THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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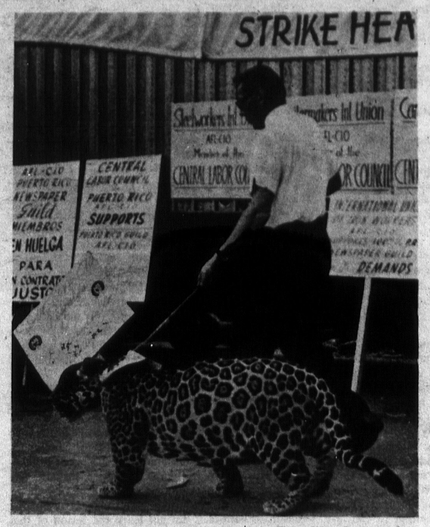
Puerto Rico Strike Wins Major Gains



STRIKEBREAKING, ANYONE? Chucklehead, the unionized jaguar, walks the Guild's picket line in front of the San Juan Star with his owner, Keith Terpe, president of the Puerto Rico Division of the Seafarers International Union. Members of 15 unions joined Chucklehead on the line.

New Contract Hikes Pay $8 In San Juan

San Juan, P.R. — A nine-day strike in which the Puerto Rico Guild received strong support from other commonwealth unions has won 80 employes at the San Juan Star an $8.40 wage and welfare package and other major contract improvements.

Picket lines at the Cowles paper came down Sept. 25 after a 1 a.m. contract ratification vote that followed four days of intensive bargaining.

The contract provides for upgradings that will increase the top minimums for some positions from $15.50 to as much as $60.

In addition to a $4 general increase in each year of a two-year agreement, the settlement includes improvements in union and job security, severance pay, jurisdiction, vacations, holidays, sick leave and hospitalization insurance.

These were the major improvements:

► **Union Security.** Maintenance of membership with a 15-day escape clause, plus an improved checkoff.

► **Job Security:** Just and sufficient cause required for dismissals; notice to the Guild of new equipment that may affect the size of the staff, with displaced employes to be retrained or relocated where possible, and economic dismissals to be governed by seniority and bumping provisions.

► **Severance Pay:** Maximum increased from four weeks to ten, with a minimum of four weeks on dismissals to reduce the force, and employes allowed to resign with severance on sale of the paper.

► **Welfare:** Publisher contribution for hospitalization insurance increased from $2.80 to $3.20 a week per employe, with a joint committee to consider improvements in the plan.

► **Vacations:** Increased from 12 days a year to 15 days.

► **Holidays:** The addition of Thanksgiving Day the first year, the employe's birthday the second and an additional half holiday each year, bringing the total to nine full and four half holidays.

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Portland Reporter Closes As Search For Money Fails

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Reporter, saved from closing last March by donations and refinancing, ceased publication last week, leaving Portland a Newhouse monopoly.

Publisher Robert J. Davis, who spent a quarter of a million dollars to keep the paper alive for the last seven months, announced to employes Sept. 28 that the paper would be closed Oct. 1, unless new financing could be found. The paper ceased publication Sept. 30 after two days of negotiations with several groups of prospective buyers were unsuccessful, although negotiations were continuing this week.

Voluntary contributions from readers helped keep the Reporter alive last March. But last week, Davis, while continuing to seek new corporate financing, announced that the paper would not accept further individual contributions nor offer any more of its stock for sale to the general public.

The paper's 300 employes, including 110 Guildsmen, hoped to the end that a new financial transfusion would be made available, but on Oct. 1 the plant was closed.

The Reporter's employes will receive no severance or notice pay under the Portland Guild's contract with the paper. The contract's severance-pay clause and other key cost provisions were inoperative as the result of an addendum agreement under which Guild members in effect subsidized continued publication of the paper.

However, the impact of the sudden closing will be eased for about half of the paper's employes, who will share $45,000 in back pay accrued during periods when they waived wages in order to relieve financial pressure on the paper.

With the Reporter's death, Portland became a newspaper monopoly for S. I. Newhouse's Oregonian and Oregon Journal.

The Reporter, founded during a 1960 strike against the two Portland papers—then under separate ownerships — never achieved a sound financial footing.

Its impending suspension was announced Feb. 26 by Robert D. Webb, then publisher, touching off a wave of reader donations that reached nearly $50,000 by March 1, when two local businessmen provided $25,000 loans.

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2nd Referendum Is Moved As Opposition Increases

The Buffalo Guild last week submitted a renewed motion for an international referendum on changes in strike financing authorized by ANG's 1964 Convention. The action came as opposition to the referendum move mounted among locals and other bodies throughout the Guild.

Last month Buffalo submitted a proposition calling for the repeal of convention action in changing the basis for per-capita payments to ANG from a fixed sum to one based, like local dues, on Guild members' wages.

As the Guild Reporter went to press, at least seven locals, one district council and the Wire Service Guild's western section were on record against one or both proposals.

In Washington, ANG's three top officers pointed out that support of the Buffalo propositions would not mean the elimination of assessments this year or the elimination of per-capita increases in future years.

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The new Buffalo motion calls for postponing the effective dates adopted by the convention for raising the International Defense Fund floor, establishing a new floor of $750,000 effective Dec. 1, effecting an increased schedule of strike-lockout benefits no later than when the fund reaches $750,000 instead of a million dollars, and eliminating special assessments ordered by the convention for November and December.

The new proposition—a revised version of a previous motion that was found to be defective — is printed in this issue of the Guild Reporter, as required by the ANG Constitution. The motion, embodying the essence of the minority finance report defeated at the convention, will be open for seconds for 30 days — in this case, through Nov. 8.

The per-capita proposition was printed in the Sept. 25 issue of the GR and is open for seconds through Oct. 25. As of this week, one valid second to the per-capita motion had been reported, from Peoria.

In a joint statement distributed to all locals, ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. said the Buffalo propositions would sap the Guild's strength and "invite publishers everywhere to intensify their resistance to Guild goals and objectives."

They pointed out that the second proposition would establish a new Defense Fund floor of $750,000 and that—as the result of the emergencies in Youngstown, Toronto, Detroit and Puerto Rico—at least two assessments would be required to bring the

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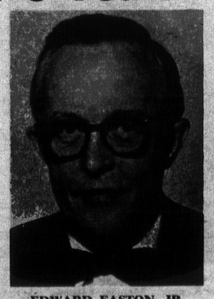
Edward Easton Dies; On IEB For 6 Years

New York City—Former ANG International Vice President Edward Easton, Jr., died Sept. 28 of a lingering illness that forced his resignation from the International Executive Board last June.

Easton, a leader of the New York Guild for nearly two decades, succumbed in St. Vincent's Hospital at the age of 57. He had been ill for more than two years.

ANG President Arthur Rosenstock eulogized Easton at a memorial service Sept. 30 at the Village Presbyterian Church.

Rosenstock's eulogy, later adopted by the local's representative assembly as its own, described Easton as "an unusual man" whose "arsenal of attributes was overflowing" and whose "chief weapons were a vaulting code of ethics and a devotion to and a capacity for service."



EDWARD EASTON, JR.

Rosenstock said that Easton, like his immediate predecessor on

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N.Y. Reporter Top Goes To $183.85

New York City—The top reporter and ad-salesman minimums at the New York Daily News will go up Nov. 1 to $183.85—the highest such minimums currently paid under any Guild newspaper contract—as the result of an increase arising from an extension of the New York Guild's contracts with the city's six major dailies.

Increases ranging from $1.90 to $5.35 will take effect next month at the six papers as an outgrowth of the settlement that ended the 1962-63 New York newspaper strike.

Although the settlement provided that the average increase of $4.13 could be used to set up a citywide health and welfare plan, the Guild and the publishers failed to reach agreement on such a program.

Division of the $4.13 average increase at the News will provide raises of $1.95 for the lowest

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2 Units Set Up Scholarships

New York City—New York Guild members at the Times and Post are "leaving the change" in a $4.13 average weekly wage increase to set up a scholarship program for their children.

At the Times, 13 cents of the $4.13 will yield 11 college scholarships of more than $1,000 annually, one for each of the unit's wage groups.

At the Post, the same sum will provide three scholarships.

Top Officers Say Buffalo Move Would Sap Bargaining Strength

The following statement on the Buffalo Guild's referendum motions was issued this week by ANG's three top officers—President Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Locals should clearly understand three things about the two referendum propositions for which Buffalo seeks support:

(1) They will NOT eliminate future increases in per-capita payments to ANG.

(2) They will NOT eliminate Defense Fund assessments this year.

(3) They WILL sap the Guild's bargaining strength by reducing its capacity to finance strike or lockout emergencies and invite publishers everywhere to intensify their resistance to Guild goals and objectives.

Buffalo's Proposition I leaves the implication that, should the action of the 1964 Convention be rescinded, no further per-capita increases would be in prospect. True, the convention did not increase per capitas this year, but future conventions surely will have to increase them to meet rising costs, just as they have in the past.

Under the new percentage formula adopted by the convention, however, per capitas would be increased only as Guild members' wages increase. In the past ten years, conventions increased per capitas by 90 cents; had the new formula—which Buffalo seeks to overturn—been in effect, it would have produced an increase of only 60 cents.

The convention action placed the Guild's financing on a more stable basis, made longer-range planning possible and, above all, struck an equitable balance between locals and the ANG, under which both will share in increased income resulting from their joint conduct of Guild bargaining.

And it will lessen the need for future assessments, for as wages go up and per capitas increase proportionately, 40 percent of each increase will go into the Defense Fund.

At the convention, not one member of the 67-member Finance Committee (three of whom were Buffalo delegates) spoke against the new formula. And on the convention floor a motion to kill the proposal was defeated by a voice vote.

Buffalo's Proposition II, which would weaken our defenses at a time when they sorely need to be strengthened, suggests that this union is less than willing to arm itself to the extent necessary to advance and protect its members' interests.

We cannot believe this is the case.

In any event, Proposition II would not forestall assessments this year. By its own terms, it would establish a new Defense Fund floor of $750,000 effective Dec. 1. As the result of strikes and lockouts in Detroit, Youngstown, Toronto and Puerto Rico, at least two assessments will be required to bring the Defense Fund above that figure.

Proposition II would postpone once again realization of a million-dollar Defense Fund. Since 1954, the Guild has been begging this question. (In one year, the New York and Cleveland strikes alone cost the Defense Fund $1,500,000.) The convention overwhelmingly said, "Time enough!", and voted to get on with it.

With this, we believe, most Guildsmen will agree. The Guild must not turn backward or lose the unity that is its great strength.

Bargaining is under way or soon to begin in such key locals as Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Memphis, New York, Philadelphia, Toronto, Washington and Wire Service. The industry tested the unions' will in the winter of 1962-63. The Guild must not, now, give anyone reason to believe it did not learn the lesson of that critical period.

Referendum Text

Following is the complete text of the second of two propositions submitted by the Buffalo Guild to the International Executive Board for submission to a referendum vote of the ANG membership, calling for amendment of convention action on strike-lockout benefits, assessments and the International Defense Fund floor. The first proposition, calling for repeal of a new, percentage basis for per-capita payments to ANG, was printed in the Sept. 25 issue of the Guild Reporter.

The proposition text is printed in the Guild Reporter in accordance with requirements of the ANG Constitution, which provides that such motions "shall be open for seconds for 30 days after publication"—in the present case, through Nov. 8.

The Constitution requires that referendum motions be seconded "by membership action in at least ten additional locals located in five states, territories or provinces, provided that the moving and seconding locals include at least 5 percent of the membership in good standing of ANG"—28,493, as of the latest calculation Aug. 1.

