licensing stations, has expressed a preference—"all other things being equal"—for applicants without "mass media interests—including newspaper interests."

Minow indicated he would favor equalizing competitive conditions by granting new UHF licenses to papers that are at a disadvantage, but said a "serious question" is raised when a town's only newspaper applies for its only radio or television facility.

Minow submitted statistics showing that there are 26 cities in which the only newspaper owns the only commercial television station and 80 in which it owns the only radio station.

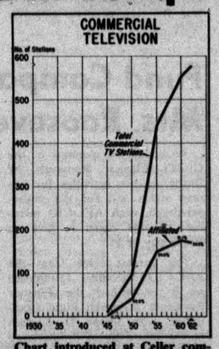


Chart introduced at Celler committee hearings shows that more than 30 percent of commercial television stations are newspaper affiliated.

About half the newspapers that own stations have joint advertising and publicity arrangements, the chairman reported, although he said only "certain kinds" of advertising package plans are considered unfair. He cited three cases in New York, Massachusetts and Alabama.

Asked by Rep. Emanuel Celler, subcommittee chairman, whether joint promotional plugs were not also unfair to competitors, Minow conceded they were.

Minow said the commission was not concerned over combination rates in towns where newspapers are under a single ownership because there is "no competitive impact."

"What about the impact on advertisers who didn't want to accept the rate?" Celler asked.

Minow said cases in which two separately-owned newspapers enter a joint-printing arrangement may violate the FCC's rule against duopoly if each of the papers owns a radio or television station.

The commission is currently investigating whether the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin's joint-printing plan puts it in violation of the regulation. Each owns separate broadcasting facilities.

Asked by Celler whether it was significant that three newspaper chains now own 45 dailies, 25 magazines, 17 radio stations and 12 television stations. Minow replied.

"I think it is more than significant. I think it could be dangerous . . . Any concentration of power in a few hands can be a very dangerous thing."

Minow said the commission is currently seeking legislation that would give it greater leeway in choosing licensees.

Publisher Says

Joint Rates Helped Kill His Paper

Combination advertising rates instituted by morning-evening newspapers in nearby Florida cities played a major role in forcing the St. Petersburg Independent to sell out to the rival St. Petersburg Times last June, the House Antitrust Subcommittee was told last week.

Loyal Phillips, former editor and publisher of the Independent, also blamed exclusive agreements between feature syndicates and rival publishers and an alleged decision by national and chain-store advertisers to drop "secondary" newspapers in competitive cities.

Phillips said the Independent, which had been losing money some years and showing a profit in others, "began to look frantically for a buyer" after combination rates were instituted two years ago in Tampa, Sarasota and Jacksonville.

Single ownerships in the three cities were charging 50 cents for an evening insertion in combination with one costing $2.50 to $3.50 in the morning paper, Phillips said. "It would have increased our losses $200,000 to meet these rates," he declared.

Phillips said the Independent also suffered from the fact that other publishers—including the St. Petersburg Times—had obtained exclusive rights to syndicated material they never used, keeping it from the Independent. He teamed this "an unfair practice."

Phillips described an earlier experience on a newspaper in Lake Charles, La., where nearby publishers prevented his paper from obtaining advertising mats by exclusive agreements with the only three syndicates that produce them.

The Justice Department is currently seeking an injunction against the two largest mat suppliers, Metro Associated Services Inc. and Stamps-Conhaim-Whitehead Inc., to bar such agreements as a hindrance to competition.

Asked whether restrictive union practices contributed to the Independent's difficulties, Phillips said no. The composing room was nonunion, he explained, and the stereotypers' and pressmen's unions were "very cooperative."

The only buyer that could be found for the Independent — owned 90 percent by Canadian newspaper magnate Roy Thomson —was the rival Times, Phillips said. The sale agreement, he reported, required the Independent not to sell its equipment to any paper that would compete with the Times and to get it out of the city by 1963.

Now the Times, too, has instituted a combined advertising rate with the Independent, Phillips stated, enabling the latter to regain lost national and chain-store advertising.

Nelson Poynter, president of the Times, said his company bought the Independent's name, goodwill and circulation "reluctantly" when it learned Thomson was determined to "close down or sell."

Louis Rosenman, an associate counsel for the subcommittee, asked Poynter whether he would favor a statute prohibiting a paper from being sold to a dominant competitor "if there is a buyer at a fair and reasonable price."

Poynter said he wouldn't.

N.Y. Printers Veto Settlement, Face Pressure For New Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

frained from ordering a referendum, and the local leadership has said it lacks the power to initiate one.

Six New York Guild units voted early this week to accept a deferred $4.13 wage increase in return for agreeing to a common contract expiration date with other newspaper unions. But other unions were still at odds with the publishers over contract terms.

This was the situation on other sectors of the collective bargaining front:

► Photoengravers joined the picket lines March 18 after negotiations failed to produce a settlement.

► The nonstriking Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, engaged in a dispute over the money value of a shorter week, said it won't go back to work without a contract.

