

In This Issue

Heywood Broun Supplement

A 4-Page Section On
25th Anniversary Of
ANG Founder's Death

Court Rules: Bargain On Subcontracts

The U.S. Supreme Court last week ruled unanimously that an employer must bargain with his employees' union before replacing union workers with those of an outside contractor.

The court attached two limitations to the decision: It said that the ruling applied only to those cases where the contractors' employees performed "the same work under similar conditions" and that it required the employer only to bargain, not to yield.

ANG counsel Irving Leichter said the ruling, as conveyed in newspaper reports, appeared to cover most Guild cases that involve subcontracting, such as those involving maintenance em-

**"Take-It-Or-Leave-It" Bargaining
Outlawed by NLRB . . . Page 2**

ployes, district managers and photographers — particularly where the same employees are rehired.

The high court acted in a case involving the Fibreboard Paper Products Corp., which abolished 73 jobs at its Emeryville, Calif., plant in 1959 by hiring a subcontractor to perform work formerly done by members of the United Steelworkers.

The National Labor Relations Board said the firm was guilty of an unfair labor practice in subcontracting the work without first bargaining with the union. The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the decision, declaring that the union should have had the opportunity to meet management's complaint that the work was too expensive.

The Supreme Court, in upholding the Court of Appeals, said the NLRB had the authority to require Fibreboard to resume its maintenance operations, reinstate its fired employees with back pay

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Cleveland, Tacoma Pacts Raise Key Minimums \$15

Seattle Local Wins \$165.75 Reporter Top

Tacoma, Wash. — General wage increases up to \$15.75 have been won by the Seattle-Tacoma Guild in a new two-year agreement with the Tacoma News-Tribune and Ledger.

The increase will boost the top minimum for reporters, photographers and display-ad salesmen to \$165.75 by the middle of the contract's second year.

The increase will come in three steps — \$4.50 retroactive to Oct. 1; \$5.25 on Oct. 1, 1965, and \$5 March 22, 1966.

The \$15.75 raise, applicable to all salaries of \$130 and over, will increase the minimum for copy-desk chief and sports editor to \$176.75 and that for deskmen and make-up editor to \$173.75.

The society-writer top minimum is upgraded \$16.25 the first step, \$5.25 the second and \$5 the third, establishing a new top of \$150.25.

The top minimum for classified outside salesmen goes up \$4, \$3.75 and \$4.50, to \$125.75, and the top for stenographers, senior ad clerks and national-advertising clerks is increased \$3, \$2.75 and \$2.75, to \$92.

General increases by wage brackets are as follows over the three-year period:

Up to \$60	\$ 6
\$60-\$69.99	7
\$70-\$79.99	7.75
\$80-\$89.99	8.50
\$90-\$99.99	10
\$100-\$109.99	10.75
\$110-\$119.99	11.50
\$120-\$129.99	13.75
\$130 and over	15.75

The contract for the first time provides protection against automation, guaranteeing 90 days' notice to the Guild of installation of "any new electronic or data-processing equipment" and requiring the publisher to negotiate "the treatment to be accorded" employees affected.

Another new clause protects the Guild's jurisdiction over work performed by such new equipment if it is the kind of work normally performed by Guild-represented employees of the papers.

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Vol. XXXII, No. 1 Washington, D. C. December 25, 1964

\$250 Desk Salary Is New York Goal



New York Guild Photo by Harry Gresh

FORECAST: ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz predicts "banner results" from the New York Guild's forthcoming negotiations with New York publishers at citywide Guild bargaining conference. At right is Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the local, who outlined the Guild's bargaining program.

New York City — Position minimums of \$250 a week and job-security clauses barring dismissals "for any economic reason" will be sought by the New York Guild in forthcoming negotiations with New York's six major dailies.

They were among a program of 17 demands approved by a citywide bargaining conference Dec. 9. Negotiations with the

New York Times, News, Herald Tribune, Post, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun are scheduled to get under way next month.

The Guild will demand a 10 percent general increase and a uniform top minimum for key jobs at least 10 percent above the present highest top of \$183.85 at

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Position Rate Of \$200 Won By Ohio Local

Cleveland, Ohio — Cleveland Guildsmen have won a \$14.60 increase in key minimums at the Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer, where the Guild conducted a 129-day strike two years ago.

The two-year settlement, with general increases ranging from \$6.50 to \$10, also creates position minimums with a top of \$200.

The reporter top minimum at both papers and the display-ad-salesman top at the Press are increased by \$8.60 retroactive to Nov. 1 and \$6 next Nov. 1, reaching \$166.

Also added to contracts at both papers is automation language requiring the publishers to accomplish any resulting staff reductions by attrition.

The clause also requires three months' notice to the Guild prior to installation of new equipment or machinery, "generally referred to as automation," if such installation would result in staff reductions.

A jurisdictional clause was added at the Plain Dealer and jurisdictional language at the Press was broadened.

The new position minimums cover assistant managing editors and assistant city editors at the Press and assistant night managing editors and assistant city editors at the Plain Dealer, effective next Nov. 1.

General wage increases at both papers provide \$4 across the board the first year and \$2.50 to \$6 the second.

The second-year increases will be:

Less than \$80	\$2.50
\$80-\$99.99	3.00
\$100-\$129.99	3.50
\$130-\$159.99	4.50
\$160 and over	6.00

Special adjustments will raise top minimums for telephone operators by \$5.60 the first year and \$3 the second, to \$91, and for Press bookkeepers and cashiers by \$4.60 the first year and \$3.50 the second, to \$109.50.

Qualifying time for four weeks' vacation was reduced from 20 to 15 years, and for three weeks,

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Now, Barry Says, It's Broun Who Will Be Our Ruin

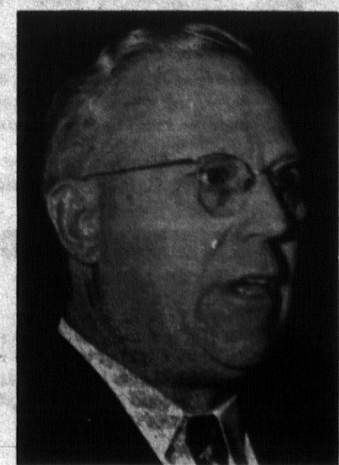
Sen. Barry Goldwater, who has called Earl Warren a socialist and Walter Reuther "the most dangerous man in America," has decided — on second thought — that Heywood Broun may have been even more dangerous.

"I've often said that if this country of ours ever falls, I think you can go back, with all due respect, to the day when Heywood Broun founded the American Newspaper Guild," Goldwater stated last week.

Broun, founder and first president of the Guild, died 25 years ago this month.

Asked about press treatment of his campaign in an interview printed in the Dec. 21 issue of U.S. News & World Report, Goldwater harked back to the Guild's founding and declared:

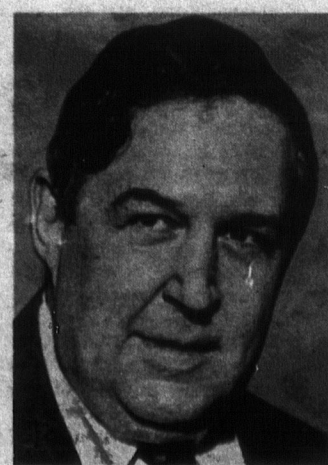
"I'm convinced that, perhaps unknowingly, it established a group of writers who knew, only



WARREN



REUTHER



BROUN

Barry's Goblins: They'll Get You If You Don't Watch Out

one side — the extreme "liberal" side of the welfare state, expanded central government — to the

point that they could not recognize "conservatism," or even write about it."

That's what Goldwater said, but, typically, that isn't what he meant. As the interview proceed-

ed, it turned out that his quarrel isn't with reporters at all but with radio-television commentators, editorial writers and cartoonists.

And, as ANG President Arthur Rosenstock pointed out, radio-television commentators are not represented by the Guild, and editorial writers and cartoonists generally reflect the policies of their papers; they don't set them.

Asked by U.S. News whether his indictment applied to reporters, Goldwater's initial reply was, "not entirely." Queried a moment later on whether most reporters meet his standard of being "completely objective," he replied, "Not all of them — but most."

"Are you talking about a very few reporters?" he was asked.

"I would say that, on the whole, the men I run into are objective," the senator said. "They try to be objective. Whether what they

(Continued on Page 2)

NLRB Vetoes Ultimatum Bargaining

The National Labor Relations Board last week ruled that "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining by employers does not meet the requirements of good-faith negotiations.

The board, in a landmark decision, held that the giant General Electric Co. did not engage in "true collective bargaining" when it put a "final" offer on the table at the start of negotiations and then tried to "sell" it to employees over the head of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

Good-faith bargaining, the board's 4-1 majority noted, requires both union and management to recognize that collective bargaining "is a shared process . . . in which each party has the right to play an active role."

It was out of bounds, the board held, for GE to "mount a campaign" before and after 1960 negotiations, to "disparage and discredit" the union in the eyes of its members, to seek to persuade the employees to pressure the union to submit to the will of the employer and to create the impression that the employer rather than the union is the "true protector of the employees' interests."

The law, said the board, requires the employer to "deal with the employees through the union, and not with the union through the employees."

The majority based its decision on GE's "entire course of conduct, its failure to furnish information asked by the union, its attempts to deal separately with IUE locals and to by-pass the national bargaining committee, the manner of its presentation of an accident-insurance proposal and the disparagement of the union as bargaining representative" in its employee publications.

The company regards itself, the majority wrote, as a "sort of administrative body which has the unilateral responsibility for determining wages and working conditions," looking on the union's role as that of a kind of adviser.

The company, it said, must deal with the union and cannot bargain "directly or indirectly" with the employees.

"A party who enters into bargaining negotiations with a 'take-it-or-leave-it' attitude violates its duty to bargain," the board said, "although it goes through the form of bargaining, does not insist on any illegal or nonmandatory bargaining proposals and wants to sign an agreement."

"For good-faith bargaining means more than going through the motions of negotiating. . . . The essential thing is rather the serious intent to adjust differences and to reach an acceptable common ground."

GE has announced it will appeal the ruling to the courts.

William Oliver, 70; Ex-L.A. President

Los Angeles, Calif.—William E. Oliver, a former president of the Los Angeles Guild, died in the West Los Angeles VA Hospital late last month at the age of 70.

Oliver was a drama critic from 1926 to 1953 for the old Los Angeles Herald and its successor, the Herald-Express. He helped organize the Herald-Express Guild unit.

Oliver also had been employed as a screen writer for the Universal and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.



HAVE NIGHTSHIRT, WILL TRAVEL: Christopher Crombie, retiring executive secretary of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, sizes

flannel nightshirt and monogrammed nightcap given him for his journey to a colder climate in Montreal, where he will work for an advertising agency. Crombie, who also received an electric blanket and a travel-bar case to help keep him warm, plus a Montreal street map and a French-English dictionary, is flanked at testimonial by his wife, Jolene, and Dave Manley, local president.

3 New Antiscab Laws Increase Total To 57

Indianapolis, Niles, Ohio, and Belleville, Ill., a suburb of St. Louis, have become the 55th, 56th and 57th U. S. municipalities to restrict the activities of strikebreakers.