Proposition II

(A) Amend so much of Article XVII, Section 7, of the American Newspaper Guild Constitution, which as adopted by the 31st Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild at Long Beach, Calif., July 13 through 17, 1964, states:

> An emergency shall also exist whenever the Defense Fund is below $500,000, or whenever on or after Dec. 31, 1964, the Defense Fund is below $1,000,000, or whenever on or after Sept. 1, 1967, the Defense Fund is below $1,500,000, or whenever on or after Sept. 1, 1969, the Defense Fund is below $2,000,000.

To read:

> An emergency shall also exist whenever the Defense Fund is below $500,000, or whenever on or after Dec. 1, 1964, the Defense Fund is below $750,000, or whenever on or after Oct. 1, 1965, the Defense Fund is below $1,000,000, or whenever on or after Oct. 1, 1967, the Defense Fund is below $1,500,000, or whenever on or after Oct. 1, 1969, the Defense Fund is below $2,000,000.

(B) Amend so much of convention policy adopted by the 31st Annual Convention which approved of the Finance Committee majority report which establishes a strike-lockout benefit schedule and policies as states "to become effective Dec. 1, 1964, or in the month the Defense Fund reaches $1,000,000, whichever occurs later. . . ."

To read:

> The following strike-lockout benefit schedule and policies to become effective in the month the Defense Fund reaches $750,000 or Dec. 1, 1964, whichever is later.

(C) Rescind Item 6 of the ANG 1964 International Convention's Finance Committee majority report which states "That Defense Fund assessments necessary to reach the Dec. 31, 1964, floor shall be levied in November and December of 1964 with such assessments to be collected and/or paid earlier if the local desires."

Two Special Assessments To Stand; Several Locals Vote To Pay Early

As a number of locals initiated advance payment of special November and December assessments ordered by the 1964 Convention, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. this week reminded all locals that collection of the assessments will not be affected by the proposed Buffalo referendum.

Taking advantage of the option offered locals by the convention when it directed the two special assessments to speed the build-up of the International Defense Fund, a number of major locals are implementing the assessment this month and next instead of in November and December.

The administrative committee of the New York Local, the Guild's largest, this week recommended payment of both assessments from the local treasury, the first one immediately. Several other locals are also paying one or both assessments from their treasuries.

Perlik, noting that one of the Buffalo Guild's two referendum propositions includes cancellation of the assessments, said the question has been raised "whether collection of the assessments should proceed while it is being determined whether a referendum will occur, or if one does, pending its outcome."

He said ANG counsel Irving Leuchter has advised "that ANG has no authority to suspend or delay implementation of a convention decision in any circumstances" and that "those decisions prevail until reversed or modified."

Perlik noted that eligibility to vote in any referendum that may take place is determined by a member's good standing, which, in turn, "is determined by the payment of all financial obligations, including assessments."

In addition to the New York Guild, the Washington Guild is paying the two assessments from its treasury, and the St. Louis Guild's executive committee has voted to pay the first assessment, postponing a decision on the second.

The Chicago Guild is collecting the first assessment in October, a month ahead of time, and will pay the second from local funds in November.

The Boston, Seattle-Tacoma and Wire Service Guilds are all collecting the two assessments early, in October and November. In the Seattle Local's Tacoma Unit, members voted to pay in September and October.

The Long Beach Convention in ordering the two assessments for November and December to hasten the achievement of a million-dollar Defense Fund, gave locals the option of collecting and paying the assessments earlier to meet local conditions.

MEMORIAL: James B. Carey, left, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers; ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, right, and ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., inspect plaque memorializing the late President John F. Kennedy in the IUE's new Kennedy Memorial Room, where the Guild as well as the IUE will be host to visiting labor delegations from overseas. Translators can be accommodated in soundproof booths.

Kennedy Room Opens At IUE-ANG Building

An international conference room memorializing the late President John F. Kennedy was dedicated last month in the Washington building in which ANG and the International Union of Electrical Workers have their headquarters.

The Kennedy Memorial Room is on the top floor of a new addition to the IUE's Philip Murray Building, in which ANG will occupy expanded office space. It will be used by the Guild as well as the IUE for conferences with labor delegations from abroad.

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy participated in the dedication ceremony for the room, which IUE President James B. Carey termed "a living monument" to the late president.

The conference room contains facilities for simultaneous translation into five languages. It will be made available to government officials and students as well as labor leaders.

A plaque carved with a bust of President Kennedy contains a statement in which he emphasized his belief in free trade unionism for workers throughout the world.

Among those attending the dedication ceremony were George Woodcock, general secretary of the British Trades Union Council; Arne Geijer, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and Adolphe Graedel, general secretary of the International Metal Workers' Federation.

The building addition is scheduled for completion later this fall. ANG expects to move its headquarters from the old section of the building into the new portion in late November or December.

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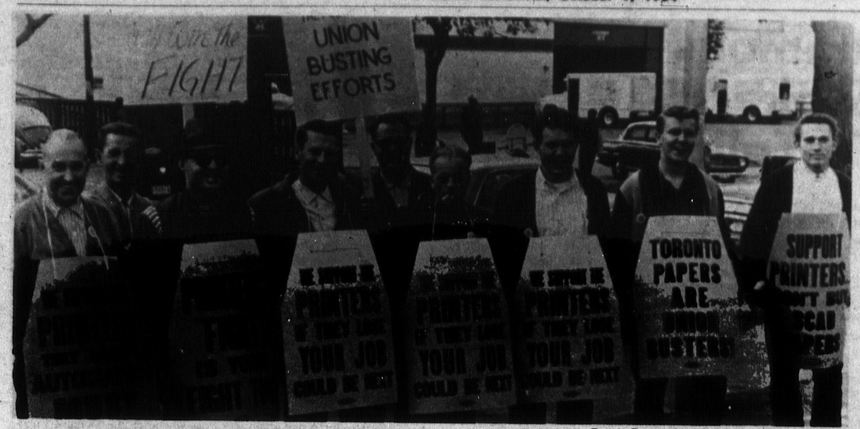

Toronto Typographical Union Photo By John Bonkoss

GUILDSMEN BACK PRINTERS: Drivers from the Guild's Toronto Telegram Unit who have refused to cross the Toronto Typographical Union's picket line demonstrate their support for the printers in their three-month-old dispute with the Telegram, Star and Globe & Mail. From left to right are Garfield Johnston, Thomas Leigh, Cy Brimlcombe, Ernest Clackson, Orval Bartraw, Roy Stone, Leslie Stankowski, James E. Kavanagh and Edward Pitrzyk.

49 Guildsmen Out At Toronto Paper

Toronto, Ont.—The number of Toronto Guild members honoring printers' picket lines at the Toronto Telegram reached 49 this week as 18 more drivers and helpers joined those off their jobs.

Increasing Guild support for the Typographical Union came as Toronto's municipal Board of Control abandoned efforts to end the 13-week-long stoppage at the Telegram, Star and Globe & Mail.

The effect of Guild support at the Telegram began to be felt as management hired a dozen temporary helpers and two drivers. Most of the 49 Guildsmen are delivery employes.

The Telegram informed the Guild that the replacement employes were hired "to cover for personnel not crossing picket lines," and the local executive committee this week held that they were ineligible for Guild membership.

The Telegram also notified the Guild this week that it has suspended pension-plan payments for employes observing the picket line, and is returning payments made by the Guild for the employes' share of pension contributions.

A clause in the Guild's contract at the Telegram permits employes to honor craft-union picket lines. Guild contracts at the Star and Globe & Mail contain no-strike clauses, and the local has advised members at those papers that both the law and their contracts require them to report for work.

Orval R. McGuire, the Guild's executive secretary, and Tom Shiers, local representative, were ejected from a meeting of the Telegram's drivers and helpers by publisher John Bassett.

Bassett, who had called the meeting to discuss the situation created by the increasing number of employes respecting the picket line, ordered McGuire and Shiers from the plant despite the fact they had been allowed to attend by both the company's managing director and personnel manager.

Prospects for a settlement appeared dim as the dispute entered its 14th week.

The Board of Control, which had advanced two proposals looking toward a settlement and had them both rejected by the publishers, gave up its efforts after the Typographical Union said it could not accept a five-point settlement plan.

The plan called for a return to work on the basis of the settlement of the original issue of computer jurisdiction reached in July, resumption of negotiations on publisher demands raised after the stoppage began, and the ultimate submission of unresolved issues, if any, to arbitration.

The union said it could not accept the return-to-work proposal because it would have required printers to work with strikebreakers and that it could not agree to arbitrate such principals as the inclusion of foremen in the bargaining units.

Ontario Premier John Robarts asked Louis Fine, the province's chief conciliation officer, to try to reopen negotiations after the printers and the Toronto and District Labor Council asked him to intervene.

Fine met with the Typographical Union last week and was scheduled to confer with union representatives again yesterday. No meeting has been set with the publishers.

Robarts said he has also asked the provincial attorney general to investigate ITU charges that the newspapers are employing professional strikebreakers recruited in the United States.

Robert McCormick, President of the Toronto ITU local, said the union has given the premier documentary evidence to back up its accusation. It has published the names of three Toronto strikebreakers who worked during the Portland newspaper strike and four from the recent ITU jobshop strike in San Francisco.

Federal Immigration Minister Rene Tremblay told the House of Commons that he, too, is investigating the importation of strikebreakers.

Charges that two ITU representatives sent to Toronto to assist in negotiations had violated their terms of admission were denied by Tremblay. Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker had suggested they were responsible for "acts of violence."

Robert Ameln, one of the two ITU representatives, cautioned union members at a Sept. 27 meeting not to be provoked into incidents, declaring that violence was morally wrong and put the union in a bad light.

The three papers have continued to publish during the stoppage, but the union says their circulation has been sharply reduced. It presented figures showing a Telegram press run of 306,000 July 9, the day the strike began, and one of only 248,600 by Sept. 10.

Jack Dobson, president of the Toronto Guild and an ANG international vice president, returned to his job at the Globe & Mail Oct. 1 with the expiration of a leave of absence taken to help direct local activities during the emergency. Dobson had been on leave for two months.

Youngstown To Enlarge Strike Paper

Youngstown, Ohio — The Youngstown Guild is taking major steps to improve its strike paper, the Steel Valley News, with the acquisition of a full-size rotary press and the prospective addition of wire-service news.

The new press is scheduled to arrive next week and is expected to be in service in rented quarters in time to produce the Oct. 18 issue.

Both Reuters and the Chicago Tribune have agreed to supply their wire services to the News.

The News has been hampered by being forced to rely on a flatbed press capable only of producing tabloid papers in multiples of 16 pages at a rate of 3,700 copies per hour.

The new press will produce full-size 24-page papers, which can be increased in two-page units, at a rate of 12,000 per hour.

Both circulation and advertising will benefit from the new machinery. The News has been forced to turn down advertising because of the limitations of its equipment. Available space in the 48-page issue of Oct. 11, for example, was sold out 12 days in advance.

Management of the Youngstown Vindicator, where the Guild has been on strike since Aug. 18, has denied rumors that the paper will be sold. The rumors arose out of discussions held between Scripps-Howard officials and William Brown, the Vindicator's general manager.

The Vindicator, which dropped to a one-sheet edition two weeks ago after having published eight pages a day since the strike began, has indicated that it may resume printing a larger paper.

Bargaining was resumed Sept. 28 but made no progress. On Oct. 7, the company offered reworded versions of its management-rights and job-security proposals, which contained no improvement and were rejected.

A Guild charge that the Vindicator has refused to bargain in good faith was dismissed this week by the National Labor Relations Board's regional director on the ground of insufficient evidence. The Guild said it will appeal the ruling to the full board.

The Guild is seeking an initial contract for 43 newly organized circulation employes.