► Striking ITU Mailers and the publishers reached agreement with the aid of mediation by Wagner.

► The Stereotypers Union settled its strike against the publishers on terms that included a fourth week's vacation after one year, believed to be the first such newspaper agreement in the country.

Wagner's proposal to end the 15-week ITU strike came suddenly March 8 after negotiations reached a deadlock. He presented a $12.63 package that included a 35-hour week, a common expiration date and a share in automation savings for the printers. (See story on this page for settlement details).

Wilfred Alexander, president of the New York Guild, addresses Times unit meeting.

Publishers and the ITU executive council, which assembled here for the crisis, quickly accepted the post-midnight proposal. The "Big Six" wage-scale committee at first rejected the terms unanimously but reversed its position at the behest of the executive council.

Rank-and-file sentiment against the settlement built up throughout the following week as chapel meetings voted informally but overwhelmingly against it.

Bertram Powers, Local 6 president, joined Brown in a strong appeal for approval of the contract at a turbulent five-hour ratification meeting in Manhattan Center.

Powers said that, while originally opposed to the settlement, he reluctantly decided to accept it after being told that other New York unions would withdraw their support of the ITU if Wagner's terms were rejected.

Powers' appeal was credited with swinging a substantial number of votes for ratification and averting what otherwise might have been a lopsided rejection.

Brown, who was repeatedly booed, told the printers they could not expect members of other newspaper unions to stay out indefinitely "when they are not getting the benefits you are getting."

Opponents of the settlement said the money package was too small, that too many gains were postponed to the second year and that it gave management too many concessions on automation.

But Powers told the local that automatic Teletypesetting couldn't be held off indefinitely.

"The computer is here and automation is going to grow," he declared. "You've got to learn to live with it."

The vote against ratification was 1,621 to 1,557, with many job-shop printers who attended the meeting failing to vote on the newspaper contract.

The votes of the local's 7,500 commercial-shop members were decisive in a newspaper contract referendum two years ago, which resulted in ratification by 200 votes.

Pressure for a new vote built up rapidly. Wirtz' appeal was followed by a statement in which Brown declared that the ITU executive council is under heavy pressure from locals to end a 3 percent strike-benefit assessment.

The ITU, he said, has poured $4 million into the strike, borrowing $1 million from its pension fund and $2 million from its locals.

Amory H. Bradford, the publishers' chief spokesman, declared that their decision not to discuss further contract improvements is "absolute and final" and refused to meet further with the union. Walter N. Thayer, president of the Herald Tribune, voiced hope for an early referendum.

Earlier, Bradford had termed the settlement "costly" but "acceptable" to the publishers.

Asked whether the terms would put some of the papers out of business, Bradford said: "We would not have agreed to the settlement if we did not think all would survive."

The publishers' agreement with the stereotypers was roughly equivalent to that proposed to the printers. In addition to the fourth week of vacation, it provides for an $8 wage increase over two years, a limited reduction in the work week and other fringe benefits.

The ITU Mailers were also seeking a fourth week of vacation, a demand abandoned early in the strike by the printers.

Post Profitable

New York City—New York Post Publisher Dorothy Schiff has taken offense at repeated assertions that her paper is financially unprofitable.

It is actually nothing of the sort, Mrs. Schiff declared in a letter to NBC.

"Over the years," she wrote, "our earnings have been substantial. In 1962 we expected large losses because of the introduction of costly stock tables. The predicted deficit did not materialize due to increased revenue from circulation and advertising and economies in operation."

NLRB Seeks Court Action On Defender

Chicago, Ill. — The National Labor Relations Board is preparing to move through the Circuit Court of Appeals to enforce an order to the Chicago Defender to reinstate 58 discharged Guild strikers and award them an estimated $450,000 back pay.

The NLRB's compliance officer has notified Defender Publisher John H. Sengstacke that since he has not complied with the board's original decision and order, it plans court action.

The board ruled last December that the Defender was guilty of unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain with the Guild and discharging the 58 strikers.

The paper was ordered to fire strikebreakers and abrogate a contract farming out mechanical work formerly done by Guild members.

ITU Settlement Terms

New York City—Following are the highlights of a two-year contract proposed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to settle the New York newspaper strike and accepted by publishers and ITU leaders. It will cost the publishers $6.51 the first year and $6.12 the second.

► A $4 wage increase the first year and $4 more the second.

► A 35-hour week the second year for day and night shifts and 33¾ hours for the lobster shift, valued at 36 cents per man.

► The introduction of Teletypesetter equipment to set stock exchange tables, with printers sharing in the resultant savings.

► A common contract expiration date for all newspaper unions two years from the date publication resumes.

► An increase of $2 and $4 for night and lobster shifts, respectively, valued at $2 per man and effective the first year.

► An increase in pension contributions the first year, costing the publishers 38 cents per man.

► Two additional days of sick leave the second year, valued at $1.25 per man.

The agreement on Teletypesetting equipment provides for publishers using the equipment to pay into a union fund a sum to be determined by a joint union-publisher committee, with arbitration provided if no agreement is reached.