The Indianapolis ordinance, enacted last month over opposition of the Chamber of Commerce, the Indiana Manufacturers Association and two of the city's three newspapers, was signed by Mayor John Barton late last month.

Barton had vetoed a previous ordinance last July after crippling amendments were added at the behest of opponents. The amendments were rejected the second time, and the ordinance enacted.

Barry Says It's Broun Who Will Be Our Ruin

(Continued from Page 1) write is what is printed in the paper is another thing. I've seen copy and seen the edited copy, and there is a difference."

Asked where the trouble lies, Goldwater replied:

"Commentators on the air, some editorial writers, some cartoonists. I get a laugh out of this statement that most of the press is owned by Republicans. That may be true, but the owners don't know what is going on in their newspapers. That's our trouble."

In reply, Rosenstock noted that Broun, who died in 1939, could hardly reply for himself, "although I tremble to think what his answer would have been."

"There has not been one case of a Newspaper Guild writer, reporter or copywriter who was fired for arrant angling of the news," he declared. "If he did so, he was under direct control of his publisher."

The anti-Goldwater cartoons and editorials produced during this year's campaign "could hardly be considered a case of the publishers not knowing what is

Guild's Strike Paper Gains In Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio—Heavy Christmas advertising this month fattened the Youngstown Guild's strike paper, the Steel Valley News, to as many as 80 pages on Sunday, compared to 22 to 24 pages being printed by the struck Youngstown Vindicator.

The News had planned not to print on Christmas Day, but demands from advertisers caused the strike paper to schedule a holiday edition.

The strike daily has carried five special tabloid advertising sections of eight to 12 pages this month and has seven or eight more such supplements scheduled for January.

Local officers reported last week that contributions to the strike have totaled \$7,545. Forty-seven locals and four district councils have made these donations:

Washington Guild	200
Los Angeles Guild	175
Wilkes-Barre Guild	150
Yuba Guild	150
Columbus Guild	150
Terre Haute Guild	150
New York Guild	150
Bakersfield Guild	150
St. Louis Guild	100
Peoria Guild	100
Madison Guild	50
Albany Guild	50
Shawnee Guild	50
Hawaii Guild	50
Canadian Wire Service Guild	50
Wire Service Guild	475
Providence Guild	10
Vancouver-New Westminster Guild	100
Denver Guild	50
Shelbyville Guild	25
San Antonio Guild	25
Massillon Guild	10
San Diego Guild	125
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	650
Federation of Guild Representatives	50
Albany Guild	50
Salina Guild	50
Kansas Guild	50
Saratoga Guild	50
San Jose Guild	100
Gary Guild	50
Portland Guild	50
North Jersey Guild	200
New England District Council	50
Mid-Atlantic District Council	50
Buffalo Guild	50
Eastern State District Council	100
Rockester Guild	100
Indianapolis Guild	50
Detroit Guild	25
Philadelphia Guild	500
TOTAL	\$7,545

E. St. Louis Unit Rejects Back-To-Work Proposal

East St. Louis, Ill.—The St. Louis Guild's East St. Louis Unit last week overwhelmingly rejected a proposal that it go back to work at the strikebound Metro-East Journal.

The Typographical Union has been on strike at the Journal since Nov. 25 in a pension-plan dispute. The Guild and other unions have been observing the picket lines.

Only a scattering of hands were raised for a return to work at a Guild unit meeting Dec. 16. A single Guild member has been crossing the picket lines, although

the paper has suspended publication since Dec. 6.

There have been no negotiations since a fruitless session Dec. 7, but the printers have voiced a readiness to resume talks.

A Christmas party, partially financed by donations from East St. Louis merchants and businessmen, was held Dec. 19 for the 48 idled Guild members. A Christmas collection of almost \$500 for Journal Guildsmen was received from the striking printers and from other St. Louis Guild members.



From the issue of December 19, 1964:

74-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHER GIVES UP PAPER ROUTE

Charlotte Observer subscribers in Rock Hill, S. C., bid a fond goodbye recently to carrier Mrs. Ella Christman, who took over her four sons' routes during the war—and stayed on till retirement at 74. Feature story, regular department or human interest vignette . . . it's all newspapers, and it's all in the newspaperman's weekly, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

The successful newspaperman knows his business: the newspaper business. And there's no better way to keep informed about all phases of the newspaper business than by reading E & P every week.

To start benefiting at once from the information in each issue of E & P, just return the coupon below for a FREE 4-week trial!

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Ad Cancellations Kill Indiana Strike Paper

Terre Haute, Ind.—A last-minute withdrawal by two major advertisers last week torpedoed plans for a Terre Haute strike paper.

The Terre Haute Guild and three other striking unions announced they could not publish after the two advertisers cancelled insertions only a few days before the paper's scheduled debut December 17.

More than 8,000 subscriptions had been received when the unions decided to abandon plans for the paper Dec. 15. Subscriptions continued to pour in even as the decision was being announced.

The strike paper was intended to fill a gap left by suspension of the Terre Haute Tribune and Star, where the Guild, the Typographical Union, the ITU Mailers and the Stereotypers have been on strike since Oct. 22.

The unions said that withdrawal of the two major advertisers made it impossible to publish except at a loss, a burden they said could not be sustained in the face of continuing strike benefits.

Bargaining between the unions and management, broken off since Nov. 20, was resumed last week with the aid of a federal mediator, but no progress was made

at sessions with the craft unions Dec. 18 and with the Guild the next day.

The mediator indicated he would attempt to renew negotiations following a scheduled meeting of the papers' board of directors today.

An Indianapolis Guild delegation travelled to Terre Haute Dec. 19 to present a \$100 contribution and join the picket line.

A total of \$3,335 in strike donations has been received by the Terre Haute Local. The following contributions, in addition to \$1,665 previously reported, had been received through Dec. 14:

Wire Service Guild	75
Philadelphia Guild	100
San Diego Guild	100
Washington Guild	100
St. Louis Guild	100
Rockester Guild	100
Mid-Atlantic District Council	100
Vancouver-New Westminster Guild	100
Hammond Guild	100
Massillon Guild	100
Peoria Guild	100
Shelbyville Guild	100
Buffalo Guild	100
Rockester Guild	100
Gary Guild	100
Terre Haute Guild	100
Communications Workers	100
TOTAL	\$1,670

Bargain, Jodoin Urges 3 Toronto Publishers

Toronto, Ont.—Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, last week called upon the publishers of Toronto's three daily newspapers to resume negotiations with their idled printers.

Jodoin noted that the printers have "indicated a willingness to resume negotiations" and expressed hope that the publishers would respond.

The Toronto Star, Telegram and Globe & Mail have thus far failed to announce a reply to revised Typographical Union proposals submitted Nov. 16 by a newly elected bargaining committee.

Voicing the CLC's readiness to give the printers "our utmost support," Jodoin said the congress is prepared "to do everything possible to help bring about a reasonable conclusion of this conflict."

The 5½-month-old dispute began as a disagreement over computer-jurisdiction language but has continued over the publishers' insistence on proposals to end reproduction and to exempt foremen from the bargaining unit.

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson

Feb. 1 Deadline Set For Two Awards

Guild locals have been notified of Feb. 1 deadlines for entries in two annual newspaper award contests.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation is offering prizes of \$500 each for newspaper, magazine, radio-television, drama or film contributions relating to the protection of civil liberties, improved race relations, a strengthened labor movement, the advancement of social welfare and economic security, greater world understanding and related problems.

The Thomas L. Stokes Award Committee is offering a \$500 prize for the best writing in a daily newspaper on the development, use and conservation of energy and other natural resources.

son told representatives of 400 printers who marched on Parliament Dec. 15 that he would see that he could do about ending the prolonged dispute. Immigration Minister Rene Tremblay promised he would look into the continued use of U.S. strikebreakers by the publishers, who have claimed that two of seven men Tremblay ordered out of the country work for an outside company and a third is in management.

Bargaining is continuing between the Guild and the Star and Telegram, where Guild contracts, like those of the Pressman's and Stereotypers' unions, expire Dec. 31.

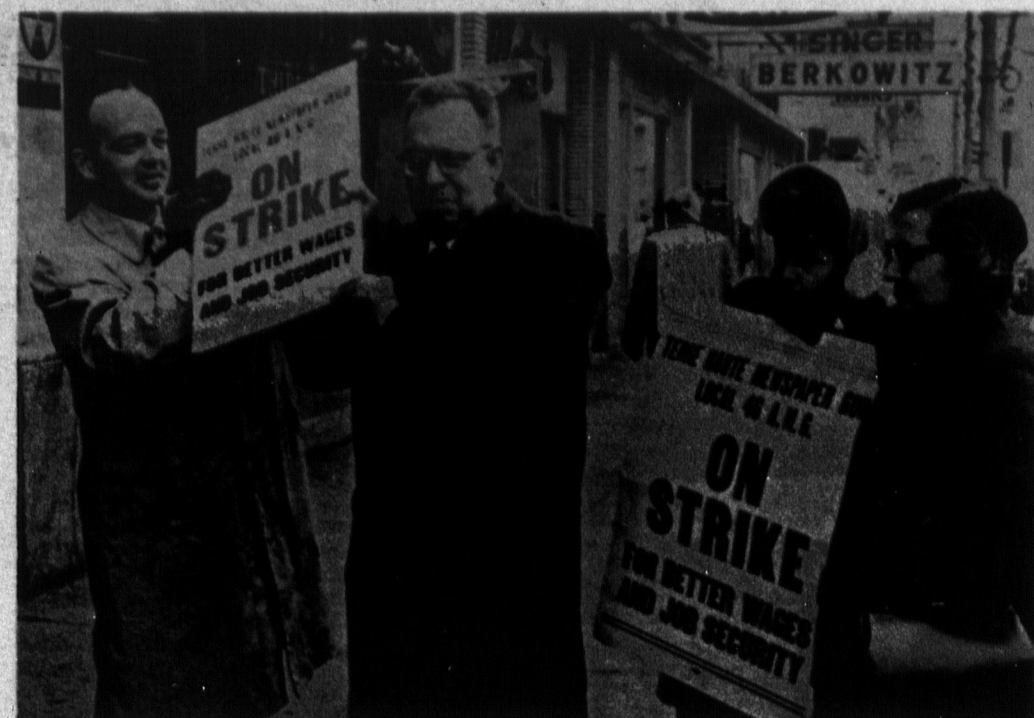
The Star and Telegram have offered "lifetime guarantees" of employment similar to one offered to the printers in connection with automation. The Telegram "guarantee" would cover all employees, while the Star's would apply only to those with three or more years' service.

The publishers have rejected an offer by the Stereotypers and Pressmen to extend their contracts for a year without change if the papers settled with the printers within 35 days. The publishers termed the offer "unrealistic."

The operating engineers have refused to begin negotiations at the Star, stating that while their contract requires them to report to work, they cannot "in good conscience cross a picket line merely to bargain for better working conditions for ourselves."

