

Hawaii Guild, Six Other Unions Wage Joint Strike In Honolulu

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Philadelphia Welcome



Convention hostesses Roxanne Cobbs, right, and Ida Simons pose up on Philadelphia's historic Liberty Bell in preparation for Independence Hall tour to be made by Convention delegates.

Finances, Automation, Nomination Confront 30th Annual Convention

Philadelphia, Pa.—Strike financing, automation and the selection of international officers are the principal items of business on the agenda of the ANG's 30th annual Convention starting here Monday.

More than 200 delegates from Guild Locals across the country are expected to be on hand when the convention is called to order in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel. A total of 191 delegates from 64 Locals had submitted credentials when the Guild Reporter went to press.

The New York Guild executive committee, at a pre-convention meeting this week, endorsed Arthur Rosenstock for re-election as ANG president and Edward Easton, Jr., for re-election as vice president for Region 5, embracing New York City. And Vice President Marshall W. Schiwe of Chi-

cago joined those incumbent IEB members who have announced they will seek re-election.

Last week, the Cleveland Guild executive board endorsed Noel Wical, immediate past president of the Local, for vice president at

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large, and Wical formally announced his candidacy.

Delegates to the convention will have before them three major IEB recommendations on strike financing.

The first and most controversial recommendation would establish a higher schedule of international assessments for future strike emergencies such as those that cost the ANG's International Defense Fund \$1.5 million during the past fiscal year.

The proposal would increase

the top assessment rate from \$3 to \$6, but would not affect the present series of assessments, precipitated by the New York and Cleveland strikes.

Other IEB recommendations would raise the Defense Fund floor to \$1 million and authorize a special interim committee to study strike-lockout benefit policy for a report to the next convention.

The proposed \$1 million Defense Fund floor would become effective when the Fund reaches that level; thereafter, the Constitution would specifically authorize assessments whenever the Fund fell below \$1 million.

The recommendation to increase the assessment schedule at this convention was opposed by a minority of the IEB, which wanted the question assigned to the proposed interim committee, for further study. A substitute motion to this effect, introduced by Vice President Easton, was defeated, 10-5, at the May IEB meeting.

The IEB has also recommended that the Convention and all Guild Locals support a study in depth of newspaper automation and its effect on Guild policy.

John Diebold, president of the Diebold Group Inc., and one of the nation's foremost authorities on automation, will address a forum on the subject on the opening day of the Convention.

Irv Beller, an economist for the AFL-CIO, will discuss ways in which other unions have met the automation problem.

Other IEB recommendations

(Continued on Page 2)

Honolulu, Hawaii—Acting with unprecedented unity, more than 800 newspaper employees in seven unions here, including the Guild, simultaneously struck this city's two dailies June 21, and, as the strike ended its second week, federal mediators indicated little hope for an early settlement.

The strike, which closed the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the Honolulu Advertiser and their commercial printing plants, is Hawaii's first daily newspaper strike and the state's first walkout involving white-collar workers.

Engaged in the joint strike, besides 300 Guild members, are the printers, pressmen, machinists, lithographers, photoengravers and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which represents outside circulation employees.

After five months of bargaining jointly on a list of common demands, a joint committee representing all seven unions launched the strike June 21 against the state's only major daily newspapers, the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and the Honolulu Advertiser; their two commercial printing divisions, and Hawaii Newspaper Operators, a jointly owned corporation in charge of production, circulation, advertising sales and business office facilities.

Conduct of the strike is in the hands of a Joint Strike Strategy Committee, composed of two officers of each union.

Negotiations are handled by a three-man subcommittee of international representatives, including Charles Dale of ANG, Jack Hall of the ILWU and Scott Roys of ITU.

The companies suspended production at all plants when the first pickets appeared at 6:30 a.m. June 21—48 hours following the first strike deadline the unions had imposed after months of negotiations had failed to produce a settlement.

Although each union negotiated individually on contract items exclusive to the individual union, a joint bargaining committee representing all unions nego-

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Swedish Way Not For Us, Says Editor

The so-called Swedish "labor peace formula" providing for arbitration of contract disputes won't work here and we may as well forget it, Editor & Publisher's editor and publisher has concluded after a trip to Stockholm for a first-hand look.

In an open letter in E&P to Congressman Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the House Antitrust Subcommittee, Publisher Robert U. Brown writes:

"You can save your fellow congressmen a lot of time and

Panel Finds No Bargaining Crisis . . . Page 3

trouble if you would forget the whole thing.

"No matter how desirable it might seem to us, the Swedish system will never work in the U.S.A."

Celler had announced he was inviting Swedish labor and management leaders to explain the system to his committee, which is investigating monopoly in the newspaper industry.

Brown, who previously had expressed interest in the Swedish system as a possible model for the newspaper industry here, changed his mind after visiting Sweden and discovering for himself that the Swedish plan of voluntary, long-term, industry-wide arbitration agreements is made possible by special circumstances which do not exist in the United States.

"The only reason the peace formula works here (for all industry as well as the newspaper

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PICKET SHIFT: Comfort counts more than high fashion for Guild girls on Honolulu picket lines. Parasols are almost mandatory equipment. (Other pictures on Page 6.)

Paradise Lost

AP Balks, Guildsman Misses Date With Liz

Grievances come in all sizes, but there should be a separate category for the kind of frustration visited upon a Guild member who was denied a chance to interview Elizabeth Taylor.

It all started when a Hollywood reporter was invited on a studio junket to London. He knew the Associated Press frowns on junkets, but he had a chance to interview Miss Taylor at the same time, so he suggested the trip anyway.

The AP said no.

Then a movie magazine offered to pay his way abroad during his vacation if he would do the story for them. Interviews with Miss Taylor, it seems, are not easy to come by these days.

The AP again said no. Questioned by the Wire Service Guild, the AP said it was opposed to junkets even on an employee's own time.

The Guild pointed out, however, that the proposal no longer included the studio junket, but

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Labor Briefs

A National Labor Relations Board decision that four Carlsbad, N. M., stores had violated the law by laying off their union employees and hiring nonunion workers in retaliation against a Retail Clerks strike against a fifth store has been overturned in a 2-1 decision by the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court ruled that not only a lockout but the replacement of union employees is justified to preserve a multi-employer bargaining unit when one of the employers is struck. The union will seek a review of the decision by the Supreme Court.

All AFL-CIO central bodies have been urged by President George Meany to take active roles in forming biracial civil rights committees and to "join vigorously with such groups where they already exist."

Meany's appeal, made in a letter to the more than 800 central bodies chartered by the AFL-CIO, echoes a similar appeal to all labor organizations made by President Kennedy at a recent White House conference of labor leaders. The purpose is to accelerate the destruction of racial barriers at the local level.

Printing trades unions, concerned over a trend to produce books, catalogues and other printed matter abroad, are striving to halt the flight of their members' work overseas.

The Amalgamated Lithographers has succeeded in obtaining a prohibition in many of its contracts against the use of foreign-made printing plates. And the ITU is opposing a book publishers' move to remove a law that limits copyright protection for books printed abroad.

Some books are going through remarkable odysseys, according to the Wall Street Journal. One recent art volume was written and edited in the United States, the color plates made in Italy, the printing done in Switzerland and the binding in Germany.

IT SEEMS TO US

IEB Proposal On Assessments Titled 'Sound' by Hickey

SAN JOSE, CALIF. Editor: Brother Moe Potokor's description of the IEB's assessment proposal as a "magnanimous gesture" is hardly accurate.

The proposal, which I feel doesn't go far enough, is sound. It reduces long-standing inequities, accelerates replenishment of the ANG defense fund in emergencies, and further improves the ANG's credit position.

Importance of the latter factor was cited last year as the principal reason for the 40-cent defense fund per capita increase, and New York supported it.

Anyone who has been on the receiving end of strike benefits is aware they are inadequate, and, as related to salaries, often unjust. This was pointed out to the strike policy committee four

Letters shall be limited to 250 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.

Letters relating to elections or referendum to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and subsequent issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to editorial of material already published.

years ago by the San Jose local. That committee took no action.

Finally, to describe the present proposal as doubling the assessment rate is incorrect. Only those earning more than \$175 a week would be paying double, and for a short period of time.