L.A. Moves To Arbitrate Plan To Farm Out 9 Jobs

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild has moved to arbitrate a farming-out step that threatens the jobs of nine Guild garage employes at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The company has announced that it plans to scrap its fleet of 124 delivery trucks Nov. 8 and replace them with rented vehicles. The leased vehicles would be maintained by the rental company.

The Guild has charged that the move violates a contract clause that provides the Guild shall retain jurisdiction over the maintenance of delivery trucks. A series of grievance sessions have failed to resolve the dispute.

The jobs of five mechanics, two attendants, an assistant foreman and a foreman would be eliminated under the plan. The company has said it would try to find jobs for them in other departments but has not promised that it will be able to do so.

2 Antiscab Laws Voted In New York

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—The two Poughkeepsies—town and city—have enacted twin ordinances restricting the importation of strikebreakers.

Their adoption of legislation sponsored by the Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing and Related Trades brings to 50 the number of municipalities to enact antistrikebreaking ordinances. Twenty-one are in New Jersey, eleven in New York and eight in Ohio.

Conflict In Youngstown

Strike Roots Go Back 9 Years

Youngstown, Ohio — The Guild's 52-day-old strike against the Youngstown Vindicator had its beginnings nine years ago.

The Steel Valley News, the Guild's strike paper, recalled in an editorial last month that the Vindicator's outside circulation employes suddenly found themselves "independent contractors" after failing by one vote to win Guild representation in 1955.

"When they lost, the company immediately forced upon them the so-called 'independent distributors' contract," the News said, making them "second-class citizens."

"When a circulation employe boosted circulation in his area, instead of gaining income for his extra effort, he lost," the News said. "He had a yearly contract and discovered that when renewal time . . . arrived, his rate was raised and his income remained static.

"The men worked a seven-day week. They had no hospitalization, life insurance, vacations, pensions."

Noting that the men must use their own cars and trucks, the News said the transportation rate offered by the Vindicator was so small that they could not maintain their vehicles or lay aside money for new ones.

Since they were not considered employes, the Vindicator paid no Social Security or Workmen's Compensation taxes, the News said.

Although the National Labor Relations Board ruled last April that the men were employes and not contractors, the News said the company still has not made any Social Security or compensation payments in their behalf.

In bargaining with the Guild the company insisted through 40 sessions on perpetuating the conditions under which the men had worked for nine years.

"The company demanded the right to hire and fire at will, eliminate or combine districts, hire so-called independent distributors," the News related, insisting on "a 'management rights' clause that would make even Barry Goldwater blush with shame."

Said the News: "The Guild is powerless to settle the issue until the publisher of the Vindicator recognizes the dignity of the individual and the inherent rights which the individual possesses."

Panel Summons Detroit Strikers, Papers To Talks

Detroit, Mich.—Meetings between Detroit publishers and striking pressmen resumed this week as the longest newspaper strike in Detroit's history approached the start of its fourth month and publisher strike insurance neared its termination.

A three-man commission appointed by Gov. George Romney called the two sides together yesterday after meeting with officials of the Detroit News and Free Press Oct. 6 and with negotiators for the pressmen the following day.

The commission, appointed to suggest procedures for ending the 89-day strike, recommended that it sit in on negotiations. Both sides have agreed to resume bargaining with the commission's assistance.

Key issues, including retroactivity, job protection and premium pay for Saturday night work, remain unresolved.

Romney, in announcing the commission's new role, said it would recommend other procedures if its assistance fails to resolve the deadlock.

The commission is composed of Episcopal Bishop Richard S. Emrich, Russell Smith, dean of the Michigan University Law School, and Clarence Hilberry, president of Wayne State University.

The publishers last week refused to meet with a six-man fact-finding committee named by the Detroit Council of Newspaper and Broadcasting Unions to help reach a settlement. The committee is still trying to arrange a meeting.

The Wall Street Journal has reported that strike insurance for both papers will expire next week.

Lee Hills, publisher of the Free Press, said last week that the paper enjoyed a successful year before the strike began "and is in excellent financial condition," according to Editor & Publisher.

Hills announced plans for a two-million-dollar modernization program to be launched as soon as the dispute is ended.

The lack of newspapers seems to have had little effect on the city's business life. A Federal Reserve Bank report on department-store sales for four weeks ending Sept. 19 showed sales up 17 percent over the same period last year.

Part of the news and advertising load has been taken up by a number of interim papers, of which the largest, the Detroit Daily Press, is employing about 100 Guild members. Their pay is $100 a week, with a promise of receiving the difference between that figure and Detroit Guild minimums when the strike ends.

Pension Fund Terminated By Pressmen

The Pressmen's Union, embarked on a program of financial retrenchment, voted last week to kill its pension program and to rely instead on locally bargained pensions.

Beginning Jan. 1 there will be no further contributions from dues to the union's pension fund, although present pensioners will continue to receive $28.50 a week until the fund is exhausted.

President Anthony J. DeAndrade told 1,475 delegates to the union's convention in Washington that its financial condition was "extremely serious; serious enough that we stand at the brink of disaster."

As of June 30, the directors reported, the pressmen's defense fund was $922,500 in the red. The debt is being paid off by means of weekly assessments.

The strike against Kingsport Press at Kingsport, Tenn., which began March 17, 1963, has cost more than a million dollars in strike benefits, the directors said. Detroit pressmen have received no benefits from the international since striking the News and the Free Press July 13.

By voice vote, the convention defeated a proposal to reduce strike benefits from $50 to $25 a week after the first eight weeks of a strike.

Taking a political stand for the first time in its 75-year history, the union endorsed the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, with only two or three dissenting votes.

Publisher Credo: 'I Choose Unions'

"I believe in collective bargaining. If I had a choice between unions and open shop, I can tell you I would rather have unions."

The speaker was Roy A. Roberts, board chairman of the Kansas City Star, addressing the Washington convention of the Pressmen's Union last week.

"We've got to have more responsibility in our dealings," Roberts told the delegates. "Every strike is going to come to an end," he said. "Avoid it if you can; if you can't, get in there and settle it."

Bakersfield Guild Seeks To Add 19

Bakersfield, Calif. — Nineteen outside circulation employes at the Bakersfield Californian are seeking Guild representation.

The Bakersfield Guild has filed a representation petition with the National Labor Relations Board on behalf of the circulation group.

The Guild already represents editorial employes at the Californian.

Rights Questions Sent To Locals

ANG's annual human-rights questionnaire has been mailed to local presidents and to human-rights chairmen in those locals that have them.

In an accompanying letter, locals were urged by Richard P. Davis, associate director of research and information, to complete and return the form as soon as possible. Davis reminded locals that the Guild's 1964 Convention attached special importance to the questionnaire, noting that locals' response in previous years has been less satisfactory than it should have been.

PACT AT PAWTUCKET: New contract embodying wage increases, a shorter workweek and job-security improvements is signed by Chester M. Spooner, publisher of the Pawtucket Times. Looking on are, left to right, John L. Moore and Thomas M. Buckley, first vice president and president, respectively, of the Pawtucket Guild; Robert Shelton, the Times' production manager, and Rodman R. Black, promotion manager of the Rhode Island paper.

Twin Cities President Joins ANG Field Staff

James M. Cesnik, president of the Twin Cities Guild and winner of ANG's 1964 Wilbur E. Bade Award for outstanding local Guild service, will join the ANG staff as an international representative Nov. 1.

Cesnik's appointment was announced this week by Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who said the new international representative will work initially out of his home city of Minneapolis.

Cesnik's appointment brings the IR staff to ten, one short of its authorized strength.

The new IR, a reporter for the Minneapolis Star, was a leader of the Twin Cities Guild's 1962 sympathy strike in support of craft unions at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. He served as a shop steward and local vice president before his election as local president last year.

He was a delegate to ANG's 1962 and 1964 conventions and was a leading member of the 1963 negotiating committee that achieved one of the local's best settlements in recent years.

Cesnik attended a three-week training seminar at the United Automobile Workers' Leadership Studies Center in Detroit after winning this year's Bade award.

JAMES M. CESNIK

7% Increases Won In Pact At Victoria

Victoria, B.C. — Increases in minimums of 4 percent this year and 3 percent next year are provided in a new two-year contract between the Guild and the Victoria Colonist & Times.

The top minimum for senior reporter goes up $4.93 in the first year and $3.85 in the second, to $122.89 and that for senior display-advertising salesmen, $4.47 and $3.49, to $119.81. The top minimum for the lowest adult classification, junior clerk, goes up $1.91 and $1.49, to $51.16, while the minimum for the highest classification, telegraph editor, goes up $4.93 and $3.85, to $132.02.

The weekly expense guarantee to district circulation managers will be increased by $1.50 to $11.50, $12.50 and $13.50 for varying categories of employes.

A fair-employment-practices clause has been added to the contract, which is retroactive to last May 1.

Labor Briefs

The National Labor Relations Board has stripped a union of its certification as a bargaining agent after finding it guilty of practicing racial discrimination.

The action against the Independent Metal Workers Union at the Hughes Tool Company in Houston, Tex., was the first of its kind for the NLRB. The union was found guilty of refusing to process a grievance of a Negro employe.

In a subsequent action, the board ordered an all-white local of the International Longshoremen's Association to stop enforcing a contract that gave three fourths of the work in three Texas ports to the white local and one fourth to a Negro local. It also directed the union to abandon a rule that prevented whites and Negroes from working together.

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BOYCOTT UNCORKED

The Distillery Workers' Union is expanding a nationwide boycott against the Stitzel-Weller Distilling Co., producers of Old Fitzgerald, Cabin Still, Old Elk and W. L. Weller bourbon.

The campaign is being extended on the third anniversary of a strike in which the company has imported strikebreakers, obtained court injunctions and replaced the Distillery Workers with a company-inspired union.

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Bunnies are hopping in the organized labor movement. The Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders Union has won a contract for the fluffy-tailed girls who work for Playboy Clubs International at Detroit, where the girls manned a picket line from Dec. 27, 1963, to Aug. 13, and at Chicago and St. Louis. The contract will apply at clubs in six other cities when the union demonstrates that it represents a majority of bunnies.

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TARGET: ARBITRATION

A series of rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court widening the area of issues that can be arbitrated under union contracts is the target of a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. C. E. Goodell (R-N.Y.).

The court has ruled that arbitrations sought under union contracts must be ordered by the courts unless they involve issues specifically excluded from arbitration by the contract.

The Goodell bill would amend the Taft-Hartley Act to require arbitration only on issues made "clearly arbitrable" by contract language.

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KOHLER HIT

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the Kohler Co. unlawfully forced the United Automobile Workers to strike in 1954. It ordered the Wisconsin plumbing supplies firm to reinstate 57 strike leaders with lost pay covering a period of nearly three years.

The board said the company had caused and prolonged the strike and that it had "persevered in a course of conduct calculated ultimately to destroy the union and had openly prepared watch towers and armed itself with an arsenal" for which there was "no possible justification."

ANG To Join Conference On Warren Unit's Press Criticism

ANG will participate in an all-day discussion by news representatives Oct. 17 on what steps can be taken by news media in response to the Warren Commission's criticisms and recommendations inspired by news coverage of President Kennedy's assassination.

The meeting was set up by Alfred Friendly, managing editor of the Washington Post and chairman of the American Society of Newspaper Editors' committee on news access.

Invitations have also gone to representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Associated Press Managing Editors Association, Sigma Delta Chi, National Association of Broadcasters, Radio and Television News Directors Association, United Press International and Associated Press.

"What the commission had to say on the matter of press conduct and responsibility must obviously be weighed thoughtfully by everyone concerned with the function of news presentation in a democratic society," said Friendly. He has proposed a pooling arrangement to meet one of the commission's criticisms.

