The GUILD REPORTER

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TAXES CREDULITY: The Gary Guild taxed the credulity of Sterling Dietrich, district director of the Internal Revenue Service. "Nothing like this has ever happened to the IRS before. We weren't sure ANYBODY liked us," Dietrich said as the IRS staff received a Page One Ball Award for investigation of local tax irregularities which led to imprisonment of the mayor and three other city officials. At the ceremony, from left, were Guild President Jerry Gengler, Dietrich, and IRS staff officers Wilbur Enders, Paul Keil and Kenneth Brunk.

New York Strike Not A 'Disaster,' Studies Disclose

New York City—New York's 114-day newspaper strike last winter may have been an inconvenience, but it was not a "disaster," according to two studies published on the strike's first anniversary this month.

The first, printed in the Columbia Journalism Review, disclosed that most New Yorkers obtained the news they needed during the strike without great difficulty. The second, appearing in the New York Times, showed that the city's retail trade sustained no lasting damage as a result of the stoppage.

The first survey, conducted under the direction of Prof. Penn T. Kimball of the Columbia journalism faculty, failed to uphold contemporary descriptions of the newspaper shutdown as a "disaster" or an "emergency."

"Visiting reporters who came to New York during the newspaper stoppage last winter found it difficult to document a story of crisis and community disorganization," Kimball said. "Well-meaning attempts to arouse public pressure on negotiators fell flat. . . .

"The city may have been inconvenienced by the newspaper shutdown; it was not incapacitated . . . On the surface New Yorkers seemed to manage well without the papers; people were able to find out those things that they absolutely needed to know . . .

"The communication resources available to a metropolitan resident are so extensive, so pervasive that the removal of any single one could hardly be expected to touch off as much reaction as, say, a bus strike or a power failure—both of which New Yorkers have been known to take in stride.

"And although the 114-day newspaper blackout seemed interminable to those directly involved, it was really only a minuscule part

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Pickets Poised As Montreal Settles Pact

Montreal, Que. — With strike headquarters already functioning, Guild negotiators achieved a contract settlement with the Montreal Star which reduces the work week from 37½ hours to 35; provides for substantial increases in minimum salaries and makes a breakthrough in sick leave.

The agreement, ratified unanimously last week by distribution and maintenance employes, was reached a few hours before the local would have been legally free to strike at the expiration of a statutory 75-day conciliation period. Picket schedules had already been posted at strike headquarters, across the street from the Star plant.

Wage increases over the two-year contract period will be $8 in the highest classifications, $7 in the lowest, with the $8 group receiving $5 retroactively and $3 in August 1964. The $7 group will receive two increases of $3.50 each. The $8 increases will bring the drivers' minimum to $102 and janitors' to $73.50. Increases among hourly-rated employes range from 16 to 24 cents.

The increases are retroactive to Aug. 28 for distribution workers, to Nov. 19 for maintenance workers, and the second increase takes effect Aug. 28, 1964, for both

(Continued on Page 2)

2 ME's, Bureau Manager To Judge Entries For Heywood Broun Award

Three prominent Washington newsmen—two managing editors of daily newspapers and the third a wire-service bureau manager—will select the winner of ANG's 1963 Heywood Broun Award.

The panel of judges for the contest, which closes Feb. 1, was

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announced this week by Frances D'Hondt, awards-committee chairman. They are:

► Alfred Friendly, managing editor of the Washington Post and himself the winner of an honorable mention in the 1947 Broun contest.

► Richard Hollander, managing editor of the Washington Daily News.

► Julius Frandsen, Washington manager for United Press International.

The judges—all former Guild members—will meet at Guild headquarters Feb. 29 to select the winner, who will receive $500 and a Guild citation.

The Broun Award is given annually for journalistic work done in the crusading spirit of Heywood Broun, the Guild's founder and first president.

Employes in the Guild's jurisdiction on newspapers, news services, magazines, and radio and television stations in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico are eligible, whether or not they are Guild members.

Friendly, a director of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, began his newspaper career as a reporter for the Washington Daily News in 1936, moving to the Post in 1939. He became assistant managing editor in 1952 and managing editor in 1955.

Besides an honorable mention in the 1947 Broun contest for his coverage of the Senate hearings on David Lilienthal's appointment as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Friendly has won the Raymond Clapper Award and the English Speaking Union's "Better Understanding" Award for news reporting. He is the author of a book, "Guys on the Ground," about the Air Service Command, written while he was serving as an Air Force Intelligence officer during World War II.

Frandsen became a copyreader for the Springfield (Mass.) Republican in 1927, then joined UP in 1929, serving as a reporter, rewriteman, copyreader and wire filer in the service's New York and Washington bureaus. Appointed assistant news editor of the New York bureau in 1935, he returned to the Washington bureau in 1939, subsequently being promoted to news editor and manager.

He has served as president of the Gridiron Club and the Washington chapter of Sigma Delta Chi.

Hollander went to work at the Washington Daily News in 1929 as a copy boy and worked successively as general-assignment reporter, sports editor, city editor, telegraph editor and news editor.

Oswald 'Tried' Unfairly In Media, ACLU Charges

Trial by television, radio and the press would have made it impossible for Lee Harvey Oswald to receive a fair trial had he lived, the American Civil Liberties Union has charged.

In a 3,500-word analysis of the conduct of Dallas police and prosecuting officials "under pressure from the public and news media" following President Kennedy's assassination, the ACLU declared that:

"From the moment of his arrest until his murder two days later, Oswald was tried and convicted many times over in the newspapers, on the radio, and over television by the public statements of the Dallas law-enforcement officials."

"Although the primary responsibility for assuring that an accused is not prejudiced by pretrial publicity necessarily falls upon the law-enforcement officers," the ACLU said, "television, radio and the press are not themselves without responsibility."

Conceding that the right of a free press competes with the right of an accused to a fair trial and that there is no easy solution "to this vexing problem," the ACLU said that nonetheless the paramount interest rests with a defendant's right to a fair trial.

"If anything useful can emerge from the tragedy of the assassination," the ACLU said, "we hope that it would impress every local community — including its news media, police and prosecutors —

(Continued on Page 6)

Automation Offer Made As Toledo Talks Recess

Toledo, Ohio—As negotiations recessed for the holidays, the Blade and Times placed a revised package on the table, including proposed new language governing the introduction of automation.

Bargaining, which will resume shortly after the first of the year, has continued during a truce under which the Guild withdrew its week-old picket line following President Kennedy's assassination.

Under the proposed automation clause, the company would give the Guild not less than three months notice of the installation of new equipment, providing it will result in staff reduction, and agree that any such reductions be made "through attrition."

The Blade and Times also has agreed to a strengthening of the present jurisdiction clause in the Guild contract.

A third company proposal provides for compensation of an employe whose work is sold by the company for use in outside publications at a rate to be agreed on by the company and the employe.

These proposals are part of a "package offer" which is built around a three-year contract including across-the-board wage increases of $4, $3 and $3.

The duration of contract and the wage provisions offered by the company are the same as those which the Guild unanimously rejected Nov. 29, authorizing the executive board to reinstate strike action if necessary.

The Guild is proposing a two-year contract with across-the-board increases of $6.08 the first year and $4.36 the second.

In negotiations under the truce, the company has withdrawn several retrogressive proposals and has agreed to a fourth week's vacation after 15 years' service, several job reclassifications and the upgrading of a number of low salary minimums.

Labor Briefs

A federal court has held that the NLRB can scotch time-consuming tactics, sometimes used by management to stall recognition and bargaining after NLRB elections, by invoking a section of the Taft-Hartley Act that allows the board to seek an injunction against unfair practices pending a decision on the merits of the charge.

The case was one in which a company refused to bargain, saying it wanted to test the certification in court. But the judge granted an injunction requested by the NLRB, stating that he could find no support for the proposition that a company may withhold recognition from a certified union until some uncertain date when all board and court procedures have been exhausted.

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The 14th Amendment protects a union's right to take pictures of nonunion employes crossing a picket line, a California Superior Court judge has ruled.

The decision was handed down in a case involving a San Francisco ITU strike against the Graphic Arts Employes Association. Judge Charles Peery said picture-taking by the striking union for its newspaper does not involve an invasion of privacy and is sheltered by the 14th Amendment, which forbids states from abridging the rights of their citizens.

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The American Civil Liberties Union has called upon the NLRB to declare racial discrimination by unions an unfair labor practice.

The ACLU, in a brief submitted in connection with discrimination charges filed by a Negro local of the Independent Metal Workers Union in Houston against a white local of the same union, urged the labor board either to find discrimination an unfair practice or decertify the offending union.

The Negro local is seeking decertification of both locals on the ground that Negro jobs are limited to the lowest five grades.

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A program of nine-week "sabbatical leaves" has been negotiated between the International Longshoremen's Association and the American Sugar Co. to help offset the effects of automation.

The agreement, ending a 27-day strike against three refineries, provides for extended vacations every five years for the 50 percent of the work force with greatest seniority.

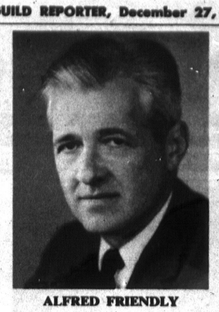
GR Circulation Tops 35,000

The Guild Reporter's circulation topped 35,000 last month for the first time in its history.

Circulation for the issue of Nov. 22 totalled 35,059. The previous high was 34,941 for the issue of July 5, 1963.

The GR goes to newspapers, journalism schools, labor papers and other subscribers, in addition to the Guild's 31,249 members.

RICHARD HOLLANDER



ALFRED FRIENDLY

JULIUS FRANDSEN

BROUN PANEL: **These Washington newsmen, two managing editors and a bureau chief, all ex-Guildsmen, will judge the 1963 Heywood Broun Award contest.**

Contract Settlements

Hilo Wins Full Guild Shop

Hilo, Hawaii—Successive across-the-board increases of $3, $3.50 and $3.50 over a 30-month period, a full Guild shop and improvements in vacations, holidays, night differentials, severance pay and mileage allowances have been negotiated in a new contract between the Hawaii Guild and the Hilo Tribune-Herald.

The top minimum for reporters, photographers and advertising salesmen will go to $130.50 at the third step, effective Nov. 12, 1965. District managers will go to $103.60, and clerk-typists to $77.-40. The swing-man differential is up 50 cents to $1.50 per shift.

The union-security clause, which formerly called for Guild membership for four out of five new employes within 90 days of hiring, now calls for Guild membership for all new employes within 30 days.

A fifth half-holiday has been added, supplementing six full holidays. The night differential has been raised to $1 for any shift beginning or ending after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m.; it was formerly 10 cents per hour within these hours, with janitors excluded.

Mileage, formerly a straight 10 cents per mile, has been increased to 12 cents for the first 150 miles and 10 cents thereafter, with a weekly guarantee of $4.50.

A fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service has been added, and the eligibility requirement for the third week has been reduced from six years to five.

Severance pay, formerly paid only on layoff, will henceforth be paid for any dismissal, with the ceiling increased from 20 weeks to 30.

Guild jurisdiction is protected by language from the ANG model contract, which also is used in a new no-pay-cut clause. A former provision for individual bargaining on grievances has been dropped in favor of a clause also patterned on the model contract.

Two weeks' notice, with reasons, must be given both the Guild and the employe for any dismissal, instead of only for incompetence dismissals. The probation period has been set at a uniform 500 hours for all employes, instead of 1,000 for some.

A no-strike clause and a clause permitting the company to prescribe rules not in conflict with the contract have both been dropped, and the dollar limit on assessment checkoffs has been raised from $7.50 to $10.

$10.50 General Increase At Newhouse L.I. Papers

New York City — General increases ranging from $5 to $10.50 are provided in new two-year contracts negotiated by the New York Guild with Newhouse's Long Island Daily Press and Star-Journal.

Increases of $3 to $5.50 in the first year and $2 to $5 in the second will bring top minimums to $148.50 for reporters and photographers, and $153.50 for rewritemen, artists and deskmen. Editors, the top classification, will go to $165.50 in the second year.

The night differential, formerly $1 per shift for work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., will be $1 between 7 p.m. and midnight and $1.50 between midnight and 6.

With Pickets Poised, Montreal Settles

(Continued from Page 1)

groups, who previously were covered by separate confracts.

Sick leave is improved substantially over past practice and is reduced to writing for the first time. A two-day waiting period is reduced to one day, workers with five or more years' service are guaranteed 13 weeks at full pay and 13 weeks at three-fourths pay during any illness; workers with more than 25 years' service, 26 weeks at full pay and 26 weeks at three-fourths pay. Workers with a year's service will receive 26 weeks sick leave at half-pay, more if they have dependents, and those with three months, two weeks at half-pay.

Other improvements include:

► The company will not establish any new drop-off points to be serviced by independent contractors within 25 miles of the Star office.

► The Guild has the right to challenge the fairness of office rules and their application, pursuing them to arbitration, if necessary.

► The recall period in economic discharge cases is extended from 90 days to one year. At least one week's notice of such discharge will be given to employes with three months' service, rather than only to those with more than a year.

► Severance pay ceiling is increased from 13 weeks to 16.

► A new military leave clause, close to the ANG model contract clause, provides that benefits accrue as if the employe had not left and that if, on return, he is unable to perform his former duties, he will be given the most suitable duties that he can perform.

Twin Cities Note Hiring Progress

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gains in the nationwide drive for fair-hiring practices in the newspaper industry have been achieved in the Twin Cities.

At the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, three Negroes have been hired since last summer, one as a reporter, the second as a secretary and the third as a receptionist. Management of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, which hired one Negro recently, has told the Guild it is actively seeking to hire additional Negro employes.

Twin Cities Guild committees have been assured that both organizations will hire without discrimination.

Knoxville Joins Scripps Chain Rules Protest

Knoxville, Tenn. — The Knoxville Guild has joined other Scripps-Howard locals in rejecting the chain's attempt to impose extra-contractual restrictions on the outside activities of its news employes.

A letter from the Guild to News-Sentinel editor Loye W. Miller said in part:

"It is our contention that several of these rules are in direct violation of the contract and except as specified in Article XVIII, Sections 3 and 5, the management does not have jurisdiction over outside activities of employes.

"We also believe that these rules encroach upon employes' rights and responsibilities as citizens.

"We therefore must advise you that any attempt to enforce the above-mentioned list of rules as an addition to the limitations spelled out in the contract would be a violation of the contract and will be resisted by the Knoxville Newspaper Guild."

The Knoxville contract provides that employes may do outside work of a non-competitive nature on their own time, but "may not exploit their connection with the the Publisher . . . nor . . . use any featured title or any other Publisher's material without permission."

The ANG's International Executive Board has called upon Guild locals to resist imposition of the new Scripps-Howard rules, pointing out that many of them far exceed limitations contained in Guild contracts.

Action similar to that of the Knoxville Guild already has been taken by several other Scripps-Howard locals, including Columbus, Memphis and Cleveland.

From the issue of December 14th, Page 10:

NEW RULES FOR WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS?

Pierre Salinger said, "We're just testing out some new things." Change was in the wind. President Johnson's informal, gather-'round conference style reminded some press veterans of the Franklin D. Roosevelt days. But the size of today's press corps suggests other methods. E&P scans the President's initial press relations for clues to the future of White House press coverage.

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5 Unions Pledge Aid To Rochester Guild

Rochester, N. Y.—A newly organized unity committee of Rochester newspaper unions has pledged full support to the Rochester Guild if the Guild finds it necessary to strike the Gannett-owned Democrat & Chronicle and Times-Union.

The Guild, which voted last month to authorize a strike, rejected two management offers Dec. 13 by a vote of 86 to 30. Further negotiations have been recessed until after the holidays.

Representatives of five printing-trades unions, meeting with the Guild, organized a unity committee, which adopted a resolution pledging the support of member unions in the event of a strike.

The meeting was attended by delegates of the printers, ITU mailers, photo-engravers and pressmen. A message received during the meeting from the stereotypers added that union's support.

Management's most recent offers involved a choice by the local of a two-year contract with top increases of $4 in the first year and $3.15 in the second, plus a 50-cent increase in the night differential, or a three-year contract with top increases of $4, $3.50 and $3, plus $2.35 to go into health and welfare benefits in the third year.

New Dispute Delays SFONG Settlement

San Francisco, Calif.—Signing of a new two-year citywide contract and payment of retroactive pay increases has been held up by a dispute between the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and the San Francisco Publishers Association over interpretation of new health and welfare benefit provisions.

The agreement, hammered out in an around-the-clock bargaining session late last month under the threat of an imminent strike, calls for health and welfare benefit payments of $4.10 per week for employes of the Chronicle, Examiner and News Call Bulletin.