The Guild's defense fund financing problems won't disappear. They'll be with us until we decide to face up to them and do what is right.

ROBERT J. HICKEY
Region 4 Vice President

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HOSPITALITY-HELPERS: Four Philadelphia Guild women staff grab bags for children of ANG Convention delegates as preparations mount for the

July 8-12 gathering. The pre-convention task is performed by, left to right, Pat O'Donnell, Fran Wenger and Theresa McDevitt, all of the Inquirer, and Ida Simeca of the Daily News.

The Philadelphia Story

A Guide For Weary Delegates

While Philadelphia can't rival New York, 90 minutes away by train, for surface excitement, the typical Philadelphian wants it that way.

The city is a dowager lady—with a hospitable air and personality as distinctive as pepper pot and scrapple.

Even with only a little time to spare, a stroller in "center-city" Philadelphia can find narrow streets lined with gems of Colonial architecture, historic sites, and quaint shops. Particularly interesting: Smooty, Panama and Delancey Streets, Elfreth's Alley.

Your wife will enjoy browsing through the Pine Street antique shops or checking Leary's for rare books, Sessler's for prints, and the S. Moss Old Curio Shop for anything from a 1776 newspaper to a Coolidge campaign button.

Two prime residential districts are smack in central Philadelphia—Rittenhouse Square, site of art and flower shops, and Society Hill.

This informal guide to Philadelphia, the Guild's 1963 Convention city, is excerpted from *Business Week*, where it appeared, by happy coincidence, in the issue of June 15.

Aside from a hot jazz band at Billy Krechmer's, the city's night spots mostly aren't worth the bother. But across the river in New Jersey, the Latin Casino is first-rate. Nearby Cherry Hill Inn serves choice cuisine, and the Garden State Race Track is thoroughbred. [But, unfortunately, it doesn't open until Oct. 5.] And the new Liberty Bell Park in North East Philadelphia has harness racing.

Everyone knows Independence Hall, of course, but your youngsters will enjoy the striking "sound and light" performances now offered at night. For more sophisticated fare, there are the University Museum (archeological collection second only to the British Museum's) and Rodin Museum (housing the most Rodin sculpture outside France). Also notable: the Philadelphia Art Museum, Franklin Institute, Felt Planetarium.

With a little more leisure you'll want to venture into the nearby country.

No further than Fairmount Park. Playhouse to the Park bills top names for summer theater. Before the show, dinner at Bel-

Pick Trial Panels, Locals Are Urged

Guild Locals that have failed to appoint trial board panels have been urged by the IEB to comply with the procedure, a requirement under the ANG Constitution.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a trial board panel by the president, subject to approval by the membership and the executive committee. In the event of a disciplinary case, a trial board is selected from among panel members.

Locals which do not have trial panels may find it constitutionally impossible to conduct a trial when a case arises.

Busy Agenda Faces 30th Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

that will go before the convention include the elimination of special elections to fill vacancies for regional and at-large vice presidents; a provision for suspension, pending disciplinary proceedings, of members who cross Guild picket lines; and the promotion of "news integrity" clauses in Guild contracts.

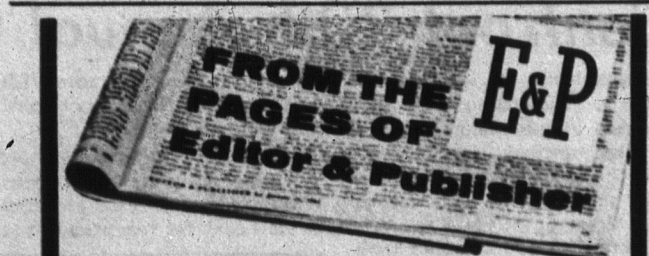
Proposals for biennial instead of annual Guild conventions have been debated informally throughout the Guild for several months, but whether they will come before the convention remained uncertain.

Nomination of officers will be made on the final day of the convention. Where there are contests, election by membership referendum will follow later in the year.

All but two of the 12 other incumbent members of the IEB have announced they will seek reelection. Vice President Harvey H. Wing of San Francisco-Oakland has said he is undecided, and Vice President Kenneth E. Rieger of Toledo has said he also is undecided but probably will run.

Harris Monroe, administrative officer of the Washington Guild, has announced his candidacy for William J. Farson's post of executive vice president and is seeking a slate to run with him. But he has indicated he will not run if he cannot put together a full slate.

In addition, Barney Peterson, president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, has announced he is a candidate for vice president at large.



ARE NEWSPAPERS TAKING THE NEWSPAPER-READING HABIT FOR GRANTED?

The general health of newspapers is a matter of vital concern to every newspaperman. That this state of health is being jeopardized by indifferent routine "copy processing" rather than editing is indicated by several alarming surveys, in the opinion of Charles Massey, *Yellow Republic & Herald* executive editor. Reporting the highlights of conventions is an important service of E&P—frequently the only source for full coverage of newspaper convention business. Another big reason why each week's issue of E&P is most reading for every newspaperman.

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How Now? Sacred Cows Still Browse, Editors Allow

"Help...Help. I've been criminally assaulted," cried the fair young maiden. Or at least that's how she was quoted in one newspaper that still gets butterflies over use of the word "rape."

But this kind of prudishness is the exception, not the rule, according to a survey of Sacred Cows conducted for *The Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors*.

"If we use 'social disease' it's only because the reporter or deskman doesn't know how to spell 'syphilis,'" said one editor.

"Rape" is a good short word that fits neatly in our headlines," said another.

But others still are having trouble making up their minds:

"We only say d—n and three dashes for son of a bitch. However we are quite broadminded when it comes to calling a rape a rape."

[The GR customarily uses three dashes for —, too, but what can you do in a story like this?—Editor.]

On the other hand, kowtowing to advertisers seems to be common enough. But it doesn't always pay off.

"We once killed a lot of spectacular pictures of a big department store fire, only to find all the pictures used next day in a big paid advertisement announcing the fire sale."

Brass-polishing doesn't always work, either:

"For a long time we had a

school that was a Sacred Cow because one of the brass was a trustee. One day he wanted to know why this school got so much publicity. 'Because you're a trustee,' I said. 'Hell,' said he, 'that was five years ago. Since then I had a big row and resigned. It'll be okay with me if that school is never mentioned—unless it's something bad.'"

Over-eager brass polishers can be a nuisance:

"I used to fly airplanes and so the staff got the idea that every dull glossy of an airplane should be put in the paper. When I blew my stack, the word went out that all airplane pictures were verboten."

Some papers have very specific Sacred Cows:

"We got lots... Butchers are out but wholesale grocers and clothiers are in. But you have to be very close to the scene to know just who is 'above and beyond.'"

Perhaps the most common attitude was expressed by an editor who wrote:

"As to whether we stand foursquare, let's say maybe three-square. We don't break but we sometimes bend a little."

Editors are a little more unbending in dealing with politicians who trifle with facts:

"If they make a boot we often point it out in news stories and inevitably will eat them out in an editorial."

"We let the official make the misstatement and then we damned well put in a parenthetical note

"We print what he says—then hunt up somebody to call him a liar..."

Advertising puff is a thing of the past—almost.

"We still... hand out what look like editorial stories plugging the advertisers," said one lonely but honest editor.

The editors, understandably, preferred to remain anonymous—and a good thing, too.

"We are the purest thing you can imagine," said one. "In this whole area we get cleaner all the time."

Steps To Curb Bias Urged By St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Guild has urged employers with whom it has contracts to take positive steps toward fair employment practices, particularly in the employment of Negroes in any jobs for which they can qualify.

Guild-organized newspapers and broadcasting stations all have influential voices in the community, the Guild pointed out in a letter to their managements, and can furnish examples to other employers in the area.

"Our union," the Guild wrote, "believes that every citizen should have the opportunity to use his skills to the fullest for the benefit of his community, his family and himself without regard to race, creed, color and national origin."

The Guild has been particularly concerned over inequality

of opportunities for American citizens who are Negroes and the resulting harm not only to American democracy and its image throughout the world, but the harm that every citizen suffers, white as well as Negro, from the social and economic evils which are bred by discrimination.

