



Prize Winner: For service performed by its staff, the Cleveland Record, interim strike daily newspaper, received a certificate from the Cleveland Press Club. Here three of the paper's officials scrutinize the final, April 6, issue. From the left: John G. Blair, editor, to whom the Press Club award was presented; Jack F. Weir, president of the Inter-Union Publishing Corp., and Matt Fenn, managing editor. The paper was published by Cleveland printing unions.

Newsman's Federation Moves To Extend Role In Hemisphere

By RICHARD LANE
ANG Vice President

Panama City — The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, meeting here last week, took firm strides to extend its influence in the Western Hemisphere and to improve the economic conditions of the working press.

The growing free trade union movement and the defense of freedom of the press shared attention with the formal opening of IAFWNO's new headquarters in the Casa del Periodista, also headquarters for the Union of Newspapermen of Panama.

The executive committee:

- Joined the British Guiana Trades Union Council in protest against a proposed government-sponsored Guiana labor relations law, declaring the law to be an effort to control the free trade

- union movement in that country.
- Established top priority for development of leadership for newspaper trade unions.
- Added affiliates in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, bringing total membership to 23 countries.
- Emphasized the duty of the press to fully inform public opinion throughout the hemisphere in order to insure the success of the Alliance for Progress.
- Undertook a study of economic conditions of working newspapermen in the hemisphere.
- Urged special programs by its affiliates on Inter-American Newspapermen's Day, Aug. 20, to underline the newspapermen's efforts to raise their professional and economic standards.

The Alliance for Progress statement declared:

"Until public opinion is fully and correctly informed by the

members of the press, it cannot exert pressure in the direction of galvanizing the good will and cooperation on the part of all, vitally necessary for the success of this important enterprise."

The three-day meeting was held at the Panama Hilton Hotel, with Co-Chairmen Charles A. Perlik, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild, and Luis Carnero Checa, of the Federación de Periodistas del Peru, presiding.

Also representing the Guild as Executive Committee members were ANG Vice President Richard Lane, of Memphis, and Chris Crombie, administrative officer of the Vancouver Guild.

President Roberto F. Chiari of Panama addressed the committee and members of the Panama union at the formal ceremonies marking the opening of the

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Proposals Mount For Newspaper Peace Machinery

Proposals for new machinery to facilitate collective bargaining in the newspaper industry, including labor-management consultation at the national, regional and local level, multiplied in the past week in the wake of the New York and Cleveland strikes.

Guild Seeking New Liaison In Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio — The Cleveland Guild, at its first post-strike general membership meeting this week:

- Voted to initiate a series of management-union conferences before next contract negotiations begin.
- Instructed its delegates to the ANG convention in Philadelphia to push for a constitutional change that would automatically suspend any member who crosses a Guild-approved picket line without proper authorization.

The pre-contract meetings were approved by unanimous vote. The proposal was in a "progressive program" submitted by Robert C. Stafford (Press), former member of the ANG's International Executive Board and co-chairman of the recent strike committee.

The resolution proposed that the Cleveland Guild invite "the editors, business managers and other management representatives" of the Press and Plain Dealer to meet with "appropriate representatives" of the Guild in conferences to start approximately Sept. 15, 1963.

The purpose of such meetings would be "to establish a better liaison between the parties to the contracts, to create better understanding on the part of both, to examine and exchange views affecting relationships within the plants, to study the positions of both sides and to the end that problems might be solved prior to negotiation of our next contracts, and generally to maintain friendly understanding between employees and employers."

Representatives of other unions would be invited to attend for discussion of mutual problems.

Meanwhile, the ANG and the Cleveland Guild asked the National Labor Relations Board to dismiss the unfair practice charge

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ANG Executive President William J. Farson said the Guild is ready to participate in any consultations "that will smooth the path to more effective bargaining."

Labor relations expert Theodore W. Kheel, who helped Mayor Wagner settle the New York strike, said, however, that "no drastic changes" are called for, and Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, author of one of the proposals, cautioned against "expecting too much" from it.

Among the proposals for new bargaining machinery were:

- A suggestion by Wirtz for a nationwide "constructive bargaining council" of leading publishers and international union presidents to explore industry problems on a continuing basis and narrow the areas of disagreement prior to negotiations.
- Proposals by Bertram A. Powers, president of the New York Typographical Union, for a joint labor-management board to serve the same function on a city-wide basis and for a joint council of newspaper unions to more closely coordinate negotiations.

► A call by F. M. Flynn, publisher of the New York Daily News, for a national conference of publishers and international union officers to clarify positions on industry problems.

► A suggestion by Kheel for joint bargaining committees on both sides in future New York negotiations and for regional or local conferences to supplement Flynn's proposed national meeting.

In the midst of these moves for improved labor-management relations, the New York Times announced it was rewarding employees who worked during the New York strike, including those who crossed ITU picket lines, with a bonus of one week's pay.

Payment of the bonus to employees who crossed picket lines provoked a sharp reaction from the New York Guild, which termed it an attempt to encourage non-members to remain out of the Guild and Guild members

(Continued on Page 5)

New York In Perspective Strike No 'Catastrophe', Says Man Who Settled It

It is a mistake to think of the New York newspaper strike as a national catastrophe, in the opinion of Theodore W. Kheel, the labor relations expert who helped Mayor Wagner settle the long dispute.

"The New York dispute was not as bad as 114 days would indicate," Kheel said in an interview in Editor & Publisher.

"No drastic changes are called for, such as new legislation.

"I see nothing in the attitude of the publishers and the unions that would lead me to believe there has been a collapse of collective bargaining."

Kheel, who is impartial chairman of the New York transit industry, entered the negotiations with Mayor Wagner and was the architect of the settlement ultimately produced by the Mayor.

"Of course I agree that the public has a right to news," Kheel said. "But the prospect of a strike is also fundamental in our system in making collective bargaining work."

"And in New York's strike it must be repeated there was not a blackout of news in the total sense.

"There can be no doubt that a serious blow was dealt to New York City, one that should inspire

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everyone concerned to make sure that it does not happen again.

"At the same time it would be a disservice to look upon the New York strike as a national catastrophe. "It was not.

"If we think of it in catastrophic terms, we are likely to suggest and do things that will not be in the best interests of the industry, the unions, or the commonwealth."

Collective bargaining, Kheel emphasized, remains the best way to settle industrial disputes.

"There's nothing inherently wrong, as far as I

can see, with collective bargaining in the newspaper industry," he continued. "What is chiefly needed are changes in the bargaining structure, in New York at least."

Specifically, Kheel suggested that in New York both publishers and unions give up some of their "sovereignty" and delegate adequate authority to joint bargaining committees to act for them in negotiations.

Arbitration is not the answer to disputes over contract terms, Kheel said; as a matter of fact, he suggested, arbitration can do more harm than good.

"Resolutions of labor disputes require the answering of so many questions regarding the operation of a business and the running of a union that handing the problems over to a third party for arbitration seems to me to be completely impractical if not harmful," Kheel declared.

"It always has seemed to me that the democratic

(Continued on Page 5)

Labor Briefs

A severance indemnity ranging as high as 70 percent of annual pay to employees displaced by automation has been negotiated by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Southern Pacific Railway.

The pact, which may set a pattern for the industry, provides for the abolition of jobs only as workers die, quit or retire. But when attrition produces a vacancy in a job that is needed, an obsolete job somewhere else can be eliminated.