The Warren Commission's report charged that news coverage of the assassination events hampered orderly progress of the investigation.

Some reports contributed to the rise of conspiracy rumors and to conditions jeopardizing Lee Harvey Oswald's chances for a fair trial, the commission said. And it concluded that the press must share in the responsibility for Oswald's death.

Although the major portion of the blame for events following the assassination was leveled at police and law-enforcement authorities, the commission said that "a part of the responsibility" must be borne by the news media.

It recommended specifically that "representatives of the bar, law enforcement associations and the news media work together to establish ethical standards concerning the collection and presentation of information to the public so that there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations, court proceedings or the right of individuals to a fair trial."

The report devoted a special section to the problems posed by press conduct, describing "chaotic conditions" and "harassment" of police and Oswald in detail. Newsmen were criticized for a "regrettable lack of self-discipline."

"The right of the public to know does not give the press license to interfere with the efficient operation of law enforcement agencies," it declared.

While granting that the public had a right to know which government agencies were participating in the investigation, that Oswald had been apprehended and arraigned and that no evidence linking another person to the crime had been discovered, the commission saw no reason to go beyond this point.

"Neither the press nor the public," it said, "had a right to be contemporaneously informed by the police or prosecuting authorities of the details of the evidence being accumulated against Oswald.

"The courtroom, not the newspaper or television screen, is the appropriate forum in our system for the trial of a man accused of a crime."

The commission noted that police and law-enforcement officials were responsible for releasing the information — some of which was inaccurate — to the press.

But it also said that "had police not released the specific items of evidence against Oswald, it is still possible that the other information presented on television and in the newspapers, chiefly of a biographical nature, would itself have had a prejudicial effect on the public."

Emphasizing that the problems posed in Dallas were not necessarily limited to the unique character of a presidential assassination, the report stated that "on previous occasions, public bodies have voiced the need for the exercise of self-restraint by the news media in periods when the demand for information must be tempered by other fundamental requirements of our society."

To prevent a recurrence of the events that followed the assassination, the commission said, "more than general concern will be needed."

"The promulgation of a code of professional conduct governing representatives of all news media would be welcome evidence that the press had profited by the lesson of Dallas," it declared.

The commission termed the Dallas experience "a dramatic affirmation of the need for steps to bring about a proper balance between the right of the public to be kept informed and the right of the individual to a fair and impartial trial."

Herald-Traveler Charges Globe Seeks To Purchase, Scuttle It

Boston, Mass. — The Boston Herald-Traveler has accused the rival Boston Globe of scheming to buy and liquidate the Herald-Traveler in a step toward newspaper monopoly.

The accusation was levelled by George E. Akerson, publisher of the morning Herald and the evening Traveler, in the wake of a court suit that produced testimony on Globe moves to purchase the two papers.

"Since the spring of 1963," Akerson said in a statement to readers, "the Globe has been attempting to buy and liquidate our newspaper properties."

The court testimony, he stated, has revealed a "scheme to create conditions leading to a monopoly of the press and elimination of jobs for thousands of people." He termed the drive for a monopoly press "deplorable."

Akerson charged that Globe salesmen and representatives have been informing advertisers for several months that the Herald-Traveler was on the verge of going out of business.

The Herald and Traveler are "growing and improving," he said, declaring: "They are not for sale to the Globe or the Record American or anyone else."

The Herald has a circulation of 176,483, and the Traveler, 161,453, against the Globe's 202,711 in the morning and 144,855 in the evening. The morning Record American has a circulation of 441,810.

Akerson's charge was touched off by testimony in a Superior Court suit by two Herald-Traveler stockholders who are seeking to inspect the papers' list of shareholders.

One of the stockholders, Joseph F. Rosenfield, and attorneys for both the Globe and the Herald-Traveler testified that several meetings to discuss acquisition of the Herald-Traveler were held last year.

"Purchase and liquidation" of the Herald-Traveler was proposed by a Globe attorney to the late Robert B. Choate, then publisher of the Herald-Traveler, in May 1963, the Herald said in reporting the hearing.

The Herald-Traveler's attorney, after meeting with Globe lawyers, advised Choate against proceeding further, the Herald said.

Akerson, in announcing the Herald - Traveler's intention of staying in business, declared that "we will not stoop to the level of those who proclaim their ethics on their billboards and in their television commercials and then seek to employ gutter tactics in the back alleys of business and finance."

Lost Wages Sought In Houston Closing

Houston, Tex. — The National Labor Relations Board has been asked to require the Houston Press to pay lost wages to 150 Guild employes from the time it suspended publication last March until the date of their equivalent re-employment.

The penalty was urged by ANG attorney Irving Leuchter in a letter to the NLRB's regional office here. The Houston Guild has charged the Press with refusing to bargain on its decision to go out of business.

Leuchter, citing previous board decisions that employers must bargain on discontinuation moves, said the Press should be required to remedy its failure by paying lost wages "if it is deemed not practicable to order the employer to resume operations."

"The very minimal remedy for the loss suffered by the employes," he said, "is to require back pay until the employer fulfills his obligation . . . that is, until the employer bargains in good faith until either agreement or a bona fide impasse."

The board is currently investigating the Guild's charge that the Press was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain over the shutdown. The Press was sold to the Houston Chronicle and suspended without advance warning March 20.

The Guild has also charged the Press with refusing to provide it with the information necessary to check termination payments made under the Guild's contract.

The NLRB, in a recent decision, has required a company to reimburse its workers for lost wages from the date of their discharge until they obtained equivalent employment, under circumstances virtually identical with those at the Press and the New York Mirror, which has also been charged with refusal to bargain over suspension of publication.

The board held that the Royal Plating & Polishing Co. of Newark, N.J., should have notified the Metal Polishers Union of its intention to sell its plant for economic reasons and to bargain over alternative approaches that might have allowed the company to stay in business.

If no agreement was reached, the board said, the union then could have bargained on the impact of the sale on the plant's workers.

FCC May Restrict Media Ownership

The Federal Communications Commission is reportedly considering new regulations that would curb newspaper ownership of broadcasting facilities.

Editor & Publisher reports that the FCC staff has presented a proposal that would prevent the acquisition of broadcasting facilities if the purchase would give the buyer news media serving more than 25 percent of the nation's population.

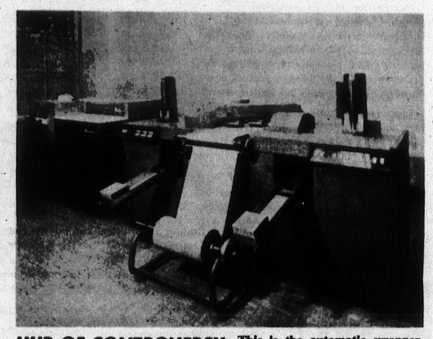
Newspaper circulation would be taken into consideration in judging the owner's audience, E&P reported. But it said that newspaper circulation would not enter into the picture where ownership is limited to a single state.

Present regulations permit a licensee to own seven AM stations, seven FM stations and seven television stations.

MacDonald Named

Jerry MacDonald, president of the Canadian Wire Service Guild, has been designated as ANG's representative on Canada's National Council of Broadcast Unions, replacing International Representative Fred Jones.

International Representative Brian E. Huggins will continue as alternate.



HUB OF CONTROVERSY: This is the automatic wrapper-printing machine that has triggered dispute between the New York Times, the Guild and the Independent Mailers. IBM reader at left scans cards, transmits information on number of wrappers to be printed to machine, which prints names, addresses and routing instructions taken from stencil plates onto wrapping paper. Stencil plates are fed in at top, emerge in front, next to roll of paper on which information is printed.

Guild Functions Cited In Jurisdiction Dispute

New York City—A new automatic wrapper-printing machine installed at the New York Times performs two tasks that have been done by Guild members, a New York Guild attorney pointed out yesterday in asserting the Guild's claim to jurisdiction over it.

The attorney, Eugene Sosnoff, emphasized existing work practices in answering an unfair labor-practice complaint against the Guild issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

An unfair-practices complaint has also been issued against the Mailers, who have threatened to strike if the Guild is given jurisdiction. The Guild has threatened a stoppage if the Times goes through with plans to give jurisdiction to the Mailers.

The machine consists of two parts. One is a data-processing unit activated by IBM cards prepared by Guild members, who handle all data processing at the Times. The data-processing unit controls a printing machine that makes use of stencil plates, also prepared by Guild members.

Sosnoff pointed out that the Guild is the only union that has done any printing with stencil plates.

Hearings were begun last week and were concluded yesterday. The board will decide which union is to have jurisdiction after considering briefs to be filed later.

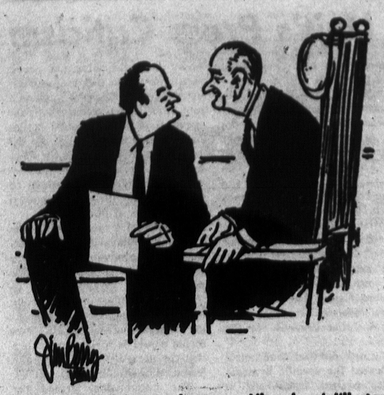
Jack Mortimer, the Times' industrial-relations manager, testified that he didn't know whether the machine will eventually eliminate any jobs.

Speed Typist

A phototypesetter that grinds out 3,600 words a minute in three fonts of type has been put in service by the government's National Library of Medicine.

The Photon 900 is being used to print information stored on the library's computer tapes, replacing a standard computer print-out that spews out 21,000 words a minute but only in ten-point upper-case letters.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, director of the library, termed the device "a breakthrough in printing technology."



"You stop tryin' to make me a Liberal an' I'll stop tryin' to make you a Texan!"

Labor's Scorecard

'Mein . . . That's what I call a platform!'

Barry's COPE Batting Average: .000

IN the batting averages compiled on Capitol Hill by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, a record of .1000 is almost unheard of. Nearly every senator and representative now and then yields to the pressure of local interests and to power groups back home in order to keep his seat in the next election.

Conversely, batting averages of .000 are equally rare. Almost every legislator is forced to admit that some of the measures that benefit the nation's workers are not all bad.

One of the rare exceptions is Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, who has batted .1000. The other is Sen. Barry Goldwater who has never voted for a bill favored by COPE. His batting average on issues from hospital construction to atomic power is .000.

During the eight years when Goldwater and President Johnson sat in the Senate together, Johnson voted "right" 28 times and "wrong" 7 times, according to COPE, while Goldwater was wrong on every vote he cast.

Humphrey, COPE reports, has voted right 60 times without a miss.

COPE credits William E. Miller, the GOP vice presidential candidate, with only 8 right votes and 47 wrong ones, a batting average of .170.

In a tabulation by the Machinist, publication of the International Association of Machinists, on 40 key issues during the period from 1953 to 1960, Goldwater voted wrong on all 40, while Johnson voted right 31 times, wrong 6 times and did not vote 3 times.

Goldwater's wrong votes included 15 on labor issues; 13 on education, health, welfare and housing; 7 on taxes and other economic issues, and the rest on public works, conservation, national defense and Senate rules.

Johnson, who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 (but against tightening it in 1954), voted wrong during the 1953-1960 period on wetback farm labor, unemployment compensation, an antifilibuster rule, a labor-reform bill and twice on natural gas.

In endorsing Johnson for the presidency, the AFL-CIO General Board said that Johnson, "on balance . . . has a liberal record; and what is more important, it has become more liberal with the years"—a fact that is underscored by his performance as President.

Goldwater achieved his average of .000 by opposing not only labor's goals but those of the majority of his fellow Republicans, as well.

