

Guild Files Unfair Charge In Houston Closing

Cites Failure To Bargain On Decision

Houston, Tex.—The Guild has filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board accusing the Houston Press Co. of failing to notify and bargain with the Guild on its sudden sale and suspension last March 20.

The Guild also charges that the company has refused to provide it information necessary to enable the union to check termination payments made to employees under the Guild contract.

Sale of the Scripps-Howard daily to the Houston Chronicle was kept secret until the last possible minute. The paper suspended publication immediately after the press run of the issue announcing the transaction, leaving 320 persons, including 150 Guildsmen, without jobs.

The Guild's charge, filed with Clifford Potter, regional director in charge of the NLRB's Houston office, is based on previous NLRB decisions in which the board has ruled that an employer is obligated to bargain with its employees' unions over termination of the business. Failure to do so, the board has held, is an unfair labor practice.

In a letter to Potter, International Representative Robert Christofferson said:

"The company closed its plant on March 20, 1964, without notifying and bargaining with the union in respect to such closing.

"The company has refused to supply information to enable the union to determine if payments made to the employees were made properly under the contract, despite requests by the union for such information. A verbal request for this information was made by the union within two weeks after closing of the plant by the employer. A request in writing was made on June 8, 1964.

"As to the plant closing on March 20, 1964, no notification was given by the company to the union. The first the union knew of the closing was when the announcement was made to all employees about noon on Friday, March 20, 1964, that as of the close of business that afternoon, all employees were dismissed."

Involved in the termination-pay issue are accrued vacation pay, severance pay amounting to a week's pay for each six months' service to a 42-week maximum

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Strike Paper Is Launched By Guild In Youngstown



FIRST EDITION: Initial copies of The Steel Valley News, Youngstown Guild strike paper, are hawked outside the struck Youngstown Vindicator by, left to right, sports

writer Robert Curry, classified-ad taker Dolores Campan, circulation district manager Larry Pruett, and reporter Paul Jagnow. The Vindicator's eight-page token edition provided little competition.

NLRB Drops Bid To Ban Picket Line

Youngstown, Ohio — Entering the third week of its strike against the Youngstown Vindicator, the Guild celebrated Labor Day by launching the Steel Valley News, a strike-duration tabloid, with a 32-page issue strongly supported by both readers and advertisers.

Fred T. Kearney, local president, handed the first copy of the new six-day-a-week paper to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, who

"Human Dignity The Issue" See Page 8.

wished the strike paper "all good luck." The Minnesota Democrat was in Youngstown to launch his vice-presidential election campaign.

All 36,000 copies of the first issue, which contained 21 pages of advertising, were quickly sold out. The second issue—16 pages with 10 pages of ads—went with equal rapidity.

All available advertising space was sold out in advance through the first week.

The paper appeared as strike talks continued stalemated. No progress was reported in a bargaining session Sept. 9, which only lower-echelon management representatives attended. No further sessions have been scheduled.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board this week decided not to press for an injunction to compel the Guild to withdraw its picket line from the Vindicator plant.

NLRB Regional Director Philip (Continued on Page 6)

'Take-It-Or-Leave-It' Stand Hit By Toronto Guild Unit

BULLETIN

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto's municipal Board of Control announced Sept. 9 that it will ask Toronto publishers to resume negotiations with the Typographical Union under the mediation either of Louis Fane, Ontario's chief conciliator, or the board itself. The city's executive body acted after meeting with a delegation from the union and the Toronto and District Labor Council.

Toronto, Ont. — The Guild's Toronto Star Unit has called on its publisher to abandon the "take-

it-or-leave-it" attitude that has resulted in suspension of negotiations between the city's three papers and their idled Typographical Union employees.

The unit, meeting in the wake of an avowedly non-negotiable employer proposal to the printers, instructed its negotiators in forthcoming talks to give "top priority" to a picket-line clause that would authorize Guild members to observe craft-union picket lines.

Bargaining between the Typographical Union and the Toronto Star, Telegram and Globe & Mail has broken-off since the printers refused to accept a publisher proposal that the papers declared was not negotiable.

The terms included permanent employment and seniority preference for 60-odd strikebreakers and the end of all reproduction of mat advertising by the end of the year. Other issues in dispute include the exclusion of some foremen from the bargaining unit and the printers' picket-line clause.

The Guild unit at the Star termed the publishers' demands "unacceptable to any honorable union" and instructed unit officers to tell the Star that it should abandon its refusal to bargain on them.

David Lewis, Toronto Guild attorney who is currently representing the printers in the nine-week dispute, told the meeting that the Typographical Union is ready to discuss the proposals "but we have not had a chance to bargain."

Orval M. McGuire, executive secretary of the local, reporting on

strike developments at a local membership meeting Sept. 8, said a permanent newspaper-union council is in the process of formation. A subcommittee is preparing a constitution, he reported.

The Star Unit urged local leaders to speed formation of the council to build "mutual protection" in the industry.

The unit, instructing its bargainers to seek a picket-line clause, said the absence of such a provision has hampered the unit membership "in its desire to assist another union" faced with

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Detroit Talks Resume; 30 More Locked Out

Detroit, Mich.—The number of Guildsmen idled by Detroit's 60-day-old newspaper strike neared 400 last week as intensive bargaining resumed in the dispute between two Pressmen's locals and the Detroit News and Free Press.

Thirty more Guild members joined 360 already locked out as the News sent home 25 maintenance employees and 5 security workers last week. Fifty-eight Guildsmen remain on the News payroll. At the same time, the News' unorganized editorial and commercial employees were cut back to a four-day week, with an equivalent reduction in pay.

While neither side reported on bargaining developments, a series of all-day meetings that began last week after a bargaining interrup-

tion indicated that some progress was being made.

Four meetings have been held between the companies and the Paper and Plate Handlers' local since the Pressmen's local met with management last week. Another meeting was set for today. It is believed that joint meetings will be held if negotiations succeed in narrowing the issues.

The meetings resumed after Gov. George Romney called both sides together at Lansing Aug. 27. "If these negotiations collapse now, we are in for a long strike," Romney said.