Management now says that the payments should be reduced pro rata for parttime employes. The Guild declares this would reduce the health plan benefits for all employes, or it would reduce the number of employes entitled to such benefits.

"Pro-rating," a SFONG spokesman said, "was never discussed by or with Guild negotiators. To the best of our knowledge, it was never considered by the insurance actuaries for either side, or by the various mediators involved in the contract settlement."

Meetings between Guild and management representatives, mediators and officials of the San Francisco Central Labor Council are continuing.

The agreement, which covers 1,500 employes of the three newspapers, provides for wage increases up to $9.75 and for 90 days' notice of technological changes affecting employment, including measures to minimize their impact and for arbitration of disagreements.

The new contract also completely revamps job security provisions, spelling out for the first time a detailed procedure for bumping rights; and provides sick leave of one week for each six months of service, accumulative, with additional leave based on length of service, nature of illness and other factors.

Lima Paper Brings Suit Against Hoiles

Lima, Ohio—A civil antitrust suit seeking nearly $8 million in damages has been filed by the Lima Citizen against R. C. Hoiles' Freedom Newspapers, Inc., publisher of the Lima News.

Charging 27 separate illegal practices aimed at driving the Citizen out of business, the suit is based on both the Sherman and Clayton acts. Named as coconspirators are three advertising-mat services, which the Citizen charged had served the News under an exclusive arrangement.

Citizen copublishers J. A. Howenstine and Sam Kamin, who filed the suit, said that illegal practices by the News have damaged the Citizen to the extent of $2,625,000. They are seeking triple damages amounting to $7,875,000.

Howenstine and Kamin said they had postponed filing the suit for months, hoping for a change in News policies.

A Citizen editorial said the suit "discloses . . . the terrific odds which this newspaper has faced for more than six years in its struggle for existence. . . . The Citizen has been pitted against a competitor who has gone to extreme lengths to drive us to the wall."

Denying that the News had engaged in illegal practices, C. H. Hoiles, Freedom Newspapers vice president, said the News had "operated with scrupulous regard for all laws, including the antitrust laws," while engaging in "every facet of full and free competition consistent with the American tradition of fair play and individual enterprise."

Hoiles acquired the News in 1956; the next year he precipitated a Guild strike, supported by the newspaper craft unions.

The Citizen was founded during the strike by a group of Lima investors led by Howenstine and Kamin. It has contracts with all of the unions, including the Guild.

Albany Adopts Antiscab Law

Albany, N. Y. — Albany this month became the 34th city to prohibit professional strikebreaking.

An ordinance adopted unanimously by the city's common council provides fines up to $1,000 and jail terms of up to six months for those who employ, recruit or furnish strikebreakers in labor disputes.

As in other cities, newspaper unions took the lead in urging the law's enactment.

Photo by Julian C. Wilson, Wire Service Guild

THIN PORK CHOP: **William M. Davy, center, retiring executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild, shows Jack Weir, left, his successor, and Emerson Batdorff, retiring Local President, framed 1934 check for his first week's salary—$10.**

Davy Leaves Local 1

Weir Named Cleveland Executive

Cleveland, Ohio — Jack Weir has been elected to succeed William M. Davy as executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild. Elected unanimously at a membership meeting Dec. 12, Weir will be installed with other new officers of the 560-member local Jan. 30.

Davy, who made his final report at the election meeting, is rounding out 30 years as the Local's only paid executive officer. He goes on pension Jan. 1, having been brought under the Guild's retirement plan at the Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer.

Weir is an advertising salesman at the weekly Catholic Universe-Bulletin, where he has served as unit chairman. He was Local president in 1961 and has served two years as vice president and five on the executive board. During last winter's newspaper strike, Weir was publisher of the Cleveland Record, the Local's strike paper.

Weir was an unsuccessful candidate for the International Executive Board in 1962, losing to Marshall W. Schiewe of Chicago.

Other new officers are Richard McLaughlin, president; John D. Fairfield, Paul Rowland, Betty Klaric and Michael Dooley, vice presidents, and Sam Marshall, treasurer.

At its Dec. 12 meeting, the Cleveland Guild added its voice to a growing protest in the Cleveland labor movement against the use of non-union coal by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

The Guild demanded that the company "abandon its unwholesome coal-buying practices and purchase only union-mined coal, as other large industries do."

In a letter to the Press last week, Davy "apologized" for himself and other Clevelanders to "the organized coal miners of America" for the Illuminating Company's use of non-union coal.

Asserting that the utility "callously compounds human misery by purchasing vast quantities of coal from unsafe 'doghole' mines," Davy asked:

"Why does the CEI refuse to recognize the social and economic consequences of its coal buying policies?"

From John L., A Salute

Cleveland, Ohio—A tribute to William M. Davy, retiring executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild, has come from John L. Lewis, whose United Mine Workers frequently came to the Guild's aid when Davy was on the ANG organizing staff in the 1930s.

"I just learned from the Guild Reporter of Oct. 25 that you have retired after three decades of loyal service to the Cleveland Guild," Lewis wrote to Davy.

"As you know," he said, "I am quite familiar with the problems of those long years and take this opportunity of congratulating you on the splendid leadership and wise counsel which you have, from time to time, extended to the members of your own union and organized labor as a whole.

"I am proud of the record of your career and the fact that it was given to me to be counted as one of your friends. I hope that the years that now lie ahead of you will be happy ones and will bring you every good fortune."

Commissioner Girardin Pledges Equality To All

Detroit, Mich.—Former Guild leader Ray Girardin took office as Detroit's new police commissioner last week with a pledge of "equal enforcement and equal protection under the law."

"We have turned the corner of race relations," Girardin said. "In our community, there are only two classes of people—the lawless and the law-abiding—and we're on the side of the law-abiding."

Girardin became a staffer of the Detroit Times in 1929, and four years later was elected first chairman of the Times Unit of the Guild. The 1933 meeting which elected him voted unanimously to stand back of any member discharged for attending the meeting.

He remained on the Times staff—covering the police activities he now heads—and an active Guild leader until the Times was sold to the Detroit News and folded in 1960. He was president and vice president of his local, a member of the executive board, and many times a convention delegate.

When the Times folded, Girardin was active in trying to find jobs for his former co-workers, and himself became chief probation officer in Detroit's Recorder's Court. In June, 1962, he became executive secretary to Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh.

The mayor nominated Girardin in June to succeed Police Commissioner George Edwards. Edwards left the police post this month to become judge of the United States Sixth Court of Appeals, and Girardin took over.

Farson Off To Japan

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson will visit Japan Jan. 6 through 24 as part of an international exchange program sponsored by the State Department and the AFL-CIO.

Farson will meet with representatives of Japanese newspaper unions, reciprocating a visit to ANG during the fall. Harry A. Reifin, assistant to the president of the ITU, will also make the trip.

The exchange program is designed to facilitate the solution of mutual newspaper and trade-union problems. Farson's itinerary will include a visit to highly automated newspapers.

Lensmen Take To Girders

Little Market For Mirror Men's Skills

The plight of New York Mirror employes abruptly thrown out of jobs with the tabloid's sudden death in October is graphically illustrated in an article written for the New York State Labor Department's Industrial Bulletin by New York Guildsman Eugene Ruffini, a Mirror rewriteman.

The article, published in the Bulletin's December issue, catalogues the status of re-employment efforts as of late November; the situation has improved slightly since then but the picture presented in the accompanying excerpts remains essentially unchanged.

TWO newspaper photographers work high in the steel skeleton of a building under construction in mid-Manhattan.

But they're not on an assignment. They don't hold cameras. They don't take pictures. Instead, they wear hard hats and dungarees and haul supplies to the men working around them.

They're full time construction workers—*now*.

And they know they're lucky to be working at all. They're the only ones of 20 photographers of the defunct New York Mirror and among the handful of 260 editorial workers to have found any kind of full-time employment.

"I don't know how long I'm going to do this," one of the out-of-work cameramen said, rubbing the stubble of beard on his face. "But I had to have some money and there weren't any other jobs around. Maybe something will open up later. It's hard to believe that in all the newspapers in this town, there's not one opening for a photographer."

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THE second largest circulation newspaper in the United States with more than 800,000 daily and one million on Sunday, the Mirror succumbed to a particular illness that had plagued it since its birth as a racy tabloid in 1924.

With it also ended the livelihood of many men and women who had known little if any other work. Now they had to find new jobs, and it isn't easy. Like the cameramen turned construction workers, many editorial personnel will be forced to find employment in fields alien to them. All find they are the victims of the specialization that is necessary in large city newspapers.

And this is a specialization unique in the communications industry. In many jobs in the communications field, several functions may be lumped together, but in newspapers, to save precious time, each man may have one function and no more.

For instance, take Charlie and Sam. For 17 of his 35 years, Charlie worked as a newspaper composing-room editor, directing the placement of type into chases as outlined in the page "dummies" prepared by a news editor. Headlines, inserts, advertisements, new leads, trims—all passed quickly under his eye. The final responsibility for the appearance of the paper before it hit the streets was his.

Sam was a picture editor. He assigned cameramen, selected photos and checked their reproduction and position in the paper. His job called for sharp editorial judgment and finesse and experience in the handling of men and materials.

But both Charlie and Sam wrote no stories, nor did they do any reporting; they did little actual editing or layout work; they were not expected to be familiar with business or commercial procedures outside of the immediate realm of their highly specialized jobs.

In the same specialized vein, there were reporters who covered only the east side of Manhattan—nothing else—and who never even wrote a story; caption writers were assigned specific pages; most rewritemen never moved from their desks on a story, and they, too, did very little reporting.

Now they all face stiff competition in high-salaried fields in which other job seekers have more all-round experience. The displaced Mirror people are capable of doing a variety of other communications jobs, but unlike the others, they can show little proof.

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TAKE Al, as another example. He was a caption writer who made people chuckle for nearly 30 years with his clever comments or headlines over photos. Today he tells of a personnel director who remarked to him: "Well, you certainly have a fine background, fine indeed—but what else can you do?" Al didn't get the job.

And is it any wonder that Al, Charlie, and the others say: "Where can I fit in? What does a man like me do?"

The New York Newspaper Guild and the New York State Labor Department are among a number of groups striving to find a happy answer to that question.

They realize that the problem facing editorial people is more acute and they need more help than the remainder of the 1,500 Mirror employes, who include commercial and sales-department personnel, general and administrative employes, printers, truck drivers, paper handlers, pressmen, stereotypers, mailers, machinists, photoengravers and electricians. These groups can be absorbed more easily in the labor market.

The Mirror, the Guild and private professional groups like the Newspaper Reporters Association of New York and the Press Photographers Association opened placement bureaus and began appealing on a nationwide basis for jobs. In most cases it meant reactivating and expanding facilities available during the strike. But relocation is no easy solution for men and women with deep roots in New York City.

Metropolitan-area independent and network radio and television stations broadcast free appeals, and Guild officials like Wilfred Alexander, Mirror rewriteman and president of the Guild's New York Local 3, discussed the situation over the air in radio interviews.

The Reporters Association, which had 35 Mirror members, also directed job queries to its 500 members in the metropolitan area, just as the Press Photographers Association did, which has 238 metropolitan-area members. These two groups also shared an employment appeal advertisement in the New York Times.

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IN addition, the Reporters Association, in cooperation with the Overseas Press Club, the New York Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America and other groups, arranged for the mailing of more than 6,000 letters to blue-chip firms, and public relations and advertising agencies throughout the metropolitan area and the nation. Appeals for temporary as well as permanent jobs also were made by the Press Photographers Association for its members, and it also asked New York and New Jersey legislators to consider Mirror cameramen for official assignments. A number of state and city agencies cooperated with the cameramen in allowing them continued use of their press credentials as aids in free-lance assignments. All the groups also cooperated with each other in exchanging job information; an effort was made to channel all job offers through the Guild to give it a master list of available positions and avoid duplication of effort.

The combined efforts of all these agencies resulted in the offer of more than 300 jobs within several weeks after the Mirror's closing. However, records show that only some 142 Guild members have found jobs, 62 of them from the editorial department. But most of the total, it turned out, were those who were hired almost immediately by Hearst's remaining New York paper, the Journal American, and the News.

Some of the unemployed Mirror editorial workers have found work, but not full-time. A good number of them eke out a paycheck on a day-to-day basis as so-called "extras" on newspapers or in other news media.

Some felt as did elderly copyreader Ray T. Morgan, who said: "I'll retire. I hope to get a pension and some sort of terminal pay from here, and then just go and live out my life." So far, at least 30 Mirror employes from all departments have applied for union and government pensions. All the employes also will share in about $3,500,000 in severance pay issued under union contracts.

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ANOTHER difficulty in the placement of the editorial personnel is their aversion at this point to accept a lower rate of pay than they made at the Mirror. This for them is a moment of truth as they find themselves squeezed out of the field to which they had devoted most of their lives. Meanwhile, job offers are still coming in daily at the Guild and at other agencies, and the number of those who will find employment will surely rise proportionately. But it will rise slowly, and most of the editorial personnel will find themselves in non-newspaper jobs.

In the interim, the job hunt goes on and with it the gratitude of the jobless for the aid provided them. As Mr. Alexander noted: "The great reservoir of professional talent that really made the Mirror, particularly in the editorial departments, remains untapped.

"New York's newspapers, already embarked on economy manpower programs, have taken on relatively few of the higher skilled Mirror workers left unemployed when the newspaper folded on Oct. 15.

"These people have varied talents that could be applied in private fields outside the newspaper industry. They have prepared resumes of their skills and are awaiting an opportunity to prove to some employer that they can do a productive job for him.

"All they need is a chance."

Among Ourselves

Wire Service Guildsman **Moe Raiser**, chairman of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's old AP unit for many years, is retiring after 37 years as an AP newsman.

Raiser, one of the early leaders of the San Francisco Guild, served on the committee that negotiated AP contracts for San Francisco, Boston and New York in 1940.

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New York Guildsman **Austin H. Perlow** has been the moving force behind the newly organized Tri-County Long Island Labor-Management Institute, founded to provide "a continuing forum" for representatives of labor, management and the public to discuss problems that fall outside the realm of collective bargaining.

Perlow, labor editor of the Long Island Press, is secretary of the institute, which held its first annual seminar this month.

Maurice White, chairman of the Cleveland Guild's former Call & Post Unit and ex-state editor of the Negro weekly, has been appointed to the national public-relations staff of the NAACP in New York. White, who was instrumental in formation of the Call & Post Unit, has been active in the civil-rights movement, organizing a group of Minnesota University students in a picketing and sit-in campaign before going to Cleveland this year.

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Willard V. Yarbrough has been elected president of the Knoxville Guild to succeed Dana-Ford Thomas, who resigned the presidency when he was transferred to Nashville as News-Sentinel capital correspondent.

Yarbrough, News-Sentinel assistant city editor, served several terms as president.

John Rees, a picket leader and strike-paper editor during last winter's Cleveland Guild walkout, has been promoted to suburban editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer to replace William F. Miller. ANG's newest international representative. Rees won a Cleveland Guild award last winter for a series of articles on union expense allowances.

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Richard Strunsky, chairman of the New York Guild's Labor Press Unit, has been elected a vice president of the International Labor Press Association. Strunsky is editor of 32B, published by Local 32B of the Building Service Employes International Union.

Kenneth Fiester of the Washington Guild was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

POI, Midwest Institutes Scheduled In January

The ANG regional weekend training institute on automation sponsored by the POI District Council will be held Jan. 25-26 in Toledo at the Globe Motel.

The automation institute sponsored by the Midwest District Council will be held Jan. 11-12 in St. Louis at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel.

Theme of the institutes will be "Automation and the Guild." They will be conducted by ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz and Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker.

The institutes will begin Saturday afternoon and continue through Sunday morning. Topics to be covered include the revolution in newspaper production methods, the operation and effects of the newspaper computer, local Guild experience with automation and collective bargaining, including discussion of new ANG model contract protective provisions.

The councils also will hold their annual business meetings and elections of officers.

An ANG automation institute sponsored by the Southern District Council was conducted Dec. 15-16 in Norfolk in conjunction with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Hampton Roads Guild.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson addressed a banquet preceding a dance presented by the Local Sunday night. Earlier, institute delegates lunched abroad the Cape Charles ferry and viewed the construction of the new combination bridge and tunnel across the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Reynolds Recalls Broun: Writer, Striker, Friend

FRESH contributions to the lore of Heywood Broun are presented in the newly published autobiography of Quentin Reynolds, an intimate of the Guild's founder and first president.

The autobiography, "By Quentin Reynolds," provides enlightening insights into the character and personality of the man who became a Guild legend even before his death 24 years ago this month.