Fifty-one Toronto Guildsmen are observing the picket line at the Telegram, where a contract clause permits them to do so. Guild members are continuing to work at the other two papers, where the local has advised them that the law and their contracts require them to report for work. Guild contracts at both papers contain no-strike clauses.

The Star this month reported a net profit of \$984,953 for the year ending Sept. 30, up \$311,935 from the preceding year's \$673,018.



GUEST APPEARANCE: Jess Williams, left, president of the Terre Haute Guild, holds picket sign onto the shoulders of John Gerhart, secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Guild, as Euketa S. Turner, right, and Rosemary Reese stand by. Gerhart was one of several Indianapolis Guildsmen who came to Terre Haute to take a turn on the picket line.

Arbitrator Gives Albany Guild 65 Cents On Disputed Dollar

Albany, N.Y.—An arbitrator last week split a disputed dollar left for adjudication in a settlement that ended the Albany Guild's 2½-week strike against the Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News Dec. 9.

Harry W. Livingston of the State Mediation Board, who helped arrange the settlement, awarded an extra 65 cents to employees earning \$135 and over, an extra 25 cents to those earning from \$110 to \$134.99, and nothing to lower-paid employees.

The arbitration was conducted under settlement terms that provided for a money package of no less than \$11 and no more than \$12 a week. Craft unions had received \$12.

The arbitrator awarded top-bracket employees 15 cents more in the second year and 50 cents more in the third, with the 25 cents for middle-bracket employees payable in the third year. All of the additional money will go into pensions.

Thus, employees earning \$135 and over will receive \$11.65 over the term of the contract, those earning \$110 to \$134.99 will receive \$11.25, and those earning less than \$110 will receive \$11.

Of the \$4 general increase in the first year, \$3 will be diverted to hospitalization and added to the 96 cents per week the employer was paying under the expired agreement, for a total contribution of \$3.96 per week.

The other \$1 the first year will go to a newly established pension fund, which will be increased by diversions of \$1.50 the second year and 50 cents the third. Additionally, "buyouts" of 60 cents for death benefits and \$1.54 for alternate benefits will go into the pension fund, a total of \$5.15 per week per employee.

Still pending is arbitration of the second issue left in dispute: a company proposal for a "flexible" work schedule that would permit it to work employees from five to 11 hours a day within a 37½-hour week.

An arbitrator is being selected from a list to be presented by Vincent McDonnell, chairman of the State Mediation Board.

An Unusual Strike

'We Wuz Robbed'

By EDWARD SWIETNICKI

Albany, N.Y.—It was an unusual strike, the Albany Guild's 2½-week walkout at the Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News.

It was a strike in which: The company, in the year 1964, sought to reintroduce the 11-hour day, a proposal that has stirred talk of a bill in the state's new Democratic legislature requiring the payment of overtime for all work in excess of eight hours a day.

The publisher, Gene Robb, queried during an injunction proceeding on his connection with the American Newspaper Publishers Association, replied: "I should say unfortunately, I happen to be its president."

Two ANPA staff members were drafted to write headlines

and edit copy for the struck papers: one of them was heard to grumble that he had been "imposed upon."

The publisher's wife and teen-age daughter were also impressed into strikebreaking activity, selling newspapers over the counter.

What sort of a newspaper were they selling? It was a paper in which there appeared a feature story about "muscular seamen" at the Port of Albany, relating that "there is no organic revelry when they reach port."

And it was a paper that printed a story telling how a prominent Albany high-school basketball team traveled to a nearby rural area and was soundly defeated, listing several area coaches as among the players . . . in a game that never was played.

Supreme Court Upholds System Of Weighted Convention Voting

The legality of the weighted voting system followed by ANG conventions and those of most other unions has been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

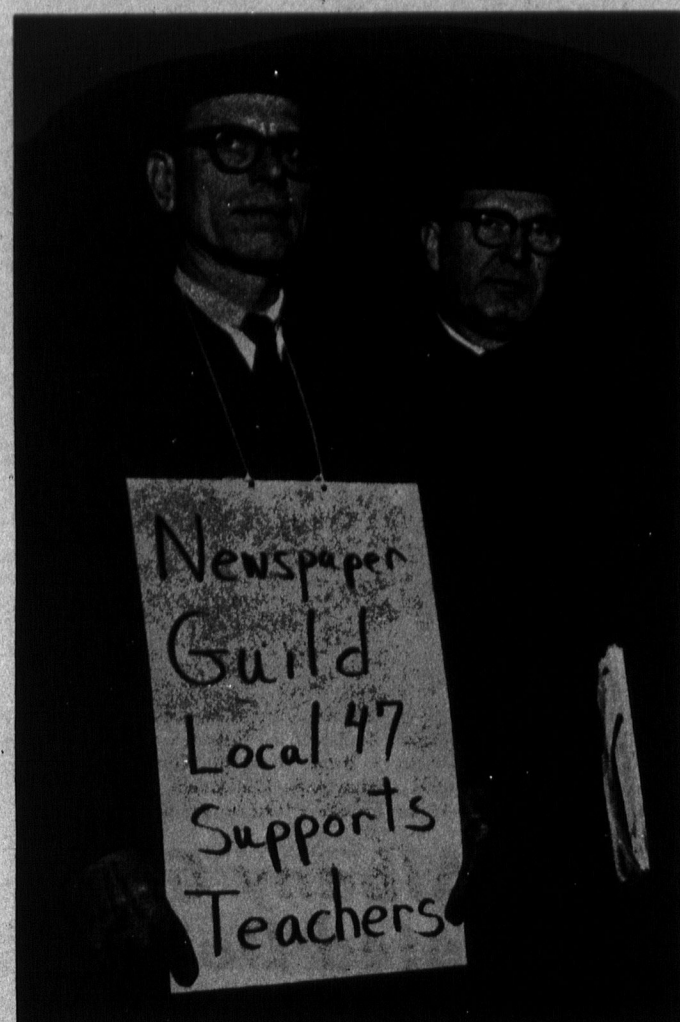
The court, in a unanimous decision, ruled that dues increases voted by union conventions do not violate the Landrum-Griffin Law if the delegates' votes are weighted according to the size of the locals they represent.

The high court reversed a Court of Appeals verdict that a \$6-a-year dues increase voted by the American Federation of Musicians' 1963 convention was in-

valid because a majority of the delegates opposed it. The increase was carried under the union's weighted voting procedure.

Opponents of the increase went to court, contending that the weighted voting system violated a Landrum-Griffin requirement that dues be increased by "majority vote of the delegates voting at a regular convention."

The Supreme Court judges said it was "abundantly clear" that Congress never intended to outlaw a weighted voting system. They declared:



SOLIDARITY LESSON: ANG International Vice President James B. Woods, right, and Barney Wippold, president of the St. Louis Guild, join a labor demonstration protesting the St. Louis Board of Education's refusal to bargain with city teachers. The Guild and other unions picketed the Board of Education building in support of the teachers.

Among Ourselves

Guildman Stephen Rosenfeld has been sent to staff the Washington Post's new Moscow bureau. Rosenfeld, who holds a master's degree in Russian history from Columbia University, has been the Post's Communist-affairs specialist since 1962.

Rosenfeld's first trip to Moscow was as assistant to the manager of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1959. He returned briefly as a Post reporter in 1962.

Henry Santistevan, former president of the Los Angeles Guild, has been appointed director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department's new information center. Santistevan has been acting director of the IUD's public-relations and publications section, which will be incorporated into the new department. . . . Sam Marshall, former treasurer

of the Cleveland Guild, has left the Plain Dealer to become editor of the CWA News, publication of the Communications Workers of America. He succeeds former Washington Guildman Charles S. Reiter, who has returned to free-lance writing.

Former Guildman Pierre Salinger is changing places with ex-film actor George Murphy, who ousted him from the U. S. Senate in the November elections. Salinger will become a vice president of the National General Corp., a firm with motion-picture interests, after finishing a book about his experiences in President Kennedy's Administration. He will also serve on the editorial advisory board of the Latin American Times, a new daily to be published in New York.

Former Washington Guild president Jack Lemmon has left his job as copy-desk chief of the Washington Star to become a lecturer in journalism at Ohio State University.

Guild Award Deadlines

Deadlines for 1965's two annual awards are fast approaching. The Guild Service Award for local officers and staff is due by January 15, 1965. The Guild Award for outstanding newspapermen is due by February 1, 1965. Both awards will be presented at the Guild's annual dinner on March 1, 1965.

The Guild Service Award is presented to local officers and staff who have made significant contributions to the Guild's activities. The Guild Award is presented to newspapermen who have made significant contributions to the newspaper industry. Both awards are presented by the Guild's Board of Directors.

\$9.75 Wage Increases Avert San Pedro, Huntington Strikes

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild has won two-year wage increases ranging up to \$9.75 following strike votes at the San Pedro News-Pilot and the Huntington Park Signal.

Joseph Maty, local administrative officer, praised craft unions for their support of the Guild in bargaining at both papers, crediting them with helping to avert possible strikes.

Top minimums for reporters and display-advertising salesmen go up \$5 the first year and \$4.75 the second, to \$145.50 in San Pedro and \$147 in Huntington Park. A similar increase will raise San Pedro district managers to \$135.50.

The top for outside classified salesmen in San Pedro goes up \$4.50 and \$4.25, to \$127.95, and the top for secretaries goes up \$2.75 and \$2.25, to \$94.93. First-year increases are retroactive to June 1.

The top for Huntington Park salesmen goes up \$4 and \$3.75, to \$132.52. First-year raises are retroactive to Sept. 1.

The San Pedro contract also provides a fourth week's vacation after 25 years, a seventh holiday, on the employee's birthday, and three days' funeral leave for deaths in the immediate family.

The Huntington Park contract provides the latter two gains, a new \$3,000 life-insurance policy and a new arbitration clause.

A new jurisdiction clause in both contracts bars contracting out work presently performed by Guild members, and an automation clause requires three months' notice to the Guild of technological improvements at San Pedro, 30 days at Huntington Park.

Eugene Guild Wins Record Pay Hikes

Eugene, Ore.—Minimums have been raised by \$1.75 to \$8 in the first year of a new contract between the Eugene Guild and the Eugene Register-Guard, the largest

Craft Unions, Guild Unite In Montreal

Montreal, Que.—A unity council has been established by the Montreal Guild and other newspaper unions here.

George Plummer, business agent for the Montreal Typographical Union, was named chairman, and Gaston Dorais, secretary-treasurer of the Photoengravers Union, was elected treasurer.

George Lee, president, represents the Montreal Guild on the council, which also includes the Stereotypers, ITU Mailers, Building Service Employees, Pressmen and Paper Handlers.

The council was established along lines recommended by a special committee that included Lee and ANG International Representative Brian E. Higgins.

Elections

Hudson County

President, Robert G. White; Vice President, Harold Labell; Treasurer, John J. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, Peter P. Kennedy; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Kennedy.

Kingston

President, Robert F. Labbey; Vice President, Robert Hill; Treasurer, Don. Hill; Recording Secretary, Walter Hill; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Kennedy.

est wage gain in the local's 20-year history.