Issues reportedly still on the table include retroactivity for members of both locals, premium pay for Saturday night work by News pressmen, and job protec-

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Back Johnson, Humphrey, AFL-CIO Urges Unionists

The AFL-CIO has called on its 13.5 million members to give their "most wholehearted support" to President Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, declaring that their election is "a matter of the most vital concern to the labor movement."

After analyzing in detail the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties and the records and views of their top candidates, the federation's General Board said:

"The choice is obvious, both as to the platform and the candidates.

"Therefore, it is the considered judgment of the General Board of the AFL-CIO that the election of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey is a matter of the most vital concern

to the labor movement, to all the people of the United States and to the cause of peace and freedom throughout the world.

"We endorse their candidacy. "We urge every union member to give these candidates their most wholehearted support."

Executive Vice President William J. Farrow is the Guild's representative on the General Board, which is made up of the executive officers of the AFL-CIO and all 131 unions affiliated with the federation. The board met in Washington Sept. 1.

The board's decision was unanimous. Even three union leaders who usually support Republican candidates—Lee Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Union; Maurice A. Hutcheson, (Continued on Page 5)

It Seems To Us

Accurate News Accounts Always Offend Some

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

After reading the "anti-press" editorial of Aug. 14, 1964, I feel it should be recognized that in many ways the press works to the detriment of certain factors and factions of our society. It must also be recognized, however, that this is neither meaningful or direct. Very simply, in so many ways, by simply reporting the facts as they occur in our nation the publicity is detrimental to somebody or some cause.

It remains that free enterprise is the market that the press—the free world press—must work in to remain democratic. The readers, though critical, demand the news fairly reported—and all in all—get it that way. Often this "critical" society suspects sensationalism, but in all reality "sensationalism" occurs only in our minds when we read of events that deeply concern us. Papers are printed for making money. Papers are, however, and shall always remain to be, a public service that enriches and educates our society such that it can remain forever a free enterprise and democratic state.

JACK L. CLARK
Los Angeles Guild

A Few Worthy Causes: One Man's Check List

DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

I note with considerable dismay that the only organizations to which the ANG donated money were COFO and the NAACP. And a mere \$1,000 is pretty cheap, considering that the ANG donated \$2,500 last year to the March on Washington.

I'd like to suggest that the ANG at least consider giving money to: The American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Jimmy Hoffa Defense Fund, the fund for those who lost their homes in the Anchor Bay, Mich., tornado this spring, CORE, GOAL, the Freedom Now Party, the American Cancer Society, the March of Dimes, the American Heart Association.

dition, the Society for the Preservation of the Kirtland's Warbler, and maybe another \$3,500 to the Guild employees at the Detroit Free Press who are locked out and might be having a little trouble with the rent and grocery bills.

This is only a partial list. I'm sure there are many more organizations worthy of support with our dues money.

And if there isn't enough to go around, the ANG can always raise the assessments again.

WHITEY SAWYER
Wire Service Guild

One Bargaining Agent Seen Source Of Strength

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

In reference to the editorial that appeared in the Aug. 28 edition of the Guild Reporter, it is not now time for the various groups that are involved in the newspaper business to unite not only morally but also to unite under one bargaining agent?

With a common bargaining agent there would be one contract that would fall due at a specified time. Thus, there would not even be the skeleton editions.

For example, if the wire services were struck by either the Guild or the Telegraphers Union, but not both at the same time, would the wire services be merely slowed or would they be stopped completely?

An injury to one is an injury to all.

IRA LEVINE
Wire Service Guild

Day Book

ACTIVITIES
Middle Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Sept. 27 and 28, Williamsport, Pa.

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 15-16, ANG headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Thirty-second Annual ANG Convention, Feb. 19-21, 1965, Statton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

LABOR-BOARD PROCEEDINGS
See Jan. 20th, NLRB hearing scheduled for Sept. 14 on management petition to exclude 10 employees from the bargaining unit as supervisory.



STUDYING THE FUTURE: ANG International Vice President Noel Wical, right, discusses newspaper careers with members of the planning committee of Cleveland's Freedom Schools Coordinating Committee. From left are Donald Nash, 17, a high-school senior; Linda Murray, 16, a junior, and Antoine Perot, Freedom Schools director.

Cort To Direct Massachusetts 'Peace Corps'

Boston, Mass.—John C. Cort, regional director of the Peace Corps in the Philippines and former executive secretary of the Boston Guild, has been named director of the Massachusetts Service Corps.



Cort will head the nation's first state organization intended to accomplish at home the things the Peace Corps is doing overseas. His appointment was announced Aug. 21 by Massachusetts Gov. Endicott Peabody.

Cort resigned as executive officer of the Boston Guild in 1962 after more than 10 years' service in order to accept the Peace Corps assignment.

In his Massachusetts assignment he will direct the activities of 750 volunteers with the aid of seven associate directors who remain to be appointed.

Guild Booklet To Aid Freedom Schools

Cleveland, Ohio—The Guild's new human-rights pamphlet, "Careers for Negroes on Newspapers," will be used this fall in vocational-guidance programs conducted by the Freedom Schools Coordinating Committee.

"This is one of the best pieces of counseling material we have," said Antoine Perot, Freedom Schools director. "Most career materials are aimed at white youngsters."

ANG International Vice President Noel Wical, a member of the International Executive Board's Human Rights Committee, met last week with Perot and several members of the Freedom Schools' planning committee to help set up the vocational-guidance sessions.

Wical, who will address groups of high-school students about newspaper careers, said he will discuss "prospects in the newspaper field and what the Guild is doing about it," describe the careers of several successful Negro newspapermen and enlarge upon desirable qualifications for a newspaper career.

Farson, Kadis Attend J-School Convention

Austin, Tex.—ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Phillip M. Kadis, the Guild's Mellett Project co-ordinator, were among special guests at the 14th annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism here Aug. 26-30.

Farson and Kadis attended the sessions as observers, seeking ways to increase co-operation with schools of journalism in efforts to improve press performance.

Graphic-Arts Unions Unify On Labor Day

New York City—In a Labor Day ceremony here, the Lithographers and the Photoengravers unions were formally merged into a new 60,000-member Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union.