The Guild urged steps of a more decisive nature than mere statements against discrimination. It pointed out that, since the Guild has no voice in selecting new employees, initial steps toward fair employment practices are up to the companies.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Globe-Democrat and the East St. Louis Evening Journal employ Negroes in Guild jurisdiction but mainly as cleaners. The Guild commended moves that have been made toward the employment of Negroes in other jobs and toward upgrading.

IR Staff Adds Huggins, Canada Guild Leader

Brian Edgar Huggins, former president of the Canadian Wire Service Guild, has been appointed an ANG international representative.

Huggins, who is 31, will begin his duties at the Guild's Philadelphia Convention next week. He will fill one of three vacancies on the IR staff.

An Ottawa, he was treasurer of the Canadian Wire Service Guild before serving as president two years ago.

Prior to joining the Guild in 1957, he was a member of the British National Union of Journalists.

The new staff member helped to organize the CFTO-TV unit of the Toronto Guild and served as its chairman in 1961.

Presently he is a member at large of the Toronto Guild.

Huggins' Guild activity has included service on Guild teams negotiating with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and with CFTO-TV.

For the past 19 months, he has been doing public relations work for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Transport and General Workers.

Ex-IBEW Representative Picked By Denver Guild

Denver, Colo.—Joseph H. Matty, 34-year-old Denver native, recently was named administrative secretary of the Denver Guild. He succeeds Anthony Hodnick, who resigned to join the staff of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union.

Matty has been active in state labor councils for more than seven years. He formerly was with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Labor union activity is also present in Matty's family background. His uncle, John Gross, once headed the Colorado state labor federation and was once a labor attaché to Norway.



BRIAN EDGAR HUGGINS



DEDICATION: The widow and mother of two former ANG vice-presidents and leaders of the New York Guild attend the dedication of a room at Deborah Hospital in Brown Mills, N. J., to the two late Guildmen.

Victor Leo and James B. Egan. Mrs. Leo, left, and Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, Egan's mother, read the dedication of a room at Deborah Hospital in Brown Mills, N. J., to the two late Guildmen. The New York Guild has been contributing \$1,000 annually on a \$10,000 pledge to the hospital.

'Bargaining Crisis' A Fiction, Twin Cities Panelists Agree

St. Paul, Minn.—Four panel members, including representatives of the Guild, management and the Federal Mediation Service, told a Twin Cities Guild meeting that they feel there is no real crisis in collective bargaining in this country.

But one panel member, Sam Romer, a local Guild leader and labor writer for the Minneapolis Tribune, warned that "if everyone thinks there is a crisis, then there is a crisis."

Other panelists were J. William Blatz, director of collective bargaining for the ANG; Richard Felhaber, a St. Paul attorney who is spokesman for a number of management bargaining committees and a member of a national panel to arbitrate grievances; and Charles LeValley, veteran federal mediator.

Blatz said he felt bargaining, far from failing, was working rather well. He pointed out that the newspaper industry has not experienced many strikes, citing the large number of settlements bargained peacefully.

Blatz said he was opposed to compulsory arbitration, although he said arbitration of particular disputes might be feasible.

While stating that Guild locals might need to hold special meetings with management to discuss such problems as automation, he indicated that the ANG felt Guild bargaining problems can be handled in conventional negotiating sessions.

Romer, discussing the implications of compulsory arbitration, said that not everyone talking about this approach realizes that it is an entirely different system that will tend to eliminate collective bargaining.

He declared that meaningful bargaining is impossible without the strike threat.

"No one will bargain seriously as long as arbitration lies at the end of the road," he asserted.

Romer said that industries that have tried compulsory arbitration of contracts on a voluntary basis found that bargaining stopped.

Anyway, Romer said, compulsory arbitration doesn't stop strikes. He pointed out that during World War II, when strikes were prohibited, 4,000 stoppages occurred.

"You can make strikes illegal, but you can't stop them," he declared.

Felhaber said he, too, is un-

alterably opposed to compulsory arbitration.

One can't judge the collective bargaining process by the number of strikes, he asserted, stating that a settlement that avoids a strike, could very well be a failure of collective bargaining because one side or the other was too weak to mount a test. Although a strike might be avoided he said, this could very well be judged a failure in collective bargaining.

Felhaber said that arbitrators would never pioneer in "brawl through" settlements, such as the 13-week vacation negotiated in the steel industry. He predicted that arbitrators would turn out conventional, pattern-type settlements.

LaValley said that collective bargaining works in 95 per cent of the cases.

He said that sometimes he had urged that bargaining should start early, not just 60 days before contracts expire, and that companies should let union members know early about the economic facts in their industry.

Bargaining should not be abandoned, he said; it should be improved.

Organizing

Judges Back Ruling Against Lowell Sun

Boston, Mass.—The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit has ordered the Lowell Sun to return to its Sunday-edition job a Guild leader who had been transferred to night work.

The action upholds a previous National Labor Relations Board ruling regarding Fred W. Dudley.

The court agreed with the NLRB that another employee, Francis F. Breen, Jr., a former Sun sports reporter, was discriminatorily relieved of a simultaneous assignment as Dracut County correspondent because of his Guild activities in 1961.

And it upheld a third NLRB finding that the Sun was guilty of an unfair labor practice in awarding another employee a \$10 wage increase to discourage Guild membership.

It ordered that the Sun give Breen back pay for the corresponding duties from the date of his replacement to his later discharge from the paper two months afterward.

The court found itself unable to agree with the NLRB, it said, that this final discharge was a discriminatory one.

The NLRB had ordered Breen reinstated with full back pay.

The evidence showed, according to the court, that Dudley had been interrogated by his supervisor, Charles Harrington, on how he "felt about the Guild," and during the conversation that Harrington had warned that "someone could be hurt."

It was shortly thereafter that Dudley, without prior notice and apparently without explanation, was transferred, first from the Sunday paper to an assignment as Dracut County reporter, and, finally, to the night shift.

The NLRB had ordered the Sun management to stop interfering with the Guild and to restore Dudley to his Sunday job.

These findings the court upheld.

Regarding Breen—who was relieved as Dracut County correspondent and assigned duties as a "desk man" in the sports department—the court found that he had been "performing creditably as Dracut County correspondent."

Of the one "complaint"—it occurred 18 months before the Sun

relieved Breen as correspondent—the court said:

"We find it difficult to believe that a complaint of such antiquity—whatever its residual vitality—was the impelling motive behind the company's decision to take Breen off the Dracut assignment."

Citing evidence that Breen on two occasions absented himself from his job as sports "desk man" without seeking or receiving permission from his supervisors, the court held that when he was discharged from the paper, management was prompted by his "dereliction of duty" rather than his union activities.

Oshawa Paper Balks On Four Employees

Oshawa, Ont.—With four exceptions, the Toronto Guild and management of the Oshawa Times are in agreement on the appropriateness of the unit sought by the Guild.

The Ontario Labor Relations Board is expected to name an examiner to decide the issue of Guild coverage for the assistant accountant, a bureau manager, and secretaries to the accountant and the circulation manager.

The Guild has submitted application cards signed by more than 80 percent of the 50 employees it is seeking to represent.

Elgin Courier Group Votes Against Guild

Elgin, Ill.—Elgin Courier-News staffers voted 53 to 28 against retaining the Chicago Guild as their bargaining agent in an employer-sought representation election June 24.

Nearly half of the eligible voters were part-time employees. The Guild had argued against their eligibility, but the National Labor Relations Board ruled they could vote.

Lansmen In Norfolk Reject Unionization

Norfolk, Va.—Both the Hampton Roads Guild and an independent group were rejected as bargaining agent by six employees of the photo laboratory of the Norfolk-Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc.

All six marked their ballots for "no union" in a National Labor Relations Board election here June 25.

Unit At Herald-Traveler To Vote On New Pact

Boston, Mass.—The Guild's Herald-Traveler unit will vote July 7 on a proposed two-year contract with the Boston daily.

The agreement, which provides a general wage increase of up to \$8.50 over the two-year period and increases of up to \$14.50 in minimums, was cleared last week by the ANG Contracts Committee for submission to the unit. The Boston Guild negotiating committee has recommended acceptance.