Reynolds is eloquent about Broun:

"Fourteen years older than I was, Heywood was a big, slow-moving man with a shock of unruly curly hair, a slightly crooked nose, and a disarming smile. He stood six feet three, but for all his bulk, he had narrow shoulders, and his expensive custom-tailored suits usually appeared to have been put together by an inexperienced tent maker. He may have looked untidy, with a button or two missing, and his tie off-center, but when Heywood started talking, you forgot sartorial defects . . .

"Heywood was a contradictory personality . . . Tough-minded about social justice and conditions for the working man, for example, he was indifferent to his own wages and hours and was even a markedly easy touch. A slashing writer in his column, he appeared to many of his readers an agnostic; yet during the years I knew him he was groping toward his belief in God."

When Reynolds was hired onto Colliers, a lunch was given for him.

"We were practically through lunch when Heywood Broun lumbered in, welcomed me home, and sat down. A hush fell over our table as the waiter brought his order: a dish of vanilla ice cream and a double gin. Heywood poured the gin over the cream and carefully mashed it in with a spoon.

" 'Makes a good breakfast,' he explained cheerfully, 'and the gin kills the taste of the ice cream.'

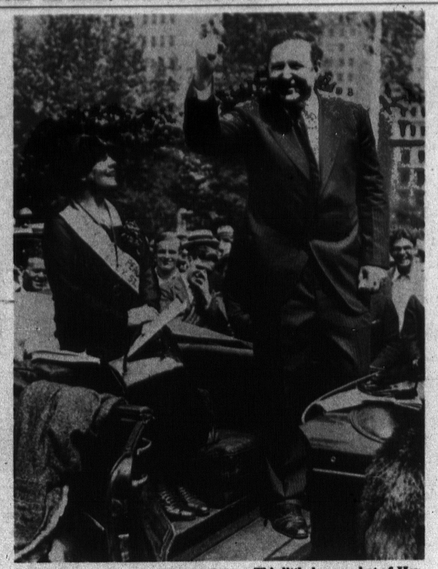
"Some of the others were more disturbed than I, who already knew of Heywood's contempt for the ordinary rules of drinking. Like as not, he would follow a Manhattan with a Scotch sour, and that with a stinger—and show no harmful effects from the mixing. Heywood may have suffered from indigestion now and then, but in all the years I knew him, I never saw him troubled by a hangover."

At the Colliers lunch, Broun retired briefly to write his column—working in the restaurant and completing it in 15 minutes. Then he returned to the Colliers table and discovered that the magazine was picking up the tab. So he ordered a crème de menthe and ice cream, explaining that he liked the color.

Broun was a considerable comfort to Reynolds when the latter was grief-stricken by his mother's death.

"But then," says Reynolds, "a month after Mom's death Heywood himself was dead, struck down by pneumonia. Those who knew him could hardly believe it. Heywood had seemed indestructible. He was the man who could stay up all night singing the Harvard songs he loved so much, and then, without sleep, hurry to Newark to march on a picket line. He was the man who could spend a day writing columns to get ahead of his deadlines, then attend a dinner and without preparation or notes, make a magnificently witty or emotional speech.

"Heywood was a man of many talents and interests, but it was the quality of his friendship that counted most to those of us he had left to mourn him. Writers, ball players, actors, cabinet members, labor leaders, businessmen, night club owners, cab drivers, waiters, doormen, ex-convicts—all had known and loved him, and sat elbow to elbow in the vastness of St. Patrick's Cathedral, listening to Monsignor Sheen's eulogy."



BROUN—1930 VINTAGE: **This little-known shot of Heywood Broun shows the Guild's founder addressing a gathering at New York City Hall as a Socialist candidate for Congress in the 1930 elections. The meeting was held to commemorate the second anniversary of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, intended to outlaw war.**

Printers Win Film Process Jurisdiction

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that printers rather than photoengravers are entitled to operate a new Kenro camera in a jurisdictional dispute at the Denver Post.

The board, in upholding the Post's assignment of the work to ITU members, cited the camera's location in the composing room, the comparative efficiency of operations and the fact that the assignment would not decrease the number of jobs available to the photoengravers.

Employment of the Kenro, even under operation by the printers, will tend to increase the number of photoengravers' jobs, the board said, while assignment of the work to the engravers might reduce the number of printers' situations.

Executive Secretary

The 1,900-member Guild local in Toronto, Canada, has a vacancy in the post of executive secretary. Applicants should detail experience in bargaining, organizing, grievance handling and general administration in a similar capacity as well as complete details of union and other background. Also indicate salary and benefits expected.

To make application, or for further details, write:

Jack Dobson,
President,
Toronto Newspaper Guild,
Room 217, 129 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Guildsmen Receive Canadian Awards

Toronto, Ont.—Guildsmen won a majority of the eight National Newspaper Awards of the Toronto Men's Press Club.

Guildsmen also fared well in the Toronto Firefighters' Association competition, with two awards.

Guildsmen who won National Newspaper Awards are:

Thomas Haslitt, Vancouver Province, for his detailed and comprehensive coverage of the beginning of the Sons of Freedom protest march last year.

Peter Worthington, Toronto Telegram, for feature writing. On an assignment to Iran to cover an earthquake, Worthington heard of a woman doctor from Toronto who was trying to help the poverty-stricken and disease-ridden people of the remote area in which she and her Iranian husband lived—and got the story.

Mike Cramond, Vancouver Province, for sports writing. His series on walking was inspired, the judges said, by criticism of the physical well-being of Canadians.

Daniel Scott, Vancouver Sun, for news photography. His prize winner was a photo taken from the air showing a member of the stricken freighter Glaikos dangling in mid-air from a rescue rope lowered by an RCAF helicopter.

Boris Spremo, Toronto Globe and Mail, for feature photography. Any one of a number of pictures he took during the year might have won the feature photography award, the judges said.

Two Toronto Telegram staffers won the firefighters' awards for the best picture and the best story about a fire published in Toronto newspapers. Each received $300. They are:

Guildsman **Robert Cameron**, reporter; and Guildsman **Jim Kennedy**, photographer.

Cameron's story told of the rescue by firemen of a couple who were trapped on the third floor by smoke in the early hours of the morning.

Kennedy graphically pictured the strain on the faces of firemen as they helped a colleague down an aerial ladder after he suffered a heart attack.

3 NW Locals Co-ordinate Bargaining

Vancouver, B.C.—Leaders of three Guild locals met here last week to discuss common problems and launch a program of co-ordinated bargaining.

Participants were ANG Vice President William H. McLeman, president of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild; Chris Crombie, Vancouver executive secretary; L. M. Sallaway, Victoria Guild president; George Lambert, administrative secretary of the Seattle - Tacoma Guild, and Charles Dale, ANG international representative.

Newspapers at Vancouver and Victoria are under common ownership, and despite national differences, spokesmen said, all three communities have close geographical and economic ties.

A liaison system is being arranged for bargaining committees of the three locals, which will be negotiating new contracts almost simultaneously in the early months of next year.

Auditor Shulman Joins Second Firm

Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. — Sidney S. Shulman & Co., the ANG's official auditor, has merged with the Bala-Cynwyd office of Sylvan Schwartz to constitute the firm of Schwartz, Shulman & Co. The new company's main office will be located in the Barclay Building in Bala-Cynwyd.

Officers Elected By WSG

New York City—George Bowen of Baltimore and Richard Harnett of San Francisco have been elected vice presidents of the Wire Service Guild for the Associated Press and United Press International respectively.

They will serve with Robert M. Crocker, AP, of Augusta, Maine, who was re-elected president of the local without opposition, and Harry Culver, UPI, of Oklahoma City, who was unopposed for a new term as secretary-treasurer.

Elected as delegates to the Executive Committee in the mail ballot Nov. 25-Dec. 15 were Stella Roberts, AP, of Oklahoma City, and George Muldowney, UPI, of New York. Muldowney is an international vice-president of ANG.

Bowen is the only new member of the Executive Committee. He succeeds A. E. Maloof of Boston.

The elections brought to the Wire Service Representative Assembly Gordon Glover, of Concord, N.H., for AP Northeast; A. S. Mahan, of Detroit, for AP Midwest; Richard Fontana, of Pittsburgh, for UPI Northeast; and Stella Roberts, of Oklahoma City, for AP Southwest alternate.

Runoff elections will be held by mail Jan. 2-15 between James Irwin, of Albuquerque, and Norman Rowland, of Oklahoma City, for the RA seat for AP Southwest; and between Robert Clark, of Miami, and Kelso Sturgeon, of Lexington, Ky., for the AP seat for the South.

Elected to the RA unopposed were Dillon Graham, AP, of Washington; Leonard Milliman, AP, of San Francisco; Glenne Currie and Harold Smith, UPI, of New York; John Goldsmith, UPI, of Washington; Roger McCarthy, UPI, of Omaha; Charles S. Taylor, Jr., UPI, of Atlanta, and Gene Bryant, UPI, of San Francisco.

Alternates elected without opposition were Charles McGillicuddy, Boston, for AP Northeast; Edward Hart, UPI, of New York; Nicholas C. Chriss, UPI, of Atlanta, for the South-Southwest district, and Joe R. Wilson, of San Francisco, for the Far West UPI district.

Elections

Bay City

President, Victor Abela; vice president, Newman Deford; secretary, Jean Borowiak; treasurer, Thomas Mahoney.

Kingston

President, Dorothy A. Navel; vice president, Charles McCarthy; treasurer, Sherwood Lasher; corresponding secretary, Irwin J. Thomas; recording secretary, Albert J. Cavelo.

Montreal

President, George H. Lee (Lee, 80 votes; Harry O'Brien, 72); first vice president, Romeo Poitras (Poitras, 74 votes; John Hughes, 64); second vice president, Theodore Lyness (Lyness, 80 votes; Albert Clements, 42; David Sweetin, 29; Charles Hebert, 30; Bridget Griffin, 10); treasurer, Gordon Cleake; secretary, John Paul Desmegarde.

San Francisco-Oakland

President, Robert Gulley (Gulley, 985 votes; Edward B. Reynolds, 250; William C. Holdenweck, 282); vice presidents, Edward R. Priebe, Rex Adkins and Elmer Rodney (Priebe, 548 votes; Adkins, 478; Rodney, 457; Arno Roessler, 348); recording secretary, Lee G. Webb (Webb, 579 votes; Arlee Lee, 174); treasurer, Vera Moore; executive secretary, Fred D. Fletcher.

Twin Cities

President, James Cassils; editorial vice president, Frank Wright; commercial vice president, Gordon Fay; secretary Mercer Cross; treasurer, Robert Weber; executive secretary, John Carmichael.

N.Y. Strike Found No Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

of the average New Yorker's total communication experience."

The Times' reappraisal, written by Richard P. Hunt, demolished contentions that the city's retail trade suffered irrevocable damage as a result of the strike. Hunt concluded that "stores on balance have recovered what they lost during the strike-bound first quarter of the year."

While the Federal Reserve Reserve Bank's index of department-store sales showed a 1-percent decline from January through October compared to the same period of 1962, sales-tax collections for the fiscal year 1962-63, including the entire period of the strike, rose by $8,205,642.

"The dire predictions about the strike's effect on business were not upheld at all," said City Treasurer Hilda G. Schwartz. "We didn't have a decrease in the amount of business done."

The city's newspapers have suffered continuing daily circulation losses, ranging from 3.2 percent for the Post to 21.6 percent for the Herald-Tribune, according to Audit Bureau of Circulation reports.

But Hunt reported that they have regained "all but a fraction" of their advertising. Linage for the Times, News, Herald Tribune, Post, Journal-American and World Telegram & Sun was down only .8 percent between April 1 and Nov. 30, he said.

And last month, Editor & Publisher reported, all six papers showed sizable increases in circulation, reflecting both the closing of the Mirror and the news of President Kennedy's assassination.

PINUP: Joan B. Haggerty, president of the North Jersey Guild, affixes a gold ANG pin to the lapel of Harold Cummins, retiring wire editor of the Paterson Call. Smiling observers, left to right, are Steve Hritz, an organizer of the Paterson Unit, who also received a gold pin; ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

New Plan On Health Adopted

Boston, Mass.—Agreement on details of a Blue Cross-Blue Shield "master medical" plan to supersede existing dual coverage by Equitable and Blue Cross has been reached by Boston Guild negotiators and the management of the Record American and Sunday Advertiser.

The plan provides full semiprivate accommodations for employes and their families on an unlimited basis, plus all other in-hospital charges and maximum $15,000 in surgical coverage.

The company has agreed that $4.90 a month, formerly used to pay the premium on Equitable insurance, may be used to finance a wage diversion to pay the first $4.90 of the monthly Blue Cross-Blue Shield premium. This reduces the amount which employes must contribute to $2.62 monthly for single persons and $16.69 for those with dependents.

Buffalo TV Contract

Buffalo, N. Y.—Radio and television newswriters will receive a top wage of $192 for a 37½-hour week under an initial contract negotiated by the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians with Station WBEN.

The news chief will receive $213 under the NABET contract.

WBEN, a CBS affiliate, is owned by the Buffalo Evening News.

ACLU Says Media 'Tried' Oswald

(Continued from Page 1)

with the importance of self-restraint where publicity in criminal matters is concerned. . . .

"The news media must themselves accept their share of the responsibility to assure fair trial by curbing their pressure on police and prosecuting officials to publicize the case."

At least one major newspaper, the New York Times, has admitted that it erred in referring to Oswald as "President Kennedy's assassin" in headlines and news stories, since Oswald was never tried and convicted.

There was widespread criticism of an eight-column streamer, "President's Assassin Shot to Death," which the Times carried Nov. 25. Ironically, the same issue carried an editorial attacking pretrial "findings of guilt" in the Oswald case.

Managing editor Turner Catledge, replying in the Times' letters column to a reader's criticism, said future articles and headlines would reflect a recognition of the presumption that Oswald was innocent in the absence of proven guilt.

Press Objectivity Lacking, Morse Says

The objectivity of American newspapers came under attack last week from Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, who charged that the press frequently "does a Pravda job on the American people; it feeds them what it wants them to read and omits telling them what they ought to know is in the news."

The Oregon Democrat declared that "the press does not do, by and large, an objective job of publishing the news." He blamed the editors more than reporters.

"I'd take my chances, even though I've had my difficulties with the working press, on the objectivity of the working press," he said. "But the fact is that their stories are rewritten at a higher level or they're cut out entirely at a higher level."

2 Florida Towns Go Monopoly

Sarasota, Fla. — Two more Florida cities have joined the list of monopoly newspaper towns with the closing of the Sarasota News and the Manatee County Call in nearby Bradenton by Murray C. Hotchkiss Newspapers.

Their names, circulation lists and real estate have been sold to Lindsay Newspapers Inc., publishers of the rival Sarasota Journal and Herald-Tribune and the Bradenton Herald.

Guild Briefs

Kingston, N.Y.—The Kingston Guild is laying plans to sponsor two Broadway plays, "A Man for All Seasons" in March and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" in May. Arrangements for full-scale Broadway productions are in the hands of producer Dick Weaver of New York City.

"People in Kingston are hungry for good, professional theater," said Dorothy Narel, Local president, "so we're performing a valuable community service while raising funds for our children's vacation fund and scholarship-award program. We hope to expand both."

Each year, using the proceeds of its Page One Ball, the Kingston Guild has sent five children to YMCA camps for two weeks each and has provided a $100 college scholarship for a graduate of Kingston High School who plans to major in journalism.

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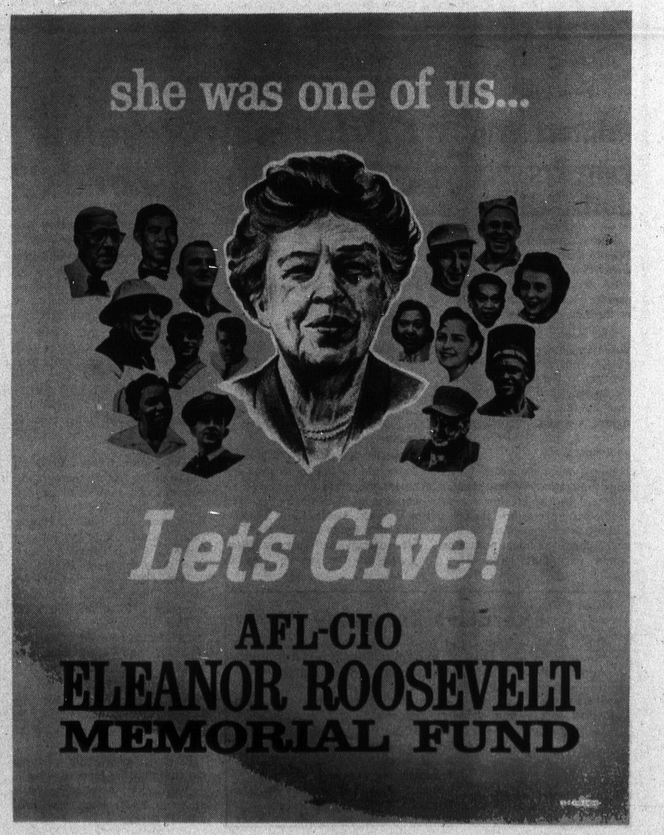
New York City — The New York Guild's annual Page One Awards in journalism for 1964 will be presented at its Page One Ball April 24.