Typographers are guaranteed against layoffs resulting from introduction of the new equipment, with reductions in the work force limited to those resulting from attrition. The new equipment will be monitored by one-third the number of employes required for manual typesetting.

There is no change in existing provisions covering ad reproduction.

UPI Wins $174.75 For '64

A new two-year agreement providing for a top newsman minimum of $174.75 in 1964 has been reached by the Wire Service Guild and United Press International.

The agreement, subject to ratification by the membership, will become effective as of March 16, 1963.

The contract embodies general increases, written into the minimums, ranging from $3.50 to $7.50 over the two-year span.

The schedule:

Two dollars a week in the first year for those earning up to $74.99 and $1.50 in the second year; $2.75 and $2.25 for those earning $75 to $99.99; $3.50 and $3 for those earning $100 to $199.99; and $4 and $3.50 for those earning more than $120.

The increased wages and benefits are estimated at $8 per week per employe over the term of the contract.

Contract changes include the narrowing by 75 cents of the gaps between Class III and Class I bureaus; and by 25 cents between Class II and Class I.

SFONG Urges Guild Weigh Biennial Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

and lists these points as favoring the change:

1—Conventions now held in even-numbered years occur only nine or 10 months after the beginning of the 24-month terms of office of the International Executive Board. The IEB actually must begin concentrating on that convention only five or six months after taking office.

This tends to make long-term planning "awkward," and the execution of plans, including those adopted by conventions, "uncertain."

2—Annual conventions are costing ANG and the attending locals $100,000 to $150,000 a year, a "staggering outlay under present conditions."

3—Although ANG conventions are educational, more members possibly would gain greater educational benefits, at much less cost, if regional conferences and seminars on specific Guild problems, with ANG staffing and programming, were substituted for the convention every other year.

Contract Settlements

Philadelphia Cuts Gap Between Writing Reporters And Legmen

Philadelphia, Pa.—The gap between the top minimum for writing reporters and reporters (legmen), photographers, artists and display advertising salesmen was closed to $2.50 in the new two-year contract between the Guild and the Inquirer.

At the Daily News, the gap between reporters and photographers and artists also was reduced to $2.50 in the new agreement.

Legmen, photographers, artists and display salesmen minimums are upped to $152.50 retroactive to last November 25, $157.25 next Monday and $158.50 on May 25, 1964, a total of $11, while the writing reporter top minimum goes up $8.50 to $157.50 and $161.

The gap, which stood at $10 in mid-1956, was narrowed $2.50 in the ensuing contract and another $2.50 in the 1958-60 agreement.

On the Daily News, the reporter top minimum is raised $5 and $3.50 to $162.50 and photographers and artists, $5 as of last Sept. 23, $4.75 after one year and $1.75 after 18 months to $160. Daily News display salesmen are boosted $11 to $165 and classified salesmen, $11 to $154.50, second highest rate among Guild contracts. Inquirer classified salesmen go up $10.50 to $147.50.

General increase at the Inquirer was $2 to $5 the first year, $1.75 to $4 the second; at the Daily News, $2 to $5 the first year, $1.25 to $3.50 the second. The publisher's contribution to the pension fund is increased by 50 cents a week per employe at the Inquirer, $1 a week at the Daily News.

Among other contract improvements, severance pay will be available on retirement at 62 instead of 65 and flight hazard pay of 5 percent of a week's salary will be paid each day an employe flies.

●

New York City — With key classifications being increased by as much as $23.50, a $200 a week minimum has been negotiated by the New York Guild for the top category of Look magazine staffers.

Seventy-five percent of all Look writers and photographers are covered by the $200 minimum.

The figure applying to the classification of Writers II, Photographers II, copy chief and assistant, is a part of the agreement running from March 1, 1963, to March 13, 1965.

It contains one increase — a general one—ranging from $4 to $8.50, with a cutoff at $10,500 annually.

The pact provides a $5.50 increase for Writers and Photographers I, giving that group a new top minimum of $107.50.

Artists II, representing 75 percent of all Look artists, with a $7.50 advance, go up to $143.50; Artists I, up $4.25, move to $81.50. Stenographers go up $5 to $87.50.

●

San Mateo, Calif.—Wage increases of up to $11 are provided in the new contract between the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and the San Mateo Times and Daily News Leader.

The gains are in four steps six months apart; the contract, effective Nov. 16, 1962, for 30 months.

The minimum increases: $1 to $1.50 at start; 50 cents to $2.50 on May 16, 1963; $1.50 to $3 on Nov. 16, 1963; and $1 to $4 on May 16, 1964.

The new top minimum for reporters, ad salesmen, etc., is $159.20. All those in the top minimum go up $11 ($1.50, $2.50, $3 and $4).

Outside classified goes up $1.50, $1.90, $2.50 and $3 to $125.50.

A new category — Machine Bookkeeper "A"—is created with a $2 differential over the old group. The new group, with an immediate top minimum of $89.80, advances during the contract period to $95.80.