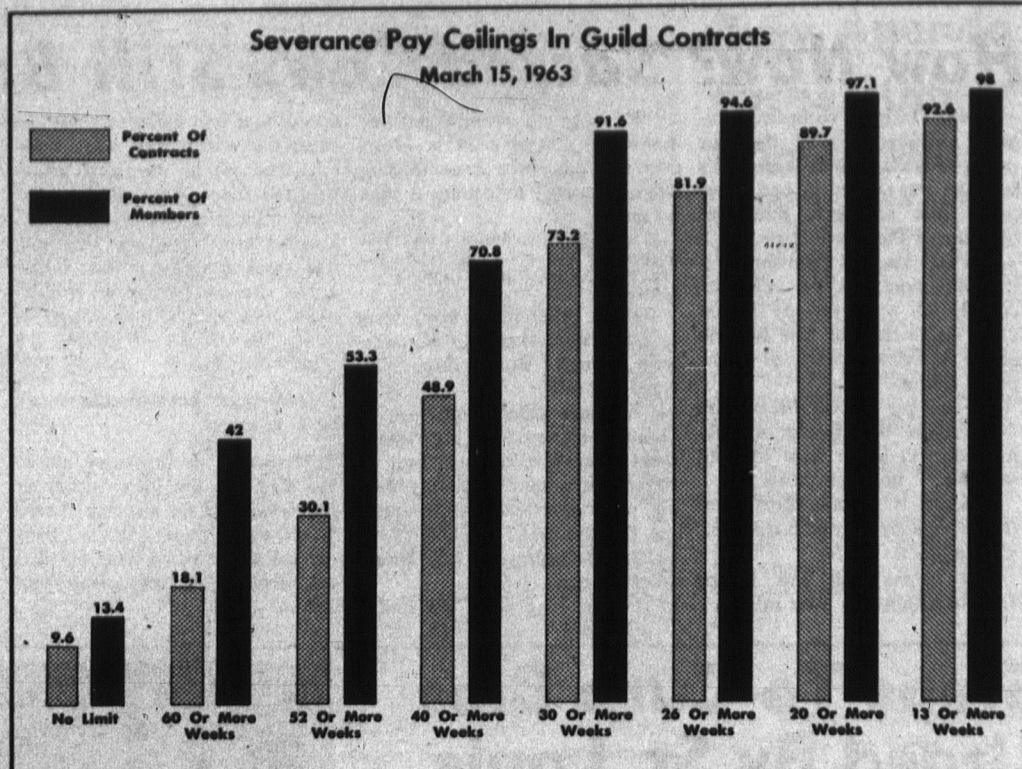
Herald-Traveler Guildmen will have the alternative of ratifying the agreement or rejecting it and returning the dispute to a three-man panel of arbitrators.

The panel, headed by Theodore W. Wheel, was appointed

when negotiations appeared deadlocked. But talks continued, and a tentative settlement was reached after the panel held a preliminary hearing.

The \$8.50 general increase—scaled down to \$4.50 for those earning less than \$50 a week—would be retroactive to Jan. 1; special minimum increases, designed to correct inequities, would become effective on signature.

The proposed agreement also provides for a fourth week's vacation after 15 years, elimination of a checkoff escape clause, and a posting-of-vacancies clause under which no new jobs would be established without consultation and negotiation of wages with the Guild.



More Than Half of Guild's Members Can Accrue Year's Severance Pay

A year's salary or more in severance pay can be accrued by more than half of the members of the Guild.

One Guild member in four is entitled to severance pay on resignation and 66 percent on retirement, often in addition to pensions; 70 percent are covered by severance pay, life insurance or both in the event of death, and 99½ percent by severance on discharge.

These are the highlights of a revised study of severance pay in Guild contracts issued by the ANG Collective Bargaining Department.

Continued improvement in nearly all aspects of severance pay in the year and a half since the last study is pointed up in the

new compilation. The improvements are even more dramatic when compared with earlier studies.

Since the last study in late 1961, seven contracts improved death benefits, five gained benefits on resignation, one improved its accrual rate, 18 improved retirement benefits, and 42 established higher severance ceilings. Increases in ceilings averaged three weeks, ranged up to 22 weeks on one newspaper.

Automation, earlier retirement and the Guild's efforts to broaden the scope of severance pay all had their impact.

Under the Toronto Guild's new agreements with the Telegram and the Star, employees who are terminated as the result of

automation will receive severance pay which will accrue at the rate of one week for each five months of employment, plus \$500. Severance pay in most other cases will be paid at the old accrual rate of one week per six months.

Ten recent settlements lower for severance pay on retirement, in line with new provisions of U.S. Social Security law.

Reversing a trend, qualifications nullifying the payment of severance pay decreased. Additions, in most cases, were for failure to maintain good standing in the Guild.

Of the 227 Guild contracts in effect on March 15, all but two provide severance pay of some kind. The 225 provide severance pay on dismissal for cause and/or economy reasons or suspension of the paper; 43 provide severance pay and/or insurance in the event of death; 104 provide severance pay on retirement, and 37 provide severance pay on resignation.

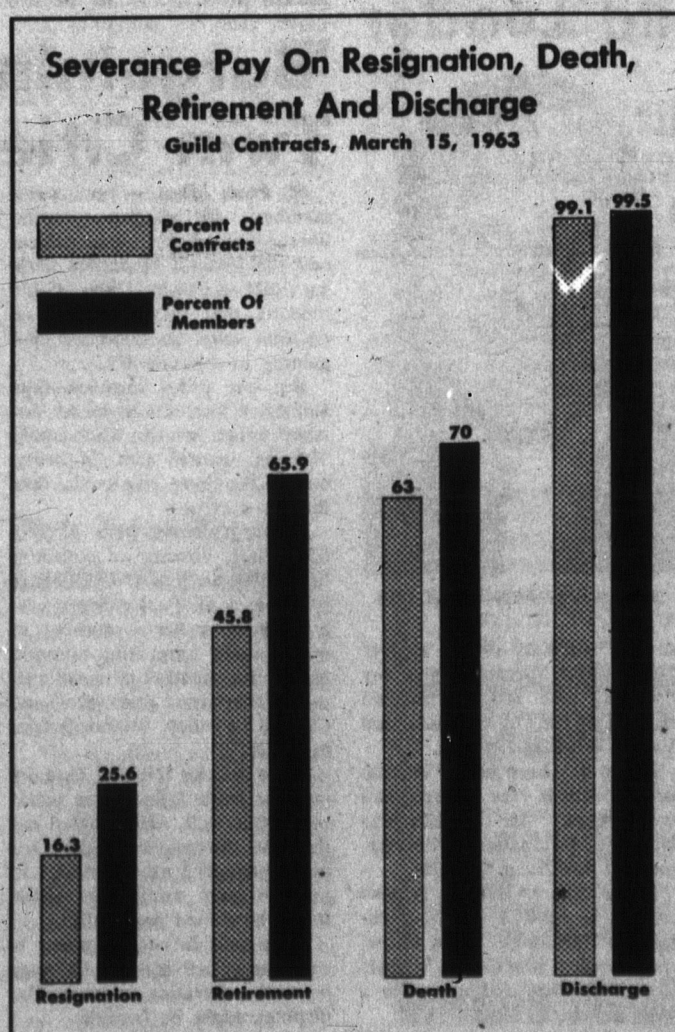
Ceilings of 52 weeks or more are contained in 67 contracts, compared with only 23 in 1948, 36 in 1963, and 58 in 1958.

Fifteen years ago only 16 contracts provided severance pay on resignation, 61 on retirement, 134 on death.

Of the 37 contracts under which an employee may claim severance pay on resignation, 11 provide for such payment at any time, one after three years' service, two after 10 years, one after 15 years, two after 20 years or age 65, one after 25 years or age 62, two after 25 years, five after 25 years or at age 62, and 12 after 25 years or age 65.

Of the 104 contracts under which an employee receives severance pay on retirement and/or disability, 35 call for pensions as well, 20 offer a choice of severance pay or pensions, six offer severance pay and a reduced pension, and four allow for the cash equivalent of pension.

Most common accrual rate remains at one week's pay for each 26 weeks' service, but 22 contracts now provide for better accrual rates. Fastest rate is four and two-fifths weeks per year.