The awards will be given for outstanding work published in newspapers and news magazines in the New York area between Feb. 1, 1963, and Feb. 29, 1964. All persons in the Guild's jurisdiction, whether Guild members or not, are eligible. Entries are due by March 10.

The Page One Ball will mark the 30th anniversary of the New York Guild's charter as ANG's Local 3.



Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Arbitrations

Missing Semicolon Reverses Demotion

St. Louis, Mo.—In the "case of the missing semicolon," an arbitrator has ruled that the St. Louis Post-Dispatch must restore to the display sales staff a salesman who was demoted to classified sales.

Arbitrator Russell A. Smith of Michigan University Law School ruled that the semicolon's presence in the contract was of vital importance in barring the company from demoting the salesman.

After a few months, management decided to return him to classified, and the Guild took the demotion to arbitration.

The contract, as printed, provides that "no employe shall be transferred . . . to another department or job classification . . . without his consent, nor shall an employe be transferred from one position to another over his objections without a showing of just and sufficient cause."

The first question—whether the salesman had truly consented to the transfer or had merely acquiesced in the belief he had no choice—was resolved in favor of the Guild; the arbitrator ruled he had not consented.

The second question hinged on the missing semicolon. The Guild contended that in the contract as originally negotiated, a semicolon appeared instead of a comma after the words "without his consent." It was lost through a typographical error and remained missing in subsequent contracts.

Management conceded the point, and the arbitrator found it a key factor in deciding that the salesman could not be transferred to another classification even for "just and sufficient cause."

The existence of the semicolon, he ruled in effect, prohibited the company from transferring an employe to another department or job classification without his consent, for when the sentence is so punctuated "just and sufficient cause" does not apply to that part of the sentence.

The Guild's case was argued by Rollin Everett, executive secretary.

Arbitrator Rules Out Vacation Restrictions

Baltimore, Md. — A contract clause providing for the selection of vacation time according to seniority leaves no room for the company to restrict that selection except in emergencies, an arbitrator has ruled in a case involving the Baltimore Sun.

The arbitrator, Nathan Cayton, rejected the Sun's position that it is entitled to close off a specific week on the grounds that its operational needs take precedence over the employe's desires.

The employe, a day checker in the advertising bookkeeping department, was denied a vacation week that included July 4 because her absence would have required the company to bring in another employe at double time. She had chosen the week to coincide with her husband's vacation.

The Baltimore Guild denied that the selection of vacation time was subject to company approval under the contract, and the arbitrator agreed.

While the employe's right to select a vacation week might have to yield to an emergency, Cayton said, no such emergency existed in the case at hand.

Locals Sent Credentials For COPE Conferences

Guild locals have been urged to send delegates to a series of COPE conferences aimed at coordinating regional political activities for the 1964 presidential election year.

Credentials and schedules have been forwarded to all Guild locals, together with a strong plea that they send representatives to the one-day conferences.

Richard P. Davis, ANG's associate director of research and information, also renewed an appeal to locals to organize political-action committees and press campaigns for COPE contributions.

"Political action," he declared, "is an area which the Guild simply cannot afford to neglect."

Here is the COPE conference schedule:

Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky—Jan. 8, Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas, Oklahoma—Feb. 12, Arlington, Tex.

Pennsylvania, Delaware—Feb. 28, Philadelphia, Pa.

California, Hawaii, Nevada—March 6, Sacramento, Calif.

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming—March 9, Pocatello, Idaho.

Washington, Oregon, Alaska — March 12, Seattle, Wash.

Iowa, Missouri, Kansas—March 15, Des Moines, Iowa.

Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah—March 20, Albuquerque, N. M.

Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia—April 11, Norfork, Va.

Ohio, Michigan — April 14, Detroit, Mich.

Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana—April 19, Chicago, Ill.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont — April 21, Boston, Mass.

New York, New Jersey—April 24, New York City.

'Just And Sufficient Cause'

Ever question the value of that clause in Guild contracts forbidding discharge except for "just and sufficient cause"? Consider, for a moment, the case of James Prior, lately of the Augusta (Ga.) Herald, as reported in the fall issue of the Columbia Journalism Review.

On Sept. 10 Prior, a general assignment reporter for the Herald, testified at a South Carolina legislative hearing in opposition to a proposal to close or curtail state parks to avoid racial integration.

Two days later he was fired for "injecting himself into a news situation" and "chronic tardiness." Although Prior had stated he was testifying as "a taxpayer, resident and park user" and that his views did not reflect those of the Herald, the managing editor accused him of "presenting himself as speaking for this newspaper when he was not."

Prior had no recourse against the firing. The Herald is non-Guild.

Growing Salary Gap Accelerates Newsroom Exodus, Study Shows

Miami Beach, Fla.—A growing gap between the salaries paid by newspapers and those prevailing in public relations and related fields is accelerating the dropout rate in newspaper newsrooms, according to Prof. George J. Kienzle, director of the Ohio State University School of Journalism.

Kienzle, reporting to the Associated Press Managing Editors Association here on a spot survey of 1953 U.S. journalism graduates, said only one in six can be found in the newsroom, although 55 percent started there ten years ago.

One of the principal reasons, he reported, is the increasing disparity between the salaries paid by newspapers and those in competing industries.

Where the difference in pay averaged only 9 percent—or $305 a year—at the start in 1953, it has widened to 24 percent—or $1,958—today, Kienzle said.

Kienzle's report was based on a survey of 89 men and women, representing 4 percent of 1953 journalism graduates. It brought up to date a previous survey made in 1959.

Kienzle found that 36 percent of those who have stayed in the newsroom are still making under $7,000 a year. Only 15 percent with jobs outside the mass media are making that little.

Not a single graduate in the newsroom has reached $15,000, he reported, while 8 percent of those in other news media and 8 percent outside the media are earning that much.

Three-quarters of those who had left news media by 1959 listed money as the most important reason. Sixty-nine percent of those who have left since gave the same reason.

Public relations has had the biggest pull, Kienzle noted, with 44 percent of the graduates who joined the field since 1959 recruited from the news media, mostly newspapers.

"Unfortunately," the journalism professor declared, "the men we lose usually are the best ones, not the average or the poor.

"When these men think of switching to nonmedia, they generally have their eyes on two things so far as money is concerned: how much more they can make at the start and where they can go from there. They want to know about top pay.

"When it comes to the higher salary brackets, the newspaper newsroom just doesn't compete with other jobs in the mass media or with those in the nonmedia."

1963 Graduates Spurn Dailies

Fewer than half of this year's 2,900 journalism graduates have chosen newspaper careers, according to Time Magazine. It said higher salaries are attracting them elsewhere.

"Nearly all the graduates could sort through a fistful of job offers," Time reported, "many from industry—where the salaries were generally more alluring than journalism's $92.

"As a result, fewer than half the graduates chose newspapering. And almost none picked up the lower starting salaries offered by most small daily newspapers."

Self-Appraisal

Lincoln, Neb. — Newspapers have only themselves to blame if they fail to attract the best journalistic talent, according to Max Thomas, publisher of the Kerrville (Tex.) Daily Times.

Low salaries paid by the industry to trained beginners are driving the best journalism students to other communications media, he told the annual meeting of the American Society of Journalism School Administrators here.

"Until newspapers start paying startling salaries to match other occupations," Thomas declared, "we will continue to scrape the bottom of the talent barrel."

To The Outer Fringe . . . In A Fiat

Have management negotiators offered convincing arguments that fringe benefits have gone about as high as they can go?

If they have, it might be worthwhile to explore the following questions:

► Does the company provide its employes with modern, four-room apartments at $27.20 a month?

► Does it furnish employes with cars every nine months at a discount price that allows them to recoup the entire purchase price each time?

► Does it provide all-inclusive free medical, dental and convalescent care?

► Does it pay its employes' sons while they receive vocational training at a company school?

► Does it provide employes with a free swimming club and a free summer camp for their children?

► Does it provide free villas for its retired employes?

If the answer to any of these is no, company employes have fewer fringes than those enjoyed by workers at the Fiat plant in Turin, Italy.

Fiat benefits are not exceptional for European workers, according to the Wall Street Journal, which reports that fringes in most West European nations constitute from 32 to 48 percent of labor costs, compared to 20 percent in the United States.

Drawing by Alan Dunn; ©1963 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

"Would it be too naive if we were to strike for just more money?"

And the end is not yet in sight, The Journal reports. Most European observers expect fringe benefits to increase rather than level off. Wages are increasing sharply and will automatically pull along fringes based on them, and the Common Market is dedicated to standardizing social-security benefits at the highest current levels.

Unions, too, are pressing for more. A third of France's workers, for example, have won four-week vacations.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

Midwest District Council, ANG Leadership Training Institute on Automation, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11 and 12.

POI District Council, ANG Leadership Training Institute on Automation, Toledo, Ohio, Jan 25 and 26.

Thirty-first Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif., July 13-17.

LABOR BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Bekenstady Union-Star, NLRB hearing held Dec. 19 on Albany Guild petition to represent 26 circulation and mail-room employes.

Youngstown Vindicator, NLRB hearing held Dec. 12 on Youngstown Guild petition to represent 46 outside circulation employes.

N.Y. Family Needs $120

New York City—A family of four requires a weekly income of $120.54 — $20.54 more than ANG's wage goal of $100 for all adult workers—to maintain a low-to-moderate standard of living in New York City, according to the Community Council of Greater New York.

The Council, in issuing a revised "Family Budget Standard," also found that:

► A young couple requires an income of $105.90—$5.90 above ANG's wage goal for starting reporters—to maintain a low-to-moderate standard.

► A retired elderly couple needs at least $60.40 to maintain the same standard.

The budget standards have been updated from those set in 1955, allowing better food, greater variety and quantity in household furnishings and higher fuel and electricity consumption, in addition to a television set.

The standards are based on the judgment of home economists and nutritionists employed by New York City health and welfare agencies.

Editorial

The Human Factor

Newspaper employes who live in fear that the ax of merger or suspension may fall without warning at any moment can take new hope from the National Labor Relations Board's issuance of an unfair-practices complaint against the New York Mirror.

The board has accused Hearst of failing to bargain with the unions representing Mirror employes over the paper's action in going out of business Oct. 16. If the complaint is upheld—and it most certainly faces a bitter battle before the board and in the courts—it may herald a more human era in one phase of newspaper labor-management relationships.

Unlike the Guild's proposal for a fair-market appraisal and sale of newspapers threatening to merge or suspend, board and court rulings sustaining the complaint may not forestall the closing of newspaper properties. But they would at least ensure that the decision be made with full consideration for the human factors involved.

Under existing procedure, a newspaper can—and usually does—go out of business without any warning to its employes. The case of the Mirror was typical: Employes heard the paper's official obituary read by a Guild representative a scant few hours before the paper ceased publication.

The NLRB's general counsel has now branded this mode of procedure an unfair labor practice. If the complaint is upheld, a newspaper henceforth will have to notify its employes of its intention of closing down and will have to bargain with them over whether it will close and, if so, how.

Editor & Publisher, the magazine of the industry, finds this conception hard to justify. Said E&P in a recent editorial:

"To contend that the right of an owner or management of any business, which has been suffering sizable financial losses, to terminate those losses . . . should be a subject of negotiation with anyone who doesn't have a financial interest in the property, is carrying our concept of the relationship of capital and labor a little too far."

It takes an unreconstructed view of labor's rights to maintain that employes who may have spent half their lives in a job have no proper "financial interest" in the property. A worker's stake in his job can be as great as—or even greater than—the owner's stake in his capital.

A recent study of the difficulties encountered by former Mirror employes in obtaining new jobs (reprinted elsewhere in this issue) illustrates why. It shows that for veteran employes with highly specialized skills, in particular, the loss of a job can mean personal disaster.

The study found that only two of 20 Mirror photographers, for example, had found fulltime employment—as construction workers. Other employes with highly developed skills for which there is even a more limited demand are having equal difficulty in reordering their economic lives.

Is it too much to ask that employers be required to negotiate with the representatives of such employes on the question of terminating their jobs? Or that, in the process, the employes receive sufficient notice of impending disaster to prospect for other positions?

Those who adhere to the doctrine that property rights outweigh human rights might answer yes. Their number, fortunately, is diminishing.

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor
and
Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor

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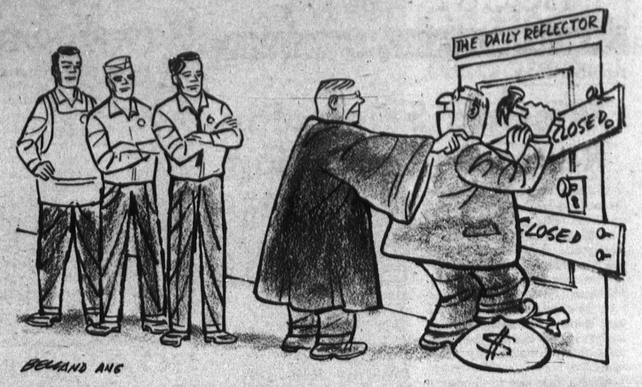
'. . . Not So Fast!'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Agonized GOP Reappraises Potential Nominees

By **WILLARD SHELTON,** *Washington Guild*

The death of President Kennedy and the accession of Lyndon Johnson have thrown into further confusion the already somewhat desperate uncertainties of the Republican Party in search of a candidate. Here is a winter-book reading seven months in advance of the GOP nominating convention next July:

Senator Barry Goldwater—The strategy of the Goldwater backers was based wholly on the assumption that he could carry the South against Kennedy, carry the Mountain States, carry the normally Republican Midwest, and pile up enough electoral college votes to win without any need of the industrial northeastern states.

Goldwater's chances of carrying the South are conceded to be lessened now that the Democratic candidate will be President Johnson. So are his chances in the Mountain States.

Johnson will be compelled to do precisely the things to enforce court-ordered desegregation decrees that Kennedy did; a moment of crisis will arise Jan. 3, when a Negro student presents himself for registration at Auburn University, and if Governor George Wallace physically "bars the way" he must be removed. But Alabama and Mississippi, with foolish governors, are not the South, and the Goldwater boomlet has been punctured.

It is doubtful if the boomlet ever existed except in the minds of somewhat feverish amateur politicians. One experienced Capitol Hill observer remarked: "Goldwater would be only the second candidate in this century nominated despite a somewhat limited, preconceived set of ideas into which he tries to fit the world. We Democrats did it with William Jennings Bryan and it took us years to get over it."

George Romney — The Romney rating in the polls has stayed relatively stable but at a low level. He was damaged politically in his own state when the Republican legislature refused to approve his tax plans. He has eager young men around him but has given no sign of trying to build a national organization to help him to the nomination.

Henry Cabot Lodge—General Eisenhower has always had an inordinate fondness for Lodge, and the general dropped his name into pre-convention speculations, whether seriously or otherwise. But Lodge is not beloved in the Republican midwestern heartland, where GOP leaders profess to believe that he cost former Vice President Nixon votes by an ill-advised public pledge in 1960 that there would be "a Negro in the cabinet." Their attitude is that the wrong man said it at the wrong time.

Richard M. Nixon — Many politicos believe the Republican convention will end up with Nixon as its nominee. But it is an odd fact that the former Vice President is also disliked by party leaders, on the county chairman level, for instance, because he is thought to have run a bad campaign in 1960 against Kennedy. Add the fact that he insisted on running for governor of California last year and again was beaten. Add the fact of the foolish press conference with which he followed that campaign, berating reporters because they didn't "like" him.

A very possible compromise candidate, Mr. Nixon, but some present-day Republican powers say he will ruin himself if he moves overtly in advance to reach for the nomination.

Nelson Rockefeller—The governor of New York looked last March like the certain nominee. His remarriage has cost him support, no matter how much it is suggested that a man's purely personal and private life have nothing to do with his qualifications for public office.

Rockefeller's associates say he is absolutely committed to run in the New Hampshire primary in March and the California primary in June, with the Oregon primary in between a distinct possibility. By all the normal measuring sticks—experience in national and international affairs, potential appeal to big-city voters and minority groups, personal stature that would allow him to match Mr. Johnson in discussion of public issues—the governor is admirably equipped. It appears he will have to make it the hard way, if he makes it—through the primary system.