Final step in the merger program was completed in late August, when members of the two unions overwhelmingly approved the merger in simultaneous referendums. The engravings voted 9,403 for the merger and 3,528 against; the lithographers favored the merger by 18,518 to 3,260.

The merger, first among graphic arts unions in 50 years, came about as a result of three years of negotiations that followed a series of unity meetings held at ANG headquarters.

Both unions were represented on the Inter-Union Working Committee, chaired by Ellis T. Baker, ANG director of research and information, which met at the direction of the Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing and Related Trades to explore approaches to unity among all unions in the field.

Subsequently the lithographers and photoengravers pursued the discussions privately, and their merger was the result.

Inviting ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson to attend the merger ceremony, Kenneth J. Brown, president of the new union, wrote: "Your own commitment to the lessening of jurisdictional conflict is well known, and in fact, the unity meetings in Washington were to some extent instrumental in bringing about this merger."

Merger on the local level is already under way, although it is not expected to be completed for several months. The first such action took place at Honolulu, where locals of lithographers and photoengravers held ceremonies to coincide with that in New York.

The lone holdout is the lithographers' 8,000-member New York local, which has refused to participate in the merger.

N.Y. News To Replace Never-Used Computer

New York City—The New York Daily News, which has never used an IBM 1620 computer, is planning to replace it with another one.

The computer, installed to justify and hyphenate copy for automatic typesetting machines, has remained idle while the News negotiated with the New York Typographical Union on terms for operating it.

Now, the union reports, the News is preparing to replace the IBM machine with a Minneapolis-Honeywell 200. In addition to having a greater memory-storage capacity, it will be compatible with another Minneapolis-Honeywell 200 to be installed in the News' bookkeeping department, making it possible to use the latter as a back-up machine.

The typographical union is currently negotiating with both the News and the Times on the utilization of computers for typesetting.

Maintenance Group Joins Guild At Stockton Record

Stockton, Calif.—The Stockton Guild has been recognized without an election as bargaining agent for the janitorial department of the Stockton Record, where the Guild also represents advertising, circulation and editorial employees.

The Record recognized the Guild as representative of the eight-man department during current negotiations for renewal of the existing Guild contract and agreed to bring the janitors under the same agreement.

During a negotiating session earlier this month, the Guild and the company agreed to extend the five-day week, seven paid holidays and other contract provisions to the janitors, who have been working six days without paid holidays, and to establish a new janitorial classification with a flat rate of \$78 a week.

The addition of the new department brings Guild membership to 112, an all-time high for the local.

Hard-Headed Policy Fall Fashions On The Riot Beat



EDWARD HAUSNER
New York Times

MORRIS ROTH
Elizabeth Daily Journal

Modified versions of the war correspondent's traditional steel helmet, such as those pictured above, are turning up in newsrooms around the country in the wake of injuries suffered by newsmen in riots sparked by racial tensions.

Varying from dashing crash helmets to miners' hats and cumbersome plastic-lined steel, the headgear has come into fashion as reporters and photographers have become primary targets for riot violence.

In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Elizabeth, the helmets have not been uniformly welcomed by the men expected to wear them. Some have argued that helmets make the wearer more easily identifiable and hence a ready target.

"Let's face it," said one Wire Service Guildsman. "Anybody in a helmet is either a newspaperman or a cop."

Both the Wire Service Guild and the New York Guild are seeking contractual protection for newsmen on hazardous assignments, including \$100,000 life insurance, full medical expenses for any injuries suffered and full salary after sick-leave requirements during recovery. At a meeting last week, United Press International told the Wire Service Guild that it already has a limited insurance program for employees on special assignment that provides \$10,000 to \$100,000 in the event of injury or death. The company is investigating possible improvements to the program.

Portland Wins \$11.56 Package In Press-Herald, Express Pact

Portland, Me.—A two-year wage and welfare package ranging up to \$11.56 and a modified Guild shop have been won in a new contract between the Guild and the Portland Press-Herald, Express and Telegram.

The contract provides for company-paid hospitalization and major-medical insurance costing from \$2 to \$4.84 per week, effective Oct. 1. Employees will receive a lump sum of from \$2 to \$4 a week from that date retroactive to the effective date of the contract June 1.

Two \$1-to-\$2 wage increases will take effect June 1 and Dec. 1, 1965, with the \$2 effective at the \$100 level, bringing the top minimum for reporters and display-advertising salesmen to \$128.25. First-year increases in top minimums range from \$1 to \$10 in the case of classified-ad salesmen, whose top goes to \$96.50.

After Jan. 1, 1965, employee contributions of \$2.72 per week to a pension plan will be paid by the publisher.

A 30-day escape period on maintenance of membership has been eliminated, and a four-out-of-five Guild-shop clause for new employees has been added. The night differential has been increased by 50 cents to \$1, and a fourth week's vacation is provided after 15 years instead of 20.

There will be no dismissals as a result of new or modified processes or equipment, and the Guild's jurisdiction clause has been strengthened to meet such developments. The Guild will receive 30 days' notice of the introduction of new equipment, and the same notice or equivalent compensation in the case of sale or discontinuance of the paper.

Travel time will be paid at straight time on out-of-town assignments, and the mileage allowance is increased from 9 to 10 cents per mile.

A fair employment practices clause has been added, and other improvements have been made in leave-of-absence, grievance, outside-activity, transfer and holiday clauses.

Pay Increase Up To \$9 Negotiated At Kingston
Kingston, N.Y.—Wage increases ranging up to \$9 over a two-year period have been negotiated between the Guild and the Kingston Daily Freeman.

The increase will raise the top minimum for reporters and advertising salesmen \$4 the first year and \$3.50 the second to \$136 for reporters and \$137 for salesmen.

The minimums for assistant city editor and sports editor go up \$5 the first year and \$4 the second to \$157 and \$152 respectively. The top minimums for stenographers and telephone operators rise \$3 and \$2.50 to \$83.50 and \$85.50, respectively.

A 50-cent weekly increase in the night differential will raise it to \$5.

The agreement, retroactive to May 20, includes new ANG Model Contract language on jurisdiction in cases involving auto-

mation and provides for military leave up to 30 days a year for National Guard training.