Try Biennial Parleys, Carmichael Advises

In a letter to all locals, John Carmichael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild, says ANG "should at least experiment with the proposed biennial convention plan."

He gives the following reasons: "The traditional union machinery for making policy, which may have served the Guild well in years past, is not working as effectively as I think it should... and could."

"One example is the union's annual convention. The convention now serves in only a very limited fashion as a policy-making instrument. At best, it ratifies or vetoes policy made at the top."

"Some may say that is sufficient; I am not satisfied with that kind of process on either a national or local level."

"Ideally, how do you make

policy? A group of people exchange ideas, discuss them up and down, consider alternatives, before the political lines are drawn."

"I would hope that we get this kind of exchange in the proposed regional conferences. I would hope that plans for the future could be discussed in these conferences. I believe the regional conferences can and will serve as a useful piece of policy-making machinery."

Baltimore Supports Biennial Convention

Baltimore, Md.—Support for a change to biennial conventions has been expressed by the Baltimore Guild, which has also endorsed an IEB recommendation for a higher scale of assessments.

The Baltimore Local approved resolutions on both issues at a membership meeting June 26.

Wire Service Guild Alters Stand, Votes Dues Rise

By a vote of 495 to 410, Wire Service Guild members have reversed a rejection of last year's proposed dues increase.

The affirmative action came in a special referendum, with the votes being tallied in WSG headquarters in New York City, June 25. An increase proposal was turned down last year, 364 to 185.

The new dues schedule, to become effective at a date to be set

by the Local executive committee, changes only the maximum, from the present \$5.75 to \$7.25.

The present dues clause calls for 5 percent of one week's pay per month up to the maximum.

There will be no change in dues for those earning \$115 a week or less.

The increase affects only those who have not been paying the 5 percent.

N.Y. Unions Postpone Meeting To Consider Publisher Liaison

New York City—A meeting of the Newspaper Unions Unit Committee to act on a proposal by the New York Publishers Association for liaison in advance of future collective bargaining has been postponed until fall.

Bertram Powers, president of ITU Local 6 and chairman of the Unit Committee, said that a meeting called for July 1 was called off because it was impossible to get representatives of all ten unions together at this time. Meanwhile, the New York Guild has reached agreement with all major dailies except the New York Post on stipulations covering a five-month extension

of contracts arising from the printers' settlement in March.

Management of the two Hearst dailies, the Journal-American and the Mirror, at first refused to sign any stipulation and later insisted on wording that the Guild found unacceptable. The stipulation provides for an average wage increase of \$4.13.

The New York Guild executive committee this week filed charges against six Guild members accused of crossing picket lines at the World-Telegram & Sun during the ITU strike. Similar charges were previously filed against 50 members at the Times.

New York In Retrospect

Now, Husband Finds, Even Wife Wants A Union

Will a housewives' union be an unexpected by-product of the New York newspaper strike?

Soundings at home have convinced Art Buchwald, New York Herald Tribune columnist, that the danger is real.

Buchwald says that his wife has read so much about the strike that she has become convinced housewives should unite. Here is his report on her sentiments.

She feels that one of the reasons American women are unhappy and the divorce rate is so high in the United States is because housewives are not organized, and are constantly being exploited by their husbands and children.

"What union would you belong to?" we asked her. "The Teamsters Union," she replied. "If we're going to be

treated like horses we might as well belong to Jimmy Hoffa."

In order to humor her, we agreed to open labor negotiations with her. But her demands were ridiculous.

A 75-Hour Week

She wanted a 75-hour work week as opposed to the 80-hour week she is working now. She demanded an increase of \$13 a week for household expenses and fringe benefits that would come to another \$3.50 a week. She asked for two weeks' sick leave, one week's vacation with pay, and double time for Mother's Day. All in all, the demands she made would cost us an extra \$37 a week, and we have no intention of agreeing to them.

We pointed out to her that the 80-hour work week for mothers was approved by the National Labor Relations Board and upheld by the United States Supreme Court. The increase in household expenses was not justified at this time, as it would only add to the inflationary spiral, as well as increase the deficit we were operating under at home.

Her demand for a two-week sick leave was unrealistic. We have made provisions for her to be sick for one full week a year and that's plenty for any wife and mother.

As far as fringe benefits go, she is entitled to Family Blue Cross, and we promised never to dock her clothing allowance for any time, up to a week, that she had to spend in bed.

Vacations Negotiable

The question of a vacation is up for negotiation. We person-



'INCOMPARABLE MAX': Highlights from the career of Maxwell E. H. Pyle, left, are shown on a plaque presented this week by ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farrow on Pyle's retirement as assistant editor of the Guild Reporter.

Senate Disclosure

Probe Exposes Canned Editorials, Public Relations In Guise Of News

By Press Associates

American journalism, which so frequently puts itself on the back for its integrity and objectivity, has some strange ways of showing its qualities.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations under the sponsorship of the title "Activities of Non-Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Principals in the United States," is now trying to find out how much paid-for foreign propaganda appears in the American press without the public knowing its origin.

If you are a reader of editorials, you may have stumbled on to one which was printed in hundreds of American newspapers describing the former Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic as "a bulwark against Communism, widely cited as one of the cleanest, healthiest and happiest countries on the globe."

That encomium of one of the

worst dictatorships in Latin America came from a public relations firm that received half a million dollars from the Dominican Republic annually, that paid \$175 to have it distributed by an editorial press service that sent it to 800 American newspapers, many of which printed it without changing a comma.

Testimony before the committee showed that there are at least two "editorial" distributing agencies that send canned editorials throughout the United States reflecting the viewpoint of their "clients."

Another facet of the Senate investigation is the discovery that the former International News Service (Hearst Service) that was merged with the United Press in 1958 had a Special Service for non-newspaper clients, including public relations representatives of the Dominican and other foreign governments.

It was brought out in testi-

mony that some of the anti-Communist material gathered by this Special Service and paid for in part by the Dominican government managed to find its way into the domestic service of INS. The merged United Press International also has a Special Service, but has denied flatly that any of the material it gathers at the request of its non-newspaper clients gets into its general service.

UPI said it does not accept assignments on behalf of foreign governments. "What has been criticized, nevertheless, is the mixing of legitimate news gathering, with its special privileges, with the gathering of information for private clients with axes to grind."

Sen. William Fulbright has suggested a law that might go so far as to require a notation that "This story was gathered on behalf of a foreign principal."

only for the machine, but also for the added telephone calls caused by her being away from the scrubbing board.

Another point of real contention is over job security. She wants it in writing that her job will be protected and we won't hire someone to replace her if she makes mistakes.

We told her we can't guarantee her job. As long as she cooks for the family and she has an efficiency rating of 4.0, she will have her position. If she falls down in her household work or neglects her duties, we must have the freedom to fire her. How else can a husband run a home?

This is where negotiations stand now. Neither side will give in. Our wife says, "No contract, no feather-bedding." It's enough to turn a man against unions for life.

Sweden Seen No Model

(Continued from Page 1)

business," Brown writes from Stockholm, "is that 95 percent of all factory workers, and 80 percent of office workers are unionized; almost 100 percent of the employers are organized in their associations, there is full employment with no labor surplus, and there is a close working relationship between the Social Democrat government and the Confederation of Labor, which means that if labor doesn't get what it wants at the bargaining table this year it will get it from the government next year, or the year after, because the labor vote will assure it.

"In Sweden, most of the fringe benefits that U.S. labor strikes for such as pensions, sick pay, vacations, holidays, etc., are not a subject of negotiation in labor contracts but are provided by government under an extremely liberal social security program."

Among newspapers in Sweden, Brown points out, bargaining is industry-wide with a single national publishers association, with wages in different cities related

Labor Peace, Swedish Style

The Swedish journalists' union is not a party to the industry-wide arbitration agreement banning strikes and lockouts on Swedish newspapers, Robert U. Brown reports in Editor & Publisher.

Neither is the transport workers' union.

However, Brown writes, "if the journalists should strike the Swedish newspapers when their contract expires next year, the newspapers will keep on publishing because of the peace agreement with their mechanical staffs."

according to a formula worked out by the government with the unions and employers.