Bookkeeping clerks are upgraded an extra $3.60 on top minimum, giving them a top of $84.20 now and eventually $90.20.

●

Jersey City, N. J.—Minimums for editors go to $149, then to $152.50 under the new contract, effective Dec. 1, 1962, and running for two years between the Hudson County Guild and the Jersey Journal.

Other new top minimums: Copyreaders, $139.30 and $142.80; rewrite, $136 and $139.50; reporters, $131.50 and $135; society reporters, $117.50 and $121; editorial assistants, $90.50 and $94; copyboys, $66 and $67.

The pact provides general and minimum increases of $2 to $4 the first year, $1 to $3.50 the second.

Blue Cross hospitalization coverage for the employe and $1,000 life insurance, both fully paid by the publisher, an increase in the severance pay ceiling from 36 to 40 weeks, an increase in the night differential from 75 cents to $1 per shift and four weeks notice on dismissal for employes with seven years service are among other improvements.

●

Joliet, Ill. — Various editors, with differentials ranging up to $28 above the reporter category, get increases of $4.50 the first year, $4 the second in the settlement between the Chicago Guild and the Joliet Herald-News.

The pact, effective Nov. 1, 1962, runs for two years.

Minimums are increased $1.88 to $5 for the first year, $1.50 to $5 the second. The contract provides for the maintenance of differentials.

Raises of $5 go to the assistant society editor, bringing her minimum to $110 and $115. Reporters and photographers get $4.50 and $4, going to $139 and $143. The file clerk category goes up $2.50 and $2 to $84.50 and $86.50.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

"I understand you're with the newspaper. Where's your route?"

N.Y. Guild Approves Joint Date

(Continued from Page 1)

emerge from the ultimate settlement.

The Guild presented the publishers with a six-point package as its price for extending the contract. It included a Guild shop, the establishment of citywide health and pension plans, protection of Guild members from layoffs resulting from automation and standardized contract exemptions.

All of these demands were for benefits already granted by the publishers to other newspaper unions.

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, said the proposals were being advanced to put the Guild on the same footing with the craft unions when it goes into simultaneous bargaining in 1965.

The acceptance of a common expiration date, one of the ITU's principal strike demands, is expected to lead to more unified bargaining between the Guild and the other unions in future years.

The publishers initially offered the Guild only a $1.50 wage raise, finally increasing it to $4.13, an amount that will bring the Guild's $8.50 money package of last fall into line 20 months from now with the $12.63 package awarded the ITU.

The publishers also agreed to discuss citywide pension and welfare plans during the life of the current contract, to grant service-time, vacation and sick-leave credits for the period of the strike and to pay their share of group health and medical insurance costs during the stoppage.

The $4.13 increase will cover the period from the original expiration date of the Guild contracts, Nov. 1, 1964, to the new expiration date.

While the increase has not yet been broken down for different job categories, Murphy estimated it would range from $1.50 or $2 at the bottom to $5 or $5.50 at the top. This would increase the Guild's highest reporter top minimums, at the News and the Times—which go to $178.50 and $178.05 respectively next Nov. 1—to between $183 and $184.

Murphy opposed the settlement, which was approved by the local's expanded collective bargaining committee by a 9-8 vote. Wilfred Alexander, president, and M. Michael Potoker, secretary-treasurer, led the fight for approval.

Ratification was debated by the three officers at unit meetings March 17 and 18, with Potoker and Alexander conceding that the terms were not sufficient but that they were all the Guild could hope to obtain under the circumstances.

Murphy voiced concern that if the Guild lost its present opportunity to make additional gains, the publishers would give the Guild only what they negotiate with the craft unions in future bargaining geared to a common expiration date.

The terms were approved by the following votes: News unit, 319-217; Times, 575-317; Herald Tribune, 236-80; World-Telegram & Sun, 174-98; Journal-American, 207-135; Mirror, 168-95.

Newspaper Profits Up In '62, Seen Higher In '63

(Continued from Page 1)

8 percent for the smallest papers to 15 percent for the 50,000-249,999 circulation group.

The average increase in newspaper expenses in 1962 over 1961, the Gallagher survey indicates, ranged from 6-7 percent for medium circulation papers to 18 percent for the big dailies.

The survey shows, however, that—although more papers reported increases in expenses than in profits—the average profit increase reported was greater than the average cost increase in three of the four circulation groups. In the fourth, the average increases were virtually identical.

Under 10,000 circulation: 84.7 percent reported their expenses for 1962 had increased over 1961 by 7.7 percent; at the same time 71.2 percent reported profits had jumped by 65.4 percent.

10,000-49,999 circulation: 95.1 percent reported expenses up by 6.8 percent; 76.3 percent noted profit hikes of 33.6 percent.

50,000-249,999 circulation: 100 percent recorded increased expenses of 5.9 percent; 56.2 percent noted 20.8 percent profits increase.

250,000 and over circulation: Expenses increased by an average of 17.6 percent for 100 percent of the papers, while profits increased by 17.4 percent.