The \$8 increase raises the top minimum for reporters, display and classified salesmen and ad-copy writers to \$137.50. The top for district supervisors and society and women's-page writers goes up \$7, to \$119, and that for stenographers, \$3.25, to \$92.

The contract provides for a wage reopener in the second year.

The contract requires the company to pay the full cost of hospitalization insurance; heretofore, it paid only \$5.50 a month per employee.

The severance-pay ceiling has been raised from \$600 to \$750, and payment, formerly limited to economy dismissals, has been extended to permanent suspension of the paper.

A fourth week's vacation has been added after 20 years' service, and the service requirement for a third year has been reduced from three years to two.

The mileage rate has been raised from 9 cents to 11 cents for the first 100 miles, and an hours-and-overtime exemption for ad salesmen and librarians has been eliminated.

New Erie Pact Provides \$6-\$13 Pay Increases

Erie, Pa.—Pay increases ranging from \$6.10 to \$13.14 have been gained by the Erie Guild in a two-year contract with the Erie Times and News.

Cincinnati Post Yields Scripps \$1.5 Million

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The E. W. Scripps Co. earned \$1,510,319 from the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star last year, the company has disclosed in a statement filed in U.S. District Court here.

The profit contrasted to earnings of \$218,633 from the Post in 1953, five years before Scripps acquired the Times-Star and merged it with the Post.

In addition, the company listed 1963 dividends of \$589,423 from stock in the Cincinnati Enquirer, compared to \$134,394 in 1956, when it acquired majority stock in the Enquirer.

Scripps disclosed the financial data in answers to questions submitted by the Justice Department in the course of a government antitrust suit to force Scripps to divest itself of its controlling in-

terest in the Enquirer. But the company refused to answer several other questions, including one asking whether Charles E. Scripps, chairman of the board, was correct in stating last May that plans had been considered to merge the plants of the Enquirer and the Post & Times-Star.

The company also declined to disclose its total profits from 1953 to 1963 and to say whether it had received reports about the Enquirer's finances that were not available to other stockholders.

One answer the company did make disclosed it had paid \$4,059,000 for Enquirer debenture bonds, later converted into voting stock. Another revealed that it paid \$3,710,000 for the Times-Star.

The contract, retroactive to Sept. 1, requires six months' notice and discussion with the Guild of new processes or equipment that eliminates, creates or modifies jobs.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased one week, to 48, in the second year, with provision for payment of 80 percent of the maximum on retirement between 62 and 65; a seventh holiday is added, on the employee's birthday, and the service requirement for a fourth's vacation is reduced from 24 weeks to 22 in the first year and 20 years in the second.

An improved jurisdiction clause provides that work now performed by Guild-covered employees not be assigned to employees outside the Guild's jurisdiction.

Profits At Any Price?

'No, Thank You!'

At least one Cincinnati Enquirer stockholder doesn't think the company is justified in laying the ax to its staff while profits are at an all-time peak.

Charles E. Frankel, a member of the Hawaii Guild and a former Guild member in Cincinnati, last week voiced strong objections to the Enquirer's "efficiency" dismissals in a letter to Roger Ferger, publisher of the Enquirer.

"As a stockholder in the Cincinnati Enquirer," he wrote, "I protest the elimination of 13 editorial employees at a time when the earnings of the corporation are at a record high."

"Any corporation owes obligations to its stockholders, its employees and its community. A newspaper also owes an obligation to its readers."

"I am sure the Cincinnati Enquirer is a poorer newspaper today because of the elimination of these workers. A newspaper city room should not be considered a factory—an approach the efficiency experts take."

"The stockholders are being paid handsomely. I bought \$100 worth of stock in 1952 and have received more than \$133.33 in dividends. I sold another batch of Enquirer shares for more than 400 percent of my purchase price. "I wish the Enquirer employees were so richly rewarded."

The Newspaperman Who Founded A Union

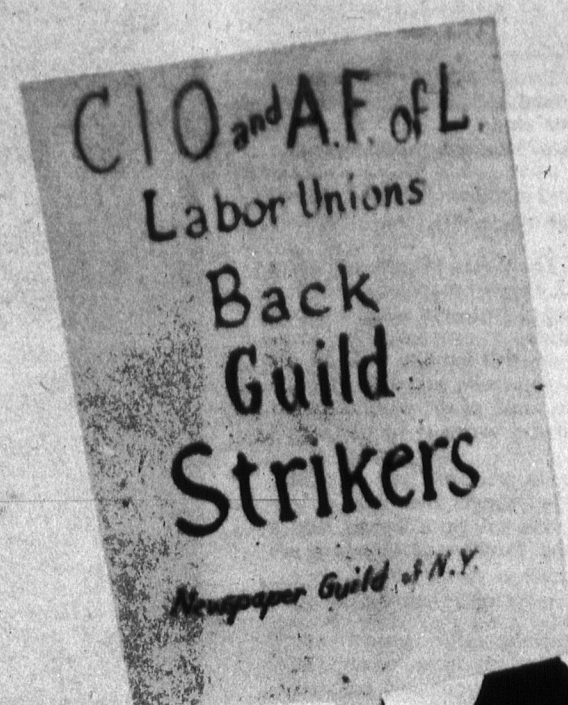
IN 1933, in the depths of the Great Depression, the highest-paid, most-respected newspaper columnist in the United States considered the plight of other newspapermen less fortunate than he and decided to do something about it.

"After years of holding down the easiest job in the world I hate to see other newspapermen working too hard," he wrote in his syndicated column. "It embarrasses me even more to think of newspapermen who are not working at all."

What newspapermen needed, he wrote, was a newspapermen's union, and he promised to help them form one. He did, and four months later he became the first president of the American Newspaper Guild. He continued to write his daily column, "It Seems to Me," and to work on behalf of the Guild, until his death in 1939.

"No matter how much I give to the Guild, I will always remain indebted to it," he said. "It has been my education. The Guild did for me what Harvard could not do."

His name was Heywood Broun.



WHEN they buried Heywood Broun, a few days before Christmas in 1939, people mourned who had never seen him or heard his voice.

In that time, when the world was being wrrenched from disaster to disaster, from depression to world war, the death of a popular newspaper columnist wouldn't normally have been the most important event in the world. But for an astonishing number of people it was.

In telephone calls, letters and telegrams, in columns of type in newspapers and magazines, and in formal eulogies at memorial services, they tried to put into words what he had made them feel. At the New York memorial service, alone, on Feb. 12, 1940, 12,000 came to hear his friends speak of him, and thousands more couldn't get in.

In newspapers, large and small, Guild members gathered around to hear those who had met their first and—thus far—their only president.

The externals came to mind first. There was his size—six feet four and close to 300 pounds—in a baggy, shapeless suit that some said made him look like an unmade bed, and size-13 shoes.

There were the oddly endearing habits—a taste for gin-and-ice-cream sundaes and a disregard for money that led him to hand out 20-dollar bills as easily as dimes to anyone who asked for help.

Many remembered most vividly the smile of the mobile mouth and friendly eyes, and the impact of the warmest human being they had ever met.

"The impression of his personality, in print and out of print," Columnist Franklin P. Adams said, "is stronger than that of any other newspaper writer or publisher. He will be a legend, and a quoted writer, when the Pulitzers, the Danas and Greeleys are only names."

OTHERS remembered him as dramatic critic, sports expert, war correspondent, novelist, theatrical producer, painter, publisher, horse player, candidate for Congress, syndicated columnist, and labor leader.

"I think that this country of ours and every man and woman in it are better off because Heywood Broun lived," John L. Lewis said, "because he had the temerity and the strength to tear aside that veil of deceit and hypocrisy which somehow obscures public vision on a public question."

And Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had won Broun's support after early opposition, said: "It seems to me he was always at his best when advocating a cause unpopular with the majority. He was a hard fighter but a fair adversary and cared not for personal consequences so truth and conscience were on his side. No matter for whom he worked, he wore no man's collar."

Guild convention delegates remembered that it was Broun who came around to knock on every hotel door to say, "Better hurry—the gavel's coming down on the stroke of ten!"

Reporters, bookkeepers and circulation men remembered that the world's highest-paid newspaperman had joined their picket lines not just to get his picture taken but to picket—all day.

There were other men who remembered being pulled, shivering, from a headline and being told: "What you need is a good breakfast, a haircut and a new suit of clothes. Come with me, and then we'll see about getting you a job."

"Heywood had the gift of making anyone he liked feel as if he was his best friend," said Editor Herbert Bayard Swope, for whom Broun worked at the New York World. "I fell in that category."

So did others. Actors. Taxi drivers. Scrubwomen. Frightened, hungry men on breadlines. The poor and oppressed. And most of all, people who worked on newspapers.

"I have never in all my life met anyone who gave me such an idea of what our Lord's love for mankind meant," said Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. "I have never seen a man who so loved his fellow man, never seen such a passion as his for mankind."

"It seemed to me," said Novelist Edna Ferber, "that the things that Heywood had to say were so important that . . . I not only wanted to write better than I had been writing, but I wanted to write better than I could . . . I wanted to be better than I could be, and that is, I suppose, that little touch of God that Heywood had in him."

"I BELONG to the 'Ataboy' school of criticism," Broun once wrote.

As a young sports writer on the Tribune he scandalized the press box with his enthusiasm for the Giants. When they made a tricky play he was on his feet, cheering, and when Christy Mathewson was pitching a tight game he was in danger of falling out of the press box.

All in all, he spent 30 years cheering on the human race, the Giants included, in the World-Telegram, the old World, the older Tribune and what he called the old, old Telegraph.

It began at Harvard, where Broun was in the same class with Walter Lippmann, Stuart Chase, and John Reed. He failed, in three tries, to make the Crimson, and a disinterest in French kept him from taking a degree.

Even then, he wasn't known for neatness. In later years he became famous for its opposite. He had a way, as a boy, of borrowing his smaller brother's shirts, ripping them up the back to make them fit. He disliked shoe laces and preferred to flap around without them. As for socks, he could take them or leave them alone.

Columnist Westbrook Pegler called Broun "an unmade bed" and "a walking slum," and, after one look at him in his war correspondent's uniform, General Pershing asked, "Did you fall down?"

For all his great bulk, Actor Edward G. Robinson said, Broun had "a spirit that was solid and delicate, giant-like and gentle."

Reporter Quentin Reynolds said he was "a good man to stay up with."