On 11 key issues since 1960, on which Goldwater voted "no," a majority of other Republican senators voted affirmatively: Here is the record:

Measure	Republicans Voting Yes
Civil Rights Act	82%
Medical Education Bill	85%
Disarmament Agency	81%
Nuclear Test Ban	67%
U.N. Bond Issue	67%
Tax Reduction	70%
Trade Expansion Act	76%
1962 Public Works Appropriation	77%
Antarctica Treaty	88%
Franchise for D. C. Residents	79%
Cultural Exchange Act	93%

Goldwater has voted against mutual-security and foreign-aid authorizations and appropriations in every year since 1954, against both Republican and Democratic majorities.

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ALTHOUGH in his time the Senate has voted on some momentous questions—the admission of two states to the Union, a nuclear-test-ban treaty, two major civil-rights bills—Goldwater said in his book, "The Conscience of a Conservative":

"If I had to select the vote I regard as the most important of my Senate career, it would be the one I cast on the Kennedy-Ervin Labor Reform Bill of 1959. The Senate passed the measure 90-1; the dissenting vote was mine."

The Senate later reversed itself to adopt the much harsher Landrum-Griffin Bill, which Goldwater voted for. But Goldwater still wasn't satisfied.

"Congress has still to come to gripes with the real evil in the labor field," he wrote in "The Conscience of a Conservative," defining that evil as labor's "enormous economic and political power."

Goldwater's prescription, while changing in detail from year to year, includes these essentials:

► Make the open shop compulsory through "right-to-work" laws.

► Forbid any kind of political activity by unions or by organizations made up of union members.

► Turn control of labor-management relations back to the states.

► Prohibit unions from bargaining on an industry-wide basis.

As early as 1954, the Machinist points out, Goldwater introduced a bill to let states control strikes and picketing. In 1956, he sought to bar political activities by labor wherever a union-shop contract clause exists. In 1958, he introduced a bill to make the open shop compulsory everywhere.

His latest bill, S. 87 in the 88th Congress, is more comprehensive—and even more restrictive. (See story below.)

The bill would also effectively strike at the labor press by increasing postal rates under which labor publications, like those of other nonprofit organizations, are mailed.

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IN other legislative areas of interest to union members, here are Goldwater's positions:

Minimum wage: He has consistently voted against increases in the minimum wage and against broadening coverage of the Wage and Hour Law. He told the Senate in 1960 that raising the minimum to $1.25 an hour would "cause inflation, unemployment, socialization of the economy and damage to the Constitution," and predicted in a speech six months later that it would "throw 500,000 persons out of work within three to five months."

Social Security: In 1960, Goldwater voted against providing pensions for the totally disabled at age 50 and against permitting old-age-assistance recipients to earn up to $50 a month without deduction from benefits; in 1958, he voted against raising pension benefits 10 percent and against providing hospital-care benefits through Social Security; in 1960, he voted against helping states provide medical care to the needy under the Kerr-Mills program.

In an address at Dallas in 1956, Goldwater said: "The inescapable and harmful by-product of such operations as relief, social security, collective bargaining and public housing has been the weakening of the individual personality and of self-reliance."

A recurrent theme in Goldwater's public pronouncements has been that Social Security coverage should be "voluntary," but he now says he thinks it should be "strengthened."

Health Care for the Aged: Goldwater has opposed every effort to provide hospital benefits for the aged under Social Security. In 1961, he said of President Eisenhower's proposals: "I recall once calling his program the Dime Store New Deal . . . I don't believe in federal aid to education, or aid to the aged, or any kind of medical assistance."

Unemployment Insurance: Goldwater has voted against every effort to set national standards for unemployment compensation. He has also opposed federal emergency jobless benefits and has fought programs to train the unemployed. In January of this year, he said: "The fact is, most people who have no skill have no education for the same reason: low intelligence or low ambition."

Education: In opposing federal aid to education, Goldwater said in the Senate in 1963: "It is evident . . . that increased school expenditures have more than kept pace with increased school needs."

In a 1961 speech in Jacksonville, Fla., he said: "The government has no right to educate children. . . . The child has no right to an education. In most cases, the children will get along very well without it."

By His Deeds . . .

Members of at least one Guild local can testify to Republican vice-presidential nominee William E. Miller's reputation as a "gut-fighter."

A Buffalo Guild member was forced to resign a part-time job last year after Rep. Miller complained to the Niagara Falls Gazette that the name of one of its employes appeared on the masthead of a labor paper that had carried a story under the headline, "Never Mind Facts—Grab The Credit—Miller Does It Again—In Bell Missile Story."

In an arbitration initiated by the Guild after the Gazette had forced the employe to quit editing the labor paper, the arbiter partially upheld the Gazette's ultimatum but ruled that the employe could rejoin the labor paper's staff "in a technical capacity."

'Modest Proposal' Analyzed

What Goldwater Would Do To Labor

Barry Goldwater's name, despite 12 years in the Senate, does not appear on a single piece of major legislation. But three labor bills he introduced last year indicate where his legislative interest lies.

The three bills—two initiated by himself, the third cosponsored with several other senators—also indicate what labor could expect if he should be elected in November.

All three bills run directly counter to all the senator's demands that the size and power of the federal government be reduced: They would extend enormously the government's power over labor unions.

The first is S. 87, "The Labor-Management Reform Act of 1963," which Goldwater described, in introducing it, as "a modest first step" in dealing with "excessive labor-union power."

As analyzed by the Machinist, here are S. 87's major provisions and their effects:

Right-to-Work—Unions and employers would be prohibited from negotiating union-shop agreements in every state unless the state legislature legalized them.

Strike Notice—Strikes would be illegal unless the employer received at least 30 days' advance notice from the union.

Strike Vote—The federal government would be required to conduct a vote of employes any time before or 90 days after a strike starts if 30 percent so requested.

Limitation on Union Activity—Any member working under a union-shop agreement could complain to the federal government any time he felt that his union was spending its money or using its hall or its publications for purposes other than collective bargaining. The Secretary of Labor would have to investigate and could require the union to refund the member's dues.

There is one other unique aspect of Goldwater's bill. The senator opposed the federal Civil Rights Law with its fair-employment provisions, yet his bill has a civil-rights section. It provides that unions that discriminate shall be denied bargaining rights. No such provision is included for management.

The second bill, S. 287, would apply the federal antitrust laws to all unions on the railroads and airlines and in the trucking and shipping industries.

All strikes in these industries would be prohibited, except in a dispute by local unions with no substantial effect on interstate or foreign commerce. Criminal penalties of a year in prison and a $50,000 fine would be provided.

The third bill, S. 1925, was Goldwater's proposal to solve the dispute over manning and work-crew rules on the railroads.

The Goldwater solution was simple. He would have given railroad management the right to decide what manpower is or is not "reasonable and needed" on the railroads and the airlines. No union would be permitted to strike against the management decision; it could only sue in court.

Bolivian Curb On Free Press Is Protested

The Bolivian Government's action in imposing strict censorship on newspapers and radio stations in the wake of an unsuccessful coup was protested last week by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. as cochairman of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations (IAFWNO).

Perlik cabled Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro that the imposition of censorship was "contrary to every aspect of American democracy" and asked him in the federation's name to "permit full freedom of information for the Bolivian people."

Perlik also cabled Jaime Humerez, secretary-general of the Bolivian Press Workers' Union, the support of the Guild and 27 other IAFWNO affiliates in the union's protest against press restrictions.

President Paz's private secretary cabled a response citing a provision of the Bolivian constitution that permits the imposition of censorship. But Perlik replied that IAFWNO was not disputing the legality of the step but protesting "the antidemocratic principle involved."

Appealing anew for restoration of press freedom, he declared:

"A democratic government should not impose censorship, whether or not the constitution permits censorship, Rather, it should encourage free exchange of information. Newspapers should have the right to publish and inform the people of Bolivia."

Award Honors Washington Post Librarian

A $500 annual award in memory of Washington Guildsman Jack K. Burness, late chief librarian of the Washington Post, has been established by the Special Libraries Association.

The award will go annually to the employe who has administered a newspaper library "so as to extend its usefulness as a repository and distributor of information, introduced techniques which can advance the general usefulness of newspaper libraries or contributed to a wider public understanding of the newspaper library's role as the institutional memory of the press."

Burness, who died in September 1963, was known as the "answer man" to Washington reporters, winning wide recognition for his retentive memory and his store of information material. He was chairman of the Special Libraries Association's newspaper division.

Leadership Seminar In L.A. Attracts 50

Fifty Los Angeles Guild members attended a day-long local leadership training seminar conducted last month by ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker.

The seminar included sessions on collective bargaining, contract enforcement and shop stewards' duties. A half-hour film, "The Grievance," was shown.

Two days later, in San Francisco, Baker spoke to a meeting of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's representative assembly and shop stewards on the latest developments in newspaper automation. Baker also met with SFONG's human-rights committee.

New York Guild Photo by Alexander Archer

TRIBUTE TO HIS HONOR: New York Guild President Wilfred E. Alexander presents Criminal Court Judge M. Michael Potoker, former Guild secretary-treasurer, with a scroll in recognition of his service to the Guild. Looking on are former Guild president Joseph P. Murphy, second from left, public-relations director for the New York State AFL-CIO; John E. Deegan, Potoker's successor, and International Vice President Bernard W. Stein. Presentation was made at a dinner sponsored by Louis Hollander, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO, and Charles H. Kerrigan, regional director of the United Automobile Workers. Among those who paid tribute to Potoker were Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Raymond R. Corbett, president of the state AFL-CIO, and Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York Central Labor Council.

AP Price-War Raids In Oklahoma Denied

New York City — Associated Press has denied a Wire Service Guild report that it is conducting a rate war in Oklahoma against United Press International, but UPI has refused to comment.

The Guild's official publication, WiReport, said last month that Oklahoma publishers have reported AP is making offers "$20 to $50 per week below UPI, in some cases."

WiReport said some publishers have expressed fear lest the rate war "lead to a one-service monopoly and ultimately much higher prices."

It quoted an Oklahoma Press Association report that "wire-service connections of long standing are being cut" and that "some say Associated Press is raiding United Press International daily-newspaper clients through the come-on of lower prices which, they allege, in some cases barely cover AT&T line charges."

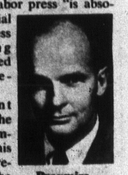
An AP spokesman denied the report to Editor & Publisher.

"The Associated Press has been making membership gains in Oklahoma and other states," he said, "but there is no rate war."

The Oklahoma Press Association quoted an AP official as stating UPI, which recently imposed a 9-percent rate hike, is pricing itself out of the market.

Labor Press Called Vital By Proxmire

Sen. William Proxmire, a former Madison Guild member, says he is convinced that a vigorous and militant labor press "is absolutely essential to the success and well-being of the organized labor movement."



Proxmire

In a recent interview the Wisconsin Democrat recalled his years as a reporter for the Madison Capital Times and later as editor of Madison's Union Labor News.

"The general press may be either hostile or indifferent to organized labor," he said. "The labor press can go a long way toward providing an understanding of the labor viewpoint, both in collective bargaining and in political activity, that is essential to the welfare of organized labor."

Council Is Briefed On Political Action

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The role of political action in achieving labor aims was outlined by Joseph Walsh, legislative representative for the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, to Middle Atlantic District Council delegates Sept. 26.

Walsh, a former ANG international vice president and a charter member of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, spoke at a dinner sponsored by the Wilkes-Barre Local at the council's fall meeting.

Gridiron Dinner Set By San Jose Guild

San Jose, Calif. — More than 1,000 central California business, industrial and political figures are expected to attend the San Jose Guild's Ninth Gridiron Dinner at the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds Oct. 17.

In addition to skits lampooning national and local political figures, the program will include the presentation of a gold-plated stick of type to the Guild's designee as "distinguished citizen of the year."