All four classifications showed gains in advertising, linage, ad revenue and circulation for 1962. The 50,000-249,999 circulation group recorded the best showing in increased ad revenues: 100 percent of them averaging an 18 percent hike over 1961.

One hundred percent of the papers with 250,000 or more were up on an average 14 percent; 96 percent of those with 10,000 to 49,999 circulation were up on an average 10 percent; while 87 percent of those under 10,000 circulation had gains averaging 12 percent.

In each category the average increase in ad volume surpassed the average increase in ad linage. For example:

50,000-249,999: 50 percent showed total ad linage up by 6.8 percent; 100 percent reported their ad revenue had jumped by 17.8 percent.

250,000 and over: 100 percent reported their total ad linage was up by 9 percent; 100 percent reported total ad revenue up by 14 percent.

2 States Veto 'Right To Work'; Smear Ads Help Pass It In 3rd

"Right-to-work" advocates have suffered sharp setbacks—in New Mexico and Maine—in their campaign to make the United States an open shop nation.

They have succeeded, however, in lining up Wyoming as the 20th state to ban the union shop.

The New Mexico action, accompanied by various parliamentary maneuvers, has apparently resulted in the death for this session of a bill for a referendum on outlawing the union shop.

In Maine, sponsors of an initiative petition were brought up short when they admitted they had failed to collect enough valid signatures to force a statewide referendum on their so-called "right-to-work" proposal.

Thus a grandiose petition campaign, launched last fall by a group calling itself the Maine Citizens for Right to Work, Inc., ended with a public squabble among its leaders over responsibility for failure.

Chief characters in the battle are Fred I. Merrill, the group's chairman; and Walter F. Tweedie, its sometime executive secretary. Merrill charged that his committee "put too much reliance in one man"—Tweedie, a former Republican legislator who sponsored a "right-to-work" bill in the last legislature, and then was defeated for re-election.

The status of Tweedie with the "work" group is uncertain at this time. Referring to him as the "off-again, on-again" executive secretary of the corporation, the Portland, Maine, Evening Express editorially pointed out that "the principal activity of the organization's leaders" for days "seems to have been in alternately firing and hiring Mr. Tweedie."

"It's a curious development indeed," the Press observed, "when the executive secretary of the Maine Citizens for Right to Work Inc., is fighting for his right to work."

Despite their organization's sudden disorganization, however, the "work" forces are not through in Maine. They have launched a second attack in the legislature.

Maine voters rejected "right-to-work" in a 1948 referendum and subsequent efforts to get the legislature to prohibit union shop agreements have been decisively defeated.

The National Right-to-Work Committee had chosen Maine as one of its prime targets, along with Oklahoma and Wyoming.

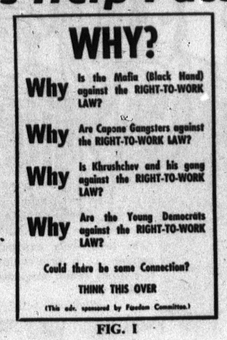


FIG. I

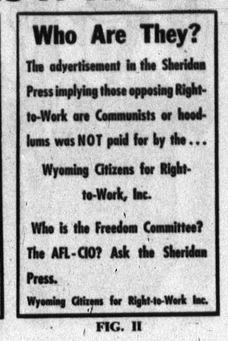


FIG. II

Petitions filed in Oklahoma to force a referendum vote have been challenged as "fraudulent" and the issue is currently before the State Supreme Court.

The campaign that made Wyoming the 20th state to ban the union shop represented the first success for open shop forces since 1958, when Kansas approved a "work" measure and five other states turned it down—and in the process defeated a host of Republicans identified with the anti-union shop bill.

Bitter debate, smear ads, and the patroling of the galleries by armed police while the measure was being considered in the legislature marked the Wyoming campaign.

A group calling itself the "Freedom Committee," whose individual members, so the Political Memo from COPE reports, are yet unidentified, placed in the Sheridan, Wyo., Press, an advertisement (Fig. I) which linked unions by implication to the Mafia (Black Hand), hoodlum Al Capone's gang, Nikita Khrushchev, and also linked the Young Democrats to these organizations.

Two days later, Wyoming Citizens for Right-to-Work Inc. placed an ad in the same paper (Fig. II) disclaiming any connection with the "Freedom Committee," but suggesting the "Freedom Committee" may actually be the AFL-CIO.

Then, one day later, the pages of the Sheridan Press carried another ad signed by Alex Kaufmann of Sheridan, administrator of the Wyoming Citizens for RTW. He again dissociated his organization from the "Freedom Committee" and insisted "We do not believe in the assassination of people or organizations."

The Wyoming measure prohibits the agency shop as well as the union shop.

It imposes harsh penalties, including jail sentences, for "direct or indirect" violations.

It passed the Senate less than two weeks after its introduction, and then the House, with eight Republicans crossing party lines to oppose it and three Democrats supporting it.