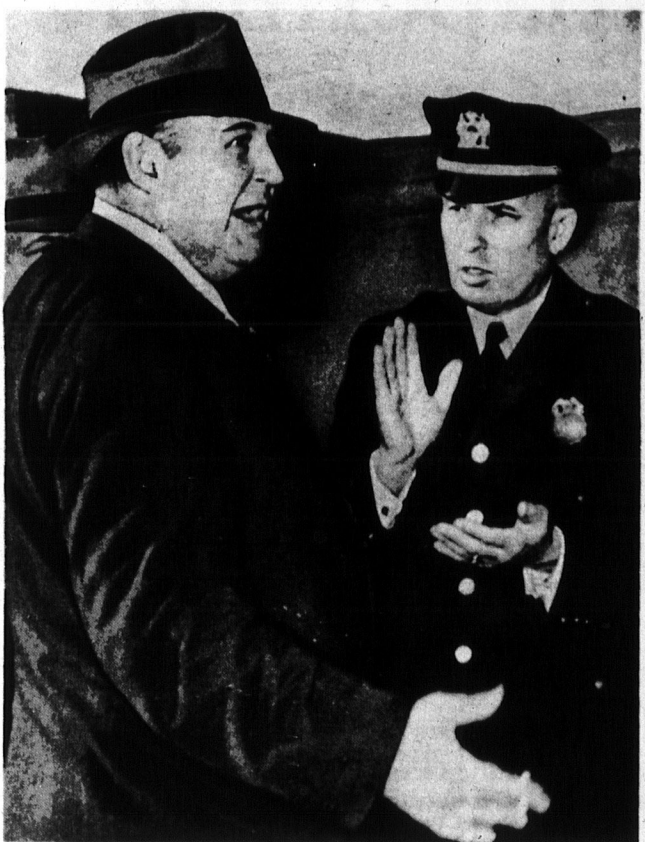
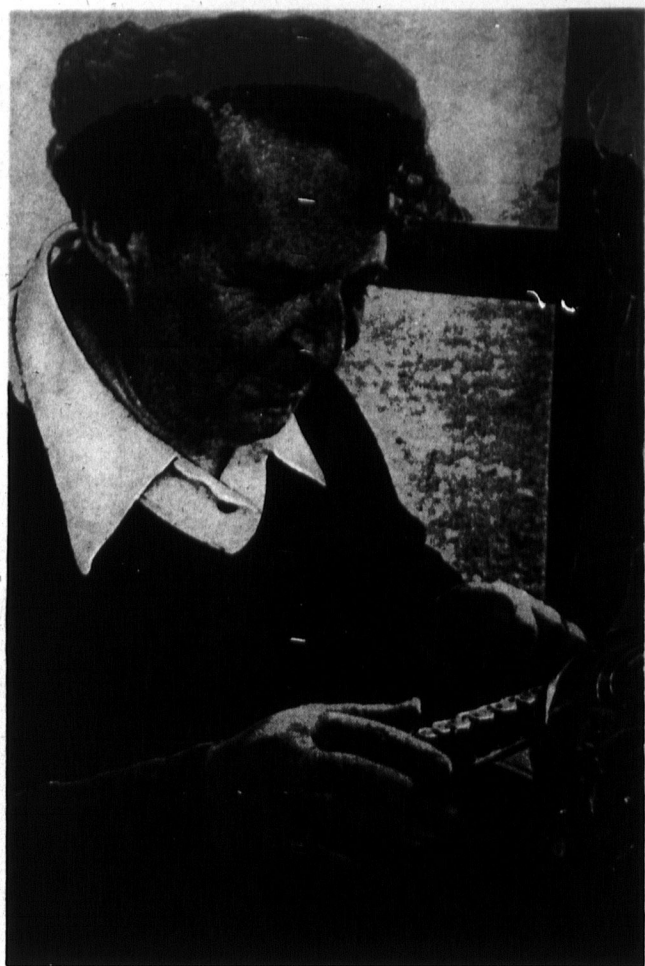
"Heywood was a gin-drinking, poker-playing, wicked old reprobate," Herbert Bayard Swope said, playfully paraphrasing John L. Lewis' famous remark about Vice President Garner. "But the other side of his shield was filled to overflowing with his virtues. I think we loved him as much for his delightful frailties as for the qualities that made him a marked man."

When he wanted W. O. McGeehan on his staff, the business office told him that he could offer \$45 a week and authorized him to go as high as \$50 if he had to.

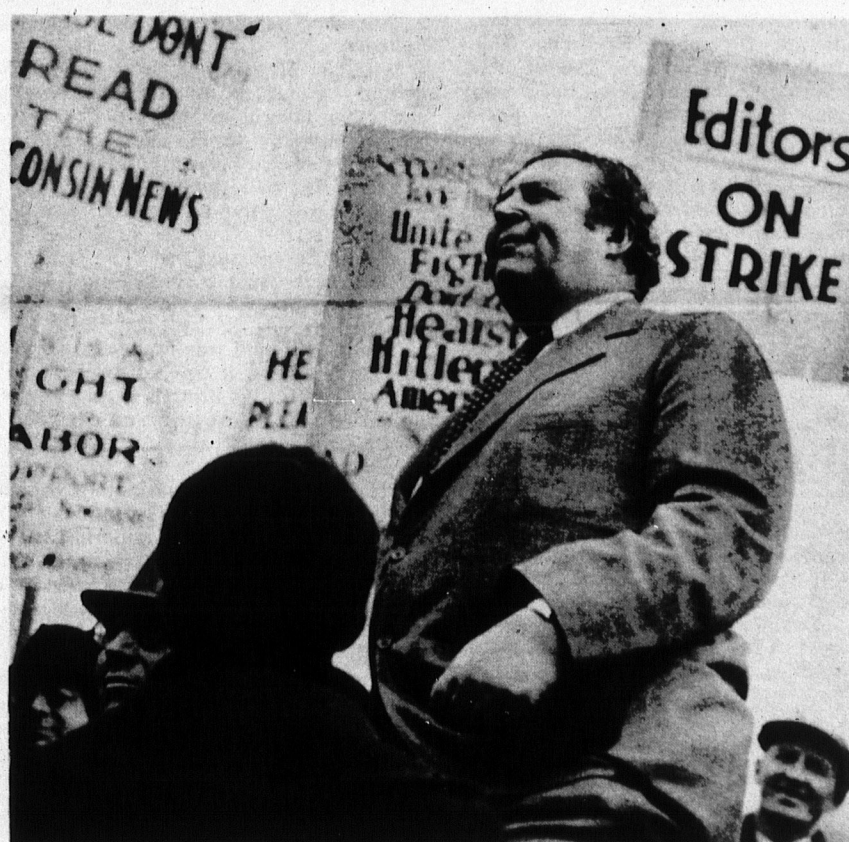
"Mr. McGeehan," Broun said, "the managing editor has empowered me to haggle with you over salary. You may have \$45 or \$50 a week, according to your choice."

Mr. McGeehan showed a taste for round numbers.

In after years Broun liked to say his career as a columnist owed its start to indolence. Facing a deadline with nothing to put in his book column, he wrote instead about his experiences in trying to buy a farm. Nothing happened.



Heywood Broun at work, addressing a union meeting, challenging New York police orders on picket line, campaigning for Congress, and cheering Milwaukee Guild strikers.



The old, old Telegraph, which specialized in sports and vaudeville news and wasn't against anything but reformers, was published in a converted streetcar barn.

Broun came to it straight from Harvard, in 1910. Because he didn't have a degree he often felt inferior. "But even now," he wrote later, "I can't say that I am sorry that I went to a car barn instead of a school of journalism."

In the spring of 1911 he thought he deserved a two-dollar raise. The editor disagreed. "His counter-offer was \$28 a week less," Broun said, "I was fired."

After a few months of floundering, he was hired at \$25 by the Tribune, where in 1919 he pioneered the branch of newspapering—the signed column of opinion—that made him famous.

In a brief fling as sports editor he showed a characteristically unusual executive style.

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A few days later, still behind in his reading, he did a piece about his infant son, and the boss liked it.

"A new vista opened up," he wrote 20 years later. "I have read only two books all the way through since that time."

FEELING cramped and underpaid on the Telegram, in 1921 he went to see Swope, who was building the Pulitzer's morning World's reputation for liberalism even higher.

It was Swope who suggested as a title the deceptively diffident phrase with which Broun prefaced any expression of opinion. On Sept. 27, 1921, his column, "It Seems to Me," started its 18-year run in the World.

Many of his friends, Lawyer Morris Ernst and Quentin Reynolds among them, have told of Broun's way of excusing himself from a lunch party and returning 20 minutes later, before his guests had finished their dessert. In that time he would have written, on the restaurant manager's typewriter, 1,200 words of the most sparkling copy ever written.

At Guild conventions and International Executive Board meetings, a 30-minute recess was enough for him to get the business of earning a living out of the way.

He was able to get the words of his column on paper so fast, Ernst said, "because he lived it during the previous 24 hours."

"For 30 years he did at least twice as much work as was humanly possible," his friend Bruce Bliven said. "No one noted,

however, that his written output was only 10 percent of his total. The other 90 percent—and it was grand stuff—was dictated to people who unfortunately didn't have a pencil."

"... You could never separate what he wrote from what he was and did," Critic Lewis Gannett said. "It was a silly thing to say that his 'extracurricular activities interfered.' . . . It was precisely because Heywood Broun played the races, visited the bread lines with his pockets full of cigarettes, produced a Broadway play to give actors employment, ran for Congress, walked the picket lines, organized the American Newspaper Guild and joined a church, that he and his column stayed young."

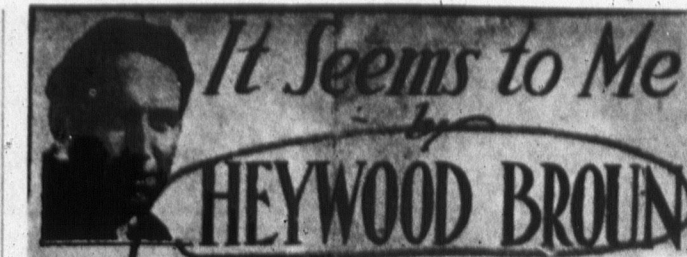
I'VE been fired in the spring, the summer and the early winter," Broun wrote a week before his death. "I like it best in the summer."

The first time was from the old Telegraph, over the matter of \$2.

The second time was May 3, 1928, when Ralph Pulitzer nailed up the eviction notice in Broun's regular space in the World with the comment, "His disloyalty to this paper makes any further association impossible."

"The casual reader would hardly know whether I had robbed the till or sat on the editor's hat," Broun remarked. "The Sacco-Vanzetti case had something to do with it but only indirectly. First

(Continued on next page)



Following are excerpts from the daily newspaper column Heywood Broun wrote for 18 years, 1921-1939.

On Discrimination, North and South

Yesterday in Decatur, Ala., a jury of twelve white men brought in a verdict of death against Haywood Patterson. The attorney general of the great sovereign state referred to him as "that thing."

We, the grandsons and the great-grandsons of slavers, . . . have not forgiven the Negro. It is less difficult to forgive your enemies, but the persecution of the Negro continues because we have wronged him so vastly and so vitally. We are bound to the wheel of our damnation and try to stave it off with silly postures and cruel antics.

Fear grips us, and we sheer off even from an act of simple justice. . . . There was much panicky talk in the speeches of the men who pressed the case. "Shows them that Alabama justice cannot be bought and sold with few money from New York!" cried Solicitor Wright at one point in the trial.

Does the learned counselor from the Southland actually believe that the song of the slave ship never floats above the roofs of Harlem? What would New York really have to offer any Haywood Patterson? The great and free city of New York would afford him an opportunity to share a three-room apartment with nine or ten of his fellows. And only with the best of luck would he be able to pay the rent.

The South imposes rather more lynchings, legal and otherwise, New York and Chicago take it out in tuberculosis.