Workers laid off under such circumstances will receive 70 percent of annual pay the first year and 60 percent for up to four more, depending on length of service.

Pregnancy can't be considered an illness under the vacation-credit clause of a contract between the Milwaukee Spring Co. and the UAW, management contended in a recent arbitration case.

What is it, then? "A mechanical process," the company said.

Harsh winter weather which resulted in higher prices for fruits and vegetables was blamed for the return in February of the U.S. National Consumer Price Index to its record high of 106.1 percent reached last September. The February advance was 0.1 percent from January's 106 and 1.2 percent above that of a year ago, the Labor Department reported.

An 8-year-old rhesus monkey who has learned how to work sheep and steer a tractor is the latest problem confronting the Australian labor movement.

The simian works a 60-hour week on an 1,800-acre farm at Balmoral, sharing washup facilities and lunch with his owner. The Australian Workers Union is puzzling whether to lodge a protest. A spokesman said the union has no provisions for admitting monkeys.

John L. Lewis, who stepped down as president of the Mine Workers several years ago, bade a characteristic farewell to the industry this month as he gave up the post of chairman of the National Coal Policy Conference.

Lewis was presented with a portrait of himself at a luncheon held in his honor by the conference. Eying it with surprise, he declared:

"I'd hate on a dark night and in a close place to meet a man of that character."

Merger Denied

New York City — G. O. Markson, general manager of Hearst Newspapers, has denied a rumor that the Sunday editions of the New York Mirror and the Journal-American will be merged.

And he has branded as "inaccurate and misleading" a report that Hearst will drop the American Weekly, its Sunday supplement, June 1, substituting Parade.

Both moves were forecast in the latest issue of the Gallagher Report, a weekly newsletter for the advertising industry.



Half A Century: Jimmy Durante receives his Page One Award from New York Guild officers for 50 years of showmanship. Left to right: Representative Assembly

Chairman Arnold Drapkin; Secretary-Treasurer M. Michael Potoker; Durante; Times Unit Vice Chairman Tom Doherty, and President Wilfred E. Alexander.

New Business Unit In East St. Louis Wins Guild Shop By Strike Vote

St. Louis, Mo. — A 20 to 6 strike vote won a new East St. Louis business unit of the Guild a Guild shop and most of its other objectives in bargaining with the Evening and Sunday Journal.

All clerical and secretarial employees, telephone operators, ad takers and messengers go under a progression rate with a top contract minimum of \$101.60.

Advertising salesmen, display and outside classified will receive a \$5 pay increase retroactive to Feb. 27, taking their contract minimum to \$156.50.

The agreement was reached at 2:30 A.M. April 18 in a session with U.S. Conciliator Robert Young. Strike action had been planned before the end of the week.

The new unit covering approximately 33 jobs will now be merged with the existing unit in the news department and the members will come under the protection of the existing contract for the news members, with various additional provisions in a supplemental agreement.

The \$101.60 top minimum for clerical, secretarial, telephone operators, ad takers and messengers is reached after six years, an increase of \$3.20, and is also retroactive to Feb. 27. Janitors will also receive a \$3.20 increase to a top of \$84 after three years, with a night differential of 8 cents an hour after 6 p.m. The wage increases, but not retroactively, were determined before the strike vote.

The question of a Guild shop and a long list of company-sought exclusions were major issues toward the close of negotiations. The Guild shop was won and exclusions trimmed down to near what the Guild had proposed. The Guild yielded hours control over outside salesmen but with assurance their hours would not be changed. They have been working 37½ hours.

Most other employees are on a 5-day, 40-hour week with the exception of janitors who are on a 37½-hour week.

Pay increases for news department employees became effective April 24 in the second year of a two-year contract. The increase also is \$5 to a top of \$156.50.

The two units are to be merged into a single unit upon the signing of the supplemental agreement.

ment and a single contract will be negotiated next year.

The Guild's committee was Tony Canty, a local vice president; Pat Lee, unit chairman, and Arlene Funcke, unit secretary, with Rollin Everett, executive secretary, as negotiator.

Sub-Editors In Erie Get Increase In Differential

Erie, Pa. — The Erie Guild has voted to accept a new two-year contract with the Times Publishing Co., which contains increased differential pay for some department editors.

The city editor replacement differential went up from \$2 to \$2.50 a shift; the telegraph editor's differential from 75 cents to \$1. A new differential of \$2.50 per shift was added for persons working as Sunday editor on Saturday nights.

A \$7.25 top pay package was established as follows: for employees earning \$100 or more, \$4 per week the first year and \$3.25 the second year; for employees earning \$75.01 to \$99.99, \$3.75 and \$2.75; and for those earning \$75 or less, \$3.25 and \$2.25.

The increases bring reporters, ad salesmen, etc., in the first year, to \$129.53 and to \$132.78 in the second; telegraph editor, top job, to \$137.53 and \$140.78; district managers, etc., \$117.03 and \$120.28; society writers to \$86.05 and \$88.80; stenographers to \$75.28 and \$78.03.

\$9 Over Two Years Won In Cumberland

Cumberland, Md. — General and minimum increases totaling \$9 over two years highlight the new Times-Guild agreement.

The breakdown: \$4.50 each year.

Reporters—the sole classification—receive \$64.12 to start, \$116.25 at the top, after four and one-half years, in the first year of the contract. In the second, the minimums are \$68.62 to start, \$120.75 at the top. The raises became effective four months early in each year (Nov. 1, 1962, Nov. 1, 1963).

Other improvements include a 20-cent per shift raise, to \$1.20, in night differential; gains from \$2.40 to \$2.95 in the daily premium for work at editing or supervising jobs; an added premium of \$2 for working a double shift on Saturday, with the staffers getting, in addition, time and one-half for the second shift; a flat 10 cents mileage rate; and incorporation in the contract of the 36¼-hour week which went into effect January 1.

Total raises for the period range from \$5.40 for beginning office boy to \$11 for top jobs.

Other improvements include: severance pay ceiling upped four weeks to 30; gains in the sections on vacations, expenses, checkoff and welfare.

Buffalo Seeks Court Ruling On Arbitration

Buffalo, N. Y. — A decision is expected shortly in a lawsuit by the Buffalo Guild against the Tonawanda News in which the Guild seeks arbitration.

The complaint doesn't ask the court to order the Tonawanda News to arbitrate a dispute, but rather to appoint its members of a joint standing committee which sets up arbitration procedure.

At issue is management's refusal to discuss its withdrawal of the annual Christmas bonus. The Guild claims this is an action in violation of the contract.

Management claims it can't arbitrate because it hasn't appointed its members of the standing committee. The contract calls for compulsory arbitration if the committee is unable to agree on a decision.

Guild attorney Richard Lipsitz argued the case before Supreme Court Justice Alfred M. Kramer. Lipsitz pointed out to the court that management "admitted its failure to comply and seeks to use that failure as a method of defeating" the purposes of the arbitration set-up in the contract.

Lipsitz characterized this as "a rather strange and original defense."

Three In Stockton Get 25-Year Pins

Stockton, Calif. — Three charter members of the Stockton Guild have been presented 25-year pins. They are Melvin Bennett, Stockton Record city editor; Avery L. Kizer, Record editorial writer; and Larry Coats, Record copy desk.

The Stockton local was chartered in May, 1937.