Among Ourselves

Retired Guild Reporter editor **Charles E. Crissey** is the compiler of a newly published glossary of labor terms being circulated by the International Labor Press Association.

Crissey

The ILPA is asking labor-press editors to buy copies (at $2 each) and donate them to daily newspapers in their areas "as a contribution by the labor press to the daily press in the interests of better understanding and better reporting." It is also seeking to place the glossary in public libraries.

●

A Philadelphia Inquirer photograph by Guildsman **Michael Viola** of five Negro women serving coffee to policemen on duty during Negro rioting in August elicited an anonymous $100 gift to the women and a compliment for the photo when it was reprinted in the Chattanooga News-Free Press. The women, who served 1,500 cups of coffee to Philadelphia policemen, gave the money to charity.

●

Chicago Sun-Times Guildsman **Paul Molloy's** whimsical "A Pennant for the Kremlin," a story of "the year the Russians inherited the Chicago White Sox," has been chosen as the October selection of the Literary Guild's Young Adult Book Club and as the January selection of the Best-in-Books Club. . . . And **Woody Klein,** prize-winning reporter for the New York World Telegram & Sun, is the author of "Let In The Sun," an account of the life and death of a Harlem tenement.

●

New York Guildsman **Austin H. Perlow,** business and labor editor of the Long Island Press, has received a citation from the Greater New York and Long Island Union Label and Service Trades Council for "treatment of labor news in a consistently fair and impartial manner." Perlow was also cited for his contribution to the success of "Labor Press Conference" broadcasts sponsored by the council, on which he has served as anchor man for the past five years.

●

George Bradley, former Guild Associated Press chairman in Minneapolis, has retired as night supervisor of the Minneapolis AP Bureau. Bradley helped achieve 100 percent Guild membership in AP bureaus in Minnesota and North and South Dakota during the 1940s.

Guild Strike At San Juan Star Wins $8 Hike, Major Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

► **Sick Leave:** An increase in the accrual rate and in the maximum from 12 days to 25 at full pay and ten at half pay.

► **Night Differential:** Inauguration of a 75-cent differential for shifts beginning at or after 1 p.m.

► **Expenses:** Establishment of a $6 weekly mileage minimum for regular car users and a $2 minimum for others, with the publisher paying part of the cost of liability insurance.

The salary increase, retroactive to July 25, will raise the top minimum for reporters and display salesmen to $128 in the second year. A differential for the editors' group goes up $1 extra each year, raising the minimum to $140 in the second year.

Upgradings will increase the top minimum for the credit assistant to the treasurer by $60 a week to $140; for assistant accountant by $8, to $128; for maintenance man by $25.50, to $78, and for telephone operator by $15.50, to $68.

The contract also gives the Guild a jurisdiction clause and an antidiscrimination clause for the first time and contains improvements in transfer, hours-and-overtime, leave-of-absence, military-service, experience, dual-work and other clauses.

A revised grievance clause requires arbitration of dismissals for the first time in all departments except editorial.

The contract adds four jobs to the exempt list: assistant advertising manager, classified-advertising manager, circulation director and supervisor of district managers. Management had asked the National Labor Relations Board to exempt six additional employes as supervisory but withdrew its request for an NLRB determination during bargaining.

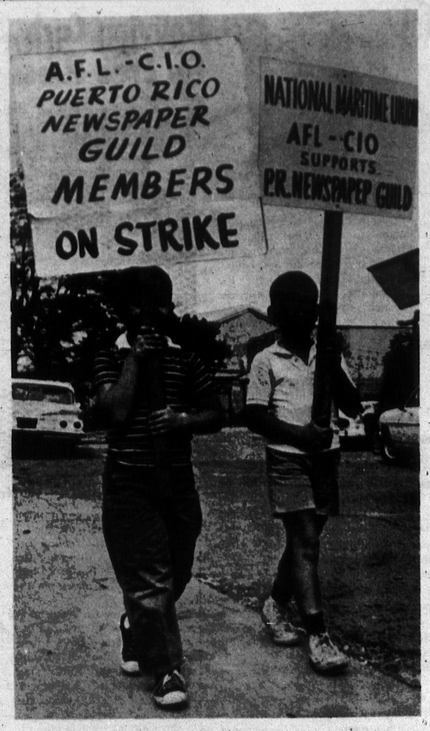
An unusual arbitration was held during the course of the strike when management agreed to dismiss the head and assistant head of the business office if an arbitrator upheld the Guild's charge that they exerted pressure to prevent employes from joining the Guild.

Last week David M. Helfeld, dean of the University of Puerto Rico Law School, ruled that discharge was too severe a penalty.

Helfeld said that although statements by the two "undoubtedly influenced employes not to join the Guild," the evidence added up to a borderline case in which the remedy of dismissal did not fit.

Members of the Typographical Union and the Seafarers International Union, which represents circulation drivers at the Star, gave strong support to the strike, as did the Central Labor Council.

Other unionists helped walk the picket line and manned it exclusively one afternoon while the strikers enjoyed a three-hour harbor cruise on an SIU training ship.



PINT-SIZE PICKETS: The younger generation gets into the picket line at the San Juan Star. Marching are Ricardo Montanez, left, son of Luis Montanez, Jr., Puerto Rico Guild president, and Edwin Carpio.

Edward Easton, Ex-IEB Member, Dies At 57; Headed N.Y. Local

(Continued from Page 1)

the IEB, the late James B. Egan, "came into the Guild firmament like a shooting star, shining brilliantly until the end."

"Around the world," he concluded, "32,000 Guildsmen and associated thousands, knowingly and unknowingly, have better lives for these services and sacrifices—as do the faceless communities themselves."

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a message to the New York Guild, termed Easton "a fine trade unionist and a worthy leader," citing his "six years of intelligent and dedicated service on the International Executive Board."

"But not only his good works will be missed," they added. "Warmth, friendliness, wit, unfailing sense of humor—the memory of these human qualities in Ed Easton will long be cherished by Guildsmen."

Easton initially attained Guild prominence in 1950, when, as chairman of the local's World-Telegram & Sun Unit, he led a 72-day strike in which the first bonds of co-operation were forged with other newspaper unions.

He became president of the New York Guild and an international vice president from the New York metropolitan region a year later, serving as president for two years and on the IEB for four. He was elected to the IEB again in 1962, after Egan's death, and re-elected a year later.

Easton was a member of the IEB's key Finance Committee during both his terms on the board and was considered an authority on the ANG Constitution. He was chairman of the Constitution Committee at the Guild's 1962 Convention in Buffalo.

Easton's ready wit and oratorical flair made him a familiar and popular figure at Guild conventions for more than a decade. A bow tie was his sartorial trademark, and in earlier years he would frequently appear at conventions clad in flannel pants and a blazer, a costume which appeared as natural on him as blue serge.

In addition to heading the New York Guild, Easton served at various times as chairman of its representative assembly, chairman of its human-rights committee and a long-time member of its executive board. Last spring he was cited by the local for "20 years of selfless activity" in the Guild's behalf.

Easton was a copy reader at the World-Telegram, where he had also served as picture editor and assistant city editor. He joined the World-Telegram in 1945 after working successively as a reporter and assistant managing editor of the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate and as Connecticut editor of Associated Press.

Easton began his career as an engineer rather than a newspaperman. He was graduated from Yale with an engineering degree in 1929 and practiced the profession for seven years before joining the Greenwich (Conn.) News-Graphic in 1936.

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Say Seagram's and be Sure

Portland Reporter Shuts Down As Search For Money Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

A month later Davis, who had provided one of the loans, offered to commit $250,000 to finance continued publication.

After merger with a company set up by Davis was approved by the Reporter's stockholders, Davis took control with two other directors.

Despite an intensive promotion campaign in the months that followed, circulation had reached only 55,000 when the paper died, compared to 221,555 for the Oregonian and 136,579 for the Journal.

In a Sept. 29 announcement in the Reporter, Davis said that the directors had concluded that "there appears to be no reasonable likelihood of a successful operation within the limits of monies now available to the company."

While declining public donations of the kind received last March, he invited "individuals and groups who may be interested in participating in ownership or in outright purchase of the Reporter to contact us."

Several did, and negotiations with them continued even after the paper ceased publication Sept. 30, but without result.

According to a prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the paper's net loss from its beginning on Feb. 11, 1960, through last Sept. 30 was $836,150. In the nine months ended in September its loss was $214,063, compared to $232,370 in the same period of the preceding year.

Losses might have been higher still had the Reporter paid full salaries, but only about half of its 300 employes were on the regular payroll. The others were working for strike benefits, paid chiefly by the International Typographical Union.

The ITU, which also provided most of the Reporter's mechanical equipment, owned about 23 percent of the original stock. The remainder was owned by more than 8,000 shareholders in all 50 states, including Guild locals and members, who paid $10 a share to help establish the paper.

The Reporter was founded as a weekly strike paper by unions supporting a Stereotypers Union strike that began in 1959 against the Journal and the Oregonian. The Guild and the other craft unions subsequently joined the strike, and the Reporter became a daily in 1961.

After the closing last week, creditors attached the Reporter's assets. Under the terms of last spring's reorganization, claims of other stockholders must be satisfied before those of Davis, the largest investor, but it is believed unlikely that any assets will be left after the creditors' claims are met.

Oregon Labor Press Photo by Al Jessen

Portland Reporter staffers are tight-lipped as they get the news that their paper faces extinction.

Portland Guild Seeking Jobs

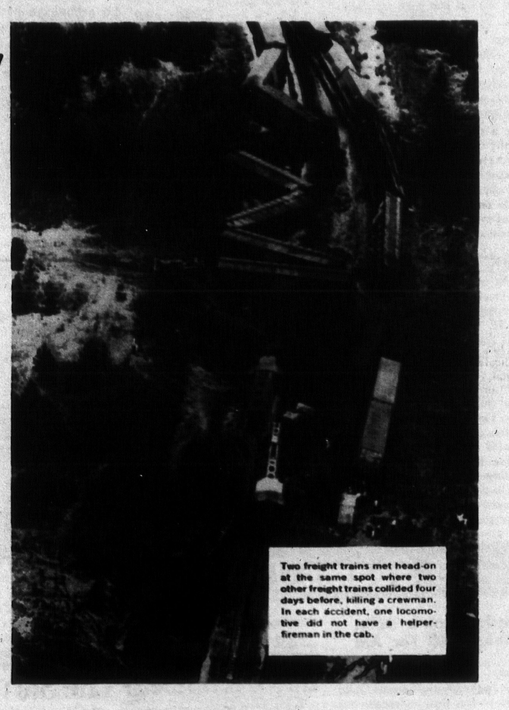
Portland, Ore. — Letters and resumes describing the abilities of Guild members left jobless by the closing of the Portland Reporter have been sent by the Portland Guild to all Guild locals.

Several of the 110-member staff with editorial, advertising and business-office experience have been placed already by an employment committee set up by the Reporter.

A welfare committee has appealed for contributions to the Portland Reporter Employes' Emergency Relief Fund.

The 6th "W" is NEWS today!

Who
What
When
Where
Why



Two freight trains met head-on at the same spot where two other freight trains collided four days before, killing a crewman. In each accident, one locomotive did not have a helper-fireman in the cab.

Was there a locomotive helper-fireman in the cab?

On May 27, 1964, a compulsory arbitration award under an act of Congress forced thousands of locomotive helpers-firemen off their jobs. The result: many railroad trains are being operated daily without the safeguard of having a helper-fireman on the left side — the engineer's "blind" side — of the locomotive cab.

Railroad accidents have been occurring at the rate of 12 per day. They are serious mishaps involving loss of life, serious injury or costly damage.

Many of these accidents could be prevented by the presence of the helper-fireman on the left side of the locomotive.