William W. Scranton — The governor of Pennsylvania is talking more and more like a candidate. His background in public life is limited; he served one term in the House and is in his first term as governor. Nevertheless, he too seems the beneficiary of some kind of Eisenhower blessing, and he seems very likely to get a substantial publicity buildup within the next few weeks.

Thomas E. Dewey — Dewey was the Republican nominee on two occasions and lost to both Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

He is placed in this list for two reasons: He is not too old (62 next July), and when the big wheels gather in New York these days his name is sometimes mentioned nostalgically.

The woods are full of other Republicans who, with however little justification, entertain an outside notion that the lightning might just happen to strike: Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Gov. James A. Rhodes of Ohio are examples.

Guild Reporter
1126 16th St., NW
Washington, D. C. 20036

My copy of the Guild Reporter for

Dec. 27 arrived

Name _____

Street & No. _____

City _____

State or Province _____

Hoiles Buys, Folds Lima Citizen

Some Lima Guild members weep, others are stunned as news of the Lima Citizen's closing is announced.

The AWG GUILD REPORTER

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

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British Guiana Seeks To Oust Meakins

Unions Parry Jagan Blow At Guild Aide

Georgetown, British Guiana—Wire Service Guildsman Gene Meakins, who has been working with Guianese trade unionists since September, has been declared a "prohibited immigrant" by Premier Cheddi Jagan's government and ordered to leave the country by Jan. 15.

The Trades Union Council, at whose request Meakins came to Georgetown, is fighting the expulsion in court. It has termed the action "a deliberate attack on the free trade union movement."

Indications were that Meakins would be permitted to remain in British Guiana while the case was in the courts. Court action is expected to take several weeks.

Meakins, 36, is a former vice president of the Wire Service Guild. He is on leave of absence from United Press International's Denver bureau.

He went to British Guiana Sept. 23 as a representative of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations to work as a public-relations advisor to the TUC. The AFL-CIO requested the Guild to provide a newspaper unionist for the job.

The Jagan government gave no reason for declaring Meakins a prohibited immigrant, and Minister of Home Affairs Janet Jagan, who is the premier's wife, would make no comment on the case.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., co-chairman of IAFWNO, protested the Guianese government's action.

"To classify Gene Meakins as a prohibited immigrant under Guianese law is not only incorrect but

(Continued on Page 6)

POIGNANT MOMENT: Lee Cary, left, Lima Guild president, is overcome with emotion as officers of the Lima Citizen announce its sale and closing. Making the announcement are, left to right, Wayne Current, business manager, and co-publishers Sam Kamin and James A. Howenstine, who said continuing losses made it impossible to go on publishing.

End Of A Dream

Competitive Bubble Bursts In Lima

Lima, Ohio—The death this week of the Lima Citizen also spelled the death of a dream—a dream cherished by Lima citizens and newspaper workers alike.

The dream had its roots in a nightmare that began in 1956 when the Lima News became the property of R. C. Hoiles of Santa Ana, Calif., whose antiunion Freedom Newspapers chain operates another newspaper in Ohio, two in California, five in Texas, one in Colorado and one in New Mexico.

Infiltration of Hoiles employes from other papers began at once. After a year, Guild jobs were matched almost man-for-man by nonunion personnel, with some working two to a desk. Armed, uniformed guards began patrolling the News plant two months before the Guild finally struck after Hoiles rejected a proposal that the existing contract be renewed.

Although no union workers from any department entered the building after the strike began, the paper continued to publish with the aid of the nonunion workers who had been imported in advance.

The strike provided a vent for community indignation against Hoiles' attempt to impose his reactionary social views on Lima citizens. A few months earlier, a News editorial attack on a proposal to build a city library as a "socialistic" venture had resulted in the largest voter turnout in history and an overwhelming victory for the library proposal.

Responding to the Guild strike, which also involved the printers, mailers, stereotypers and pressmen, Lima residents showed their displeasure with the News by mass withdrawals of advertising and waves of subscription cancellations. More than 15,000 News subscribers were believed to have ordered the paper's delivery stopped, and demand for the Guild's six-day-a-week Bulletin pushed its press run to 14,000.

In this atmosphere the Lima Citizen was born.

Guild members led by Wayne Current, a former News advertising salesman, led a community drive to found a new paper. Two Lima businessmen, James Howenstine and Sam Kamin, established a corporation, then issued 20,000 shares of common stock at $25 a share. Shares were bought by more than 800 sub-

(Continued on Page 6)

63 Guildsmen Out Of Jobs In Ohio Sale

Lima, Ohio—A 6½-year battle between the community-owned Lima Citizen and the Lima News, part of R. C. Hoiles' Freedom Newspapers chain, ended this week when the Citizen published its last edition following its sale to Hoiles.

The Citizen's 163 employes, including 63 Guild members, will receive two weeks' notice pay, accrued vacation pay, and one week's severance pay for each six months of service. Those who were with the Citizen during its first two years will receive up to $10 for each week's service during that time, a period in which employes waived part of their pay to ease the financial strain on the new paper.

Lima, a city of 52,000, reverts to a monopoly newspaper town after an exciting period as one of the few U.S. cities with competing afternoon newspapers.

The Citizen was born July 1, 1957, in the midst of a Guild strike against the News, a year after Hoiles had acquired the News from the Galvin family interests.

The Citizen was founded as a union-shop paper in a community outraged by Hoiles' reactionary editorial policies and antiunion activities. The News is a nonunion shop.

Word of the sale came at 4:30

(Continued on Page 6)

Baltimore Backs Washington Tie

Baltimore, Md. — The Baltimore Guild this week approved in principle a proposal to affiliate with the Washington Guild.

A Jan. 8 membership meeting approved an executive committee recommendation that the president appoint a committee "to negotiate an agreement setting up an affiliation arrangement" with the Washington Guild.

Further discussion of the plan, which could result in the Baltimore Guild becoming a unit of the Washington Local, is scheduled by the two locals shortly.

Labor Briefs

The Canadian Labour Congress is calling upon unions throughout the dominion to rally behind a drive for improved pensions during February.

Claude Jodoin, CLC president, urged an intensive campaign for improvements in basic pension legislation and "a broader contributory and portable plan enabling workers to carry benefits from job to job and providing new opportunities for other groups, particularly farmers."

●

Total union membership in the United States and Canada rose by 302,000 to 17,630,000 in 1962, according to Labor Department statistics. From a high of 18,477,000 in 1956, union membership had dropped to a low of 17,328,000 in 1961. By percentage of total work force, union membership dropped from 24.8 percent in 1956 to 22 percent in 1961, then rose to 22.2 percent in 1962.

●

The cost-of-living index reached a new high in November, climbing to 107.4, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. The figure represents an increase of .2 over October.

In the year since November 1962, BLS reported, food was up 1 percent; housing up 1.4 percent; clothing, 1.2 percent; transportation, .7 percent; recreation, 2.5 percent, and medical care, 2.2 percent, for an average increase of 1.3 percent.

November gross pay for the average factory worker reached $101.09 per week, topping $100 for the third month in a row. Over the year, this represented a gain in purchasing power of 2.5 percent.

●

An increase in the current time-and-a-half rate for overtime might help solve the nation's unemployment problem, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz suggested last week.

The AFL-CIO has urged that overtime be compensated at double time in order to encourage employers to spread the available jobs. Wirtz said eliminating overtime would open up the equivalent of 919,000 jobs.

Broun's Man In Cleveland

Bordner, Guild Founder, Retires

Cleveland, Ohio—Robert Bordner, one of ANG's founding fathers and a charter member of Cleveland Local 1, retired yesterday on his 65th birthday after more than 40 years at the Cleveland Press.

Bordner, the Press' public works editor, was a moving spirit in the formation of the Cleveland Editorial Employes Association in the summer of 1933.

With his Cleveland colleagues, he undertook correspondence with newsmen throughout the country in an effort to form a national organization. In December 1933, he attended the Washington meeting at which the American Newspaper Guild was formed.

In the 25th anniversary edition of the Guild Reporter, five years ago, Bordner wrote of the indignation with which Cleveland newsmen greeted the ruling that the 40-hour week would not apply to editorial departments of newspapers:

"With pay cuts totaling 35 percent, we were to be denied even the 40-hour week that had looked like a promise. A group of us composed a telegram to Hugh Johnson (director of the NRA), protesting exemption and demanding inclusion for the publishing business. . . . We went home to bed that night not knowing whether we had jobs the next morning or not."

The next day the group met and decided to form a union.

A few days later Heywood Broun's call to arms appeared and with it national prestige. The Cleveland group wrote to Broun

ROBERT BORDNER

and initiated correspondence with newspapermen in other sections of the country.

Then the national meeting was held. A constitution calling for a vertical union, which Bordner helped draft, was scrapped in favor of a horizontal-structure constitution. But this constitution survived as the basis for the vertical-union structure later adopted.

"We interrupted our work at noon," Bordner wrote, "because the National Press Club had invited all 37 of us to the luncheon that they happened to have on schedule that day, to hear Gen. Hugh Johnson, the very 'Iron Pants' himself, who had so little iron for the publishers.

"Broun and I sat at the speakers' table. Morris Ernst, liberal New York lawyer, and Johnson were between us. Acme snapped the shutter just as I was pushing back my chair to rise and interrupt Hugh Johnson with a demand that he tell us why he had excluded newspaper workers from the Blue Eagle benefits going into effect for steelworkers, ditchdiggers, truck drivers and most other workers across our nation. Johnson hedged. . . .

"We went back to our afternoon labors setting up the Guild. . . ."

Later that afternoon, Broun, Bordner and a few others went to the White House at President Roosevelt's invitation.

"Forget Johnson," Roosevelt told them. "Go ahead. My blessing on you and more power to you."

Bordner is a graduate of Buchtel College (now Akron University) and studied at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a Nieman Fellow.

During his 40 years at the Press, he covered virtually every beat and served at various times as city editor, telegraph editor and state editor.

A party was given for Bordner and Don Dunham, medical writer of the Press, at the Cleveland Press Club Jan. 3. Dunham, who also has 40 years service at the Press, is resigning to become medical editor and public-relations director of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. He is the only newspaperman to win both the Lasker and Blakeslee awards, the two highest honors in medical journalism.

Bordner was presented with a cartoon of himself.

Among Ourselves

Kenneth Fleming, newly elected president of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild, has become administrative assistant to the president of the Washington State Labor Council, transferring from the Post-Intelligencer Unit to the Press-Radio Unit of the Local.

Fleming

Fleming, whose new duties will include editing a newsletter for the state labor council, will continue as Local president.

●

Tony Ingrassia, veteran Milwaukee Guild leader, has been named assistant director of District Council No. 48 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, which represents 6,000 members in 29 local unions in Milwaukee County. Ingrassia, former sports writer for the old Milwaukee Sentinel and a Guild officer for many years, became a field representative for the AFSCME after Hearst sold the Sentinel to the Milwaukee Journal in 1962.

Meanwhile, another Milwaukee Guild leader, **Kenneth A. Germanson,** has joined the staff of District Council 48 as a field representative.

●

Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist **Herbert L. Block** of the Washington Guild last month gave the first Elmer Davis Memorial Lecture at Columbia University, an honor conferred on those who have distinguished themselves in "the Davis tradition of courage and independence in journalism."

Arbitrator To Fill Blank Spaces Left In Disputed SFONG Pact

San Francisco, Calif. — The long-delayed signing of a citywide contract between the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and publishers of the San Francisco Chronicle, Examiner and News Call Bulletin took place this week—but with three blank spaces in the health-and-welfare section.

Although contract terms were agreed upon in a marathon bargaining session Nov. 25, signing was held up for more than a month when the publishers said that a newly negotiated health-and-welfare payment of $4.10 per week per employe should be prorated for part-time employes.

Guild spokesmen said prorating "was never discussed by or with Guild negotiators" nor with mediators or insurance actuaries.

Deadlocked on the interpretation of the provision, the Guild and the companies agreed to submit the issue to binding arbitration.

After hearing arguments Jan. 24, arbitrator Samuel Kagel will write finishing clauses for three sentences that will define the rights of part-time employes for the two-year contract period.

Minimums To Rise By $8 In Kenosha Labor Pact

Kenosha, Wis. — Increases in minimums of $4.65 in the first year and $3.35 in the second have been negotiated in a two-year contract between the Kenosha Guild and Kenosha Labor, a union weekly. The increase will bring the editor to $185.91 in the second year, the head advertising salesman to $140.30, and bookkeeper to $120.50.

The contract, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1963, also increases the severance-pay ceiling by two weeks, to 21.

Pay Up, Hours Down At Newburgh-Beacon

Newburgh, N. Y. — Minimum and general increases of $3.25 in the first year and $3 in the second are combined with a 2½-hour reduction in the work week in a new two-year contract negotiated by the Newburgh-Beacon Guild with the Newburgh-Beacon News, a Gannett newspaper.

The reporter top minimum will reach $129.25 in the second year; society reporters will go to $124.25.

The work week has been reduced to 37½ hours in the new agreement, which is retroactive to Nov. 21.

Minimums Up $7 At Daily Forward

New York City — Across-the-board general and minimum increases of $4 in the first year and $3 in the second of a new two-year contract between the Guild and the Jewish Daily Forward will bring the top contract classification, assistant accountant, to $121.80 in the second year.

Cashier, clerk, assistant makeup, bookkeeper, publication desk-man and stenographer-translator minimums will go to $102.80 in the second year; classified telephone solicitor, secretary and stenographer to $97.70.

William Gray, 73; Led Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio — William Gray, 73, one of the organizers of the Youngstown Guild and its first president, died here Dec. 27.

Gray retired in 1956 after 30 years with the Youngstown Vindicator as telegraph editor, makeup editor, news editor and copyreader.

He served three terms as Guild president and was elected to the executive committee several times.

San Jose Votes Dues Increase

San Jose, Calif. — San Jose Guildsmen voted at a year-end meeting to approve an increased dues schedule ranging from $2.95 for members earning less than $44.12 weekly to $10.10 for members earning $170 or more.

The proposal had been defeated, 82-51, in a special mid-November referendum.

1963 Heywood Broun Award

$500 And A Guild Citation

Deadline, Feb. 1, 1964

The 1963 Award will be given for work done or work completed between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1963.

Eligible are employes in the Guild's jurisdiction on newspapers, news services, news magazines, radio and television stations in the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico, whether they are members of the Guild or not.

Anyone may submit an entry on his own or another's behalf.

Entries must be received by Feb. 1, 1964.

Entries should be submitted in scrapbook form with an accompanying letter describing the circumstances under which the work was done, particularly the initiative and ingenuity shown by the candidate.

Important factors influencing judges' decisions in past years have been disinterestedness of the candidate, significance and quality of the work and technique.

All entries become the property of the award committee and will not be returned except upon specific request. Entries should be sent to:

Broun Award Committee, American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC), 1126 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Executive Secretary

The 1,900-member Guild local in Toronto, Canada, has a vacancy in the post of executive secretary. Applicants should detail experience in bargaining, organizing, grievance handling and general administration in a similar capacity as well as complete details of union and other background. Also indicate salary and benefits expected.

To make application, or for further details, write:

Jack Dobson,
President,
Toronto Newspaper Guild,
Room 217, 129 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and at additional mailing offices. Issued twice monthly at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Subscription, $3 a year. Return requested.

N.Y. News Installing '2-Way' Computer

New York City—Installation of an IBM 1620 computer that will process data from both the commercial and production departments is under way at the New York Daily News.

As outlined to the Guild by News executives, the "brain" of the 1620 will rest on the eighth floor of the News building while, on other floors, Guild members working at standard typewriter keyboards and ITU members using Linotype keyboards will feed information into the system.

The data will be processed by the computer upstairs and returned to the appropriate departments. The 1620 is capable of handling business operations and punching tape for typesetting from as many as 20 separate sources.

The Guild has lived with automation for a number of years in the News' auditing department, where an IBM 1401 computer has dealt with payrolls, taxes, deductions, circulation billing, paper storage and many other projects.

The new 1620, which will go into operation later this year, is expected to take over existing automated functions in the auditing department while adding such operations as advertising scheduling, accounting and bookkeeping, as well as typesetting.

The Guild reports that the 1401 has created no major problem for News employes in the auditing department. While some jobs were eliminated, others were created as new facilities enlarged the scope of operations.

The new and much more sophisticated 1620, however, poses a number of problems that have not yet been entirely resolved.