From E&P, April 13, Page 9

PUBLISHER-UNION PARLEYS KEY TO LABOR PEACE

Drawing a lesson from recently-concluded New York City and Cleveland newspaper strikes, New York News publisher F. M. Flynn called for a broad-scope conference of publishers and union officers. The complexity of the issues involved "sharply brought into focus problems which cry out for solutions," Mr. Flynn said. E&P devotes several pages to an assessment of the lengthy newspaper blackout—accurate, complete reporting of a subject which is of vital importance to all newspapermen.

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'62 Profits Increase At 2 Typical Dailies

Operating profits (before taxes) of Editor & Publisher's typical small and large dailies increased 10 to 12 percent respectively last year, providing further evidence of increasing prosperity in the newspaper industry.

Earlier, E&P reported that net profits (after taxes) on its typical medium-sized daily had risen more than 15 percent last year and more than 25 percent over the last five years. (GR, April 12.)

Financial operations of the three papers, which are not identified, are analyzed annually by E&P.

In each case, revenues increased more than expenses, not only in percentage but in dollars.

The small daily, circulation 13,414, realized a profit of 17.92 percent of revenue before taxes,

9.34 percent after taxes. — The large daily, circulation 250,000, realized a profit of 20.7 percent of revenue before taxes. No after-tax figures are reported.

Net profits, after taxes, for all U.S. manufacturing corporations in 1962 averaged 4.6 percent of revenue.

On the small daily, net profits (after taxes) increased more than 9 percent last year. Again, no after-tax figures are reported for the larger paper.

The Gallagher Report, in a recent survey of one-fifth of U.S. daily newspapers, said most papers, small and large, reported sizable increases in profits last year and predicted continued increases this year. (GR, March 22.)



Judging Press Contest: Daniel A. McLaughlin of North Jersey, ANG vice president; Sid Benjamin of the Scranton local and secretary of the council; and Robert M. Golden, council president, browse over papers submitted to the Middle Atlantic District Council's fifth annual Intercollegiate Press Contest in the Hotel Traylor, Allentown, Pa.

Temple Wins Mid-Atlantic Award

Allentown, Pa. — The News of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., won top honors for the fourth consecutive time in the Middle Atlantic District Council's Intercollegiate Newspaper Contest.

The News was selected the best entry for those submitted by student publications in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey colleges and universities.

There were more entries, 22, than ever before submitted for judging in the council's fifth annual contest April 7. Considerable improvement was noted by the judges over papers submitted in previous contests.

Other winners were: The Glassboro Whit of Glassboro, N. J., State Teachers College, second; and the Daily Princetonian of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., third.

Honorable mention awards

12th N.J. City Enacts Law To Ban Scabs

The port city of Hoboken, N. J., has become the twelfth municipality in New Jersey and the 21st in the nation to pass a Citizen's Job Protection ordinance restricting the employment of scabs.

New Jersey now has more local anti-scab laws than any other state.

Meanwhile anti-strikebreaking legislation has been offered in California, Illinois and Ohio, bringing to more than a dozen the states in which such bills have been introduced.

The job protection campaign is being spearheaded by the printing trades unions in the United States and Canada.

In West Virginia, citizens' job protection legislation passed the House, 69 to 15, but was killed in committee in the Senate.

In Tennessee, it did not get out of committee and to the floor. In Oregon, also, it was killed in committee.

were presented to the Brown and White of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Muhlenberg Weekly of Muhlenberg College, Allentown; and the Spilled Ink of Centenary College for Women, Hackettstown, N. J.

The winner will be placed in competition with the top paper in a similar contest being conducted

by the Southern District Council.

The competition being sponsored by the Council of Councils will be held prior to the opening of the ANG convention in Philadelphia, July 8. The Council of Councils decided at the Buffalo convention last summer to hold the competition in the hope of establishing a national contest.

Brockton Supports Biennial Parley

Brockton, Mass. — The Brockton Guild has instructed its delegate to the Philadelphia convention to support biennial conventions for the ANG.

In a letter to Fred Fletcher, San Francisco-Oakland Guild executive secretary, Brockton's secretary-treasurer Howard J. Foster says Brockton has "endorsed the attitude" of SFONG in calling for "serious thought" on the matter.

Consideration of the biennial

convention idea was suggested in a communication which SFONG's Representative Assembly sent to all locals.

The New York Guild has also responded positively to the San Francisco-Oakland suggestion. Its Executive Committee authorized delegates to the Philadelphia convention to discuss the biennial proposal with SFONG and other interested locals.

Photo Employees By-Passed

Philadelphia, Pa. — With two members dissenting, the National Labor Relations Board has awarded photocomposition "darkroom" work at the Inquirer to composing room employees represented by the Typographical Union rather than to photographic employees represented by the Guild.

One of the dissenters, Boyd Leedom, declaring that he would assign the disputed work to the photographic department, insisted such an award would have been "inescapable" if his colleagues had followed the approach of prior cases and a recent Supreme Court decision.

The case has been before the board since 1961. The Inquirer assigned both the darkroom work and some paste-up art work to ITU members. The Guild went to arbitration, and the arbitrator held that darkroom work should be assigned to the Guild. The printers, who were not a party to the arbitration, were notified by their officers to refuse to process

the production of the darkroom if the work were given to non-members of the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

Both the Inquirer and the Guild filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB.

The board majority—Chairman Frank McCulloch, John Fanning and Philip Ray Rodgers—said it made its decision on the "grounds that photocomposition is a substitute for the traditional 'hot metal' process and that if the work were awarded to the photographic department many printers might lose their jobs."

They noted the employer had considered these factors in deciding that the newspaper would function best by assigning the work to composing room employees; and they declined to upset the employer's decision.

The factors on which the NLRB usually relies in jurisdictional disputes, they said, such as collective bargaining agreements and union constitutions, skills and work in-

volved, custom and practice in the industry and employer's past practice, were of no help in deciding this one.

"We must therefore utilize what the Supreme Court, in the CBS case, referred to as our 'experience and common sense,'" they said.

Leedom, in his dissent, pointed out that "the majority relies on a 'substitution-of-function' test, and on a 'loss-of-jobs' test in support of its award. In my view, neither test affords sufficient basis for the majority determination."

"The fact that photocomposition replaces the 'hot metal' function is no reason to award the new work which requires new skills to those employees who previously performed the old work requiring different skills, even though both processes serve the same function."

He doubted, he said, that the majority would agree that if glass were to replace bricks in the construction industry, bricklayers

rather than glass workers would be entitled to the work involved.

Nor did he find any merit in the majority's speculation that ITU members might lose work if photocomposition, while members of the Guild would lose no jobs if a contrary result were reached, since no one can foresee what changes might eventually take place.

"In any event," he added, "there is no precedent supporting a consideration of socio-economic data of this type" in determining jurisdictional disputes.

Since all other relevant factors dictate that the photographic department be given the disputed work, Leedom concluded that the "majority has, in effect, given to the employer's assignment controlling weight in deciding the outcome of this dispute. This is the result which the Board has repeatedly stated it would not permit and which is contrary to the decision in the CBS case."

Words...

A universal glossary for journalists to aid their understanding of journalistic terms throughout the world:

English

newspaper
daily
weekly
edition
editor
sub-editor
(desk man in U.S.)
reporter
typewriter
beat
story
column
headline
interview
exclusive
city desk
news room
casseroom
(composing room in U.S.)
machineroom
(press room in U.S.)
broadcast
teletext
camera
screen
microphone

Mots...