We have no right to sit in the seats of the scornful. Nor is it the part of wisdom to think of the Scottsboro case as a local issue. We will get nowhere if comment merely takes the form of attacks upon the legal machinery of Alabama and charges that Decatur opinion is blinded by bigotry. That would merely be a matter of the mote calling the beam black. —(April 10, 1933)

On Harvard Scrubwomen

Harvard University has discharged 20 scrubwomen rather than raise their wages from 35 to 37 cents an hour. The scrubwomen themselves asked for no increase in salary, but it so happens that the State of Massachusetts has a minimum wage law which provides boards to set certain standards of pay for women in certain industries.

When the board called the university's attention to the fact that it was underpaying its scrubwomen Harvard's answer was to discharge them. The university has announced that it will replace them with men who may perhaps be able to do a greater amount of work, and there is no minimum wage for men.

This will result in a considerable saving to the university. Had it paid the women a legal living wage the sum would have amounted to almost \$600 a year. Equipment for the scrub football team hardly costs that much in a season.

Mrs. Emma Trafton had been employed by Harvard for 13 years. She was discharged without notice on Nov. 1. The college was kinder to Mrs. Katherine Donahue, who had worked for Harvard for 33 years. She was not discharged until the Saturday before Christmas.

"Some of them—I hope many of them [wrote President Lowell]—will be able to be employed at some other work in the university."

In other words, the reward of thirty-three years of work for Harvard University is the pious hope of the president that possibly something will turn up.

Myself, I did not frequent much the [library] premises kept neat by Mrs. Donahue. My four years brought me no degree. No, not even a note from President Lowell. Accordingly, I cannot say that as an alumnus I demand humanity from Lowell and from Harvard.

But I will demand it just the same. This is no private fight. "I hope," says A. Lawrence Lowell. And I say "hope" he damned! Unless Harvard takes immediate steps to fix a pension system for its veteran employees it will forfeit any right to stand as a leader in enlightenment. A university is a living organism, and, when the heart has ceased to beat, death and corruption of the flesh set in. —(Jan. 27, 1930)

On Unions

Much has been said about the American standard of living and the necessity of its preservation. That standard has been rather rudely battered about in the last few years, but where it still exists the credit must go to the unions, which have kept wages up and hours down.

The non-union man is a person who reaps where he has not sown. He comes at the eleventh hour and receives his penny. He is willing to profit by the aggressive efforts of others to whom he has given no support. Worse than that, he stands ready to stab in the back the very people who have made it possible for him to command a competence. —(July 9, 1934)

On Newspapering

There still endure graybeards who detect frills and shake their heads to say that news is all and that anything else which creeps into a paper is so much folly.

But these graybeards employ a tight and tenuous definition of news. They mean no more than the report of the thing which has happened. They feel that it is the part of newspapermen to behave like members of the Light Brigade and refuse to reason why.

Yet news must be a deeper and more significant thing than a mere recital of names, addresses and the doctor's diagnosis. Causes, however far beneath the surface they may lie, are distinctly within the province of journalism. That is, if journalism is to be a kingdom and not a little parish. —(June 5, 1930)



of all I went on a one-man strike because they said I wasn't to write about the case any more. They didn't disagree with my opinions but they objected to violence of language."

But Gardner Jackson, who was active in the case himself, said:

"Broun told me . . . that his Sacco-Vanzetti experience cast the die for him. It made him pitch in with his great heart, his able pen and his high intelligence with labor, whether on a farm or in an office and factory. He saw labor as the only force capable of gaining strength enough and of having a deep enough desire among the multitudes to preserve and extend the democratic processes in our country."

The Sacco-Vanzetti case was a turning point, too, in the way it defined Broun's relations with his publisher.

At the end of six or seven months the good shoe-maker and the poor fish peddler were dead and things were patched up for me to go back to the paper. Getting fired was something of a surprise," he wrote.

"I had dashed off a little masterpiece for the Nation saying that I thought the editorial policy of the World was a shade on the timid side."

Almost immediately Broun went to work for the Telegram, where Roy Howard proudly introduced a box saying, "Ideas and opinions expressed in this column . . . are presented without regard to their agreement or disagreement with the editorial attitude of this paper."

Broun, in turn, said "I hope and believe I am set." The third firing came 11 years later, as an economy move by Scripps-Howard. The "he writes as he thinks" box had long since been removed, and Broun's column was being edited so heavily that it sometimes didn't make sense.

But in 1928—before the Guild—publishers prized Broun as much as his readers did. They said he was worth 50,000 circulation to any paper in New York.

Broun ran for Congress as a Socialist in 1930, but party labels meant little to him, in politics or his column; it was the issues and the cause that interested him. He fought principles, not people.

"He never hated anyone in his life," Reynolds said, "and as far as I know only two other men hated Broun—William Randolph Hearst and Westbrook Pegler."

As the nation slipped into depression Broun's voice grew stronger than ever before. On radio, in his column, in books and magazine articles he led the fight against child labor and discrimination against Negroes, women and Jews. He fought the Ku Klux Klan and Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith.

He threw his bank account and his energy into the things that had to be done. He produced a show to give work to actors, and he launched a massive one-man job-hunting campaign that found work for more than a thousand people.

Roy Howard went to the trouble of writing a piece for the Telegram objecting to Broun's running for Congress but Broun replied:

"I am tired of hearing all this talk about how the honest average citizen should get into politics and not leave it to the machine professionals. I am tired of hearing this, because I am average and honest and yet, when I do get in, my own boss tells me that this is no business for me. It's everybody's business and nobody's business."

"But I am even more tired of standing with well-meaning liberals weaving a daisy chain of good intentions. I want to break that chain and enlist for the duration. Here goes!"

Broun lost the election, but the battle had just begun.

ON Aug. 7, 1933, the World-Telegram carried the Broun column that changed the newspaper industry. Noting that printers and other craft-union members were enjoying a security unknown in those dark depression days to the unorganized editorial workers, Broun prescribed a union of reporters.

"Beginning at nine o'clock on the morning of October 1, I am going to do the best I can to help in getting one up."

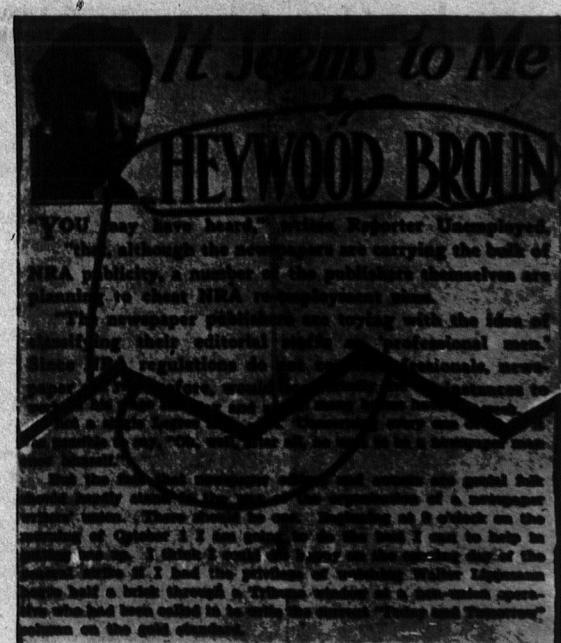
But they didn't let him wait that long. All over the country newspapermen had been thinking along the same lines, and they sprang into action as if Broun had given a signal they had been praying for.

In Cleveland, one early Guild leader recalled, "In one afternoon I kissed the job goodbye . . . pasted Broun's editorial in my hat, declared war on the publishers, and proceeded to organize a union."

It was the same elsewhere. From Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Columbus, Rochester, Duluth, St. Louis, Rockford, Akron, the Twin Cities, and a dozen other cities, letters and telegrams began pouring in to Broun.

"We're with you," they said. "What do we do next?"

By Dec. 15, with key cities organized, the Guild was ready for the next step, and at its founding convention in Washington, Broun became president of the American Newspaper Guild by acclamation. In



The Column That Launched A Union

succeeding years—until his death—he was re-elected six times by unanimous votes.

Men who had laid their jobs on the line needed the best fighter they could find. And they knew they had him.

A key issue facing the new union was whether publishers would succeed in getting newspapermen exempted as "professionals" from the government's new labor code, and so be free to break their union.

In courtrooms and government hearings Broun's voice reached its highest pitch of eloquence in the Guild's behalf:

"Until there is a good newspaper code there will be no good codes because if you boil all the publishers of America down—a consummation devoutly to be wished—you will find that you have in essence automobiles, textiles, steel, munitions, utilities and all the leading industries of the country."

"This holy oil of publisher authority floods the land and seeps into high places. . . . Even the mighty ones in Washington turn their faces toward the West at night and murmur in great fear, 'I hope Mr. Hearst is not going to object to this.'"

Broun, like his successors in the Guild presidency,

served without pay; but he took his Guild work very seriously.

He argued with a Supreme Court justice about a Guild case and he delivered his opinions to a federal district court judge with scant regard for the court's dignity. He was never hesitant to test labor laws personally, especially when the law came from the courts rather than from the legislatures, and he was arrested more than one picket line.

Morris Ernst, Broun's friend who became the Guild's attorney, said of the landmark cases in the Guild's early days against Hearst and the Associated Press: "Burgess didn't win, Watson didn't win, Ernst had nothing to do with the winning. It was Heywood, with his simple, forthright, decisive determination of strategy."

His skill in managing the Guild's affairs won admiration even from Editor & Publisher, whose editor, Arthur Robb, wrote after the 1937 Guild convention: "Broun, the best parliamentarian we have ever seen in a newspaper chair, took the draft of the constitution, 21 legal sheets of it with a couple of inserts, section by section. . . . Never have we seen so intricate a document handled with such dispatch and sure-footedness."

With the organization of the Guild, Broun found he had less and less time for poker and horse-playing and other favorite pastimes of earlier years. There was too much to do, too many picket lines, too many locals that needed help from the president.

Broun had no regrets.

"It is the only important work I ever did in my life," he wrote in the New Republic in August of 1938. "Self interest actuated me. The Guild has given me more than I could ever give the Guild. When the Guild came along I was just a fat slob. Now I'm not all slob."

When the Guild was founded, and Broun became its first president, it was an independent craft union of newspapermen. At Broun's urging, it soon joined the organized labor movement and extended its membership to commercial as well as editorial department employees.

"He led us by persuasion," Kenneth Crawford, Broun's successor as ANG president, said. "He got his way about industrial unionism, as he did about most things, and there are few, in the light of experience, who will question the soundness of his basic policies."

"The Newspaper Guild," Roy Howard said, "will, with time, probably prove to be Heywood Broun's most permanent monument. Through it he expressed his deep and sincere concern for the welfare of newspaper craftsmen among whom he will always rate as a master."

DEATH came to Heywood Broun not long after the third firing, in December of 1939, when Roy Howard told him his contract would not be renewed. It seems that the Guild, with new minimum wages and overtime clauses, was costing Scripps-Howard money. And the price of newsprint was going up.

"We think the place to cut expenses is among the high-priced specialists in order to protect the run-of-the-mine reporter," Howard said.