\$2-\$4 Increase Gained At Indianapolis Times

Indianapolis, Ind.—A general increase of \$2 to \$4 in the first year and \$2 in the second has been won in a contract settlement between the Guild and the Indianapolis Times.

The contract also contains an increase in top minimums of \$2 to \$4 each year, and an increase in other minimums of \$2 to \$4.50 in the first year and \$2 to \$5 in the second.

The top minimum for display-advertising salesmen and editorial employees, including reporters, photographers, artists and others, will go up \$4 each year to \$129 and \$133, and that for circulation district managers will go up \$4 each year, to \$99 and \$103.

A new jurisdiction clause provides that work now being performed by employees in jobs listed in the contract will not be assigned to other employees outside the Guild's jurisdiction. A fourth week's vacation is provided after 20 years.

Classified Minimums Up \$13 In Chester Contract

Chester, Pa.—Increases ranging up to \$13 are provided in a new two-year agreement between the Philadelphia Guild and the Delaware County Times.

A general increase of \$4 in each year, fully added to minimums, will bring top minimums for reporters, photographers and display-advertising salesmen to \$151.70 in the first year and \$155.70 in the second. Stenographers and typists will go up \$2.50 each year, to \$92 and \$94.50.

While the general increase is only \$2 to \$4 each year, special increases will send top minimums for classified-advertising

salesmen up \$6.50 each year, to \$129.20 and \$135.70, and will raise those for circulation supervisors \$5.50 each year, to \$128.95 and \$134.45.

A fourth week's vacation after 25 years will take effect Jan. 1, 1966, and an extra day will be added immediately to each employee's vacation.

A provision under which the publisher could compel an employee to take maternity leave has been dropped, and experience credit for time spent in military service has been improved from a limit of 18 months to "up to at least 24 months."

Young Conservative Reporters?

Age They Must, And There's The Rub

By RUSSELL BAKER

Donald E. Lukens, the president of the National Federation of Young Republicans, must be a very young Republican indeed. Only the very young and very innocent could seriously propose, as Mr. Lukens has done, that the Young Republicans undertake a ten-year program to infiltrate the press and suffuse it with Republicanism.

Mr. Lukens is suggesting that up to 100 young stalwarts should be slipped into what he considers enemy ranks. He seems to think that within ten years enough of these agents will become commentators, columnists and editorialists to make the news juicier reading for Republicans.

Mr. Lukens cannot possibly have thought this proposition all the way through. Let us take a hypothetical volunteer for the press infiltration corps. Call him Don. Don has just graduated from Yale and, through his fraternity connections, has lined up a good banking job in Wall Street.

By playing it safe, he may become a vice president in ten years, but being a dedicated Young Republican, he decides to chuck it all and join the press infiltration corps. With luck, he is offered a job at \$75 a week to start and a guarantee of \$150 after five years.

Does he start commenting, columnizing and editorializing immediately? He does not. He is ordered to go sit in police stations and leave the city editor alone unless he hears of a thug opening somebody's skull.

For a year or two Don sits around with the cops,

New York Times columnist Russell Baker has been a Guild member for many years in both New York and Baltimore, where he worked for the Sun and edited the Baltimore Guild's paper, the Working Press. As the "Observer," he writes regularly for the Times' editorial pages, where this column first appeared.

learning poker and pool. On bad nights, he has to go annoy dead children's parents for snapshots, get the police commissioner out of bed, and sit in accident wards listening to people die.

He begins to take on the coloration of his environment. His Yale suit needs pressing, and wherever he goes he gives off the sharp unmistakable smell of police stations.

One day Don drops by the Yale Club and is barred at the door until his chief, Mr. Lukens, vouches for his character. There he sees his old classmates, who are discussing their trips to Europe and their adventures on the Big Board.

"That's old Don," they whisper to one another. "Smells like he's just got out of jail." "I hear he's been seen talking to floozies and drinking with book-makers." "A pity." "Yes, and he was such a good Republican at Yale, too."

Finally, however, Don is promoted off the police beat to general assignments. He spends the next four years eating creamed chicken at banquets of washing-machine salesmen's conventions, and sitting under potted palms waiting for the after-dinner speakers to

say something.

Night after night, week after week, year after year, they say the same thing: We live in perilous times. We must keep the faith in America and in the washing-machine industry.

One day Don is assigned to cover the wedding of an aging Young Republican classmate who is making a fortune in electronics. He is thrown out of the reception on orders from the bride's father, who has heard from Donald E. Lukens that all newspapermen are Democrats.

After six years inside enemy ranks, Don is at last told that he is ready for something big. "Washington?" he asks. "Commentating? Columnizing? Editorializing?" "Nonsense," says the city editor. "You are our flood expert."

Covering his first flood, Don has his only suit ruined. To recover part of the loss, he bills his paper for a pair of hip boots, listing them as "essential to flood coverage." His auditor agrees to pay, but only if Don turns the hip boots in to the accountant's office.

After ten years inside enemy ranks, the big break finally comes. Don is sent to the Republican convention. He is manhandled by the police and jeered by the delegates. Donald E. Lukens, who has just been nominated for president, grants him an off-the-record interview to tell him how to report his acceptance speech.

Don punches Mr. Lukens in the nose.

It won't work, Mr. Lukens.

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The Party Platforms

Labor Takes A Look

Following is the text of a statement by the AFL-CIO General Board comparing the Democratic and Republican platforms.

"Of course, every presidential election is important," the board said in issuing the statement, "but it is our deep conviction that the election of 1964 is the most critical this country has faced since 1932. Therefore, we feel an obligation to report to union members and to the public as a whole our estimate of the party platforms and of the candidates."

Labor Legislation

The Republican platform is virtually silent on labor-management relations. Its only substantive references are: (1) a thinly veiled threat to put unions under the antitrust laws, as if people could be equated with commodities, and (2) an attack upon the National Labor Relations Board.

The Democratic platform, in sharp contrast, promises substantive improvement in labor-management legislation. It calls for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the so-called "right-to-work" laws which outlaw union security agreements.

In addition, the Democratic platform pledges removal of inequities in federal laws which hamper organization of workers and unfairly penalize unions for legitimate strikes and legitimate picketing.