Un glossaire universel pour les journalistes en vue de les familiariser avec des termes journalistiques employés dans le monde entier:

Français

journal
quotidien
hebdomadaire
édition
rédacteur en chef
secrétaire de la rédaction
reporter
machine à écrire
région, rayon
article
rubrique
titre
interview
exclusif
informations locales
salle de rédaction
atelier de composition
atelier d'imprimerie
radiodiffusion
émission de télévision
écran, appareil photographique
écran
micro

Palabras...

Un glosario universal para ayudar a los periodistas a la comprensión de los términos periodísticos en el mundo entero:

Español

periódico
diario
semanario
edición
director
redactor de turno
reportero
máquina de escribir
zona o territorio
relato o nota periodística
columna, sección permanente
titular
entrevista
exclusivo
mesa de informaciones locales
sala de redacción
taller de composición
taller de impresión
transmisión radial
transmisión por televisión
cámara
pantalla
microfono

The meaning's the same, no matter in which language you say it, this back cover page from the new IFJ magazine emphasizes. Guild member Sarah Watts is editor.

'Journalist's World'

Sarah Watts Edits New IFJ Organ

First issue of a new periodical — The Journalist's World — is off the presses.

The slick-paper two-color publication of the International Federation of Journalists is edited by Sarah E. Watts, the wife of Ronald A. Watts, international affairs representative on loan by the American Newspaper Guild to the federation. (ANG Executive Vice President William J. Parson is IFJ vice president for North America.) It is planned to appear quarterly.

Published in Brussels, Belgium, the Journalist's World identifies itself as the "voice of the Inter-

national Federation of Journalists, an international organization of journalists in the press, radio and television fields."

"It is the voice for defense of press freedom, the voice for support of the moral and material interests of journalists and the voice for dedication to raising professional standards."

The publication speaks for more than 50,000 journalists in 24 countries who are members of the IFJ. It states. It talks about their trade and professional activities, such as gains in contract negotiations, formation of training programs and individual achievements and technical de-

velopments in the mass communications media.

The magazine "encompasses the interests not only of members of the IFJ but of all journalists throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Wherever they work, journalists concern themselves with communication."

The publication states its purpose in this manner: "For the broadening of communication — from country to country, from organization to organization, from journalist to journalist, this magazine is published."

Workers, Jobs Migrate From Kansas As 'Right To Work' Bears Bitter Fruit

Topeka, Kan. — The so-called "right-to-work" law is costing Kansas thousands of industrial jobs, the National Council for Industrial Peace declares.

The council cited statistics in a report by Gov. John Anderson to the legislature on Kansas' economic slowdown.

Anderson told the legislature, Kansas lost 14,800 jobs in manufacturing in the period from the end of 1957 through 1960. Four thousand industrial jobs were wiped out in the state in 1960 alone.

The governor also indicated that workers have been leaving Kansas in considerable numbers for better job opportunities in states where free collective bargaining has not been restricted by the "right-to-work" law.

This migration, the governor stated, has resulted in a decline

in Kansas' total personal income as compared to total national personal income.

Leading Kansas newspapers have blamed the job loss and attrition in industrial growth on the so-called "right-to-work" law, and demanded its repeal.

Anderson told the legislature that, other than defense contracts, "Kansas has not had a significant increase in other manufacturing employment." The period covered included the years in which the "right-to-work" law has been in effect.

Shelton Appeals Contempt Verdict

Robert Shelton, who was sentenced to six months in jail and given a \$500 fine for contempt of Congress, has filed an appeal in the United States Court of Appeals.

Shelton, a copyreader for the New York Times, was held in contempt by the Senate Internal Subcommittee in 1956.

He refused to answer committee questions as to whether he was a member of the Communist Party and whether he had conver-

sations with a woman under investigation by the subcommittee. Shelton had invoked the First Amendment, pleading that the questions unconstitutionally invaded his freedom of speech and conscience.

Judge Leonard Walsh gave Shelton two six-month sentences to be served concurrently, and a \$500 fine on two counts.

Pending the appeal, the judge released him on \$500 bond.

Monopoly Seen Curb On Freedom Of Press

By exercising uncontrolled and unrestrained "freedom of the press," newspaper monopolies — in the hands of the wrong men — may actually deny that freedom. W. P. Atkinson, owner of the weekly Midwest City, Oklahoma, Leader, advanced this possibility as he discussed the trend toward news monopoly before a Unitarian Church assembly.

The growth of great newspaper monopolies and the disappearance in many states and communities of a means of getting or telling "the other side of the story" has caused uneasiness both in the United States and England, the first homes of a truly free press, Atkinson stated.

After noting the current Celler Committee study in this country, he explained that in England "there are serious talks at various government levels on the same problems, and on how to insure a free and objective flow of news and at the same time guard against misuse of the power in a monopoly-dominated field wielded by publishers for their own ends."

The basic objective of these investigations, he pointed out, is "to preserve freedom of the press to the people to whom it really belongs."

Organizing

Guild Seeks NLRB Vote At San Jose Shoppers

San Jose, Calif. — Certification of the San Jose Guild as bargaining agent for about 24 employees of Stor-Ad Printers is sought in a petition that has been filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

A hearing has been tentatively set for May 2 in San Francisco. Stor-Ad Printers publishes a number of large direct-mail advertising editions, and a number of contracted mailer papers.

The bargaining unit asked would consist of employees in these departments: Display Advertising, Sales, Business Office, Maintenance and Mailings.

Ottawa Files Petition For Six UPI Lensmen
Ottawa, Ontario — A hearing has been scheduled for May 2 by the Ontario Labor Relations Board in Toronto on a move by the Ottawa Guild for certification as bargaining agent for six cameramen employed locally by British United Press Limited. The latter is paymaster for United Press International.

Sentinel Ruling Fought

Milwaukee, Wis. — A Wisconsin Industrial Commission ruling denying unemployment compensation to Guildsmen who formerly were employed by the Milwaukee Sentinel has been appealed to the Dane County Circuit Court in Madison.

Named as defendants in the suit are the Industrial Commission, the Hearst Corporation, which owned the old Sentinel, and the Milwaukee Journal, which purchased the Sentinel July 19, 1962, during a Guild strike.

Attorneys for the Guild, acting on behalf of 56 former Sentinel employees, have challenged the state's right to deny unemployment compensation for a period

of weeks for which dismissal, termination and vacation pay was allocated by the Hearst Corporation.

Guildsmen contend this lump sum money received was for earned benefits and should not have been allocated for specific weeks and considered as wages.

Guildsmen won part of their case earlier when the Industrial Commission ruled Hearst had been tardy in allocating the lump sum payment. As a result, Guildsmen involved already have received about \$156 each.

The questions the court will have to decide are whether the lump sum was properly allocated, and if so, whether it could be considered weekly wages.

Under contract with the Ottawa Citizen, UPI agrees to take a number of local pictures each week for the newspaper and also agrees to bring in international pictures on the Unifax circuit.

Certification Denied At Montreal Star
Montreal, Quebec — Circulation district managers and assistant district managers of the Montreal Daily Star are not employees within the meaning of the labor act, the Quebec provincial labor relations board has ruled in rejecting an application of the Montreal Guild for certification as their bargaining agent.

Ordering them excluded from the bargaining unit because of their duties and functions, the board also denied a Guild claim for certification only for those circulation department employees concerned with the sale and distribution of the Star.

The board said it found "nothing before us to justify splitting up the circulation department into two separate and distinct bargaining units."