"I can't possibly make any squawk about that because I've made that same speech myself at dozens of Guild meetings," Broun said. "And so we shook hands and had a drink and everything was very pleasant. But I still think it is better to be fired in the summer."

The New York Post wanted him and he went, though at only a quarter of the \$49,000 the World-Telegram had paid.

Only one column was ever printed in the Post, on Dec. 15. Pneumonia struck suddenly, and on Dec. 18, 1939, at 9:50 in the morning, Heywood Broun died.

In his last column in Broun's Nutmeg, the Connecticut weekly that he published for fun, he wrote: "At fifty-one I have more faith than I ever had before. People are better than I thought they were going to be—myself included."

"At fifty-one I'm a better fighter than at twenty-one. Things which once were just a sort of sentimental solace are now realities. Brotherhood is not just a Bible word. Out of comradeship can come and will come the happy life for all. The underdog can and will lick his weight in the wildcats of the world."

'Do-It-Yourself' Inquiry

Quebec Newsmen to Probe Press

Quebec, Que.—The New Year is scheduled to witness the start of an inquiry into the integrity of the Quebec press, called by newspapermen themselves.

French-Canadian newsmen have been on the defensive since ministers of the provincial government blamed them for laying the groundwork for much of the troubles surrounding the fall visit of Queen Elizabeth to Quebec City.

Premier Jean Lesage has until recently stood high in the estimation of the working press. Although he himself refrained from making the accusations of misreporting and "yellow journalism," it is widely believed he backed the members of his government who did.

The outraged newsmen called on Lesage to do two things: repudiate the statements made by his ministers and set up an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the Queen's visit.

Lesage refused to do either.

It was at this stage that the newspapermen's organizations, in conjunction with some publishers, decided to take matters into their own hands, held meetings and set up an independent five-man board of inquiry.

The organizations underwriting the costs of the inquiry are the Quebec Union of Journalists, the Alliance of Journalists' Trade Unions, the Confederation of National Trade Unions, the Circle of Women Journalists and

the province's weekly newspaper publishers' association.

Approximately 50 Canadian Wire Service Guildsmen working in Montreal and Quebec City for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. were represented at the meetings by Pierre Trudel, TV news editor for CBC and Montreal national councilman of the Wire Service Guild. ANG International Representative Brian E. Huggins attended as an observer.

Following the decision to set up the independent inquiry board, Huggins was asked to pass on an invitation to the Guild's Canadian District Council to become a cosponsor.

Trudel was elected to a subcommittee of four to attend to detailed arrangements for the board of inquiry. The board will inquire into stories of brutality by Quebec police against demonstrators, the events preceding Queen Elizabeth's visit, and the visit's aftermath, including a directive issued by the management of two Quebec City newspapers.

The two papers, the jointly owned Le Soleil and L'Evenement, issued a policy statement that forbade publication of articles that might tend to put separatism or communism in a favorable light.

The papers' instructions banned the publication of both statements preaching violence by separatists, nationalists and other groups and of protests against "established authority" by persons that the publishers consider to have no authority or groups they consider "not

representative of the public interest."

Any employees who did not agree with management's decision to avoid giving prominence to extremists were invited to resign.

The Quebec Union of Journalists was incensed at the implied slur that news staffs of the newspapers had previously engaged in nonobjective reporting. It issued an ultimatum: The directive must be withdrawn or the union would sue the newspapers for \$100,000.

At last report, the union was proceeding with its suit following expiration of the deadline for retraction of the statement.

The Confederation of National Trade Unions, commenting on the newspapers' directive, charged the existence of "a campaign to disparage Quebec journalists which has tended to become systematic in the past few months on the part of some highly placed persons in government as well as in private enterprise, the clergy and among newspaper directors."

The CNTU has itself been accused of being "separatist"—desirous of a separate Quebec nation. This charge has gained ground since the CNTU launched a bitter raiding war against affiliated unions of the Canadian Labour Congress, dominion counterpart of the AFL-CIO, under the battle cry, "Let us be masters in our own house."

The bulk of the CLC membership is made up of international unions, including ANG.

Guild Lends A Hand To Nigerian



FAR AWAY: Victor Ajaero, Nigerian student whom ANG is helping to complete his education, points to his homeland, which he has seen only once in the last four years.

ANG is helping to make it possible for a young Nigerian medical student to complete his education and fill a serious need for physicians in his native land.

For the past three summers the Guild has joined the International Union of Electrical Workers and the United Automobile Workers in providing summer employment for the student, Victor Ajaero, in the Philip Murray Building, in which the three unions have their Washington offices.

Ajaero has performed clerical duties for ANG and the IUE under an AFL-CIO summer-replacement program for African students, initiated four years ago when many African youths studying here faced a financial crisis that threatened to cut short their education.

In addition to alleviating the students' financial situation, the program was designed to acquaint them with the U.S. trade-union movement and foster mutual understanding.

Publishers Warned Against Low Pay

New Delhi, India—Low pay for newsmen is as great a threat to freedom of the press as oppressive government action, ANG International Affairs Representative Ronald A. Watts told Asian editors and publishers last month.

Urging them to maintain good relations with newsmen's trade unions to help build democratic societies, he warned that underpaid newsmen are susceptible to "corruptive outside influences."

Watts spoke at a seminar attended by 30 newspaper executives from five countries and sponsored by the Press Institute of India.

1 Score And 11 Years Ago . . .

Organizations, like people, have a habit of forgetting how old they are.

ANG was reminded of its age last week by a New England student who wrote asking for information about the Guild.

"We were assigned a research paper, and I chose the American Newspaper Guild," the student wrote. "I chose it because many of my ancestors belonged to it." The Guild turned 31 Dec. 15.

Lawyers, Beware

It Seems To Us

By ANG Convention action, 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 referendum to appear in the issue preceding distribution of the ballot shall be confined to the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

'Irreverence Award' Two Nominations

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Editor:

Looking toward the day when the Guild sets up an A. J. Liebling Award for Irreverent Newsmen, as suggested by your article (Nov. 27, 1964) headed "Irreverence Seen Press's Need," I hereby nominate the following for consideration:

1) Frank R. Garcia of San Francisco, who advised the Guild Reporter, in the same issue, to "concentrate on improving my job wages and pull your cotton-picking noses out of politics."

2) The guy who advertised for help in Editor & Publisher some time ago and stuck in this qualification: "No Lieblings Need Apply."

Unlike Mr. Garcia, I would never cancel my subscription, because then I would miss such delightful expressions as these. (And they seem to be cropping up more and more lately in Guild publications.)

Who said Menckens was dead?

EDWARD JARDIM
Plainfield, N.J.

P.S. Why do you keep apologizing for the press treatment of Goldwater? It's beginning to sound negative; let's accentuate the positive!

Next Step: Computers At Bar?

The Miami Herald's new all-purpose computer does everything but go to court to collect on unpaid advertising bills.

As described by Robert V. Ray, the Herald's accounting manager, to the Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers, the computer begins amicably enough by hyphenating and justifying classified ads phoned in by customers.

Its electronic brain already has its eye on the ledger books, however. Even as it spews forth the tape, it runs a credit check on the customer and stores billing information.

It bills expiring ads daily, together with any previous unpaid bills sent to the same customer. It nudges delinquent customers with first and second reminders, then sends out a dunning letter incorporating the specific data into a typewritten communication on company stationery.

If the bill is still unpaid after 75 days, the computer reproduces it for dispatch to the paper's collection agency.

The machine's classified-advertising activity combines four separate operations formerly performed by three separate departments.

Meanwhile, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has developed a process that may spell the reduction of darkroom technicians' work.

The new method makes it possible to obtain direct photographic positives, eliminating the need for making prints from negatives. Special cameras are unnecessary, and the process can be used for either black-and-white or color pictures.

The film is treated with a chemical that is insoluble except where exposed to light. The film is immersed in an ordinary hypo solution, which dissolves the exposed areas, leaving a positive picture.

Du Pont says the film's photographic speed is still not as high as that of conventional film, however.



"Grim and Grim" by Lichty
"It sure don't save US any work! We never had to dust off the people it replaced."

Architectural Forum Staff Succeeds In Revival Effort

New York City—Architectural Forum, discontinued by Time Inc. in September as an economic liability, will be revived in April under auspices of the American Planning and Civic Association.

Announcement of the magazine's rebirth capped a six-month effort by members of the former Forum staff, part of the New York Guild's Time unit. Ten of the old staff members, including Guildsmen Donald Canty, former senior editor, will put out the re-

vived journal; Canty will be managing editor.

Architectural Forum ranked first in circulation among the nation's architectural periodicals, with 64,000 subscribers, when Time announced its suspension last June. This month Time bestowed the publishing rights on the Planning and Civic Association, a nonprofit group.

The revived magazine, with a different format and smaller staff, will have an initial circulation of 30,000.

Desk Salary Of \$250 Is N.Y. Target

(Continued from Page 1)
the New York Daily News—a figure that would raise it to more than \$202.

The \$250 minimum being asked for supervisory positions would be \$20 above the highest position minimum in any Guild contract, a \$230 figure negotiated this month at the Washington Post.

A strengthened job-security clause would forbid dismissals resulting from new machinery as well as for any other economic reason.

The conference voted to give top priority to demands for a full Guild shop, for complete jurisdiction over new machinery doing any Guild work and for a hiring clause requiring promotions from within and hiring from a list of candidates supplied by the Guild.

Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy said the hiring clauses are being sought to help obtain jobs for out-of-work Guild members, including many still jobless as a result of the closing of the New York Mirror a year ago.

Other demands include the establishment of a citywide health-insurance program, with the full cost of hospitalization and medical insurance to be borne by the publishers, and a \$1-per-shift contribution from employers to an existing joint pension fund.

A new clause, arising from injuries sustained by newsmen during last summer's Harlem riots, would allow employees to refuse hazardous assignments and require the publishers to provide death and disability insurance and pay the cost of medical care for employees who accept such assignments.

The Guild will propose a one-year contract but will ask for a return to its old Oct. 31 termination date if a longer one is sought by the publishers. The Guild extended its contract expiration date to March 30, to coincide with the craft unions', as part of the settlement of the Typographical Union's 1962-63 strike.

Other points in the New York bargaining program provide for improvements in clauses covering checkoffs, hours and overtime, vacations, severance pay, leaves of absence, syndicate rights, part-time and temporary employees, time off and military leaves.

The program was presented by Murphy and John E. Deegan, local secretary-treasurer. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz pledged full ANG assistance to the local, citing the key nature of New York bargaining. Blatz predicted a "benzene" settlement, noting that bargaining breakthroughs often follow major strikes.

The Guild has already had preliminary meetings with representatives of the New York City Publishers Association for an advance exploration of such areas as union security and jurisdiction. Unlike the craft unions, the Guild will bargain individually with each publisher.

The printers have been seeking to bargain individually with the papers and have filed an unfair-labor-practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board as a result of the publishers' refusal.

The publishers have already begun negotiations with the Typographical Union, the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union and the Paper Handlers.