It follows that coverage of a railroad accident is not complete unless the 6th "W" is answered — *"Was there a locomotive helper-fireman in the cab?"*

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN
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Second Referendum Moved As Opposition Mounts

(Continued from Page 1)

Defense Fund to that level.

With contract negotiations pending in a dozen key locals, they warned, "The Guild must not turn backward or lose the unity that is its great strength."

Opposition was developing to both Buffalo propositions. The most vigorous objections were directed at the proposal for a referendum on postponing the effective dates for raising the Defense Fund floor successively to a million dollars, $1.5 million and two million dollars and for rescinding the two special assessments.

Opponents of the referendum move said it would weaken locals' bargaining positions and be particularly inadvisable in the light of current strike emergencies.

The strike situations, which have reduced the Defense Fund to meet strike and lockout benefits, make the issue of the two special assessments moot, they emphasized.

As of this week, these local and area actions had been reported:

► The Toledo Guild executive board, on a motion by Internation Vice President Kenneth E. Rieger, asked Buffalo to withdraw its referendum action "in the interest of support for American Newspaper Guild locals throughout the international and for unity within the ANG."

► The executive board of the striking Youngstown Guild, which had opposed the financial changes made by the convention, also voted to ask Buffalo to reconsider its action.

► The San Francisco-Oakland Guild's representative assembly, acting on a motion introduced in the local executive committee by International Vice President Harvey H. Wing, sent a letter to all local presidents declaring that it would be a mistake for locals to second referendum motions on strike finances or per capitas "at this particular time."

► The Wire Service Guild's western sectional conference commended convention actions in raising the Defense Fund floor, revising the assessment schedule and increasing strike benefits and opposed any move to rescind them; the local's eastern sectional conference commended Wire Service delegates "who were instrumental in having Defense Fund assessments imposed early enough for increased strike benefits to go into effect" before the start of 1964-65 wire-service bargaining.

► The executive committee of the Columbus Guild, which had also opposed the majority position at the convention, voted unanimously to give no support to referendums on any part of the convention financial program and urged the "defeat of any referendum proposal."

► The Boston Guild, in a letter to all locals by John H. Thompson, its president, said a referendum on either of the propositions would be "a giant step backwards" and urged locals to "think twice" before endorsing such action or to reconsider if they have already done so.

► The Washington Guild's membership voted unanimously to oppose both Buffalo propositions and uphold the convention's financial actions.

► The Middle Atlantic District Council endorsed the convention's actions on strike financing and urged Guild locals and members to "unite in wholehearted support" of the program.

► The Denver Guild, which had moved at the convention for a referendum on the financial actions, voted at a membership meeting to give full support to the convention decisions "in view of the great amount of support" for them demonstrated by the delegates.

► The Cleveland Guild's executive board voted 11 to 10 not to initiate or participate in any move for a referendum on the new per-capita formula.

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild, in a letter over the signature of Fred D. Fletcher, its executive secretary, said an attempt to legislate on such complex issues as per-capitas and strike finances would be "unwise and reckless."

Pointing out that the issues were "thoroughly threshed out" at the convention, Fletcher said "a sloganeering referendum campaign on issues so directly involving the defense posture of the American Newspaper Guild would, regardless of the outcome, tend to injure the Guild in current bargaining crises."

The Columbus Guild, in a letter sent to locals over the signature of John Edgington, local president, said that while Columbus was "not completely satisfied" with the convention decisions, "a change of policy would prove detrimental to all ANG members."

"The American Newspaper Guild," the letter declared, "should not be subjected to taking steps backward during critical strike periods in Youngstown, Detroit, Toronto and Puerto Rico."

Thompson, concurring with Columbus' statement that a referendum now would be a backward step, cited a "serious" bargaining situation on the horizon in Boston, where he said the local will need "every ounce of bargaining power we can get" in forthcoming negotiations at the Herald-Traveler.

The new per-capita formula, he said, is "a step toward fiscal responsibility" that "meets the challenge of ever-increasing costs head-on and provides a shield against inflation."

Buffalo's per-capita proposal would restore the previous system of a fixed per-capita of $2.30 a month for each member. The new system provides for a per-capita payment of 1⅝ percent of the average reporter top minimum on newspapers published at least five days a week.

At least two international vice presidents—Daniel A. McLaughlin of Region 1 and James B. Woods of Region 3—have circulated letters urging rejection of the referendum move.

McLaughlin termed the referendum move "dangerous" and "irresponsible." Current strikes, he said, are making the question of assessments "moot," since, if they continue, "assessments would be needed under any timetable or emergency structure."

"With key bargaining coming up in major locals, and management savoring the taste of blood in Detroit, Toronto and Youngstown," he declared, "are we going to say publicly that we have second thoughts on providing the weapons to win these fights?"

Woods urged locals that are considering support of the referendum move to "consider the larger aspects" of such a move.

"Are we going to tell management that our membership has doubts about an adequate Defense Fund?" he asked. "What does that do to our locals which are forced to strike to achieve even a contract, let alone a just settlement?

"How can we tell the major locals which are facing contract negotiations in the coming months that we aren't prepared to support them?"

Buffalo, whose earlier proposition on strike financing was found defective because it misstated the convention action on the effective date of the new strike-lockout benefit schedule, adopted a corrected version at a membership meeting Sept. 26.

It calls for amending convention action that raised the Defense Fund floor to a million dollars effective Dec. 31, $1.5 million Sept. 1, 1967, and two million dollars Sept. 1, 1969; increased the schedule of strike-lockout benefits effective Dec. 1 or when the Defense Fund reaches a million dollars, whichever is later, and ordered the two special assesments to bring the fund to a million dollars.

The Buffalo proposition calls for raising the Defense Fund floor to $750,000 Dec. 1, a million dollars Oct. 1, 1965, $1.5 million Oct. 1, 1967, and two million dollars Oct. 1, 1969; effecting the new benefit schedule when the Defense Fund reaches $750,000 or Dec. 1, whichever is later, and repealing the special assessments.

This proposal was based on the minority report that was defeated on a roll-call convention vote, 273 13/60 to 100 47/60. The convention rejected a subsequent motion for a referendum on the financial changes by 316 1/3 to 47 2/3.

A motion to eliminate the per-capita change was defeated by the convention on a voice vote.

The Constitution provides that referendum motions must be seconded by membership action in at least ten additional locals located in five states, territories or provinces, "provided that the moving and seconding locals include at least 5 percent of the membership in good standing."

Peoria submitted a second to the per-capita motion last week. The Great Falls and Harrisburg locals have submitted seconding motions that were held invalid on the advice of ANG counsel Irving Leuchter because they were adopted before publication of the motions in the Guild Reporter.

Locals can second either proposal or both.

The IEB will consider the referendum motions and seconds at its fall meeting starting Oct. 26.

Boston Will Base Benefits On Need

Boston, Mass.—Boston Guild members voted 390 to 92 last week to have their ANG strike-lockout benefits based on need rather than salary.

An increased basic benefit schedule ranging from $35 to $65, varying with the number of dependents, was approved in a local referendum in preference to an alternative formula that would pay up to 30 percent of an employe's salary to a maximum benefit of $60.

ANG's 1964 Convention, in increasing the basic benefit schedule effective Dec. 1 or when the International Defense Fund reaches a million dollars, gave locals the option of adopting the 30-percent-of-salary formula.

...N.Y. Reporter

(Continued from Page 1)

group to $5.35 for the highest, resulting in the $183.85 top minimum for reporters, photographers and display-advertising salesmen.

At the Times, increases range from $1.90 to $5.25, producing a top minimum of $183.30; at the Post, $2 to $5.20, with a top of $183.25; at the Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun, $1.90 to $5.35, with a top of $179.35, and at the Herald Tribune, $1.90 to $5.10, with a top of $178.60.

ANG's Rights Actions Lauded By Farmer

ANG's financial and moral commitment to the civil-rights struggle has won praise from James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Farmer, thanking the Guild for a $1,153 contribution to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), which conducted this summer's voter-registration drive in Mississippi, voiced CORE's gratitude in a letter to ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

From the issue of October 3, 1964:

NEW CODE FOR NEWS MEDIA FROM WARREN REPORT?

Out of the 300,000-word Warren Commission Report came strong criticism of the press. Steps taken to study the criticism . . . suggestions for a new code of "ethical standards" . . . comments of editors around the country . . . it's all in E&P.

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It Seems To Us

Seattle-Tacoma Guild Thanks ANG For Aid

SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

We in the Seattle-Tacoma Guild would be less than appreciative if we did not take public recognition of the assistance we received from ANG and International Representative Charles Dale in negotiating one of Seattle's best contracts in years.

ANG's action in dispatching Dale to Seattle when bargaining reached a critical stage is typical of the assistance that the local has always received when it was needed. ANG may regard the step as routine—but we think it merits thanks.

KENNETH FLEMING
President
Seattle-Tacoma Guild

GR's Political Editorials Seen 'Slanted, Biased'

LEMON GROVE, CALIF.

Editor:

I am a member of the San Diego Guild, a backer of, contributor to and believer in organized labor. And I subscribe to the Guild Reporter.

I also am a registered Republican, a member of the San Diego Young Republicans, a precinct captain and a staunch backer of and believer in Sen. Barry Goldwater. And I am not alone.

May I remind you that your slanted and biased editorials on the back page of the Guild Reporter do not represent anywhere near 100 percent of the membership?

Yours for Goldwater.

S. GEORGE DANIELS
San Diego Guild

Letters shall be limited to 300 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and enforcement forms preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

Computers Seen Opening New Era For Press As 'Information Utility'

New York City — Computers will open up a new vista for newspapers as "an information utility," according to a leading automation consultants' firm.

The Diebold Group Inc. set forth this perspective late last month in reporting the first findings of a research program being conducted for publishers in the United States and England.

Diebold, whose assignment is to study how technological developments will affect the newspaper industry in the next decade, said computers will have a greater impact on newspapers than on other mass media.

New business areas will open to publishers as a result of looming technological changes, said John Diebold, head of the group.

"The newspaper publishing enterprise may well emerge as an information utility," he said, forecasting that the basic nature of large newspaper-publishing enterprises would be greatly altered.

The group's initial findings, he reported, indicate that newspapers will be able to use more professional, business-planning and management techniques, and will have integrated management-information systems tying together their editorial, circulation, advertising, production and accounting systems.

The study is being sponsored by Field Enterprises, the Copley Press, the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal in this country, and the London Times, the Financial Times, the Daily Telegraph, the Thompson Organization and the International Publishing Corp. in England.

But a dissenting voice on the use of computers in at least one major field of newspaper endeavor has come from a spokesman for another major newspaper group, Scripps-Howard.

Ronald White, the chain's production manager, said the need for hyphenation and justification, the principal function of computers in the composing room, should be questioned.

White said the Denver Post, which has eliminated justification and hyphenation, has increased productivity by 15 percent without computers. "Ragged right" margins do not reduce reading speed and may even increase it, he reported.

Prestige? Reporters Trail Undertakers

Chicago, Ill. — Newspaper reporting ranks 48th in prestige among 90 U.S. occupations, according to a sampling of public opinion by the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center.

The center, in a survey taken to update a 1947 sampling, found reporters ranked just behind undertakers and just ahead of small-store managers. Their position on the occupational ladder was exactly the same as it was 17 years ago.

Newspaper columnists, rated 46th in 1947, advanced to a tie for 42nd with print-shop owners, while radio announcers rose from a tie for 49th to a tie for 40th with international labor-union officials.

Forty-three percent of those surveyed rated the standing of newspaper reporters as good, while an equal percentage considered it average. Only 9 percent thought it was excellent; 4 percent rated it below average, and 1 percent, poor.