Interim Fringe Benefit

Coffee And... Pretty Secretaries

By GEORGE McNICKLE
New York Times Unit

New York City — Luck came to me through my left ear at the very start of the recent newspaper shutdown in New York.

I was at Guild headquarters the first Monday of the printers' strike helping to man the phones when a call came from the organization which, next to our Federal Government, is the biggest philanthropic institution in the world — the Ford Foundation.

"We need someone to write picture captions for our photo library," said Dick Magat, the head of the foundation's Office of Reports.

"I'll be right over," I said.

On the 24th floor of 477 Madison Avenue later that day, Dick and I negotiated a contract with skill and speed that would have been the envy of Mayor Wagner.

... 1,000 Others Found Jobs

New York City — The New York Guild's strike-born job-placement service has closed its books after finding more than 1,000 temporary jobs for Guild members.

New York newspapermen and women found themselves working at such unfamiliar jobs as racetrack ticket takers and immigration guards during the 114-day newspaper shutdown that ended March 31.

International Representative Edna Berger, who was in charge of the improvised employment bureau, reported that more than 100 Guildsmen found work on the New York Standard, largest of the interim papers that sprang up during the strike.

Others filled openings on the Metropolitan Daily, the New York Daily Report and other

stopgap papers, while expanded radio and television news coverage absorbed a substantial additional number.

But many had to wander far from their accustomed beats in quest of work. Some put on overalls to become automobile mechanics; others — 100 in all — donned Postoffice gray.

And a dozen, selected for their susceptibility to headaches and sinus ailments, were hired by a medical advertising research firm to sit in a Madison Ave. office while the air was sprayed with analgesic mist and they were asked — to the clicking of TV cameras — "And how do you feel now?"

"At \$7.50 an hour," reported Frontpage, organ of the New York Guild, "they all felt better."

standard under which the freedom of collective bargaining was destroyed.

Wirtz also urged that "serious consideration" be given to a merger of newspaper unions as a means toward achieving more effective bargaining.

His proposal for a continuing bargaining council elicited a cautious response from the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The ANPA wired the Labor Secretary that it was willing to have a representative meet with him "informally" to discuss the suggestion.

Elmer Brown, President of the ITU, and Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen, welcomed Wirtz' suggestion. Both said any council of the type proposed by the Labor Secretary should involve top-level officials on each side.

Earlier, the ANPA's standing committee reported to the association's annual convention in New York that there was no apparent pattern in newspaper strikes during the past year and that, while there were 27 stoppages, "hundreds of settlements were achieved through regular collective bargaining."

Spokesmen for the committee said it had devoted no attention to an analysis of the New York strike or the strike settlement during its all-day meeting on labor-relations problems.

Powers, in proposing a New York industry board, said it might enable publishers to achieve automation and increased productivity while helping employees obtain higher wages and benefits without prolonged strikes.

The printers' leader, at the same time, called for conversion of the newspaper unions' unity committee into a formal joint council, a step endorsed a few days later by the New York ITU membership.

He said the council might require an affiliated union to obtain majority approval of the other unions before it could accept a contract settlement or call a strike. If a union settled without council approval, Powers suggested, it might be expelled and denied the support of other unions.

Murphy, speaking for the Guild, said Powers' proposals would be discussed by the unity committee, whose single meeting since the strike, he reported, was devoted to cleaning up old business rather than considering the future.

"We will consider every attempt to find new and more realistic approaches to collective bargaining," Murphy declared.

Flynn's proposal for a national conference of publishers and union leaders contained no details.

15 years. Now I found myself rising at 6:30 in the morning and bucking subway crowds.

Finding my way to work also was fun. My first day on the new job I was 45 minutes late.

I settled on a route that got me to Rockefeller Center, 49th Street and the Avenue of the Americas, at 8:30 A.M. En route from there to 51st and Madison, I discovered that charming plazas had sprung up in that part of town.

On bad days, I walked underground to Fifth Avenue and 51st. This route was especially helpful the day the temperature dropped to zero, the freezing printers switched their picket lines to a counterclockwise direction and the flashing indicator near the top of the Newsweek Building stuck at naught for a whole weekend.

When I issued on cold days from the cavern of the International Building I was greeted by the figure of Atlas holding on his shoulders a transparent world through which I could see the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral. I thought that compared with that almost naked figure I was indeed blessed and I iktopped as I passed each day the Times motto: "Every day is a new beginning; every morning is the world made new."

My job with the foundation gave out on February 22 and I joined the other readers of the Standard columns of the Standard, New York's interim strike paper. With no end of the strike in sight, I found myself searching for my old, discolored by-line clippings, writing a glowing resume and filing applications at employment agencies.

None of this did me the slightest bit of good, and I sure was glad when the Old Gray Lady opened shop again five weeks later.



Goodbye: Anthony Stella, left, New York Guild local representative, says farewell to Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, after 15 years as a New York Guild staffer. Stella's new job is that of New York state labor mediator. He will be on leave from the Guild until Oct. 1, when he will decide whether to remain on the new job permanently.

Independent Union Drops Raid On Dow Jones Unit

Chicago, Ill. — An independent union of Wall Street Journal employees has abandoned its attempt to supplant the Chicago Guild as bargaining agent for 28 employees at the Journal's Chicago office.

A petition seeking representation rights for the Chicago editorial unit was withdrawn this week by the Independent Association of Publishers Employees.

IAPE, which represents Dow Jones employees in other cities, originally sought a unit embracing the 28 editorial employees. But Marshall W. Schiewe, acting executive director of the Chicago Guild, said the petition lacked sufficient signatures.

IAPE then amended its petition to encompass an 80-member unit including commercial employees, which it already represents. But the Guild charged that the petition was filed too late — five days after

an April 1 deadline set by NLRB rules.

The Guild's contract with Dow Jones expires June 1, and representation petitions are barred during the 60 days preceding expiration.

Chicago, Ill. — Definition of the unit and its makeup are at issue before the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving the Chicago Guild and the Elgin Courier-News.

The action is preliminary to a projected election sought by management to determine whether the Guild represents a majority.

The board has declined to issue a complaint following its investigation of the Guild's refusal to bargain charge against the newspaper.

Proposals Mount For News Industry 'Peace' Machinery

(Continued from Page 1)

to cross future picket lines.

Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president, said the Guild is weighing a decision to file an unfair labor practice charge as a result of the action.

Wirtz, in proposing a national labor-management council for the newspaper industry, rejected — as did Kheel — proposals for compulsory arbitration of disputes. Terminating a compulsory arbitration law both "unwise" and "unnecessary," the Labor Secretary said it would mark the end of collective bargaining in the industry.

"It would be bitterest irony," he told the American Society of Newspaper Editors, "if freedom of the press were to become the

face the fact"

New York City — Walter N. Thayer, president of the New York Herald Tribune, says profitability should not be the prime consideration in newspaper collective bargaining.

"Publishers," he said in a review of the New York newspaper strike, "must face up to the fact that they must pay wages and meet competition. If they cannot do this, then they shouldn't be in business."

He said it should be preceded by a publishers' meeting to draw up an agenda.

Parson, queried by Editor & Publisher on the Guild's reaction to the Flynn plan, said the Guild was ready to participate in "any activity which may prove beneficial to the newspaper industry and its employees."

Meanwhile, New York unions were working out the final details of contract settlements with the New York Post, which broke ranks with the New York Publishers Association and ended its lockout before the ITU settled with other publishers.