Galleries were filled with union members and other opponents of "right-to-work," Paul Shafto, state AFL-CIO president reported. There was, he said, never any question about the crowd being orderly, but a large contingent of police and a squad of national guardsmen were assigned to "guard" the capitol.

Shafto reported that "more business lobbyists than had ever been seen before" put "terrific pressure" on legislators.

Leading the "work" drive was a committee headed by Lloyd W. Taggert, a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's blue ribbon committee set up to fight the union shop "wherever and in whatever form it may exist."

Republican Gov. Clifford P. Hansen signed the bill into law just four hours after its passage. The measure was, he stated, "designed to restore full freedom of choice to the workers."

Rep. Walter B. Phelan (Dem., Laramie), didn't think so. He declared, "I want to tell you what it is—it is called a right-to-work law but it is a union-busting piece of damn legislation."

Repeal 'Work' Law, Daily Urges

The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune, which thought the Indiana "right-to-work" law should be given a chance six years ago, has changed its mind.

And another influential Midwestern paper, the Detroit News, has spoken out in defense of union security.

In an abrupt about-face, the Tribune is advocating repeal of the Indiana law.

Editorially, it said:

"Indiana's six-year-old law banning union shops has failed to right any wrongs and worse, has increased labor tensions in Indiana's industry. We favor its repeal.

"When this law was passed back in 1957, passions ran high. Our attitude then was: Let's give the law a chance to prove itself.

"Six years, we believe, is ample chance. But we haven't seen much evidence that the law has proved itself."

The newspaper commented that "the only thing the 'right-to-work' law has really done in six years has been to perpetuate a source of hostility on both sides of the labor-management relationship. There is no reason to think it will ever do more than that." The editorial added:

"Unnecessary irritants only make it harder for the two groups (labor and management) to work toward the point where their interests mesh. The 'right-to-work' law is one of the most unnecessary of such irritants."

In its editorial, the Detroit News took issue with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation over its stand regarding union shop contracts with its workers.

"The argument that no man should have to join a union is attractive in the abstract, of course," it said, ". . . . but labor-management relations do not exist in the vacuum of abstraction. They exist in a real world, wherein employer and employe strive each to gain what each conceives to be maximum advantage.

"Unions do not spring full-blown from some plot by union leaders to acquire power . . . The union shop did not arise from the pure selfish desire of union leaders to enhance their unions' power more easily . . .

"The union shop arose to insure that unions, whose members' efforts, through dues and . . . on the picket line have won better pay and working conditions, are not denied contributions from 'free riders' content to enjoy such gains without helping to win and maintain them."

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Arbitrations

Better Never As Late At Tardiness Hearing

If you are the central figure in a dismissal arbitration in which a principal issue is a management charge of habitual tardiness, you are unlikely to help your cause by showing up late at your own hearing.

This was the experience of a Consumers Union staffer.

The New York Guild took her case to arbitration after she had been fired.

Involved were the issues of whether or not the dismissal was for good and sufficient cause and if not, what the remedy should be; and if it were for good and sufficient cause, to what, if any, compensation was the staffer entitled.

Management of the non-profit consumers information service charged that the staffer repeatedly disobeyed office rules by: excessive personal use of the telephone; bringing her child to the office without permission; taking advantage of sick leave privileges; using prolonged rest periods; eating her lunch at her desk.

And she had, so management claimed, a bad attendance and absentee work record marked by habitual tardiness.

Violations of the rules had occurred, Arbitrator Joseph F. Wildebush reported in his award. He cited the Guild's position that the infractions not only were not serious, but they had, in effect, been condoned by the publisher since he had never warned the grievant that they would result in discipline or ultimate discharge.

Wildebush did, however, sustain the discharge.

His "compelling reason" for doing so, he explained, was that the grievant showed up an hour and ten minutes late for one arbitration session and 48 minutes late for another.

"If the grievant was not interested enough in being at her own arbitration proceedings on time," he said, "it is quite apparent to the arbitrator that she manifested a disregard and an indifference which must have reflected in her own attitude towards her job."

While upholding the dismissal, Wildebush made it clear that since the staffer was not guilty of "dishonesty, repeated drunkenness after warning, gross neglect of duty or gross insubordination"—all of them qualifiers under the contract—she was entitled to three weeks' notice pay and also severance pay at the rate of one week's pay for each six months of continuous service.

The Law

Art Production Worker's Put In Composing Room

By IRVING LEUCHTER
ANG Counsel

On a small newspaper, the National Labor Relations Board has included employes of an "art production department" in a composing room unit in the absence of contrary bargaining history or any other union seeking to represent such employes separately.

In a case involving the Berea Publishing Co., the Board describes the "art production department" thus:

"The art production department is staffed with two Justotype operators. The Justotype is a machine with a keyboard similar to a typewriter which prepares punched tapes which are fed into a reproducer, the output of which is columnar copy suitable for offset production.

"Also there are a headline writer and two pasteup workers. The latter paste up the output of the Justowriter and proofs of copy prepared in the composing room on sheets of paper for offset reproduction. It appears that some of these employes also engage in proofreading. The output of the art department is used exclusively in the publication of the Employer's newspaper through offset process."