The Guild has placed heaviest emphasis on protecting jurisdiction and jobs. The News Unit bulletin has set forth Guild policy in the following terms:

"While the Guild does not seek to infringe on the jurisdiction of any other union, nor seek an advantage over any other union resulting from the capabilities of the new computer, it is fully committed to insuring the same considerations for itself by whatever means become necessary. We intend to keep what is ours."

Additionally, the Guild has called for improved job-security safeguards and the development of new programs for retraining displaced personnel, if necessary.

Pointing out that the 1620 system may demand new skills or may lead to the necessity of creating new classifications, the Guild has urged continuing discussions of job descriptions, titles and classifications.

News management has told the Guild that it does not think the memory-storage units that make up the 'brain" of the computer are in any union's jurisdiction but that work normally done by the Guild should remain in the Guild's jurisdiction. Introduction of the computer should not affect union jurisdiction, management said.

Bertram E. Powers, president of the ITU's Local 6, has said that the Daily News computerized typesetting system will eventually displace 130 printers. He has warned that the ITU will resist introduction of the system unless printers are guaranteed job security and a share of cost savings.

A PIECE OF HISTORY: J. Charles Baxter, retired business editor of the Columbus Citizen-Journal, receives nameplate that formerly adorned the old Columbus Citizen building from Charles Elia on behalf of the Columbus Guild. It was presented at ceremonies marking the opening of the Columbus Plaza Hotel, recently erected on the site of the Citizen building. Baxter, who also received a plaque citing his "contribution to the proud heritage of this property," was the first employe to move into the Citizen building in 1910, bringing in the morgue.

Copley Chain Buys Into Honolulu Daily

Honolulu, Hawaii — Copley Press, Inc., publishers of newspapers in California and Illinois, has acquired a substantial interest in the Honolulu Advertiser, with holdings and purchase options amounting to about one-third of the company's stock.

Control of the Advertiser remains with the Twigg-Smith and Robert S. Thurston families, which acquired 5,200 shares of stock formerly held by Lorrin P. Thurston, a member of the Advertiser voting trust.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin reported that Thurston and his wife, as members of the trust, were required to offer it their shares at the same price offered by Copley.

Advertiser president Thurston Twigg-Smith said the key block of stock was purchased for $75 a share and would ensure continued majority control by the present owners.

The last sale of Advertiser stock on the Honolulu stock exchange last year was at $35.50 a share; the last sale in 1962 was at $16 a share.

The Advertiser, a 61,000-circulation daily that combines with the Star-Bulletin on Sunday, reportedly "turned the corner" from loss to profit in 1962 after the two papers consolidated their printing and business operations.

Twigg-Smith said Copley had purchased 8,865 shares at $49.60 a share from Advertiser director Bayard Dillingham, who resigned after the sale. In addition to other holdings, Copley has an option on the remaining Lorrin Thurston interests.

Copley publishes the San Diego Union-Tribune and a number of smaller papers in Southern California and Illinois, including the Joliet Herald-News.

Last November the Associated Press reported that Copley had made a tentative bid to acquire the Star-Bulletin but that it was rejected.

Rieger Enters Hospital; Toledo Talks Postponed

Toledo, Ohio — With International Vice President Kenneth E. Rieger, the Toledo Guild's chief negotiator, hospitalized for minor surgery, contract meetings with the Toledo Blade and Times have been temporarily suspended. Rieger is expected to return in about three weeks.

At a bargaining session last week, Blade and Times management withdrew the last of a number of retrogressive proposals, but no progress was made on wage and length-of-contract issues.

The Toledo Guild, which withdrew a picket line from the Blade and Times building following President Kennedy's assassination, has proposed a two-year contract with across-the-board increases of $6.08 and $4.36. Management has proposed a three-year contract with increases of $4, $3 and $3.

Times Newsman Wins Fight

Shelton Contempt Citation Quashed

The United States Court of Appeals has reversed the contempt-of-Congress citation of Robert Shelton, former New York Times copyreader.

At the same time, the court pointed out that it was avoiding what it called the "awesome task" of deciding the constitutional rights of newspapermen called to testify before congressional committees.

The court ruled that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee subpoena for Shelton had been "invalidly issued."

Shelton, convicted twice of refusing to answer the subcommittee's questions in 1955, had been sentenced each time to six months in jail and a $5,000 fine.

The Supreme Court reversed the first conviction because the indictment did not properly specify the subject under investigation.

The second conviction came after another indictment was issued specifying that the subcommittee was investigating "Communist activities in news media."

Shelton's attorney contended at the second trial that Shelton's constitutional rights had been violated by the subcommittee and that the subpoena was invalid, having been improperly issued. He also said Shelton had been subpoenaed by accident and that, therefore, there was no "probable cause" for calling him as a witness.

The appeals court confined its decision to one point: that the subpoena was issued invalidly because it conflicted with the subcommittee's charter.

The subcommittee is empowered to authorize the issuance of subpoenas; but Judge K. Skelly Wright, who wrote the appeals court's decision, pointed out that in the Shelton case no authorization was issued. "Not even the chairman, by his own admission and that of the subcommittee counsel, made the decision to call Shelton, nor did he know why Shelton was called," Wright said, adding:

"In this case we are asked to stake out the limits of the investigative power of Congress insofar as that power affects the First Amendment rights of Shelton as a member of the press. We shrink from this awesome task and adopt a narrower disposition of this case which will not require the resolution of the constitutional problem presented."

Shelton left the Times recently for a job outside the industry.

Guild-Publisher Panel Pondering New York Citywide Health Plan

New York City—Establishment of a citywide health and welfare plan for Guild members working on New York's major newspapers is under study by a six-man committee—three from the Guild and three from management.

The benefits expected by the Guild, Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy said, include hospitalization for employes and members of their immediate families, in-hospital medical and surgical care, and major medical coverage.

All three are now in effect at the Times and the News, although in some cases employes must pay extra for family coverage.

The publishers have undertaken to provide the committee with statistical data on their employes and on the amounts now spent by individual publishers for health and welfare benefits.

The discussions grew out of the agreement that extended the Guild's present contracts to March 30, 1965, in order to coincide with the contract won by the printers in last winter's 114-day strike.

Additional funds which would be needed for the improved program, Murphy said, could come from part of the $4.13 per employe per week which the publishers are committed to pay beginning with the contract extension period, Nov. 1, 1964.

'Watchdog' Unit To Check N.Y. Fair-Hiring Policies

New York City—A six-member "watchdog" subcommittee to observe the progress of members of minority groups in the New York newspaper industry has been established by the New York Guild's Citywide Human Rights Committee.

Publishers queried by representatives of each of the Guild's units that make up the committee reported that they had no policy of discrimination in hiring and that where Negroes or members of other minority groups are under-represented, it is because not enough qualified individuals have applied for jobs.

The New York Guild's campaign for fair employment practices calls for referral of qualified applicants to the Guild by the Urban League and other interested organizations. The subcommittee will then analyze the progress of the job applicants as they seek employment and promotion in the newspaper industry in order to determine if they are discriminated against.

Liebling's Legacy

A Last Chapter On The Press

The Guild Reporter herewith prints excerpts from one of the last articles on U.S. newspapers written before his death by A. J. Liebling, whose "Wayward Press" articles in the New Yorker delighted a generation of newspapermen. It appears in a revised edition of Liebling's book, "The Press," issued this month by Ballantine Books.

Liebling, who died of pneumonia Dec. 28 at the age of 59, began his career as a sports writer for the New York Times. He worked on the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin and as a feature writer and reporter for the New York World-Telegram before moving to the New Yorker in 1935.

Long known as the most trenchant and outspoken critic of American newspaper performance, Liebling won the New York Guild's Page One Award for his New Yorker articles.

Liebling was a consistent supporter of the Guild. When his former colleagues on the Providence papers were appraising the advantages of Guild membership in 1954, Liebling told them their only security "lies in a good Guild contract, protecting wages, working conditions, tenure and severance pay."

Liebling, concerned about the effects of monopoly on newspaper quality, had long urged that labor and liberal forces combine to publish their own newspapers in major U.S. cities. The death of competition, he believed, leads publishers to reduce news content just as saloon keepers did away with free lunch.

"In a monopoly situation," he wrote in his introduction to "The Press," "the paper can cut out free lunch. There is no longer a place next door for the customers to go to."

THE New York Times of April 20, 1963, carried a well-played three-column headline at the bottom center of page ten over a story that reinforced my ribs with extra rocks because it so buttressed what I have said so often. The head was:

WIRTZ SAYS LABOR NEWS IS DISTORTED IN PRESS

SECRETARY HITS 'CATCHWORDS OF INTELLECTUAL GUTTER' IN EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES

By Joseph A. Loftus

This followed by a fortnight or so the long stoppages of newspapers in New York and Cleveland that had provoked among their unaffected colleagues a beating of breasts and rending of garments unparalleled since the Massacre of the Innocents, inspiring new world records in standing indignation, running recrimination, duration of ululation, and the 10,000-metre howl of horror. (Publishers have never affected the stiff upper lip, and reading the sideline press during the New York and Cleveland struggles was like listening to a flock of jaybirds root for another jaybird in the hands of a cat.)

The Times story was datelined Washington and began: "W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, asked newspaper editors today to take a fresh look at labor-management news.

"'I count it a matter of serious concern that the public receives in the press what is, in my view of it, a seriously distorted picture of American labor and labor relations,' Mr. Wirtz told the American Society of Newspaper Editors . . .

"'Is it . . .' he asked, 'inherent in the necessities, or the rationalizations, of journalism, that every labor news story, and almost every editorial, must be cast in the polarized, loaded, semantically fraudulent catchwords of the intellectual gutter?

"'I mean "goon" and "yellow dog contracts," and "scabs" and "right to work laws" and "labor monopoly" and "compulsory arbitration" and "featherbedding" and the like.'"

(Up to here the Secretary's piece might have been a paraphrase of many of mine, or of John Macy's, who wrote the Press article in "Civilization in the United States," the synthesis that was the young intellectual's favorite book to cite in argument in 1922. Macy wrote, "Almost invariably, the news of a strike is, if not falsified, so shaped as to be unfavorable to the workers," and the New York and Cleveland instances were particularly bad ones journalistically—except for a postscript that I hope to get around to—because it was a *newspaper* labor dispute. The situation in 40 years has somewhat disimproved.)

"'Is it enough excuse,' (asked the Secretary of Labor in this not very Leftish government) 'that this is the way a lot of readers think? Or are these reader habits the product in part of writer habits of intellectual laziness, or worse?'"

Here I believe that as a speaker before the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors Mr. Wirtz was being polite. Reader reactions to the newspaper anti-labor line are, as I have hinted in "Inflamed, but Cool," predominantly skeptical, but they have no alternative account put before them. There is no way of knowing what they think, and if there were, it would not excuse lying.

The presence of the Wirtz story in the Times pleased, although I will not say that it astonished me. The Secretary of Labor is an important public official. He was addressing the heads of the next most important department of most newspapers, in the national Capital. What he had to say in their august presence was not often said. It therefore rated space.

Mr. Nixon, I thought momentarily, had perhaps set a pattern; in his case, newspapers had printed attacks on themselves, and perhaps now it was s.o.p. I turned eagerly to each of the six other newspapers published in New York. In none could I find the Wirtz quotation. They could hardly have missed it, since he spoke before the ASNE. (This was not an instance of the inadequate network of which I have otherwheres written. Indeed, there were in several papers evidences that Wirtz' presence had not gone entirely unremarked—courtesy excerpts from the duller portions of his speech.)

Since six of the seven papers in New York had ignored strictures on themselves, I concluded that the chances were six to one that if New York had been a one-ownership town, Wirtz' edition of "The Press" would never have reached the New York public at all, and I wondered how many it had reached out of town. In 1920, in a book called "Liberty and the News," the young (30) and undented Walter Lippmann, discussing this same immunity of the press from public examination—since it was the only medium of publicity and wouldn't print any press criticism—wrote:

"In a few generations it will seem ludicrous to historians that a people professing government by the will of the people should have made no serious effort to guarantee the news without which a governing opinion cannot exist. . . . And then they will recall the centuries during which the Church enjoyed immunity from criticism, and perhaps they will insist that the news structure of secular society was not seriously examined for analogous reasons."

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The condition that already alarmed Lippmann and Macy in the 20's then has worsened with the diminution of diversity in the press, which was even then less uniform than now. The move toward monopoly in each city continues, like a cataract moving across the last seeing quarter of the victim's second eye.

Since the first edition of "The Press" in 1961, the Milwaukee Journal has acquired the Sentinel from Hearst, making of the city 11th in population (800,000) a one-ownership town. The 15th city, New Orleans, already was one-ownership, and my favorite Mr. Newhouse, by buying the monopoly, with its already sensationally poor display of free lunch, for $42 million, gave some clue to what a bonanza a monopoly in a big town can be.

It is, as Roy Thomson once gratefully remarked of Scottish Television, like a license to print money. Mr. Newhouse, I hear, has already knocked the pretzels off the free lunch. He has to get that money back.

In Los Angeles, the third largest city in the country, where there were in 1961 only two ownerships, competing in both morning and evening fields, the proud exemplars of the competitive system came to an agreement, which they attempted for a clownish moment to pass off as a simultaneous spontaneous decision, each to sacrifice one ewe lamb to the ruling deity of the industry, which is Profit. This left the Chandlers alone in the morning field with the Los Angeles Times, and the Hearsts in the evening with something whose compound name I at the moment forget.

The Hearsts have acquired the Scripps-Howard half of the Call-Bulletin in San Francisco, reducing that from a two-and-a-half ownership town to a two-ownership, with competition only in the morning—although I don't suppose this can be counted a loss, since the Call-Bulletin could hardly have been competing against itself even when it had two owners. (Incidentally, the notion of *old* William Randolph Hearst and old Edward W. Scripps owning a paper together would have been as hard to contemplate as the Franco-German alliance, but there isn't even a pretense of hostility among today's "rivals"—they are all selling as small beer and putting out as few peanuts as possible.)

The Hearsts have also killed a paper of no account in Boston, a city which is often Exhibit A for the exception-takers because it has three competing commercial ownerships besides the Christian Science Monitor, and still hasn't anything first-class. My guess is that either the Globe or the Herald, freed of the stimulus of the free lunch at the competing saloon, would give still less for the reader's money.

None of these developments is epoch-making or heartbreaking. No paper of distinction was involved, although the Los Angeles Examiner, the Hearst fold-up there, was once a great instrument of power in politics and the moving picture industry. The reason I cite them is lest the reader think that any development since the publication of the first edition of this book has tended to discredit its theme—the march to private monopoly and its inevitable, because profitable, consequences—newspapers newsless or filled with synthetic "news." This is an economic process like the displacement of oranges from "orange drink." In the intervening two years there has been, if anything, an *acceleration*.

Mr. Lippmann, in his hot youth, wrote, "No one can manage anything on pap. Neither can a people." Neither can they manage on mouldy peanuts.

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The most spectacular press event of the period was, without doubt, the stoppage of New York newspapers from Dec. 8, 1962, to April 1, 1963, and the second most spectacular the strike of Cleveland newspaper unions against the papers there that began a few days earlier and ended a few days later.

The Cleveland strike, because it played so nearly day and date with the much bigger show in New York, received less national attention than it otherwise might have, but showed the same underlying emotional pattern; the issues did not appear great or hard to solve, but the hostility that they brought to the surface was amazing. (On the Press, at least, it had an Oedipal character, with father-figure Louis Seltzer, the Scripps-Howard "publisher"—as used here the word means Pro-consul for a rich province—going into after-all-that-I've-done-for-you tantrums on television, while outwardly placid veterans of the staff explained to strangers: "There comes a time when you've just got to show you're a man.")

Of the New York strike, which naturally absorbed my attention, except for prizefights and book reviews, during its duration, I wrote a piece that appeared on Jan. 26 in The New Yorker. . . .

[The GR, in its issue of Feb. 8, 1963, printed extensive excerpts from Liebling's article, in which he criticized press coverage of the strike, noted that competition among New York dailies had proved to be a "pale and sometime thing" compared with the competition between them and their employes, and said that in some respects the dispute resembled "those obstinate and bloody inter-trench combats of the First World War, whose declared object was to establish 'dominance' over the enemy before the big push began."]

I noted in the Jan. 26 story that "the employer, in strike stories, always 'offers,' and the union 'demands.' A publisher, for example, never 'demands' that the union men agree to work for a four-bit raise; the union never 'offers' to accept more." ("Demand," in English, is an arrogant word, "offer" a large, generous one.)