The Post and the ITU have agreed to a contract based on the \$12.63 package negotiated with the city's other papers. But the pact will expire Aug. 31, 1965.

instead of March 31, the date on which agreements with the other papers expire.

Powers said the Post and the union have agreed that terms negotiated with other publishers two years hence will apply to the Post after the Aug. 31 expiration date. Only the issue of whether the present terms will be retroactive to the Post's resumption of publication March 4 is holding up final agreement.

The Guild is also in negotiations with the Post, with sick leave the sole matter blocking a settlement. Murphy said an expiration date for the Guild's Post contract has not yet been discussed. In a sequel to the strike, the New York Daily Mirror announced a 7 percent increase in advertising rates effective May 1.

"The fact that it was so long a strike suggests that the possibility of early repetition is remote," he said.

"Both sides have been tested. Each knows the other can take it. There will, therefore, be a tendency to avoid-taking extreme action in the future and an incentive to improve the bargaining process."

"Collective bargaining works best when an equality of power obtains."

Guild Seeking New Cleveland Liaison

(Continued from Page 1)

filed against them by three Guild members in the dispute over the continued denial of benefits to certain members after the Local settled its contract March 1.

In view of constitutional and convention directives, ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter told the NLRB in behalf of both ANG and the Local, Guild officers "are under an obligation not to pay benefits to members who refuse to participate in picketing and other concerted activity in the dispute in connection with which the benefits are paid."

If the officers paid benefits to such members, they would violate their fiduciary responsibilities under the law, Leuchter said.

The charge arose out of the continued denial of both ANG and local benefits after March 1 to members who had failed to perform strike duty during the Guild's three-month strike for the new contract. After signing the contract March 1, the Guild continued to observe picket lines of other striking unions.

The charge alleges that the ANG and the Local "restrained and coerced" the three signers, and eleven other Guild members, in the exercise of their legal rights by, since March 1, refusing to pay them benefits "because they refrained from engaging in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining."

Leuchter said the denial of benefits was a valid internal union decision which did not affect employment and as such was en-

tirely lawful, even if it be construed as a penalty for failure to perform prior strike duty. He said the "restraint and coercion" prohibited by law has been consistently defined by the NLRB to mean only violence or economic reprisal in terms of employment.

"It is unthinkable to say that the price to a union of supporting concerted activity is that it support equally the right of employees not to engage in concerted activity," Leuchter declared.

The post-strike resolution adopted at this week's meeting called on the Guild to "make every sincere effort to maintain the Printcraft Unity Council as a working, effective organization for the exchange of information, consideration and solution of problems that might arise, for the benefit of all."

The Printcraft council is a loose organization of all the unions in the two plants, except the Teamsters who were expelled when they crossed the Guild picket lines. Heretofore, the council has been active only at contract time.

The Plain Dealer printed a brief report of the Guild's resolution and followed it with editorial comment. Alluding to the Cleveland and New York newspaper shutdowns, the editorial said:

"Labor and management appear to be sincere in their efforts to arrive at some method of understanding which will prevent such a thing from recurring."

"Indication of this desire was the action taken Sunday by members of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild who voted unanimously for conferences between the two large, Cleveland newspapers and Guild representatives, prior to the expiration of the present contract."

The Press story on the meeting ended up in the overcast. The Cleveland local, entitled to eight votes at the convention, decided to send four delegates, who will be elected in a referendum.

After heated debate, the membership reversed a recommendation of the local's Executive Board and voted to accept the resignations of 28 members. Acceptance of the resignations is subject to approval by the International Executive Board.

All were based on dissatisfaction with the strike. Eight were by Press unit members, seven in the commercial department and one in the editorial, and the remainder were by Plain Dealer editorial members.

Newspapermen's Federation Acts To Extend Hemisphere Influence

(Continued from Page 1)

IAFWNO headquarters. President Chiari later was an honored guest at a IAFWNO cocktail party at the hotel.

The federation expanded its membership by accepting applications for membership from the Cierculo Nacional de Prensa in Guatemala and the Sindicato Autonomo de Trabajadores de la Editora del Caribe, in the Dominican Republic.

The committee placed special emphasis on plans for a series of regional seminars on newspaper trade unionism and on an active search for worthwhile candidates for advanced trade union training in specialized labor schools throughout the hemisphere.

The committee, composed of 15 leaders of newspapermen's organizations in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean islands, found it "advisable and necessary to set the record straight" on the recent New York newspaper strike.

"The Latin American press particularly, and especially its most reactionary elements, left a path of distortions, half-truths, omissions and false impressions," stated a resolution introduced by the Argentine secretary of the organization, Alberto Schiribu.

In a survey of the state of the press in the Western Hemisphere, the committee noted with satisfaction the return of freedom of the press in the Dominican Republic,



Contribution: Looking over some of the materials presented by the Detroit Guild to Wayne State University are, from the left, Ronald O'Brien, Guild executive secretary;

Dr. Philip Mason, WSU archivist; Harold Golden, Jr., Guild president, and Donald Schram, retiring Guild president. The gift included records, Guild newspapers, contracts and arbitration awards.

For Wayne's Labor Archives: Detroit Guild's Files, Records

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit Guild has made a major contribution to the growing labor history archives of Wayne State University with its presentation of official files and records up to December 1957.

Harry Golden, Jr., president, and Don Schram, retiring president, made the presentation to the university in the Wayne Room of the university library. Ronald O'Brien, Detroit Guild executive secretary, also participated.

Included in the collection are the office files from 1934 to 1957; copies of the Guild Memo from 1943 to 1959 and the Guild Re-

porter from 1934 to 1960. The Detroit Reporter, published as a daily strike paper by the Guild and other unions from December, 1955 to January 1956, was also included.

The records include all negotiations and contracts, transcripts of meetings with publishers, elections and arbitration awards. There are several bound volumes of papers plus more than 50 file boxes of materials.

In making the presentation, Golden, a reporter for the Free Press, said, "The Guild is happy to turn over its history to the distinguished labor archives of Wayne State University. The re-

cords, of course, will remain available to the Guild, but the archives will perform the invaluable function of preserving and cataloging documents. The Guild file will doubtless prove of great value to generations of historians of the Guild, the labor movement and the newspaper industry."

The university's labor history archives are seeking to become the official depository for the labor movement. More than 175 bound volumes of union newspapers are already catalogued. The papers include records of the UAW and Wayne County AFL-CIO as well as the private papers of union officials.

Contract Signed For Lecture Book

Twin Cities, Minn. — Contracts have been signed for the publication of 16 Guild Memorial lectures (GR. Feb. 8) by the Louisiana State University Press under the title of "The Press in Perspective."

The printing bid was awarded to Vail-Ballou Press of Birmingham, N. Y.

Publication of the lecture series which began in 1947 under the joint sponsorship of the Twin Cities Guild and the University of Minnesota is scheduled for September of this year.

Detroit — Detroit Guild officers for 1963 are: Harry Golden, Jr., president; Charles Thurston, vice president; James McMahon, recording secretary; and Kenneth Thompson, treasurer.

Panama City — The warm hands of two former well-known Lima (Ohio) Guildsmen were extended to the Guild representatives at the Panama IAFWNO Executive Committee meeting.

Joe Connor, press officer, and Robert D. Kerr, publications editor, for the Canal Zone headquarters, greeted the visiting Guildsmen and arranged an extensive tour and inspection of the Canal Zone. Guildsmen who attended the St. Louis convention will recall Connor's report on the Lima strike that led to the birth of the new Lima Citizen.