Wages in Stockholm are set at 100 percent, Brown writes; in northern Sweden, where the cost of living is relatively high, at 96 percent; in smaller cities at 92 percent, and in still smaller cities at 88 percent.

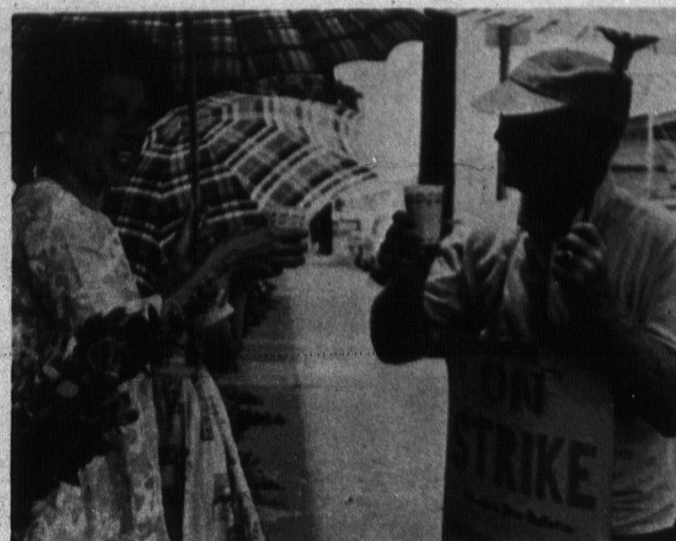
"This formula, plus the high degree of organization among workers and employers, and the fact that fringe benefits are not subject to negotiation generally, makes it all possible," Brown emphasizes.

Although the Swedish system as such won't work in the United States, Brown believes, the "basic principle of peaceful labor negotiations should be adopted."

Specifically, he suggests that more unions and publishers follow the Swedish practice of inter-union conferences on jurisdiction questions and union-management conferences on new production processes.

In addition, he notes, Swedish unions and management both send their top officials to school to study negotiating techniques and each other's problems.

"The end result of all this," Brown concludes, "is labor-management sanity without use of the war club."



TOAST TO UNITY: The Honolulu newspaper unions' juice wagon gets an even bigger play under the Hawaiian sun than the coffee cart does from pickets in cooler climates. Above, Star-Bulletin pickets pause for a refreshing cup of—you guessed it—pineapple juice. The cup that cools is welcome, too, to Guildman William Knox, at right, who has reduced the picket-line clothing problem to a comfortable and almost irreducible minimum.

Seven Unions In Honolulu Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

tiated with the employers on the issues common to all.

The joint committee postponed the strike twice at the request of federal mediators, each time setting the deadline back 24 hours, until finally, after a marathon 32 hours of nearly continuous mediation, talks broke off and the strike began.

A three-man subcommittee, acting for the joint strike committee, reported at 3:30 on the morning of the strike that the parties were deadlocked over the primary issues of wages and sick-leave benefits.

An original demand of \$10 across the board was revised down to a \$7-per-week increase across the board in a one-year contract, but the employers' final on-the-record offer was for a \$3.50-per-week increase at the top contract minimum, scaled down on a percentage basis.

In the case of the Guild, the company proposal would have raised reporter minimums to \$153.50 and would have meant an increase of barely three cents an hour for lower-paid jobs.

In addition, the employers have demanded the reinstatement of a two-day waiting period under which any employee off work because of illness would collect no pay for the first two days.

The Hawaii Guild, and the ILWU succeeded in bargaining out of their contracts a three-day unpaid waiting period for sick leave in 1959 after both unions voted to walk out over the issue. Again in 1961, the two unions took strike votes when management revived the sick-leave issue by demanding reinstatement of the waiting period.

In pre-strike negotiations this spring, management stated repeatedly that there would be no contract without a waiting period.

Other issues still in dispute are union proposals for an additional paid holiday, a fourth week of vacation after ten years, and for the companies to pick up any increases in medical-plan costs (now shared 50-50).

Shortly before the strike began, management offered to increase its \$3.50 offer by 75 cents per week at the top if the unions would agree to establish the two-day waiting period. This proposal also was rejected.

The companies estimate that sick leave—without a waiting period—costs them about two cents per man-hour. Their proposal would save them 80 cents per week per man but would cost them only 75 cents per week at the top minimum, and a great

'Kokua'

What do 300 Honolulu Guildsmen need?

Kokua. That's the Hawaiian word (pronounced co-ko-ah) for "help," and Hawaii Guildsmen need all of it their mainland brothers can send.

In a state where gasoline costs 49 cents a gallon and a dozen eggs sell for 71 cents, strike benefits don't go very far. Living costs there are nearly the highest in the world.

Because each dollar buys less in Hawaii, the Guild and six sister unions are striking for more dollars—across the board. "With kokua," writes Roy Kruse, Local president, "we can win. We need your help. And we ask it proudly."

Checks should be made payable to the Hawaii Newspaper Guild Strike Fund, 451 Ashland Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii.

deal less at lower minimums.

Federal mediators resumed efforts to settle the strike June 26, and meetings were called almost daily in an attempt to end the walkout. But no progress was reported, and all meetings were suspended July 1, subject to recall by the mediators.

Almost every one of the 800 employees involved massed on the picket lines during the first four hours of the strike, shutting off production immediately. Guards had been installed throughout the plants on an around-the-clock basis several days before the strike began.

Unity has been the watchword on the picket lines since the first day of the strike. Guild members carry ITU signs, pressmen carry Guild signs, ITU members carry ILWU signs, and the one-man unit of the Machinists union has plenty of help with his union's 10 signs.

Picket-line support and offers of help continue to flow in from all areas of the 50th state. The Central Labor Council of Honolulu has announced that its member locals, representing some 22,000 members, will attempt to help financially and join in the picket line. The Teamster's union has provided a mobile "office" for the picket captains to assist in the involved job of maintaining around-the-clock picket lines at six locations.

The unions are operating out of joint strike headquarters in the ILWU Hall, where space, including a large kitchen for serving

pickets, has been made available without charge.

A business weekly has gone daily for the duration, as has a chain of suburban weeklies. At least one Japanese-language daily has increased its press run and enlarged its English-language section. The Hilo Tribune-Herald, published 225 miles and three islands away, has begun flying in bundles of its "Honolulu Edition."

The Unions' Joint Strike Strategy Committee, chaired by Guild Administrative Officer Thomas Lum with ITU local president David Bray as its secretary-treasurer, is publishing a daily multilith strike bulletin. Its masthead bills the paper as the only all-union daily in Honolulu, and its motto is "All the news that's fit to print—and hasn't been."

Dale told a June 30 rally of 450 strikers that the strike was 100 percent effective and that the employers were still in "a state of shock" over the fact that the 200 passes they'd had printed for employees they assumed would cross the lines were gathering dust.

Only about ten out of 800 union members reported for work on the first day of the strike. Since then, the number is down to fewer than a half-dozen.

The Indispensables

Strike Shows Boss Who Needs Who

Honolulu, Hawaii—One of the things that distinguishes a man of management timber from the common herd, it is said, is his grasp of the techniques of finance, the lifeblood of commerce.

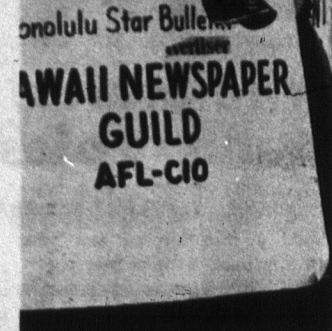
After the Honolulu strike began, the newspaper unions agreed to allow three union business-office employees into the plant to make out pay checks for employees who had worked during the week the strike began.

They worked for an hour, then walked out when management insisted that the union members also make out the monthly pay checks for supervisory employees.

When the strikers refused to make out the supervisors' checks, they were told: "But you've got to. Nobody else in the plant knows how."

Hopes for an early settlement of the strike rose with radio and television reports of a new company offer and union optimism.

Source of these reports was



AP Guildsman Misses Date

(Continued from Page 1)

only the interview, and cited the AP's own policy statement on outside activity, which says:

"Staff members are given the greatest possible consideration when they explain frankly what they are proposing. The AP has no desire of putting obstacles in the way of anyone having an outside interest."