AFL-CIO Analysis—Clearly the Republican platform promises nothing to the American labor movement except an attempt to hobble unions with even more restrictive legislation and to stack the cards against unions in the application of existing laws.

On the other hand, the Democratic platform promises to improve the existing framework of federal legislation and to provide long-needed relief to unions in the legitimate conduct of their affairs.

Civil Rights

The Republican platform promises "full implementation and faithful execution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964." However, an effort to strengthen this section of the platform by writing in a commitment that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 would be "enforced" was rejected by the Republican convention despite the fact that Republicans in both Houses, with the conspicuous exception of the Republican candidate for President, voted for the bill by a 4-to-1 margin.

In addition, the Republican platform ignores the clear fact that to achieve equal opportunity in America there must be full opportunity—a fact the AFL-CIO has repeatedly called to the attention of the American people.

The Republican convention overwhelmingly rejected proposals from its moderate leaders that

The Labor Planks (1)

DEMOCRATIC: "Overtime payment requirements must be increased to assure maximum employment consistent with business efficiency. The matter of the length of work periods should be given continuing consideration."

REPUBLICAN: "Administration approaches have been negative and unproductive, as for example the proposed penalties upon the use of overtime. Such penalties would serve only to spread existing unemployment and leave those who create jobs."

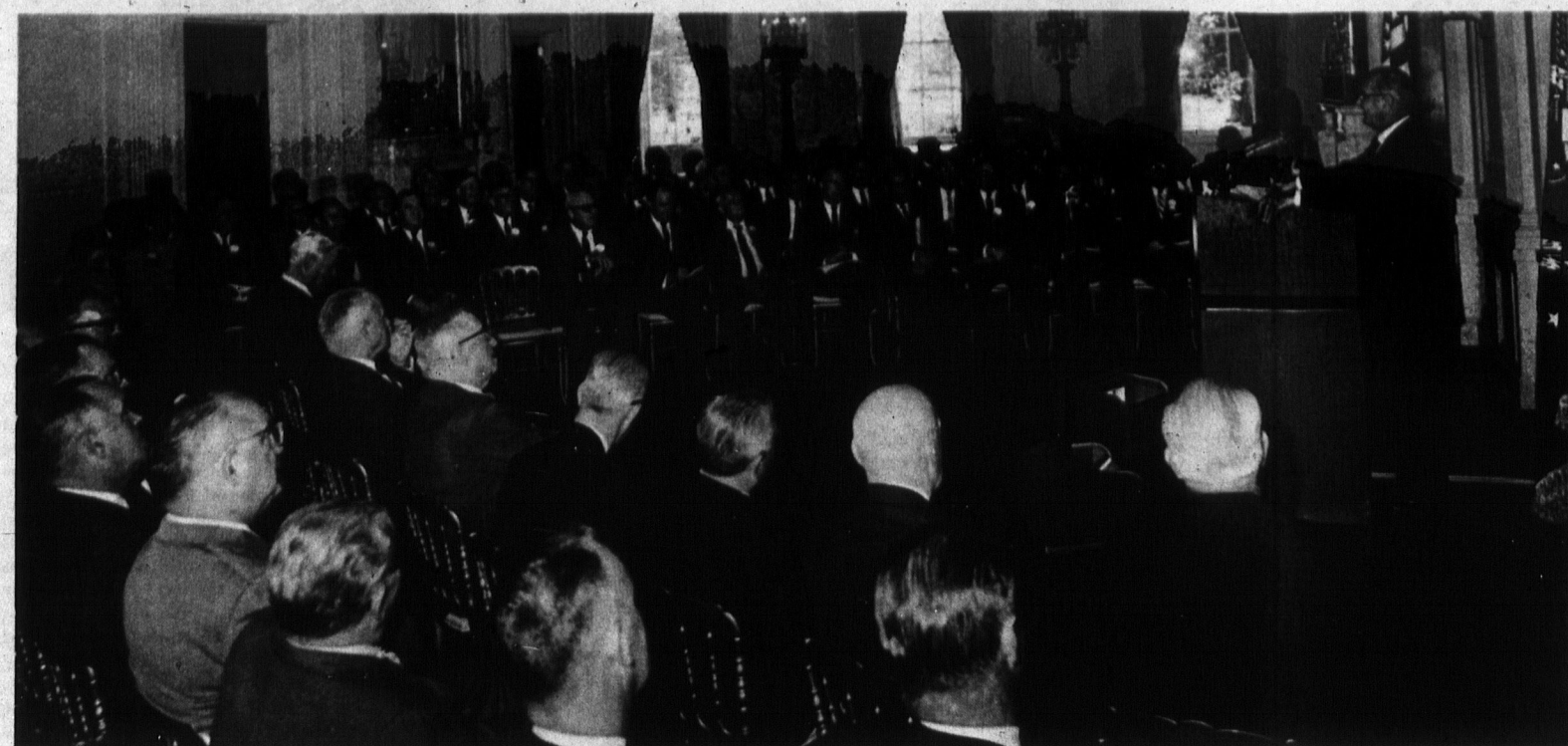
the platform clearly spell out opposition to extremists of both the far right and the far left.

The Democratic platform is unequivocal on the civil rights issue. It pledges enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and deplors lawlessness of any sort whether for or against the achievement of full civil rights.

It fully recognizes the necessity of providing full opportunity so that equal opportunity will be more than a phrase in our political vocabulary.

In addition, the Democratic Party has specifically rejected extremism and the advocates of extremism—the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society.

AFL-CIO Analysis—The AFL-CIO was a long and strong advocate of the civil rights legislation which has just been passed. We believe in its fair and vigorous enforcement. We want the kind of society in which full and equal opportunity for all Americans achieve exactly that.



President Johnson thanks the AFL-CIO General Board for its endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket.

In addition, the AFL-CIO has no use for the extremists or for their tactics. We feel that in this case, the choice is obvious.

Foreign Policy

The platforms of both parties are committed to the continuation of America's role as the leader of the free world and to continued and forthright opposition to Communism. With this, the AFL-CIO is in healthy accord.

The differences between the parties in this area are not in their goals but in the methods of achieving these goals.