'64 Corporation Profits Run 22% Ahead Of '63

Profits for manufacturing corporations after taxes were 22 percent higher in the first six months of 1964 than in the same period of 1963, the government has reported.

The skyrocketing profits picture was underscored in the report of the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, with figures showing that in the second quarter of the year the annual after-tax profit rate on stockholders' equity registered 12.3 percent—the highest since the second quarter of 1959.

Second-quarter profits, the government reported, were 17 percent higher than in the same quarter of 1963, with durable-goods firms showing a 20 percent higher increase for the period and nondurable goods averaging a 15 percent rise.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 24-25, ANG headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Thirty-second Annual ANG Convention, July 12-16, 1965, Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

—Bruce Catton, historian and ex-Cleveland Guild president
From ANG's new "Quote Book"

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Arbitrations

2 Hours On Day Off Yield 8 Hours' Pay

Baltimore, Md. — A Baltimore Sunpapers reporter and photographer called in to cover a plane crash on their day off have been awarded a full day's pay for two hours of work under a ruling by arbitrator Peter Seitz.

Seitz held that the two employes must be fully compensated under a contract provision requiring eight hours' pay for not more than five and a third hours' work, standard in many Guild contracts.

The two men were called in at 10 p.m. Sunday and worked straight through the night and to the conclusion of their normal shift at 5 p.m. Monday.

The company contended that they were entitled only to time and a half for the two Sunday hours as well as for the Monday hours worked before their regular shift. It argued that their day off was not the calendar day but the 24-hour period preceding the start of their Monday shifts and that they thus had worked more than five and a third hours on their day off.

Such a view, said Seitz, "involves endless complications, confusions and irrationalities."

"When reference is made to a 'day' in common usage,' he said, "absent some more specific direction, a calendar day normally is intended . . . I can perceive no rationalization for fixing on any other time in identification of . . . 'days off'."

Syndicate Salesmen Held Part Of Unit

New York City—An arbitrator has ruled that syndicate salesmen employed by the Chicago Tribune-New York Daily News Syndicate are covered by the New York Guild's contract with the News Syndicate Co.

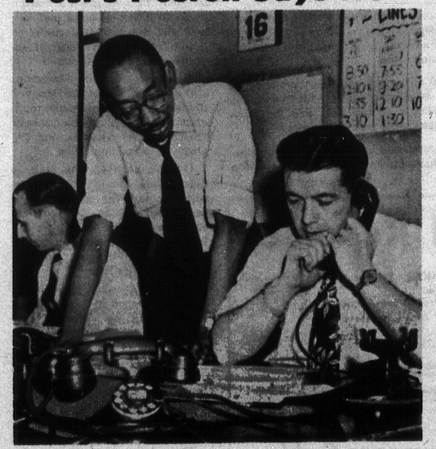
The arbiter, Peter Seitz, held that exclusion of the salesmen from a list of coverage exemptions and their inclusion in a list of employes not subject to the contract's overtime provisions implicitly put them under contract coverage.

In the absence of any explicit statement covering the salesmen, he said, the contract's implicit indications "cannot be overlooked or ignored."

However, he ruled that the salesmen are exempt from Guild-shop provisions of the contract, along with advertising solicitors, with whom they are bracketed in the overtime clause.

Color A Drawback?

Post's Poston Says No



Ted Poston at work on the New York Post, as pictured in ANG's new equal-opportunity pamphlet.

Does being a Negro put a newspaper reporter at a disadvantage?

No, according to Ted Poston, veteran Negro newsman on the New York Post.

Poston reports on his own experience in "Careers for Negroes on Newspapers," ANG's new human-rights pamphlet.

"Conversely," he says, "it was often an advantage. I once asked former Mayor William O'Dwyer why he gave me an exclusive the first time I interviewed him, and he laughed and recalled:

"'Ted, I figured that if a Negro was working for a daily paper, he'd have to be pretty good, so I decided to get you in my corner from the start.'

"I'll never forget the Alabama sheriff who asked me once if I worked 'for one of them nigra papers or a white paper up north.'

"His jaw dropped when I said, 'Well, sheriff, I don't rightly know. I understand that down here one drop of Negro blood makes one a Negro. Well, I'm the one drop of blood on the New York Post, so what does that make it?'"

62% Of Pacts Have Shorter Work Week

More than 62 percent of Guild contracts provide a work week of less than 40 hours, according to a new clause study by ANG's Collective Bargaining Department.

The percentage — 62.6 as of Sept. 1—represents a slight increase from the 61.8 percent of contracts that provided a shorter week at the time of the last such study, May 1, 1962.

A total of 139 contracts now provide a shorter week in one or more departments; 127 provide it for all departments.

The largest number, 59, provide for a 37½-hour week; 58 provide for 35 hours. Five provide for 36¼ hours, and another five for 38¾.

The Collective Bargaining Department has also compiled a new study of basic mileage rates in Guild contracts as of Sept. 1.

Linage Up 5.4%

Newspaper advertising linage in 52 key cities was up 5.4 percent over last year in the first eight months of 1964, according to Media Records.

The firm catalogued a 3-percent increase in August following a 6.6-percent increase in July. Editor & Publisher reported. Four categories—display, classified, retail and department-store advertising—scored record linage highs in August.

Newsprint consumption for the first seven months of 1964 was also at a record high, rising to 3,451,533 tons, an increase of 12.2 percent over the same period in 1963.

Editorial

Inept Intervention

Michigan's Gov. George Romney has a lot to learn about mediating labor disputes.

Romney, whose collective-bargaining experience before entering public life was limited to the management side of the table at American Motors, intervened in the Detroit newspaper strike last month in a manner that was not likely to win him any peace prize, much less speed the end of the strike.

The governor, capping a series of statements in which he placed the principal responsibility for the bargaining deadlock on the Pressmen's Union, asked both sides to submit their "final" offers to him. But he demanded that the union, in turn, submit the publishers' offer to a membership vote to be conducted not by the union itself but by the state mediation board.

The pressmen, explaining that such a voting procedure would violate their constitution, agreed to put the publishers' offer to a secret ballot at a membership meeting and invite state mediators to monitor the meeting.

But this failed to satisfy Romney. In an extraordinary display of stubbornness, he announced that he would keep the publishers' offer in his pocket until the union agreed to his demand for a mediator-conducted vote, constitution or no. And there it has remained.

The strike, needless to say, continued, and Romney has now returned to more traditional methods of governmental intervention: A special commission appointed by the governor is attempting to help settle the dispute.

Persuasion may not succeed, but at least it has a better chance than ultimatums.

A Charge Confirmed

Two months ago the Toronto Guild charged that publishers of the city's three daily newspapers appeared bent on destroying the Typographical Union.

Some may have questioned it at the time. Today there can hardly be any doubt.

In the 60 days that have elapsed, the publishers have handed the union a "take-it-or-leave-it" demand that would require it to surrender past gains, relinquish many of the printers' jobs permanently to strike-breakers and give the strikebreakers seniority over long-time printers.

The publishers have refused to so much as discuss these terms with the printers. And they have rejected two proposals by the city's Board of Control designed to end the three-month-old dispute.

They turned down a municipal proposal to resume bargaining with the aid of mediation. They even rejected a city proposal that would have required the printers to return to work as the price of a publisher agreement to return to the bargaining table.

The publishers' continued refusal to bargain and their curt rejection of these two proposals, advanced by a government body whose sole concern is to end the dispute, makes it all too clear that they have little, if any, desire to negotiate a settlement with the printers.

Guildsmen at the Toronto Telegram, who are honoring the printers' picket lines in growing numbers, have drawn the obvious conclusion.

The Guild Reporter

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'If You Don't Play My Way, I'll Take My Ball And Go Home'

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Goldwater Turns To Invective As 'Backlash' Fades

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

Sen. Barry Goldwater's style, if not his manner, reveals that he is aware he has an uphill race to run, and the reports of trouble and disputes among his advisers reflect their own consciousness of it.

The senator, on campaign, is his familiar contradictory self. He is defensive about his positions on nuclear weapons, on social security, on foreign aid, to an extent—and a defensive stance is scarcely one that can aid him.

He is much more careful than he used to be in discussing themes where he might be damaged, and on his recent whistle-stop through the three Midwestern states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the set speeches began to become filled with personal invective that has not ceased.

His later television "questions and answers" shows are designed to show him as reasonable, moderate and frank, on the basis of "that's a good question, and I'm glad you asked me about it."

On the hustings, the style is different. He means what he says when he says the country has a new policy of "lie and lie, elect and elect," when he charges the President with being an "arm-twisting, head-banging, power-hungry" manipulator.

When the so-called "white backlash" issue began to simmer down in the North, he added a "soft-on-communism" charge to the familiar one about crime "festering in the streets," and talked more often and harder about the "stain of corruption" dripping from the highest levels.

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This oddly ambivalent man resents "the press" as a whole as hostile. He believes that his ideas are "filtered," that he is misinterpreted, misunderstood or deliberately misrepresented. Yet he remains on personally friendly terms with many individual reporters, including those whom he knows to have done highly critical interpretive pieces about him.

He is all the things that have been written about him—personally warm and attractive, a pleasant conversationalist. There is an apparent directness in rejoinder, an earnestness of manner, as he sometimes talks down opponents in his audiences and they quiet their heckling and listen to him. These are qualities that have always charmed his senatorial colleagues even when they thought he was talking total nonsense.

He sees the press as a group very seldom, although individuals have access for conversations. The reason could be that his managers are well aware of his hip-shooting tendencies.

One example occurred when his train was being switched from one set of tracks to another after a speech, and he was asked why he had held up temporarily on his "soft-on-communism" theme after using it once.

His reply in effect was that he was waiting to see how it worked, that the charge was "implied" in other things he had said, and that anyway he used it because "Nixon and Herbert Hoover, Sr." suggested it.

He also acknowledged that he was in effect coattail-running with young Robert Taft, Jr., candidate for the Senate in Ohio against incumbent Democratic Sen. Stephen Young. He had a feeling that "Taft and Oliver Bolton [candidate for congressman at large] were running well, and if they're running well that helps me." He had already privately told his national leaders in Chicago that in Illinois he was running on "Chuck" Percy's coattails, Percy being the business executive who is giving incumbent Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner a fierce race.

Such things as the Nixon quotation tend to backfire. Nixon publicly denied he had advised Goldwater to use the "soft-on-communism" phrase, although he tempered it to less than all-out repudiation.

The Goldwater attempt to ring in Gen. Eisenhower on Viet Nam met a stony silence at Gettysburg, and the general made it clear that the McElroy advisory panel's report telling the President what to tell publicly about nuclear defense secrets was nothing he would endorse.

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President Johnson let down his guard just once and labeled his opponent a "ranting, raving demagogue." Except for this slip, he has campaigned on issues very largely, with the normal content of pure cornpone when he gets with a crowd and the adrenalin begins flowing.

But there is no doubt that he considers Goldwater unfit to be president, uninformed, lacking any comprehension of the modern world, narrow in scope and trite in concepts, dangerous not because he is evil but because he is limited. The two candidates appear to share genuine contempt for each other.

One note is creeping into all the reports—based on polls, conversation with local people, the discussion of local reporters who know the areas. There is in the country a certain tinge of uncertainty, of nagging doubt about the national government, possibly stirred up by the brutal character assassination spread for months through widely circulated right-ist-type pamphlets abusing the President.

They may not automatically distrust a "wheeler-dealer"—but they may think that Mr. Johnson lets the clank of the machinery rattle too loudly.

This is one thing statewide and local Republican candidates think may save them if the Johnson campaign culminates in a landslide for the presidency. And the bickering heard now from GOP inner circles is directed toward who is going to pick up the pieces and run the party next time.

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