On second thought, the AP conceded that Miss Taylor is an outside interest which it could not in good conscience oppose, at least not successfully. The reporter was cleared for takeoff.

But it was a hollow grievance victory. By that time, his vacation was over.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Arbitrations

Part-Timer Entitled To Severance Pay

Detroit, Mich.—Part-time employees are entitled to collect severance pay in the absence of a specific exclusion, an arbitrator has held in a case involving the Detroit Guild.

The arbitrator, David A. Wolff, ordered the Detroit Free Press to award full dismissal pay to an employee who had published the company's carrier salesman bulletin for ten years.

The employee was laid off in March, 1961, when the Free Press suspended publication of the bulletin for economy reasons. But management indicated that it intended to resume publication at a later date and that the employee would be recalled.

When these plans failed to materialize by May, 1962, the employee applied for severance. Management contended that he had not been dismissed, in the first place, and that, as a part-time em-

ployee, he wasn't entitled to severance pay, in the second.

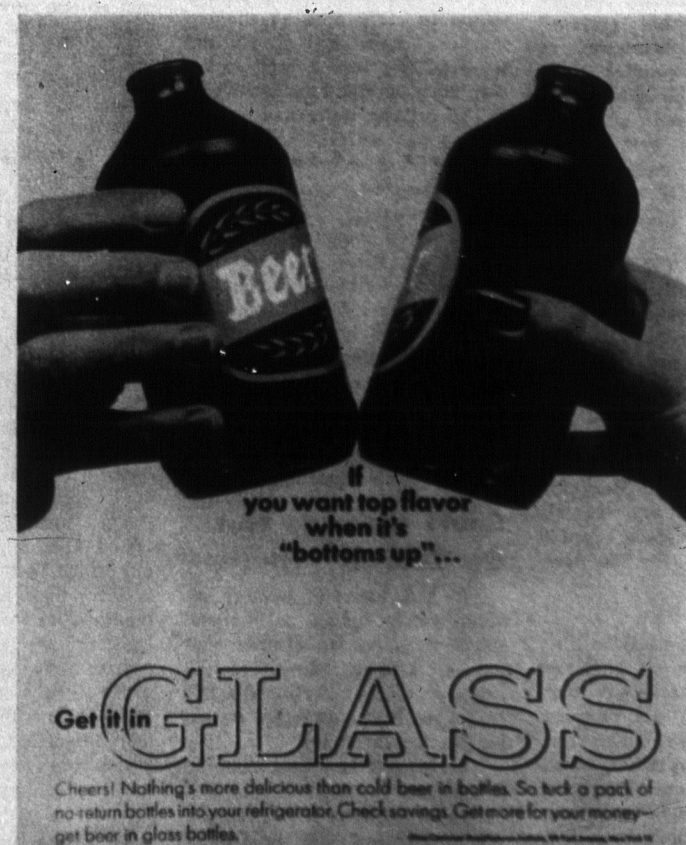
Noting that the Guild contract does not exclude part-time employees from severance and that there was "little basis" for an implied exclusion, the arbitrator declared:

"Although it is true that normally an employee would be adversely affected more by dismissal from a full-time job than by dismissal from a part-time job could have significant economic impact upon him."

"For either a full-time or a part-time employee, dismissal or severance pay could provide compensation commensurate with the loss of income for the covered period."

However, the arbitrator rejected the Guild's claim for three weeks' notice pay and for six percent interest on the severance award.

When you
"get it in glass,"
you get a package
union craftsmen
make



Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, 99 Park Avenue, New York 16

Publishers' Position Best In Years As Ads, Circulation, Profits Soar

"The newspaper industry is, right now, in its best position of the last 15 or 20 years."

This conclusion, by Charles T. Lipscomb, Jr., president of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, is solidly supported by the evidence summarized in the Industry Section of the 1963 ANG Officers' Report presented to the Philadelphia Convention.

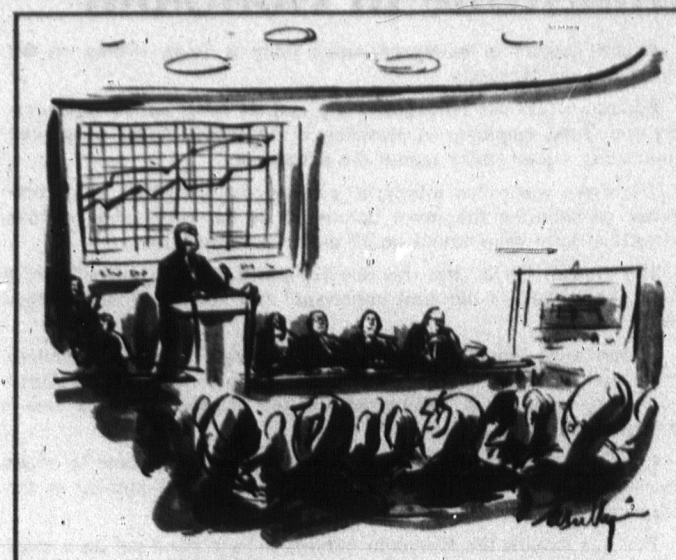
Here are highlights of the report:

U.S. newspaper advertising volume, more than double the figure for its nearest rival, direct mail, reached a record \$3,793,900,000 in 1962, up 4.7 percent over 1961.

Advertising income for 52 key U.S. cities measured by Media Records was only .8 percent higher than in 1961; advertising rate increases accounted for the increased revenue.

Lineage figures understate the real volume of newspaper advertising. The Newspaper Advertising Executives Association was told this by its president, J. Warren McClure:

"There's nothing wrong with advertising lines, but they don't



"Your management is proud and happy to announce that for the tenth consecutive year, despite oppressive government controls and taxation, the continuing cost-price squeeze, and mounting and unreasonable wage demands, our net earnings have again topped all previous records!"

Drawing by Mulligan

© 1963 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

go far enough in measuring the total strength and progress of our medium. Color lineage produces more revenue than black-and-white, general lineage usually produces more revenue than daily, and if you've had a rate increase, any of this year's lineage is worth more than last year's."

Total U.S. daily circulation rose in 1962 to a record 59,848,688, up almost 600,000 over 1961. Sunday circulation was 48,888,336, up 672,000 from 1961.

In Canada, daily circulation was 4,111,582, off slightly from 1961, while weekend circulation was up to 2,174,491.

A 37 percent increase in circulation is forecast by 1980, with U.S. totals reaching 63.3 million in 1965, 68.3 million in 1970, 81.6 million by 1980.

By every available index, newspapers are profitable and are becoming more so.

According to the Internal Revenue Service's analysis of corporate income tax figures for 1959-60—the latest year available—the average net income of newspapers was 10.3 percent of gross receipts before taxes, up from 8.8 percent in 1958-59. U.S. industry as a whole showed an average net income before taxes of only 8.2 percent during 1959-60.

Most of the 348 U.S. dailies replying to a Gallagher Report survey reported profit increases in 1962 over 1961, with average increases ranging from 65 percent for smaller papers to 17 percent for the largest. (GR, March 22.)

Editor & Publisher's annual studies of the financial reports of a small, a middle-size and a large daily showed profits before taxes of 17.92 percent, 18.6 percent and 20.7 percent of revenue, respectively. After-tax profits averaged 9 percent.

Net profits of all U.S. industry averaged 10.1 percent of revenue before taxes and 4.5 percent after taxes, according to the annual Economic Report of the President.

EAP's composite of revenue and expenses compiled from a cross-section of newspapers of all sizes showed that average 1962 expenses were 3.59 percent higher than 1961, but that revenue was 5.26 percent higher.

Few newspapers publish finan-

cial statements. Here are the 1962 profits of some of those that do:

Southam Co., Ltd. This Canadian publisher of eight dailies and various trade publications and magazines reported 1962 earnings of \$4,773,000—an increase of \$262,000 over 1961.

Cincinnati Enquirer: 1962 earnings of \$1,219,604, up \$244,491 over 1961. In 10 years Enquirer stock grew in value from \$5.66 a share to \$9.30, while earnings per share rose from 41 cents to \$1.45.