The Democratic platform commits the party to a continuation of the strong yet peacefully motivated policies of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. These policies have demonstrated to the entire world that we mean to protect the forces of freedom everywhere without impulsive action or aggressive intent.

The Republican platform, on the other hand, has already alarmed our allies without frightening our enemies. It places its major reliance on America's atomic superiority without recognizing, as the AFL-CIO repeatedly pointed out, that we must have a flexible military capability, for brush-fire wars can not be fought with an atomic bomb.

The Democratic Party in the last four years has built this kind of military flexibility, prepared to

respond to any challenge from any quarter. It has thus won the confidence of our allies and the understanding, in the ranks of our enemies, that we mean business.

In the trying times in which we live, atomic superiority is a necessity. But this awesome weapon can only be entrusted to the President of the United States.

The Democratic platform specifically reaffirms this fact; the Republican platform does not—and its candidate would spread this responsibility among military field commanders.

AFL-CIO Analysis—We feel most strongly that the hand on the atomic trigger must only be that of the President of the United States. A foreign policy and a national defense policy geared to any other concept must be flatly rejected by the American people.

The Domestic Economy

The Republican platform demonstrates absolutely no concern for the No. 1 domestic economic problem of our time—unemployment. The AFL-CIO suggested a long list of specific proposals to meet this problem. Our suggestions were ignored—in fact, in some instances, the Republican platform specifically calls for the exact opposite.

For example, the Republican platform opposes higher premium pay for overtime and endorses more teen-age employment at less than the federal minimum wage. We can only view this as an invitation to return to the days of the exploitation of child labor.

The list of proposals which would improve the economy, improve our social security system, improve our educational system—and, in general, provide an economic road map for Twentieth Century America—which we suggested to both parties—received absolutely no support in the Republican platform.

The Democratic platform, in sharp contrast, clearly recognizes the importance of solving the problem of unemployment and achieving full employment in America as a matter of the highest priority. The Democratic platform commits its candidate to a program of steady economic advancement; to the goal of putting all Americans, who want and can fill a job, back to work; and

The Labor Planks (2)

DEMOCRATIC: "The industrial democracy of free, private collective bargaining and the security of American trade unions must be strengthened by repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act" (which permits state "right-to-work" laws). "The present inequitable restriction on the right to organize and to strike and select peacefully must also be eliminated."

REPUBLICAN: "We pledge constant opposition to any form of unregulated monopoly, whether business or labor. We pledge complete reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board to assure impartial protection of the rights of the public, employee and employer, ending the defiance of Congress by the present board."

to meet the problem of automation by insuring that no worker be unfairly penalized by being denied a job because of this new technology.

The platform proposes a higher minimum wage, extension of coverage to all workers in interstate commerce, higher premium pay for overtime and continued study of the length of the work period.

In addition, this platform takes sound and progressive positions on housing, hospital insurance for the aged, social security improvements, improved unemployment compensation standards and many other necessary domestic economic policies.

AFL-CIO Analysis—In this area, the issue is most sharply drawn. The Republican proposals would do absolutely nothing to solve the problem of unemployment or to improve the conditions of work and life of the American people. The Democratic platform faces squarely up to the problem of unemployment and recognizes the responsibility of the federal government to provide for the general welfare.

Johnson Gets Endorsement Of AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks International Association, joined in endorsing the Democratic ticket this year.

After making their decision, the union leaders called at the White House to tell the President of their action.

"I thank you for your endorsement," the President said. "I will carry it proudly through the campaign, and I will remember it fondly in January as we begin four more years of exciting progress."

The social and economic progress of recent years and the nation's present prosperity "did not just happen," Johnson said.

"This prosperity is not an accident. It is not good luck. It is the result of the hard work and co-operation of business and labor."

In its analysis, the board cited Goldwater's voting record in the Senate—53 wrong votes and no right ones on issues the AFL-CIO considered of vital importance to the nation—and asserted that "a Goldwater victory would mean a radical change of direction in national policy."

"Even more ominous," the board said, "is the senator's outlook on world affairs, for its results would be measured in terms of human survival. He would jettison the consistent and primarily bipartisan policies of our generation and in their stead would embark upon a new and independent course, which in our view is fraught with the gravest risks."

"In the same way, Sen. Goldwater has blithely—and thoughtlessly—advocated, at one time or another, putting social security on a voluntary basis, which would, of course kill it; selling TVA to private utilities; and letting the poor fend for themselves because, in his view, their own shortcomings are the reason for their poverty. The course he advocates, the prescription he offers, are an invitation to depression and economic disaster."

"Above all, it is our considered judgment that Sen. Goldwater is basically an impulsive man, not given to deep thought or careful consideration, unversed in the historical background against which every national leader must function, seemingly unaware of basic human needs and wholly unresponsive to the subtleties of international relations upon which the survival of mankind depend."

The board, declaring that President Johnson has become more liberal with the years, cited his Senate record of 28 right votes to 7 wrong ones, contrasted to Goldwater's wrong vote on every vital issue.

"As vice president," the board said, "he loyally, diligently and effectively served President John F. Kennedy. In both foreign and domestic affairs, he was a strong right hand to the President."

"When tragedy thrust upon him the duties of President, he undertook with unsurpassed vigor the task of fulfilling the program launched by John Kennedy."

"The legislative achievements of President Johnson's nearly 10 months in office are the greatest since the first Roosevelt administration. The unflinching concern of Lyndon Johnson for the poor and deprived has in all truth aroused the conscience of all Americans."

Chaplin With A Quill GR Artist Doubles As Clown



BELLAND: With Pen . . .

. . . And With Pun

WHEN Guild Reporter cartoonist Dick Belland isn't sketching for the labor press, he's likely to be drawing laughs in night clubs. Belland, who has been doing the GR's editorial-page cartoons since 1956, displays another facet of his talents at cabarets and fraternal gatherings on weekends.

Belland's Chaplinesque routine of the sad-faced clown has won applause in cities and military bases from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson Bay. Reversing his role as a cartoonist, he is the butt of his own jokes.

A full-time comic after World War II, he ran a children's television show for a year in Washington. But now he limits his appear-

ances, for the most part, to weekend stands.