"The Times, ironically, would have covered the strike and the stoppage more thoroughly," (than the unengaged newspapers that described it), I wrote during the course of my remarks, and the Times, when it reappeared with the Herald Tribune, News, Mirror, Journal-American and World-Telegram on April 1—the Post had preceded them—more than justified my estimate, publishing Raskin's retrospective story of the struggle, which is possibly the most complete and unprejudiced story of a labor dispute ever published in an American newspaper, and all the more remarkable because the Times was a principal in the dispute. . . .

[The GR, in its issue of April 12, 1963, reprinted two full pages of excerpts from A. H. Raskin's article, which ran to 15 columns and 15,000 words. Raskin, a Guild member, was critical of both sides and, Liebling writes, recounted the story of the strike "not as the agent of either party—and here the Times earns the highest marks for letting him go his way."]

I felt pleased that my Jan. 26 surmise of what was going on behind the scenes, and of what the strike was really about, proved, by Raskin's story, to have been fairly accurate. But what pleased me even more about the Times story was that a newspaper had for once permitted a first-class reporter to have his way, without editing him on grounds of policy, editorial omniscience, or even length, which last often serves as pretext for an editor to remove all portions of a story that do not fit in with the publisher's views, while leaving intact all those that do. The play on the Wirtz story was encouraging, too.

Everybody knows what it is that one swallow doesn't make, but I am an incorrigible optimist about newspapers.

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Call & Post Gives Up ITU Fight

Cleveland, Ohio—The Call & Post last week agreed to recognize the ITU as bargaining agent for its striking mechanical employes after the National Labor Relations Board refused to review the ITU's certification.

Publisher William O. Walker, who is Ohio's director of industrial relations, had appealed a decision by NLRB Regional Director Philip Fusco that votes challenged by the union should not be counted in a representation election held Nov. 4. Without the challenged ballots, the vote was 22 to 14 for the union.

The Negro weekly, which had refused to recognize the union despite a strike that began Aug. 14, said it was ready to begin contract negotiations. The union said the strike will continue until an agreement is reached.

Walker announced his recognition of the union on the same day that a Cleveland Press editorial called on the state's industrial relations director to pay "some enlightened attention to his own private industrial relations." "Walker should either put his own house in order or give up his job in the Rhodes cabinet," the Press said.

Deadline Near For Reports

Treasurers of Guild locals have been reminded by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., that local records must shortly be prepared for auditing and reporting under federal law and the ANG Constitution.

In a letter to local treasurers, Perlik pointed out that each local must:

► Have an audit conducted of its financial affairs for the fiscal year and file a copy with ANG within 90 days of the fiscal year's end.

► File its financial report for the fiscal year with the Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports within the same period.

► File a financial report with the Internal Revenue Service by the 15th day of the fifth month following the end of its fiscal year.

► File financial or other reports with appropriate state agencies, where required.

Of this list, Perlik noted, only the portion concerning ANG audits applies to Canadian locals.

Perlik, Blatz Set To Attend Parley

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz will represent the Guild at a newspaper industry labor-management conference in Tampa, Fla., Jan. 20-22, replacing Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who is in Japan.

The conference, the second in a series, will be attended by top officers of the printers, stereotypers, pressmen, photoengravers and teamsters, as well as the Guild, and by executives of major American newspapers and chains.

Farson, who left last week for Japan, is participating in an international exchange program sponsored by the State Department and the AFL-CIO.

Unjustified Lines--The Poor Man's Computer-- Produce Denver Post's 'Ragged Right'

By HOWARD M. KAPLAN
Denver Guild

Denver, Colo.—It looks like "ragged right" is at the Denver Post to stay—unless automation changes the picture.

This questionable term of "endearment" is applied to the Post's usage of flush-left, unjustified-right margins in its news columns. Its application at the Post has drawn only criticism from newspaper readers—and almost all professional newspapermen — but the Post's editors have no "second thoughts" about returning to justified right-hand margins, according to Managing Editor William H. Hornby and Assistant Managing Editor Paul Husted.

The question of why the right-hand margins were justified in newspapers was raised at an editorial conference last August. It was decided that the practice was merely a typographical habit that had always been followed despite the fact that no one seemed to object to ragged margins in headlines and business letters.

So, when Hornby suggested a trial of the "ragged right" style in news columns, Post Publisher Palmer Hoyt said "Let's try it." It went into effect the same day in the home edition. No announcement was made in print, in order to test reader reaction.

Linecasting operators were told simply to justify lines when the spacebands took up the slack, but if the last word was too long or had to be hyphenated, they were to leave white space at the end and start the word on the next line.

Thus, every fourth or fifth line, on the average, had varying degrees of white space. It was most noticeable where two or three shorter lines came together. But multi-column matter justified almost invariably. And the white space seemed less noticeable in boxed material, where no column rule was used.

Husted said it has been difficult to determine accurately the actual saving in machine-operation time but that there definitely has been some. More accurate figures on time savings will be possible after the system has run for about six months, he indicated.

As for reader reaction, he said it was noticeable principally at the start. Post editors received several hundred telephone calls and letters from their readers, "virtually all complaints." They continued pretty steadily, Husted said, for about three weeks and then died off.

The "ragged right" idea is attributed to Assistant Business Manager Don Cieber, a former editorial staffer and sports editor. Cieber estimates that "about 60 percent of one-column lines are apt to justify normally under the new system."

"If it is true that we can save time, cost, add white space and not increase any of the load on the reader, all by doing away with a longtime habit, then it seems worth a trial," he says.

But local ITU officials are more concerned. They say their international is watching the Denver switch with care and fear it may lead to a nationwide trend. They believe it is definitely linked with the Post's gradual shift to Teletypesetting operations, with a possible eye to the installation of computerized backshop operations.

The Post has a half-dozen linecasting machines converted to tape operation and plans a gradual increase, with classified, stock-market and some editorial copy now being handled by tape.

For tape punchers to justify lines while handling such copy takes quite a bit longer. RCA and IBM computers have been installed to do this chore on other papers, but Post management, at present, is not ready to invest in such equipment. Management, however, is apparently watching computerized operations of the Catholic Register in Denver with an eye toward its future possibilities at the Post.

Meanwhile, printers and editorial staffers alike sneer at the looks of the columns with the "ragged right." In their professional opinion, "it looks junky."

The Denver Post's Front Page, With 'Ragged Right' Margins

Ghost Of A Contract

NLRB Finds 'Union' Dissolved By Members A Barrier To Guild Bid At Santa Barbara

The National Labor Relations Board this week rejected a Los Angeles Guild petition to represent 35 editorial employes of the Santa Barbara News-Press on the grounds that an editorial association dissolved as a labor organization by membership vote still has a valid contract.

Eight days after the Guild petition was filed last July 3, members of the association voted 11 to 2 to "dissolve and disestablish as a labor organization" and "withdraw all authority from said association to act as a collective bargaining agent."

But the board, while noting that the association had not handled a grievance for at least 6½ years, held that it was neither unable nor unwilling to represent News-Press employes and said that its contract was a bar to the Guild's petition.

The board said that since the association "intends to continue to operate as an organization, although not for collective-bargaining purposes but as a social club . . . it remains a functioning organization with previous collective-bargaining experience and . . . could once again resume such a role if it wished or were required to do so."

The board held that there was "no real expression" of employes' views at the meeting because it was announced by a bulletin-board notice that did not state the meeting's purpose, and only 15 of 35 employes attended.

Since the association's contract does not expire until June 16, the board's ruling means that the Guild is barred from filing for representation rights until mid-March, 90 days before the expiration date.

Board Rebuffs Mailers On North Jersey Raid

The National Labor Relations Board has upheld a regional director's dismissal of an ITU Mailers' petition that sought to split 17 mail-room employes from the North Jersey Guild's Elizabeth Daily Journal Unit.

The board rejected a Mailers' appeal of the ruling, which held that a mail-room unit would be inappropriate.

Canadian Wire Local Seeks Expanded Unit

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Wire Service Guild has asked the Canada Labour Relations Board to incorporate approximately 15 news supervisors into its bargaining unit at the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

The Guild is seeking to include editors in-charge, senior editors and others below the rank of regional supervisors in the CBC unit. The number of such supervisors has been growing in recent years.

CBC is opposing the application.

Youngstown Petition Sent To Washington

Youngstown, Ohio—A Youngstown Guild petition to represent 44 outside circulation workers at the Youngstown Vindicator has been referred to the National Labor Relations Board at Washington by NLRB Regional Director Philip Fusco.

Extensive hearings, during which management claimed that the circulation employes were independent contractors, ended Dec. 12.

While awaiting the board's decision, the circulation men have scheduled a meeting for Jan. 12 to discuss contract goals.

Board Rejects Appeal Of Knoxville Decision

The National Labor Relations Board has turned down an appeal by the Knoxville Guild from a regional director's decision rejecting a Guild petition to represent 26 maintenance, janitorial and service employes of the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Regional Director Walton C. Phillips, in rejecting the petition, ruled that the unit sought by the Guild is "neither a craft nor a departmental unit."

British Guiana Moves To Expel Meakins

(Continued from Page 1)

offensive," he declared. "To suggest that he is there for subversive purposes improperly discredits him as a person, a newsman and as a trade unionist."

Meakins originally received a three-month entry permit; two weeks prior to its expiration in December, he wrote to the authorities asking for a six-month extension. The TUC made a similar request on his behalf.

On Dec. 23, he was informed that the permit would not be renewed but that he could remain until Jan. 15.

The ban on Meakins is one of several recent actions by the Jagan government aimed at free trade unions in this small country on the northeast coast of South America. Last summer the unions successfully conducted an 80-day general strike that forced the government to withdraw legislation that would have put labor unions under political control.

TUC President Richard Ishmael, who led the union forces during the strike, called the banning of Meakins arbitrary and discriminatory.

GENE MEAKINS

"We are going to take court action on the issue," he pledged. "To deem Mr. Meakins a prohibited immigrant is to state that the TUC is subversive. If the TUC is subversive, would the government have entered into an agreement with us as they did to end the general strike?"

Soon after arriving, Meakins established a daily radio program of union news and education under sponsorship of the TUC, despite government restrictions on the privately-owned station. These restrictions require the submission of scripts at least two days in advance of each program, with only taped programs allowed.

Meakins has also been advising the Man-Power Citizens' Association, a 20,000-member sugar workers union, in the publication of a weekly newspaper. He has assisted the Printers' Industrial Union, the Guiana affiliate of IAFWNO, in preparing for contract negotiations, and has addressed meetings of other TUC unions in the field of public relations.

The threat to expel Meakins has been front-page news in Georgetown's newspapers. The only exception has been the Mirror, controlled by Jagan's People's Progressive Party, which has not mentioned it.

The assistance given by Meakins to the sugar-workers' union, in particular, is considered to be an important factor in the government's action. This union has been one of the PPP's main targets, since it has negotiated wage minimums that are higher than the minimums for similar work in government.

For several years the PPP has attempted to break the Man-Power Citizens' Association through the Guiana Agricultural Workers Union, headed by a PPP assemblyman.

The same week in which the government announced the ban on Meakins, it announced that it had lifted a ten-year ban on Jamaican "socialist" lawyer Richard Hart. Hart had been banned in 1953 when the British suspended the Guiana constitution.

The British White Paper on the constitutional suspension described attempts by the PPP to have the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions take over the democratic trade-union movement. Hart was mentioned by the White Paper in that connection.

Local Elections

Canadian Wire Service

President, Jerry MacDonald (MacDonald, 117 votes, George Logrie, 37); secretary, Syd Barnard (Barnard, 116, Kay Sinclair, 38); treasurer, Angus McLellan (McLellan, 117, Colin Godbold, 37).

Gary

President, Robert W. McClure; first vice president, Gerald Gengler; second vice president, Guy Slaughter; secretary, David Samuels; treasurer, George Crawford.

Hudson County

President, Raymond Kleree; vice president, Harold Labbell; recording secretary, Arnold Preilich; corresponding secretary, John J. Farrell, Jr.; treasurer, Milton Kerner.

San Jose

President, Jose Stell; vice president, Mel Gaunt; secretary-treasurer, Ben Hawkins; recording secretary, Beverly Doyle.

Seattle-Tacoma

President, Kenneth Fleming; vice president, Jack Wilkins; secretary, Jacline Kidd; treasurer, Charles Kohler.

Vancouver-New Westminster

President, William McLeman (McLeman, 208; Jack McKim, 58); vice presidents, Frank Walden and James Young (Walden, 208; Young, 145; Robert Gillard, 137); treasurer, Richard Evans (Evans, 200; Robert Drew, 62).

Competitive Bubble Bursts With Lima Suspension

(Continued from Page 1)

scribers, the Citizen later reported.

The entire membership of the Lima Guild was at work in the Citizen's newsroom before the newly installed presses rolled for the first time on July 1, 1957, two months after the News strike began.

Offering full union-shop contracts to the Guild and the craft unions, the Citizen began publication with a ready-made staff of former News employes and quickly gained community support.

Daily circulation started at 20,000 and soon rose to nearly 26,000. Three months before its death, the Citizen's circulation was reported at 24,974 daily and 25,664 Sunday, while the News claimed 27,688 daily and 33,318 Sunday.

Pressure on the community paper's slender financing was eased when both Guild and craft-union members agreed, in effect, to subsidize the paper by allowing the company to withhold up to $10 per week from each paycheck.

When this withholding stopped after the first two years, the Citizen agreed that payment of the sums withheld would begin July 1, 1964.

But the Citizen didn't live that long.

Last month it filed a civil anti-trust suit charging the Hoiles paper with 27 separate illegal practices aimed at driving the Citizen out of business. A Citizen editorial at the time said the suit " . . . discloses the terrific odds which this paper has faced for more than six years in its struggle for existence. . . . The Citizen has been pitted against a competitor who has gone to extreme lengths to drive us to the wall."

When the end came last week, Howenstine told his staff:

"It became obvious three years ago that it was a kill-or-cure situation. We found they (the News) were spending $700,000 a year, and we started with less than half of that."

During the last year a number of important advertisers who had dealt exclusively with the Citizen during most of its fight for survival began swinging to the News after the Hoiles paper mounted an aggressive campaign to expand its circulation by one means and another.

Howenstine said he and Kamin had approached community leaders, including key advertisers, and "put the facts on the line."

"We asked them to take over —to leave myself and Sam out of it—but we never received a reply," he said.

One advertiser reportedly called the Citizen a half-hour after the sale was negotiated to pledge 80 percent of his advertising volume to the paper's support.

The offer came too late.

Editor Robert C. Barton wrote in the Citizen's suspension story:

"Officials of the Citizen faced a decision. They could borrow money to keep the paper alive in the hope the trend could be reversed, recognizing that if the hope were not realized they would be jeopardizing their obligations to employes, stockholders and creditors. Or they could protect these groups by giving up the struggle while these obligations could still be met."

With the Citizen's death, R. C. Hoiles again owns the only newspaper in Lima. In all of Ohio, Cleveland now is the only city with more than one newspaper ownership.

Hoiles Buys Out, Shuts Lima Citizen

(Continued from Page 1)

p.m., Jan. 3, when employes were summoned to the paper's cafeteria to hear the announcement from co-publishers James A. Howenstine and Sam Kamin. The paper suspended publication Jan. 7.

Kamin said the paper had been losing money steadily for a year and a half, that it could not survive more than a few months and that key Lima advertisers and community leaders had not responded to appeals for support.

Howenstine and many of the 100 employes gathered around him wept as he went on to announce that the only "way out" that had been found was to sell the Citizen's assets to Hoiles and cease publication.

"We tried our best," Howenstine said. "We put up a good fight for six and a half years. We published a newspaper we could be proud of, but it wasn't enough."

Kamin said: "We had to do it. It was the only way out without taking a chance of leaving all of you people without anything at all to show for your devotion."

The sale price was not disclosed, but the publishers said a rumored figure of $2 million or more was "grossly exaggerated."

The agreement includes sale of the paper's mechanical equipment and circulation lists and cessation of publication but does not affect a civil antitrust suit for nearly $8 million that the Citizen has filed against Hoiles, charging 27 separate illegal practices aimed at driving the Citizen out of business.

Immediately after the announcement of the sale, the Lima Guild went into action to find new jobs for its members.

A job-placement service, headed by Lee Cary, Local president, began contacting newspapers and other prospective employers in Ohio and Indiana and started to prepare resumes of the qualifications of each member.

Even before the Citizen's final edition was off the press, executives of the Toledo Blade appeared in Lima and began interviewing reporters and photographers, reportedly with a view to establishing a Lima bureau.

The Blade offered jobs to all five of the Citizen's circulation district managers as a prelude to a Lima circulation drive.

Assistance in finding jobs for Citizen employes was offered by the Lima office of the Ohio State Employment Service. But under Ohio law, the 163 workers are barred from filing for unemployment compensation until their notice pay and severance pay is exhausted.