Kingston — The Kingston Guild's officers for 1963 are: Dorothy A. Narel, president; John L. Schrader, vice president;

Local Elections

Baltimore

Baltimore, Md. — Baltimore's 1963 officers are: Michael R. Naver, president; David Thompson, vice president; Gerard Borsel, secretary; and George H. Hanst, treasurer.

Chicago

Chicago, Ill. — Newly-elected officers of the Chicago Guild are: Robert Zonka, president; Marshall Schieve, first vice president; Phil Nelson, second vice president; Gene Sorrells, third vice president; Lois Wille, secretary; Dan Sullivan, treasurer.

Detroit

Detroit, Mich. — Detroit Guild officers for 1963 are: Harry Golden, Jr., president; Charles Thurston, vice president; James McMahon, recording secretary; and Kenneth Thompson, treasurer.

Greensboro

Greensboro, N.C. — Officers for 1963 have been installed by the Greensboro Guild. They are: Earle W. Hellen, president; Langdon Ammen, vice president; John Cannon, secretary; Leonard Dudley, treasurer; James Ross, Charles Price and Porter Crisp, executive committee.

Kingston

Kingston, N. Y. — The Kingston Guild's officers for 1963 are: Dorothy A. Narel, president; John L. Schrader, vice president;

Albert J. Cawein, recording secretary; Irwin J. Thomas, corresponding secretary; and Sherwood F. Lasher, treasurer.

Memphis

Memphis, Tenn. — Memphis Guild officers for 1963 are: Dick Lane, Commercial-Appeal, re-elected president; Jim White, Press-Scimitar, re-elected first vice president; Paul Vanderwood, Press-Scimitar, re-elected second vice president; Cliff Huffman, display advertising department, third vice president; Jim Brown, business department, secretary-treasurer; and Kay Pittman, Press-Scimitar, recording secretary.

Muskegon

Muskegon, Mich. — Jess Soltess is the new president of the Muskegon Guild. Other new officers are: Robert G. Walker, vice president; Vera I. Ridoutt, secretary; and Nancy E. Klecka, treasurer.

Victoria

Victoria, B.C. — Membership of the Victoria Guild has elected Pete Salloway president for his 18th successive term. Duncan McPhail was returned as first vice president, as was George Gibson to the post of second vice president Mrs. Elsie Robertson is the new secretary while Mrs. Nancy Touchette has taken over as treasurer.

Business Vitality Trend Continues, Buoyed By Record '62 Earnings

The trend of business now seems set, according to U.S. News & World Report.

That trend is strongly upward. Except for some leveling off in the second half of the year, business activity, it reports, promises to continue to rise until mid-1964 at least.

This means more jobs, rising incomes, better business for stores.

"Industry will produce more," says the magazine. "Prices will be firm, profits larger."

The publication's declaration that "all business news is good," is reinforced by word from the U.S. Department of Commerce that national income, boosted by record corporate earnings of \$51.5 billion, soared to an unequaled \$450 billion last year.

Before-tax income exceeded the 1961 figure by \$6 billion and 1959, the old record year, by \$4.3 billion.

After-tax profits reached \$26.3 billion of which \$15.9 billion went into dividends.

National income rose \$30.2 billion over 1961.

Profits of manufacturing companies rose sharply in the final months of last year, and set a new record for the year, the Government reported, according to the New York Times.

After taxes, manufacturing profits in the fourth quarter were a near-record \$4.8 billion. They would have been considerably larger, says the Times, "were it not for the effects of the liberalized depreciation allowances set by the Treasury last summer."

Manufacturing profits after taxes for the full year were \$17.7 billion—up 16 percent from 1961. The previous record, in 1919, was \$16.3 billion.

The reports were by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. They, says the Times, "confirmed the uptrend . . . already indicated by the year-end statements of individual companies."

One key to the increasing optimism, Frank C. Porter, national economics reporter, writes in the Washington Post, is a reappraisal of the gross national product for this year.

The Federal economists, he says, had based anticipated tax receipts on an expected total output of goods and services of \$578 billion for the year, a projection by the Council of Economic Advisors "which many private analysts regarded four months ago as sanguine."

Now, the Council's own forecast of an annual rate of \$570 billion in GNP for the first quarter has been topped by \$2 billion and Government economists are talking in terms of the GNP for

the full year of \$583 billion—perhaps even more.

"Another welcome harbinger," says Porter, "is the big rise in corporate profits."

The robustness of the upward swing in the economy was indicated earlier by leading business indicators, Porter points out. These Census Bureau pointers available for February 12, showed 12 of 16 up, only four down.

Plus signs included:

► A longer work week.

► A drop in temporary layoffs.

► Fewer initial claims for unemployment insurance.

► Rises in new orders for durable goods and machinery and equipment orders.

► Higher unfilled durable goods orders.

► Increased housing starts and permits for future starts.

► Fewer high-liability business failures.

► Higher stock prices.

► More reports of lower vend-

or deliveries.

► A surge in commitments over 60 days for production materials.

Other factors, hailed by economists as symptomatic of the forward trend:

► An expected rise of 5 percent in plant and equipment outlays for 1963.

► Retail sales running 7 per-

cent over a year ago.

Tax changes, U.S. News & World Report points out, "had a big impact" on 1962's higher profits.

"Treasury rules allowed companies to show bigger charges for depreciation, which reduced both profits and taxes."

The new tax credit for invest-

ment also reduced taxes.

"The effect on profits after taxes differed widely according to the accounting procedures the companies adopted."

Confirmation of its preliminary tabulation for 1962 of improvement in aggregate profits is noted in the April issue of the First National Bank of New York's monthly economic letter.

"With the inclusion of additional reports that have raised the number of corporations to 3,831," it says, "this bank's tabulation now shows combined net income of \$23.9 billion, an increase of 13 percent over 1961."

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EDITORIAL

Verdict On New York

The one neutral expert who knows most about the New York strike now has pronounced the definitive judgment on it.

He is Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman of the New York transit industry, who spent 64 days and 840 hours helping Mayor Wagner settle the strike.

His conclusion: The strike was not a national catastrophe, it does not signify the collapse of collective bargaining, and no drastic remedies are called for.

In short, in Mr. Kheel's considered opinion, there is nothing wrong with collective bargaining in the newspaper industry that more and better collective bargaining can't cure.

We agree with Mr. Kheel on all counts, and we believe that, once the smoke has lifted, the wisdom of his judgment will become equally apparent to all.

The prospect of a strike, as Mr. Kheel put it, is what makes collective bargaining work, and the printers' strike differed from other newspaper strikes only in degree, not in kind.

It was, of course, bigger, longer, costlier. It involved more papers and more people. It involved New York, and the New York Times.

(It's interesting to speculate how excited anyone, including the Times itself, would have been about the strike had the Times not been among the papers struck.)

But, at bottom, the New York strike was a traditional strike conducted by traditional means for traditional ends: wages and hours, job and union security, and bargaining position.

It did differ from many other newspaper strikes in one significant way; instead of striking all the New York papers, the printers very considerably struck only four. The others promptly shut down anyway.

Once the strike began, it was inevitable that it develop into a test of strength. It was equally inevitable that there be such a test of strength in New York, some year if not this one. The New York publishers had been asking for one ever since they embarked upon their policy of agreeing among themselves on a single money package for all unions in advance of negotiations and then defying the unions to do anything about it.