Belland began drawing cartoons in 1947 for the Communication Workers, a union to which he has belonged since working for the telephone company as a repairman. He still draws for the CWA News, as well as for publications of the Insurance Workers and the International Union of Electrical Workers.

Belland is a member of the Washington Guild's Labor Press Unit and serves on the executive board of the Washington Chapter of the American Guild of Variety Artists.

Neither cartooning nor clowning is Belland's principal occupation. He makes his living selling kitchen equipment.

Guild Locals Urged To Oppose Push Against Reapportionment

Guild locals have been urged to telegraph or write senators from their states, calling on them to block the current drive to stall action on the Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" principle governing apportionment of state legislative districts.

In a letter to all local presidents, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., wrote: "Support for this principle takes precedence over all the political activity we can undertake, and ANG strongly urges your local . . . to contact your senators urging that they vote against the Dirksen amendment."

The amendment, tacked onto the foreign-aid bill, would prevent federal courts from ordering reapportionment before 1966.

With his letter Perlik enclosed a copy of an appeal from Walter Reuther and James B. Carey, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, which outlined the inequities of present apportionment and warned of the danger that remedies might be quashed.

"One New Hampshire district has only three inhabitants, but it has one representative in the state legislature," their letter said. "The smallest district in Connecticut, has 191 people living in it. It has the same representation in the state legislature as 81,000 people living in a larger district."

Noting that the Supreme Court has held that such situations are unconstitutional and that "people, not trees and acres" are the deter-

mining factor, the IUD officers

said: "Those forces in America which profit from minority control of state legislatures have struck back at the Supreme Court decision and are centering their attack around an amendment introduced by Sen. Dirksen of Illinois which would stall court action on malapportionment cases for another two to four years."

"We believe that basic state issues—unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, right-to-work legislation, taxation, etc.—will not be effectively liberalized until our state legislators are elected on the basis of people rather than geography."

Now that the new federal civil rights law has been enacted, AFL-CIO President George Meany said last week, "it must be implemented, and it must be implemented at the local level."

Unions affiliated with the federation will not "wait until next year," he said, when the fair employment section of the law takes effect, to fight for equality of opportunity in hiring, training and promotion.

He said that the trade union movement, reflecting a cross-section of the nation, must face up to the problem of prejudice and discrimination within its own ranks.

Further, he said, "we are going to try to help workers who do not belong to unions to prepare complaints when faced with discriminatory practices."

Meany addressed more than 250 national, state and local labor leaders as the AFL-CIO launched a major effort to carry out the purposes of the civil rights act.

Meany Urges Local Action To Implement Rights Law

The Guild was represented by Executive Vice President William J. Farson.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, warned that the current political campaign "has accentuated the distortions" about the new law, and urged that all union leaders become familiar with the law so that they can answer false charges.

One such distortion, he said, is the statement that the law imposes "reverse discrimination," under which a certain number of Negroes must be hired on every job, even if white workers must be dismissed to make room for them.

The law contains no requirement for preferential treatment of Negroes, Wilkins emphasized.

Wilkins, remarking that the NAACP has had some disagreement with labor, said they were "family disputes" in which both sides recognized the identity of their basic aims.

Editorial

Human Dignity The Issue

The issue at stake in the current strike against the Youngstown Vindicator by the Guild is human dignity.

To be sure, there are many complex contract areas still not agreed to by the two parties, but the Guild believes as strongly as is possible that the fundamental problem blocking accord between the parties is the determination by the Vindicator that it will not treat employees of the outside circulation department in the same manner it treats other union employees.

For nine years these outside circulation employees were labeled, "independent contractors," by the Vindicator, but in April of this year the National Labor Relations Board ruled these men are, in fact, employees.

It appears the Vindicator is experiencing considerable difficulty in adjusting to this decision and some of the positions its management has taken at the bargaining table indicate to the Guild that the company still feels it has the sole right to determine working conditions and job security for these men.

The contract proposals still on the table from the Vindicator would put the job of every outside circulation employee in jeopardy and give the company a completely free hand to combine or eliminate circulation districts while hiring any additional number of "independent contractors" it feels it needs.

This management proposal to subcontract the work now being performed by outside circulation employees is a major stumbling block, barring progress in negotiations at this time.

The Guild is insisting it will not tolerate a situation under which some employees of the Vindicator are considered "second class" by the management of the newspaper. The Guild takes this stand because it believes that all employees who are part of the publication of a daily newspaper should enjoy certain common contract agreements.

An indication of the Vindicator's attitude toward these outside circulation men may be gained from the fact that the company is still refusing to pay its share of their Social Security tax or their workmen's compensation and state unemployment compensation fees. The company has refused to modify its view in this area despite the fact the NLRB ruled these men employees in April.

Some persons not familiar with the operation of a newspaper apparently hold the mistaken impression that the strike against the Vindicator is only by the outside circulation men.

The truth is that while the Guild is seeking to bargain a first contract for these men, those editorial and classified-advertising employees of the Vindicator already covered by an existing Guild contract have joined with the circulation men in their just battle for an equitable contract.

The Guild is convinced that when the Vindicator management realizes that it must treat these outside circulation men just as fairly as other employees, progress will begin on reaching agreement on a contract for these men.

The Guild seeks no more for these men but it will not settle for less.

—From the first issue of the Steel Valley News, The Youngstown Guild's interim strike paper

The Forgotten Few

In the service of our well-being, the American trade-union movement serves an invaluable role. It was founded in time of social crisis to give the individual the strength of many in his content with the power of the privileged few. Today, in a time of the privileged many, that movement speaks on behalf of the forgotten few.

American unions consistently advance and support programs to increase the welfare of all. Such work is today the work of us all.

—President Johnson in a Labor Day statement

The Guild Reporter

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

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1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. HANSON
SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLUM, JR.