The Board concluded:

"Although the record shows that the composing room and art production department engage primarily in different processes; it also shows sufficient factors to support a finding that the composing room and art production employes have a community of interest and therefore constitute an appropriate unit.

"Thus, there is no history of bargaining; no union seeks to represent the department separately; both departments prepare copy for reproduction; both departments perform functions requiring similar skills, such as proofreading, the operation of keyboards, and the laying out of copy; copy prepared in the composing room is utilized in the art production department; and the Employer operates a small plant where the employes in both departments share the same working conditions and overall supervision."

The art production department, the Board had earlier stated, is immediately supervised by an "art director." There is a separate editorial department. The relation of the headline writer in art production to the editorial department is not described.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

Thirtieth Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, July 8-12.

California-Nevada District Council, regular meeting, Stockton, June 1 and 2.

Middle Atlantic District Council, regular meeting, June 8-9, Hotel Casey, Scranton.

Council of Councils, annual meeting, 2 p.m., July 7, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia.

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Hearing scheduled for March 28 in the National Labor Relations Board's Third Regional Office in Buffalo, N. Y., on two representation petitions filed by the Buffalo Guild for about 39 editorial staffers and proofreaders of the Niagara Falls Gazette and three building maintenance employes of the same paper.

EDITORIAL

All The News That Fits

Read any good match books lately?

Or, for that matter, any good ball point pens?

Frankly, neither had we until Stanford Smith appeared before the Celler Committee last week.

Mr. Smith, who is general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, told the committee that "the assumption that there is a continuing decline in competition in the newspaper publishing business is based on erroneous premises."

Chief among these, Mr. Smith said, is the old-fashioned notion that if you want to know how much newspaper competition there is in a town, you simply count up the number of competing newspapers.

What you should do, Mr. Smith explained patiently, is count up the number of "media voices"—including match books and ball point pens.

Not surprisingly, members of the Celler Committee thought this was pretty far out, and so did we until we took a fresh look at our match books.

Some of them were a little dated, it's true, like the handsome, four-color lithograph of the Studebaker Electric, 1904. Others were unnecessarily tabloidy for our taste, like the one reading "The Ozarks, 931 10th St., N.W.—The Workingman's Copa." Others were loosely written, like "Winstons Taste Good—Like A Cigarette Should" and "Smoke Smart," and still others, we are ashamed to report, were simply not suitable for all the family.

Indeed, it wasn't until we came upon a half-used flap in an inside pocket that we realized what good reading match books can be. It read, in bright blue and white:

"Most Of The Best Newspapermen Are Guild Members."

We looked at our ball point pen.

"American Newspaper Guild Thirtieth Annual Convention," it proclaimed, "Philadelphia, July 8-12, 1963."

We looked at Mr. Smith's testimony again. On second thought, we decided, there was something to be said for match books and ball point pens, although perhaps not exactly what Mr. Smith intended.

A Peek Behind The Veil

For more than three months now, striking New York printers have been the target of a widespread series of attacks in the nation's newspapers, magazines and other media.

One of the foundation stones of these attacks has been the "exorbitant" nature of the union's demands in the light of the New York publishers' financial situation.

Virtually every analysis of the New York stoppage took it for granted that two, three or more of the city's dailies were losing money and could ill afford even what the publishers were offering.

The New York Post was presented as the prime example. It was pictured as a marginal operation, swimming in red ink, its ability to survive even a modest settlement in serious doubt.

Now, however, it suddenly turns out that the Post is not in such a bad way, after all.

Post publisher Dorothy Schiff has written to NBC protesting the characterization of her paper as "marginal."

"Over the years," she reports, "our earnings have been substantial. In 1962 we expected large losses because of the introduction of costly stock tables. The predicted deficit did not materialize . . ."

How many of New York's other supposedly deficit-ridden papers are in the same seaworthy boat as the Post? Unless their publishers are suddenly seized with the same fit of frankness as Mrs. Schiff, we may never know.

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor and Director of Research & Information

Asst. Editors: MAXWELL E. H. PYLE, DAVID J. EISEN

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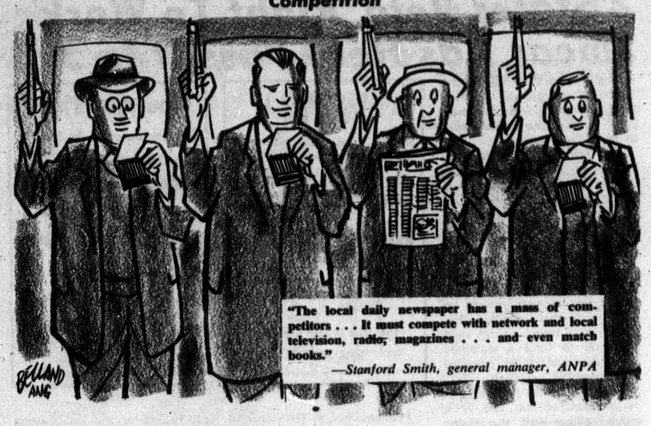
Competition



"The local daily newspaper has a mass of competitors . . . It must compete with network and local television, radio, magazines . . . and even match books."