Boston Herald-Traveler Corp.: Earnings of \$1,657,658 in 1962, off \$85,081 from 1961. This was equivalent to \$3.33 a share, however, and was only the second time in history the company had paid more than \$3 a share. In addition, the company made a mortgage payment of \$2 million last year, although the contract called for only \$400,000.

Scripps-Howard Investment Co.: 1962 earnings of \$1,031,464 were up \$49,774 from 1961. The company's holdings, originally valued at \$6,746,646, are now worth \$14,267,683, an increase of \$1,011,500 since 1961.

Dow Jones & Co.: 1962 earnings were \$6,518,538, off \$254,307 from 1961, mainly attributed to the year-old National Observer, which is still losing money. Dow Jones stock, worth less than \$100 a share in 1950, now is valued at more than \$1,500.

The Red—& The Black

When does a losing newspaper become profitable? Apparently, when it is sold.

That's the conclusion that emerges from the recently published autobiography of Edward Lamb, former publisher of the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch-Herald.

Entitled "No Lamb for the Slaughter," it relates how the publisher realized a capital gain of more than \$1 million in 11 years on a \$150,000 investment in the Dispatch, although the paper consistently lost money.

This is in addition to profits of almost \$1 million a year on Erie TV station WICU, which Lamb started for \$400,000 and which is now worth several million dollars.

EDITORIAL

Milestone In Honolulu

A new chapter in newspaper-union unity is being written on the picket lines in Honolulu.

For two weeks the Honolulu Guild and six other unions representing non-Guild employees of Honolulu's two major dailies have been conducting a joint strike against the newspapers.

The strike was called jointly; it is being conducted by a joint committee representing the seven unions. It is the culmination of five months of joint negotiations on all major common issues.

The Hawaii Guild cites this unprecedented unity in characterizing the strike as "one of the most important" ever conducted in the newspaper industry.

It may well prove to be. A decisive union victory in Honolulu could point the way to successful union action in other areas, where publishers have often capitalized on the fragmentation of union strength.

Certainly, there are few places where united action could be more essential than in Hawaii. Reason has accomplished nothing at the bargaining table.

For five months the Honolulu publishers have stood pat on a wage offer amounting to \$3.50 at the top—well below the increases negotiated in recent newspaper contracts in areas where the cost-of-living is far lower than that in Hawaii.

With talk of a "new approach" to collective bargaining filling the air, the Honolulu publishers have fallen back on the oldest approach in management's arsenal: "Don't give an inch."

The unions there have forged a new approach of their own: common action. It may prove to be the most fruitful one advanced thus far.

No Cause For Alarm

Conflict in itself is an intrinsic part of our society. The right to disagree in industrial disputes and to try to make one's viewpoint prevail are well established characteristics of our labor-management setting.

Our Constitution may be silent on the subject of strikes but it is far too late to question the validity of the strike or its usefulness over the years. There is no doubt that a necessary transformation of attitudes was achieved largely through this instrument. Without it the doctrine of master and servant would probably still be prevalent.

But there is another value which the strike and its counterpart, the lockout, have. They serve as the protective techniques to check excesses or extremes in a manner quite compatible with our theory of government.

They may lack the orderliness or neatness observable in more authoritarian societies in which there is no strike problem because there is no real protest voice for labor at all. But neatness was not expected to be one of the virtues of our form of society, political or economic.

It seems surprising, therefore, that so much alarm is caused by shutdowns of operations over labor disputes.

As a matter of fact, this very alarm and the steps which are taken because of it seem on balance to prevent more settlements than they achieve.

—Arbitrator David L. Cole, in the American Federationist

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Piece de Resistance



BRELAND ANG

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Rockefeller Marriage Makes Goldwater 'Best Man'

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



Sen. Goldwater must find himself somewhat bewildered as he gradually learns that willy-nilly he has been thrust into the national limelight as the leading Republican presidential figure — at least as of right now. It is the decline of Nelson Rockefeller, of course, that has projected Goldwater forward.

The fact became clear initially at the early June Hershey, Pa., meeting of the National Republican Citizens Committee — the amorphous group that sprang into existence just a year ago on Gen. Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm, to the considerable dismay of Republican congressional leaders and of Goldwater himself.

The congressional Republicans, including Goldwater, saw in this group another eastern bankers and publishers' front scheme to control the 1964 nominating convention. The Arizona senator commented that the "citizens" who announced themselves as constituting the committee "were the same people who caused most of [the party's] present troubles." And, in fact, they were the sophisticated group that back to 1936 has ruled GOP nominating conventions, that prevented the nomination of the late Sen. Taft in 1940, 1948, and 1952, and that prevented the nomination in 1944 of former Sen. Bricker, then Governor of Ohio.

David Broder of the Washington Evening Star pointed out that the Hershey group included precisely the kind of Republican leaders whose natural candidate would be someone like Rockefeller — and yet there was scarcely a person willing to speak up publicly or privately for the New York governor.

The effect of Rockefeller's remarriage — essentially a private and personal matter — has been devastating, up to this moment. In more than one story from Hershey, the kingmakers were quoted as remarking, "Well, the conservatives have been wanting a conservative nominee a long time. Maybe Goldwater ought to get it."

A couple of weeks later, at a meeting of Republican state chair-

men and then of the GOP National Committee in Denver, the clear choice of the majority was Goldwater.

Peter O'Donnell of Texas and Jean K. Tool of Colorado, two young state chairmen with recent elections successes to their credit, are building a bloc of about 100 Western delegates for Sen. Allott of Colorado as a "favorite son," but it is conceded by Allott, himself, that it is a Goldwater operation, a first-ballot combine designed for tactical purposes in the convention.

O'Donnell is the spearhead of the Goldwater-for-President drive, seeking to get him nominated on a platform that will carry him to the White House by winning the Southern, Midwestern and Rocky Mountain states. It falls little short of being a "lily-white" platform, a program to have the Republican Party abandon serious efforts to carry most of the big industrial states and go for the segregationist vote as well as the vote of economic conservatives. The private preferences of the delegates to the GOP convention in San Francisco next July will not necessarily dictate who they will nominate. (The delegates would have nominated Goldwater instead of Nixon in 1960 had they dared—or had they even had a secret ballot. The Arizona senator was the hero to most of them.) But there is solid Goldwater strength right now that did not exist three or four years ago.

At the Denver meeting, the principal Rockefeller spokesman, National Committeeman George

Court Upholds Ban On Detroit Pickets

The U.S. Court of Appeals has unanimously upheld a National Labor Relations Board order that barred striking Miami Herald pressmen from picketing the Detroit Free Press. Both are owned by the Knight chain. The NLRB had held that the strike which closed the Detroit paper for six days was a secondary boycott and that the Detroit paper was a "neutral" in the Miami strike despite common ownership of the two publications.

Hinman, felt forced to call a press conference to insist that Rockefeller was by no means out of the race, that he had no intention of withdrawing, and that his strength would rebound. Rockefeller himself—not yet an announced and open candidate—also has made it clear that he intends to go on with the kind of drive that naturally precedes a formal announcement.

It will be a matter of what he can do—how widely he can re-establish appeal and whether he can regain the support of those who would have been expected to back him, such as former Eisenhower officials who now are loudly silent.

The rise of Goldwater, of course, is attributable partly to the fact that Rocky was widely expected to win the nomination and that no one stirred up enthusiasm about any alternative. Gov. Romney of Michigan is barely recognizable to GOP professionals as a committed Republican; he has built his appeal by asking "citizens" to back him. Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania is unknown nationally; he is merely taking steps to protect his political base by preparing favorite-son status to keep his delegation under control.

Goldwater's own problem is that, although he is called a conservative, he has no really coherent and consistent, affirmative program. He has never taken the trouble to think through and act upon a constructive philosophy applicable to almost any circumstance, such as Sen. Taft possessed. This is why Goldwater, out on the West Coast, had to announce that he had "slightly" modified his views on civil-rights legislation — viewpoints he had only recently proclaimed. It seems likely to be merely the first of a series of "modifications" he would feel compelled to make if the boom continues and he is bitten hard enough by presidential ambition.

As to the proposition that the Republican conservatives ought to be allowed at least to nominate one of their own, the suggestion seems totally logical.