Paradoxically, as Mr. Kheel suggests, now that it's over and each side knows the other's strength, the strike itself offers the best guarantee of future peace and more realistic bargaining.

It was, however, a long and costly test of strength. So was Cleveland. Occurring simultaneously as they did, these two long and bitter disputes quite properly have led labor, management and government alike (and Mr. Kheel) to stop and take a fresh look at the state of labor-management relations in the newspaper industry and to suggest consultations between publishers and unions in an effort to improve them.

The Guild, Executive Vice President Farson has made clear, will gladly participate in such consultations so long as they proceed within the framework of free collective bargaining.

We believe there is no substitute for collective bargaining, imperfect though it sometimes be, in the determination of labor-management disputes in a free society... and in a free press.

As Secretary of Labor Wirtz told the American Society of Newspaper Editors last week, "It would be the bitterest irony if freedom of the press were to become the standard under which the freedom of collective bargaining was destroyed."

The Guild Reporter

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and
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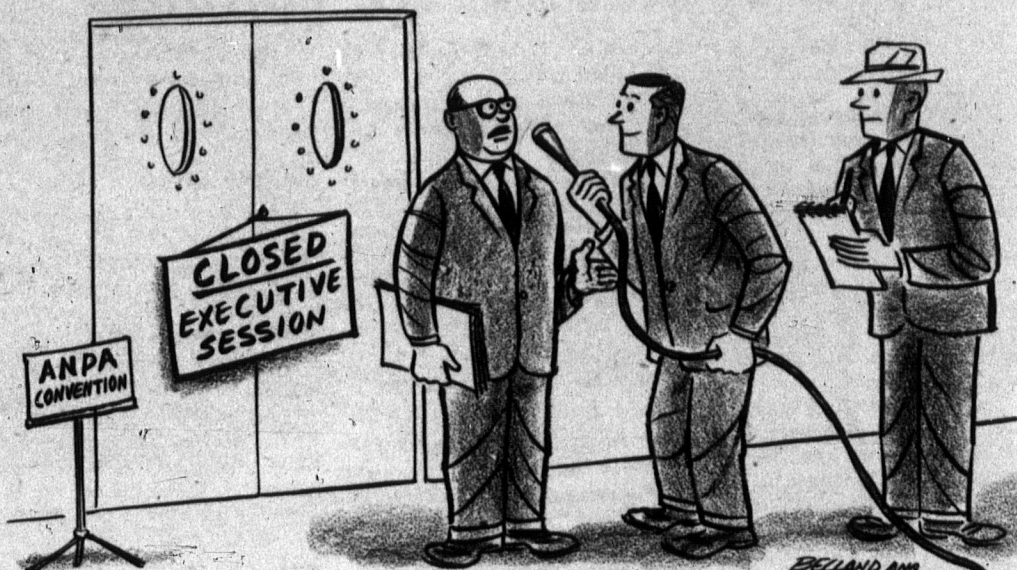
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'Now, About Managed News . . .'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Senate Democrats Vulnerable — Numerically — In 1964

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



A factor in Congress in this third year of the Kennedy Administration is the coincidence that Senate Democrats are numerically more vulnerable in the elections next year than Senate Republicans.

The Class of 1958 — senators first elected that year — must face the voters again to determine whether they will be allowed second terms, the seniority and influence that come with the second terms, or whether some of them will be sent back to private life.

The 1958 elections represent for the Democrats the year of the great shift, the stunning triumph which party professionals here call a "super-victory," which a Kansas Republican, former Rep. Wint Smith, in shocked surprise termed at the time a "social revolution." Already holding a majority in the house, Democrats picked up a net gain of 47 more seats; from a bare seniority of the Senate they went to more than 60 per cent.

In the House, the Democratic Party was unable to hold its 1958 position. It lost a net of 21 seats in the presidential year of 1960, a net of 3 more in 1962, although the party majority is still substantial. But Democrats went on to further Senate gains to reach the present top-heavy division of 67 Democrats, 33 Republicans. Next year there will be 24 Democrats and only 7 Republicans at the mercy of the voters. Perhaps a half dozen of the Demo-

Perlik To Attend Harvard Parley

ANG Secretary - Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has accepted an invitation to participate in a seminar May 2-3 at Harvard Business School on "The United States and the Developing Nations."

Perlik is among the 25 labor leaders being convened in Cambridge, Mass., for the meeting of which the Foreign Policy Association and the Harvard Trade Union Program are joint sponsors.

One of the speakers will be a former Guildsman — George Lodge, lecturer, Harvard Business School, and former Assistant Secretary of Labor.

cratic seats can be rated "safe," perhaps four of the Republicans. The rest of the contests are considered tossups.

The Democratic Class of 1958 is notable for quality as well as quantity. It includes the articulate Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota; Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan, who has turned a spotlight on consumer problems involved in business packaging abuses; Sen. Harrison Williams of New Jersey, who has been more effective than anyone else in prodding the nation's conscience on the exploitation of migrant farm labor.

It includes the remarkable group of younger men from the Rocky Mountain states — Senators McGee of Wyoming, Moss of Utah, Cannon of Nevada, the first two elected in territory normally Republican and reverted since then to GOP preferences. It includes the New Englanders — Senators Muskie of Maine and Dodd of Connecticut. Sen. Hartke of Indiana has been an effective chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee. Sen. Yarborough of Texas has brought a fresh quality of representation from the Southwest.

There are other new Democrats who must run for election again because, in the interim, they have been elected to fill vacancies for terms expiring next year — Senators Burdick of North Dakota and Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Senators Byrd of Virginia, Stennis of Mississippi and Holland of Florida are the only southerners who must run next year, with victory automatic. The 21 other Democrats are in a different situation, either because their states are normally Republican, or are recognized "swing" states or, because of some special circumstance.

The principal special circumstances, existing in greater or lesser degree from the Rocky Mountain states to the Pacific Coast, is the emergence of a heavily-financed, intensive drive by the extremist right to win political control.

In Wyoming, where the state political machinery has been al-

most totally captured by shouting right-wing elements, Gale McGee is already waging an open counter-battle for his senatorial life. In Utah, where the able young David King, then a House member, failed to oust Republican Sen. Bennett last year, Moss must certainly be considered vulnerable. Reed Benson, son of former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, is a paid official of the John Birchers.

Even in Washington, where Sen. "Scoop" Jackson would normally be rated unbeatable, there is right-wing trouble. Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic floor leader from Montana, won by a three-to-one margin in 1958, but the lunatic-fringe right wingers are investing heavily and his 1964 contest may be close.

President Kennedy will be heading the ticket, and if his victory margin is big it may rub off sufficiently to re-elect some of the Senate Democrats who face hard fights. It was observable in 1960, however, that in the vast area westward from the plains, Kennedy carried exactly two states with seven electoral college votes. Nixon got 16 states with 107 electoral votes.

Times '62 Profit Survives Strike

New York City — The New York Times netted \$599,350 from its 1962 newspaper operations, up slightly from 1961 despite the New York newspaper strike. Without the strike, the Times said, it would have earned \$1.3 million.

Although consolidated earnings of \$1,811,550 were down \$400,000 from 1961, the decrease was not a result of the Times' newspaper operations. Most of a \$4.70 decrease in 1961 earnings of \$20.41 a share was the result of a sharp decrease in gains from the sale of real estate.

The Times reported a 1963 first-quarter deficit of \$4,136,000 as a result of the strike, but said it expects to balance its budget and earn "proper dividends" for the year.

MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

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