—Stanford Smith, general manager, ANPA

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

The Changing Democratic Party In Congress

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

A month ago this correspondent began a series of reports on what seems a time of genuine change in Congress—a time when fluidity and shifting currents affect both parties and their leadership and the old order is under pressure.

The series began with an acknowledgement of the articulate, conservative, highly intelligent "activists" among the younger Republicans in the House, who certainly intend at the earliest appropriate moment to throw out Charlie Halleck of Indiana and Leslie Arends of Illinois as floor leader and whip respectively.

One of the activists pointed out to this reporter that Halleck and Arends—the one from Rensselaer, Ind., the other from Melvin, Ill.—reside within 60 miles of each other and represent precisely the same kind of ingrown rural midwestern constituency.

They have been the GOP's heartland, such communities, but they have almost nothing in common with the urban and suburban constituencies the GOP must win if it is ever to control the House again. (Says Charlie Halleck's self-written biography in the most recent Congressional Directory: "born in Jasper County, Ind. . . . and has resided there all his life.")

This report is on the far more difficult subject of the changing Democratic Party in Congress, the jockeying for power in the third year of President Kennedy, the disenchantments and moods of various groups, the relationships between Mr. Kennedy, the groups and his official leaders.

This observer's guess is that before election day a year from next November, the Democratic 88th Congress will write a Kennedy record that will allow the President and the congressional candidates to run on a claim of substantial achievement.

●

It is easy to file the annual pieces that Congress "has been in session so-and-so many days, filed so-many thousands of bills, filled so-many pages of the Record at such-and-such a cost per page"—and still hasn't done much.

Congress simply functions this way: the record that counts is the one written at final adjournment, which in this case will come at whatever moment in the second half of 1964 the President and the Democratic leaders think they have wrung out all they can get. It is likely to be reasonably impressive, as it was at the end of the 87th Congress last year.

Still there is an unmistakable unrest between the White House and the Democratic majorities. There is a mutual sense of opportunities lost, of leadership that somehow falls short, on both sides. There is disillusion among oldtime liberals and among younger Democrats who consider themselves part of the New Frontier, the present generation. An odd strain of bitterness is observable among older Democrats, especially in the Senate where the principle of comity has for so long lubricated the abrasive processes of contention and dispute.

To document this, it is possible only to offer specific examples without pretending that the half-insight provided is the whole story in judging the situation between a Chief Executive and his congressional troops.

●

Sen. Russell of Georgia chose to celebrate his triumph in the early-session battle over the filibuster rule in biting phrases heaping scorn on civil-rights liberals, of both parties, and equally on the Senate's presiding officer, Vice President Johnson, who didn't hand down constitutional rulings precisely as Russell would have preferred them.

Russell carried his civil-rights vendetta as far as he could against liberals, of both parties, in the subsequent battles over Senate organization. When the shouting died down after efforts to enlarge the Finance Committee, to give pro-Kennedy Democrats a majority over the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats, the coalition was the winner.

Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, the GOP leader, was awarded a Republican vacancy on the tax-writing unit, and Dirksen gladly paid the price exacted by allowing the "bumping" of Sen. Javits of New York—a Republican civil rights enemy of Russell's—from the powerful Appropriations Committee. (Commented a high Administration figure: "The GOP-Dixiecrat coalition doesn't really exist in the Senate as it does in the House—not until you get to the key issues of tax control and control of the machinery.")

●

The Finance Committee battle showed up another fact—the curious vacuum in Senate leadership with Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana in charge. Mansfield is loved and trusted—but he will not apply the spur and the whip as Lyndon Johnson did for six years.

When the nose-count was made on the Finance Committee battle and Democratic senators asked what the majority leader wanted them to do, they were told, "He hasn't said; he just wants to know how you feel." Yet there were 44 or 45 votes available easily, and one Democrat says, "Hell, Mike could have delivered enough for a majority of 51; we could have won that fight. But Mike won't fight."

There is ample evidence that Mansfield, a gentle soul, loathes the leadership job. Why doesn't he get out of it, then? The story of what happened to Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota and the chairmanship of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee helps provide an answer.

The Administration felt that Humphrey's choice was fully cleared—but suddenly the bottom fell out, and Mansfield bore the message that the party seniors felt Humphrey might be "spread too thin" and that Sen. Magnuson of Washington should have the job. He got it—and the Administration lost its objective of getting Humphrey as a principal party spokesman to help re-elect the large group of young Democrats who won their seats in 1958 and must now face the voters for second terms.

Who's running the store? Well, it isn't Kennedy yet. It is said that when the time comes he will go in for a showdown fight—when he can win. In the meantime, the naturally pro-Kennedy forces are on the defensive, and the other side within the party is maneuvering to promote one of its own as Mansfield's successor.