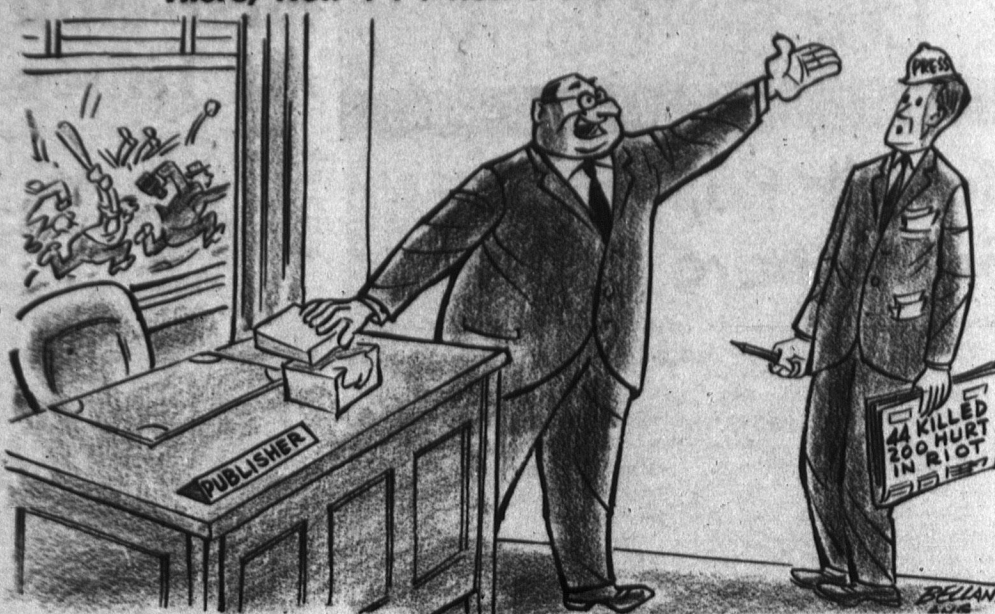
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'There, Now . . . How's That for Protection?'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Goldwater Campaign Limping As Stretch Drive Nears

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

Two months have passed since the Republicans nominated Sen. Barry Goldwater in San Francisco, and it is less than two months to Election Day. The impression grows that on the foreign-policy issue and the record of Congress, President Johnson looks very strong while the Arizona senator is floundering. The GOP vice-presidential candidate, Rep. William E. Miller, has revealed no hidden skills or unsuspected breadth of vision, whereas the President's selection, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, is wearing well.

The heralded postconvention GOP "summit conference" at Hershey, Pa., designed to heal party wounds, did nothing observable to overcome the skepticism of established Republican leaders toward the Goldwater takeover of their party.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is nominally supporting the ticket, but he went on a Labor Day holiday elsewhere when the Arizona senator flew round-trip across the country to decorate Miller's home-town campaign debut. Some former GOP big guns—Thomas E. Dewey and one-time Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell—have emerged from retirement to help Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating hold his seat against the challenge of Robert F. Kennedy, but neither Keating nor Sen. Jacob Javits found it convenient to attend the Goldwater-Miller ceremonies.

There is a torrent of press releases announcing the formation of satellite groups and committees for Johnson and Humphrey—among them, a committee of businessmen of great repute and previously unimpeached Republican devotion. It could be said, with some irony, that the latter development represents the durability and strength of the GOP "Eastern establishment."

Across the country, pre-election registration of voters is booming, and the voters are registering overwhelmingly Democratic. The surveys of the pollsters universally are reporting that it is a Johnson-Humphrey year.

All the signs may be wrong, of course; the votes are counted on Election Day. But one sign seems especially significant: Goldwater and Miller have not yet been able to grasp and hang on to a major plausible issue despite the fact

that the senator recently has taken single shots at foreign policy, ending selective service and tax reduction.

The senator has had to spend too much time explaining away and slicing down his past statements on nuclear weapons, social security, civil rights, "defoliation" of the Vietnamese jungle trails, political "extremism," budget-balancing and "why not victory?"

Miller, the "gut-fighting" Republican nominee for vice president, has taken some potshots at the war-service records of Johnson and Humphrey, a weary device. He has taken potshots in behalf of high tariffs in industries where workers feel harassed by foreign competition and at the Administration's pending immigration bill, which he charges would increase joblessness by "tripling" the number of new residents admitted annually.

Generally speaking, the rule in American politics has been that the people vote for the presidential candidate, not the man named for

the second spot. But political precedents and rules are cracking all over the place.

Johnson himself was a major factor in the Democratic victory of 1960, salvaging some states in the once-solid South that might not otherwise have been held by Kennedy.

The key to the election may be in the industrial states of the Midwest, where no clear reading is yet available on the latent attitude of voters and where apprehension about job competition feeds on older apprehensions. Humphrey began his personal campaign by assailing the "backlash" issue in the Midwest.

The civil-rights law has nothing to do with job rights, he told a Labor Day audience in Youngstown, Ohio. In Akron he said, "We may lose a few votes because of misunderstanding . . . but what we did in Congress was right—morally right, politically right and economically right—and we have no apologies to make to anyone."

Among Ourselves

Washington Guildsman Dana Bullen's articles in the Washington Star have won his paper the American Bar Association's annual gavel award for Supreme Court reporting under deadline pressure.

Bullen, who holds a law degree, has been admitted to practice before the high court. So great are the deadline pressures on his beat that Bullen is the only full-time reporter assigned to it by an afternoon paper.

Tony Ingrasia, executive vice president of the Milwaukee Guild, has taken a new post in Washington as assistant to the deputy assistant postmaster general for employee relations. Ingrasia has been assistant director of District Council 48 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Detroit Guildsman Henry Santestevan has been named acting

director of public relations for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, charged with exploring ways of carrying out a complete reorganization of the department's public-relations activities. He is on loan from the United Auto Workers, where he is assistant director of public relations. Santestevan, a former president of the Los Angeles Guild, was a delegate to several ANG conventions.

New York Guildsman Tom Wicker has been named chief Washington correspondent and head of the New York Times' Washington Bureau, succeeding James Reston. In a major editorial realignment the Times also put former Guildsman Daniel Schwartz in charge of its Sunday sections.

The New York Guild's Jan L. Brach is the author of "The Rise of the Soviet Empire," a study of Russian foreign policy published this month by Praeger. Among several favorable advance notices is the Library Journal's "well organized . . . very valuable . . . highly recommended."