Troubles, Babies Come In Bunches

Lima, Ohio—The closing of the Lima Citizen came as a particularly hard blow to the family of one Guild member, Philip Axe, advertising and promotion manager.

Axe, the father of quadruplets born last March, already had been forced to obtain extra work and his wife had to go back to nursing in order to support the quads and their three other children.

Sponsors who had been helping with the quads' expenses withdrew their support in favor of the Fischer quintuplets.

Jack Weir Cited As Civic Leader

Cleveland, Ohio — Jack F. Weir, newly elected executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild, has been named one of the city's 10 top new community leaders of 1963 by the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Described as "one of the key union figures in last year's newspaper strike," which closed the Plain Dealer and the Cleveland Press for 129 days, Weir is credited with having emerged to a position of civic leadership through his union activities.

Plain Dealer Publisher Thomas Vail, a former Guildsman, was among the nine others named.

WHAT IS E&P MADE OF ?

Well, take the issue of January 4th, for instance: 18 photographs; 2 cartoons; 1 calendar of newspaper industry events; 1 "letters to the editor" page; an editorial page; 2 "personal mentions" pages; 65 different articles and items; a classified section, and front and back covers to keep it all together.
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Newsprint Cost To Plunge?

Growing Plant Capacity Pushes Prices To The Brink

Pressure for a reduction in the price of newsprint, due to a widening gap between production capacity and demand, has caused one firm to offer discounts of $5 a ton or more and may herald a general decline in one of the major fixed costs of U.S. and Canadian newspapers.

The Wall Street Journal reports that newsprint plant capacity in the non-Communist world increased last year to 18,314,000 tons, up from 17,588,000 tons in 1962 and more than offsetting a 283,000-ton increase to 15,215,000 tons in newsprint use.

High demand and tight supplies pushed newsprint prices from $62 a ton in 1945 to $134 a ton in New York and $135 in inland cities, a point at which they have remained steady since 1957.

As competition among producers grows, the St. Croix Paper Co., whose Woodland, Me., plant can produce 15,000 tons of newsprint a year, has announced a new schedule under which prices are affected by four factors: the buyer's distance from the mill, the quantity contracted for, the duration of the contract and the buyer's competitive situation.

While the company has not spelled out the decreases, the Journal said St. Croix had offered a New England newspaper discounts up to $5 a ton on a five-year contract of 5,000 tons a year.

Newspapers in general are paying less for delivered newsprint, the Journal added, because most mills and many railroads have begun to absorb local trucking and storage costs.

Since most newspapers lack facilities for receiving direct shipments by water or railroad, such shipments must be trucked from piers or railroad terminals.

In the late 1950s, the Journal reported, a number of newspapers began contracting for long-haul truck shipments direct from the mills in order to reduce local handling costs.

Mills that continued to ship by rail or water began to pay the cost of local trucking, the Journal said, and railroads acted to meet the competition of trucks.

Railroads in the Northeastern, North Central and Southeastern areas, the Journal said, are absorbing local delivery costs of up to $2.50 a ton. Similar arrangements are in the making in the Southwest, Rocky Mountain and West Coast states.

Meanwhile, the competitive pressures show signs of increasing.

Canada, with 45 percent of the non-Communist world's productive capacity, is able to absorb only 8 percent of her own production and must export the rest. While U.S. interests, which control most Canadian newsprint mills, consume nearly four-fifths of her output, Canada is feeling competition from European exporters and from new mills that are bringing importing nations close to self-sufficiency.

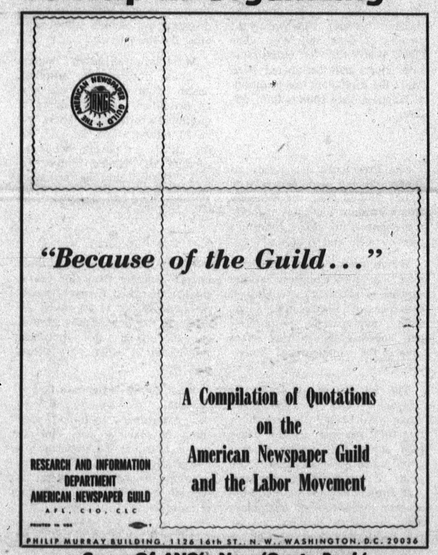
The rapid increase in productive capacity has softened the market sufficiently to delay construction of at least three new mills in the U.S. and two in Canada. While construction plans have not been canceled, target dates have been set back while the builders seek enough sales contracts to secure financing, the Journal said.

While executives of major newsprint companies see no evidence that discounting may spread in the wake of St. Croix's move, at least one told the Journal that it could.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

New ANG 'Quote Book' To Help In Organizing



Cover Of ANG's New 'Quote Book'

"Because of the Guild," a compilation of quotations about the Guild and the American labor movement, is being readied for distribution to Guild locals by the ANG Research and Information Department.

The quote book has been prepared primarily as an aid to organizing, and contains a representative selection of comment on the Guild and its achievements from a wide variety of sources: Guild members, government officials and agencies, public figures, clergymen and—last but not least—newspaper management.

It also includes a smaller selection of comment about the labor movement and its significance in our society.

Each quotation is fully documented as to source and date, and the book is indexed by both topic and source.

The book contains more than 100 quotations, including testimonials to the Guild by Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy, and is prepared in loose-leaf form so that additional quotations can be added in the future.

In addition to aiding in organizing, the introduction points out, the quotations will be useful in local Guild publications and in some areas of collective bargaining—the Guild shop, for example. Many of the quotations were taken from precisely such sources.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

FOI District Council, ANG Leadership Training Institute on Automation, Toledo, Ohio, Jan 25 and 26.

ANG International Executive Board, winter meeting, Washington, D. C., March 2-5.

Middle Atlantic District Council, winter meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., March 7 and 8.

Thirty-first Annual Convention, American Newspaper Guild, Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach, Calif., July 15-17.

Vancouver Sun Operating Profits Climb 10% As Ad Rates Increase

Vancouver's Sun Publishing Co. has reported a 10-percent increase in its net operating profit for the fiscal year ending Aug. 3. Operating profits were $577,925 compared with $523,201 for the previous year.

Total net income for 1962-63 was $823,255, compared with $2,187,851 for the previous year, but the 1961-62 figure reflected a $1,645,688 profit on the sale of the Garden Grove News in California. Profits on sales of assets and securities last year totalled $245,330.

The Sun, Canada's third largest metropolitan daily, dropped slightly in advertising linage but gained $75,000 in ad revenue owing to rate increases established last January.

Sun Publishing's equity in Pacific Press Ltd. rose by about $450,000 last year. It has risen by about $2.7 million since a 1957 agreement between the Sun and the Vancouver Province for joint mechanical operations.

In Los Angeles, the directors of the Times Mirror Co. declared a year-end stock dividend of 3 percent in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 12½ cents per share.

Norman Chandler, chairman and board president, said the extra dividend was issued "in view of the continuing expansion of the company" and the sale of its television subsidiary.

In the first 40 weeks of 1963, the company earned $6,395,232, or $1.42 a share, on revenues of $121,444,246, a substantial increase over the $4,106,128, or 94 cents a share, earned the year before on revenues of $108,492,592.

For the third quarter of 1963, ended Oct. 6, the company reported net income of $2,081,359, or 46 cents a share, compared with $1,799,128 or 41 cents a share, for the same period of 1962.

Hearst Consolidated Publications announced a loss of $3,210,100 for the third quarter, compared to $2,125,300 in the same period a year ago. Losses for the first nine months totaled $7,312,100.

But the company nevertheless paid dividends of 43¾ cents a share to Class A shareholders of record Dec. 6.

'63 Rated 'Good Year;' '64 Seen Even Better

Last year was a good one for the U.S. newspaper industry and 1964 looks even better, according to Robert U. Brown, editor and publisher of Editor & Publisher.

Brown, writing in the magazine's year-end issue, said business barometers indicate a "better year in 1964 for newspaper advertising."

"A high level of general business activity, if reflected in increased newspaper advertising," he said, "should also be felt in enlarged circulations in most areas."

Advertising, Brown pointed out, was up during the first 11 months of 1963 by 1.3 percent, putting it 8.2 percent ahead of the average for the same period over the last five years.

Newsprint consumption, down 12 percent during the first quarter because of the New York and Cleveland strikes, recovered handsomely during the remainder of the year, showing gains in every month except July, Brown pointed out.

Brown said the 1963 circulation picture is less certain, depending upon whether gains registered by "most nonmetropolitan newspapers" are large enough "to offset the losses registered in some large cities, and by the loss of one newspaper in New York City."

Delayed Action

Pay Push Seen As Profits Soar

Soaring profits for industry and productivity gains far outstripping recent increases in wages and benefits will bring a tougher collective-bargaining stand by labor in 1964, according to labor, government and business sources. They foresee an emphasis on higher take-home pay.

The Wall Street Journal, in a year-end report, cited "booming corporate profits, mounting productivity and the memory of relatively lean wage gains in the last few years" as the main factors in an increased drive for better wage settlements.

The brightening profit outlook has been pointed up by government officials, who estimate that 1963 pretax profits topped $50 billion for the first time, and predict that the fourth-quarter rate of well over $52 billion would extend into 1964.

Output per worker, bounding forward at 4 percent a year for the past two years after 14 years at 2.7 percent, is expected to maintain the same high level or to rise with further automation.

"Lean years at the bargaining table" cited by the Journal have been marked by a steady reduction in the level of wage settlements. Labor Department figures show that wage increases, which averaged at least 10 cents per hour during each year of the period 1955-57, slipped to 8.5-9 cents in 1958-60 and have averaged only 7-8 cents per year in 1961-63.

Preoccupation with job-security provisions has been partly responsible for lesser wage gains, the Journal noted, citing the Steelworkers' action in foregoing pay increases for two successive contract periods in favor of such provisions as a 13-week vacation every five years for the senior half of the steel industry's workers.

But the anticipated shift in emphasis toward money gains does not mean that the demand for job-security protection will slacken, the Journal stressed.

"Indeed," the paper said, "important job-protection devices will still be prominently stitched through many contract settlements."

Among recent contract settlements in which the Journal discerns a trend toward substantial pay increases are the following:

- An Amalgamated Clothing Workers' increase of 17.5 cents per hour, the union's first raise in three years.
- A United Textile Workers' three-stage raise of 27 cents per hour by 1965 for workers in New York and New Jersey.
- A New York ITU pay increase and hours cut equivalent to a raise of 30 to 35 cents per hour.

Editorial

Lima Chained

The Lima Citizen is dead.

Born in community revulsion against a paper whose publisher opposed public schools and libraries as "socialistic," it succumbed last week after a vain six-year struggle against the rival whose voice it sought to counterbalance.

It was an uneven battle from the start.

Lima residents, alarmed by the Neanderthal policies of R. C. Hoiles' "Freedom Newspapers," quickly boosted the Citizen's circulation to a par with that of Hoiles' News. But advertising revenue failed to keep pace, and the Citizen's owners found their scant resources pitted against those of the Hoiles chain.

The News was pouring $700,000 a year into its operations, James Howenstine, copublisher of the Citizen, reported in announcing its sale to the News. "We started with less than half that," he said.

The News, as part of an established and prosperous chain, enjoyed the economic advantages of chain ownership. In addition, the Citizen charged in an antitrust suit filed not long before the sale, the News engaged in a number of specific illegal business practices intended to put the Citizen out of business.

Hoiles, the Citizen said, "has gone to extreme lengths to drive us to the wall."

The antitrust suit may be won, but it would be the hollowest of victories. Hoiles will remain in possession of the field.

Once again, a national chain has demonstrated its ability to stifle a competitive, locally-owned newspaper.

All is normal again in Lima. It's a one-ownership town.

The Wayward Pressman

A. J. Liebling will be remembered by newspapermen (and, one may hope, newspaper publishers) primarily as the author of the New Yorker's "Wayward Press" department, in which he provided a critical commentary on the press unique in our time.

Characteristically, Liebling dedicated his first book on the press to "the foundation of a school for publishers, failing which no school of journalism can have any meaning."

Like the journeyman prizefighters he so admired, however, Liebling took on all comers, big and small alike, and assaulted shoddiness and incompetence, greed and hypocrisy wherever he found them. He wrote of the New York Times that it was, in the '20s, "a political hermaphrodite capable of intercourse with conservatives of both parties at the same time;" of sports writers, that they "like to get maximum mileage out of the used adjectives they lease from the Merriam-Webster Dictionary Company at the beginning of every season."

As a newspaperman, Liebling was understandably outraged that so much of the press so much of the time fails to live up to its trust, much less its pretensions, and in recent years he had become increasingly concerned about newspaper monopoly.

"Money is not made by competition among newspapers, but by avoiding it," he wrote in his last book, "The Press." "The wars are over and newspaper owners are content to buy their enemies off or just to buy them. The object of diplomacy is to obtain an unassailable position, like a robber-castle, and then levy tribute on the helpless peasantry."

The New Yorker's "Wayward Press" department had lapsed for eight years before Liebling came along. Let's hope we won't have to wait another eight years for his successor. He was so right, so much of the time.

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor and Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor

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'Well, Boss, We've Won The Freedom Of Another City'

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Frugality, Creative Spending Linked By Johnson

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

The style, tone and emphasis of President Johnson's first State of the Union message were his own, just as his constant emphasis on "frugality" in government expenditures is his own—the emphasis of a political leader long skilled in pulling together disparate groups of senators to form an effective majority for particular bills.

The Administration could have had a tax cut bill a year ago by promising to slash expenditures an equal amount. What Mr. Johnson did in his message is to promise about a $3 billion reduction in planned expenditures in return for an $11.7 billion tax cut, which may make for easier sailing.

It was already known that defense spending was to be cut by $1 billion or more; the word came back from the President's year-end sojourn in Texas. The message to Congress spells out in more detail what he has in mind.

The defense spending reductions will come not only in the closing of obsolete and unneeded military installations both here and abroad, but also in slowed-down production of nuclear materials. Even in the absence of a gradual disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union, the President said, "We must not stockpile arms beyond our needs or seek an excess of military power that would be provocative as well as wasteful."

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Taken in conjunction with the President's declaration that "we shall make new (disarmament) proposals" at the Geneva conference, the U.S. defense reduction plan puts the Soviet Union on notice that the new Administration seeks to build on the foundations of the limited nuclear test-ban treaty of 1963.

It can be argued that the first duty of an American President nearly 19 years after the end of World War II is to help solve creatively the issues and problems hanging over from that war, or at least remove them from the areas of immediate tension.

If that be so, and if the response from the Soviet Union is equally constructive, then a sense of agreement may be gradually reached between the two great powers of East and West. The Cold War with its undesirable side effects can be abated even while the diplomats use traditional language that sounds little different.

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The President's declaration of "unconditional war" on poverty comes straight from the Kennedy Administration and is wholly consonant with Mr. Johnson's own instincts and aptitudes.

We are not supposed to "economize," he told Congress, at the expense of allowing the continued existence of ill-educated, physically unprepared, purposeless and hopeless groups that share little in the abundance of American life.

The investment of $1,000 in "salvaging an unemployable youth" will bring the nation a fortyfold increase in the taxes paid across the lifetime of that youth when he is educated to the point of employability, he said. And entirely beyond the economic aspects, the hordes of unemployables — often handicapped by racial discrimination as well as inadequate schooling—should be salvaged for perfectly obvious social purposes.

Mr. Kennedy used the occasion of an academic speech at Amherst College to point out to a distinguished group of scholars that we had too much "inherited poverty" in the country—generation after generation of slum dwellers, residents of depressed areas to whom uncertain employment is a familiar way of life, young men and women to whom dropping out of high school is almost the thing to do.

Mr. Johnson urged on Congress programs for schools, hospitals, health, slum clearance and new opportunities for the children of migrant farm laborers. There will be $1 billion asked, he said, for the attack on poverty when he submits his detailed budget figures. There could be no more creative way of using funds saved from defense expenditures.

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His proposal of a $98-billion budget—smaller than this year's, smaller than had been previously planned—is not to be taken literally, in the view of most observers, and would cause apprehension about its deflationary effects if it were.

What counts is the cash flow—the total of payments to and from the government including such things as social security that are not included in the so-called administrative budget. What counts is total investment in what is termed the public sector of our economy.

The population grows rapidly, the economy grows more complex, school systems and all other public facilities cost more. A burst of frugality is one thing; a hard-headed devotion to a balanced budget rather than a balanced economy with jobs for all who seek them would be adoption of outmoded economy concepts. The general rule is that federal expenditures must be expected to rise except insofar as armaments savings can be made during an easing of international tensions.

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