Supreme Court Rules: Bargain On Subcontracts

(Continued from Page 1)
and bargain with the union over any decision to subcontract their work.

"The inclusion of 'contracting out' within the statutory scope of collective bargaining . . . seems well designed to effectuate the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act," the court said in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

"One of the primary purposes of the act," it said, "is to promote the peaceful settlement of

... Tacoma

(Continued from Page 1)

Also won was a fair-employment clause forbidding discrimination, a fourth week of vacation after 20 years instead of 25, company cars for photographers, and a minimum of \$1.50 per trip for occasional car use instead of the previous 75 cents.

industrial disputes by subjecting labor-management controversies to the mediatory influence of negotiation."

The court emphasized that its decision applied only to the type of subcontracting arranged by Fibreboard, involving "the replacement of employees in the existing bargaining unit with those of an independent contractor to do the same work under similar conditions of employment."

"Our decision," said the court, "need not and does not encompass other forms of 'contracting out' or 'subcontracting' which arise daily in our complex economy."

A separate concurring opinion by Justices Potter Stewart, William O. Douglas and John M. Harlan put even greater stress on the decision's limitations, declaring that the court was not ruling that "every managerial decision which necessarily terminates an individual's employment is subject to the duty to bargain."

But Leichter said the circumstances at Fibreboard—replacement of union employees by others performing the same work under similar circumstances—seemed to be analogous to those involved in most subcontracting cases involving the Guild.

A number of newspapers have, at various times, tried to subcontract the work of their maintenance, circulation and photographic departments, often to an outside firm that proceeded to hire the same employees.

The Fibreboard opinion was also held significant for its effect

on cases involving managerial decisions to terminate business, such as those of the New York Mirror and the Houston Press, where the Guild has filed charges of refusal to bargain on the decisions.

"The court's ruling did not extend to termination of an entire business, but it left the way open for—although not assuring—a favorable ruling in this area. A more analogous case, involving a Southern textile firm's closing of a plant after the Textile Workers Union won an NLRB election, is currently before the Supreme Court.

Cleveland Wins \$15 Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

The escape period in the maintenance-of-membership clause will be changed in the second year of the contract from seven days before contract expiration to seven days immediately following the

employee's birthday anniversary.

The new jurisdiction clauses provide that work now being performed by covered employees, or work which may in the future be assigned to them, will not be assigned to other employees who are outside the Guild's jurisdiction.

Our shopping list for 30 million homes now takes us to 41 states

When The Sperry and Hutchinson Company goes shopping for merchandise to offer shoppers who save S&H Green Stamps, it looks for top quality and for good value. It simply makes good business sense to offer products that people will want for themselves and for their homes.

At the same time, it is no accident that S&H buys rocking chairs from Tennessee, or luggage from Colorado, or lamps from five different states. The company follows a long-established policy of buying its merchandise, as much as possible, in every state where it does business. In fact, S&H "went shopping" in 41 different states, buying large quantities of some 1,700 products from more than 600 manufacturers to fill its 1964 Ideabook.

S&H expects to expand its shopping list to even more states and products because:

✓ Sales volume for the first six months of 1964 was higher than any other six months in the company's history—a solid indicator that 1964 is S&H's best year ever, with a bigger '65 to come.

✓ At the same time, the company's redemptions have risen, too. People are getting more merchandise this year with S&H Green Stamps than in any year in the past.

✓ More families are saving S&H Green Stamps. Right now over 30 million homes save S&H. An increasing population and a wider family of S&H merchants will make this figure grow even larger.

AN AMERICAN WAY OF THRIFT SINCE 1896



A Tale Of 2 Arbitrators

Suspension Valid? Yes And No

Two arbitrators have rendered conflicting decisions on whether publishers can impose disciplinary suspensions in the absence of specific contract authorization.

The clashing opinions represent a case of "heads, management wins; tails, the Guild loses."

John F. Sembower, ruling in a case involving the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, held that the company had an implied right to suspend employees under the contract's discharge provisions.

But R. G. Herbert, in a case involving the Vancouver Sun and Province, cited the absence of any suspension provision in the contract as part of the grounds for deciding that an employee had not been suspended and was subject to discharge.

The Vancouver case involved a maintenance man accused of drinking on the job and then directing an epithet at the supervisor who rebuked him.

The supervisor told him he was suspended, a penalty that was reiterated in an official company letter to the Vancouver Guild three days later. Subsequently, the

company notified the employee that he was fired.

The Guild argued that dismissal constituted a double penalty in view of the earlier suspension, but the arbitrator ruled that the employee had not in fact been suspended and was subject to dismissal.

Pointing out that the Guild "has for some time taken the position that the company has no power to suspend," Herbert stated: "A careful perusal of the collective agreement discloses no use of the word 'suspend' or any of its derivatives nor even a phrase such as 'discharge or discipline,' the latter word of which has been often interpreted to necessarily include or comprehend a power to suspend."

But a similar absence of suspension authorization in the St. Paul contract failed to deter Sembower from finding it inferred in the "supreme penalty" of discharge.

He upheld a two-day suspension imposed on a photographer as "corrective discipline" for driving a company car into the path

of a railroad locomotive.

Sembower, in ruling against the Guild, held that past arbitration awards have established that "the tempered penalty of suspension is applicable where the contract is utterly silent with reference thereto specifically and mentions only discharge or dismissal."

He rejected the Guild's objection that a company, by substituting repeated suspensions for dismissal, could force an employee to quit and thus could escape the obligation of severance pay.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

Pennsylvania-Chicago District Council, ANG Leadership Training Institute on Automation and Fair Employment, Jan. 9 and 10, Akron.
Midwest District Council, ANG Leadership Training Institute on Automation and Fair Employment, Jan. 23 and 24, Chicago.
Empire State District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 13 and 14, ANG headquarters, Washington.
Thirty-second Annual ANG Convention, July 12-16, 1965, Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Petition Campaign Set In Kingsport Walkout

AFL-CIO News Service

The AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department has launched a drive for a million signatures on petitions supporting 1,200 union members in the 21st month of a strike against the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press.

The department, in co-operation with the five unions conducting the strike, is asking more than 1,700 label councils, women's auxiliaries and other union bodies to circulate the petitions and to return the signatures by Jan. 15.

That will be followed, said Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, by "one great moment of truth" for publishers printing at Kingsport, who will be presented with petitions proclaiming:

"More than one million of your potential customers will not

buy your books unless produced under conditions fair to the people who manufacture them."

Employees of Kingsport Press, the nation's largest manufacturer of hard-cover books, have been walking the picket line since March 11, 1963, for fair contract conditions. Management has continued to operate at a reduced pace by using supervisors and strikebreakers.

The petitions pledge "not to purchase Great Books of the Western World or Britannica, Jr., published by Encyclopedia Britannica Inc.; the World Book Encyclopedia or the Childcraft series, published by Field Enterprises Educational Corp.; Book of Knowledge Encyclopedia, Grolier Council Encyclopedia, or English Lands and People, published by Grolier, Inc."

Financial-Report Deadline Nearing, Locals Warned

The deadline is approaching for annual financial statements by locals to ANG and federal and state agencies, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has reminded all locals.

Perlik, in a letter to local treasurers, pointed out that the ANG Constitution requires the filing of an annual audit with ANG within 90 days after the end of the local's fiscal year.

U. S. laws require financial reports to the Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports within the same period and to the Internal Revenue Service by the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of the fiscal year. U. S. locals that

may have neglected to file Internal Revenue forms during the summer should do so at once lest they lose their tax-exempt status, Perlik said.

Some states also require financial reports, he added. Perlik said locals that have been listing stock in the bankrupt Portland Reporter among their assets have two choices: They can wait until bankruptcy proceedings determine whether the stock has any residual value, or, if they feel the stock has no further value, they can so declare by action of the executive committee, representative assembly or membership and have a motion approved deleting it from the local's books.

Shakespeare On Bargaining

'Toil and Trouble'

With the inspiration of Stratford's Shakespeare Festival not far distant, the Toronto Guild has been moved to pay a tribute of its own to the poet during his 400th anniversary year.

The local's official publication, the New Lead, published the following anthology of the playwright's observations on labor relations.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: "And in the way of bargaining, mark ye, I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair."—King Henry IV.

COMPANY PROMISES: "More honored in the breach than in the observance."—Hamlet.

WAGE INCREASES: "And so far as the coin of the company will stretch, I will have me just recompense."—King Henry V.

MANAGEMENT COUNTER-PROPOSAL: "Look! Our purses are not full, our garments are poor; And we bleed from the very Devil of it!"—The Taming of the Shrew.

CONTRACTS: "Words pay no debts, but they are there to witness our plain intentions."—Troilus and Cressida.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE: "Things that seem past redress, are not with us past care."—King Richard III.

RETIREMENT PLANS: "I hope I shall have the leisure to make good in the evening of my days."—Comedy of Errors.

UNORGANIZED WORKER: "Having nothing, then nothing can he lose."—King Henry IV.



What this label means to you and your family!

It means more security for you and your family! When you buy a dress or other wearing apparel which carries the ILGWU label, you enable the worker who made the garment to buy the product or service which pays your wages.

The ILGWU label tells you that the garment was made in a sanitary workshop by skilled union craftsmen under decent American working conditions. Make sure your shopping dollars do double duty and bring you added benefits. Insist on the ILGWU label and help bring greater security and higher wages not only to yourself, but to all the 17,000,000 members of the trade union family.

LOOK FOR THE ILGWU UNION LABEL WHEN YOU SHOP FOR WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL

Even To Judas

The following Christmas parable was written by Heywood Brown, the Guild's founder and first president, 12 months before his death 25 years ago. Published in the New York World-Telegram Dec. 24, 1939, it was read to the nation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his annual Christmas message the next day.

We were sitting in a high room above the chapel and although it was Christmas Eve my good friend the dominie seemed curiously troubled. And that was strange, for he was a man extremely sensitive to the festivities of his faith.

The joys and sorrows of Jesus were not to him events of a remote past but more current and living happenings than the headlines of the newspapers. At Christmas he seems actually to hear the voice of the herald angels.

My friend is an old man, and I have known him for years, but this was the first time the Nativity failed to rouse him to an ecstasy. He admitted to me something was wrong.

"Tomorrow," he said, "I must go down into that chapel and preach a Christmas sermon. And I must speak of peace and goodwill toward men. I know that our world is one of war and hate and enmity. And you, my young friend, and others keep insisting that before there can be brotherhood there must be the bashing of heads. You are all for goodwill to men, but you want to note very many exceptions. And I am still hoping and praying that in the great love of God the final seal of interdiction must not be put on even one. You may laugh at me, but right now I am wondering about how Christmas came to Judas Iscariot."

It is the habit of my friend, when he is troubled by doubts, to reach for the Book, and he did so now.

He smiled and said, "Will you assist me in a little experiment? I will close my eyes, and you hold out the Bible to me. I will open it at random and run my fingers down a page. You read me the text which I blindly select."

I did as he told me and he happened on the 26th chapter of St. Matthew and the 24th verse. I felt sorry for him, for this was no part of the story of the birth of Christ but instead an account of the great betrayal.

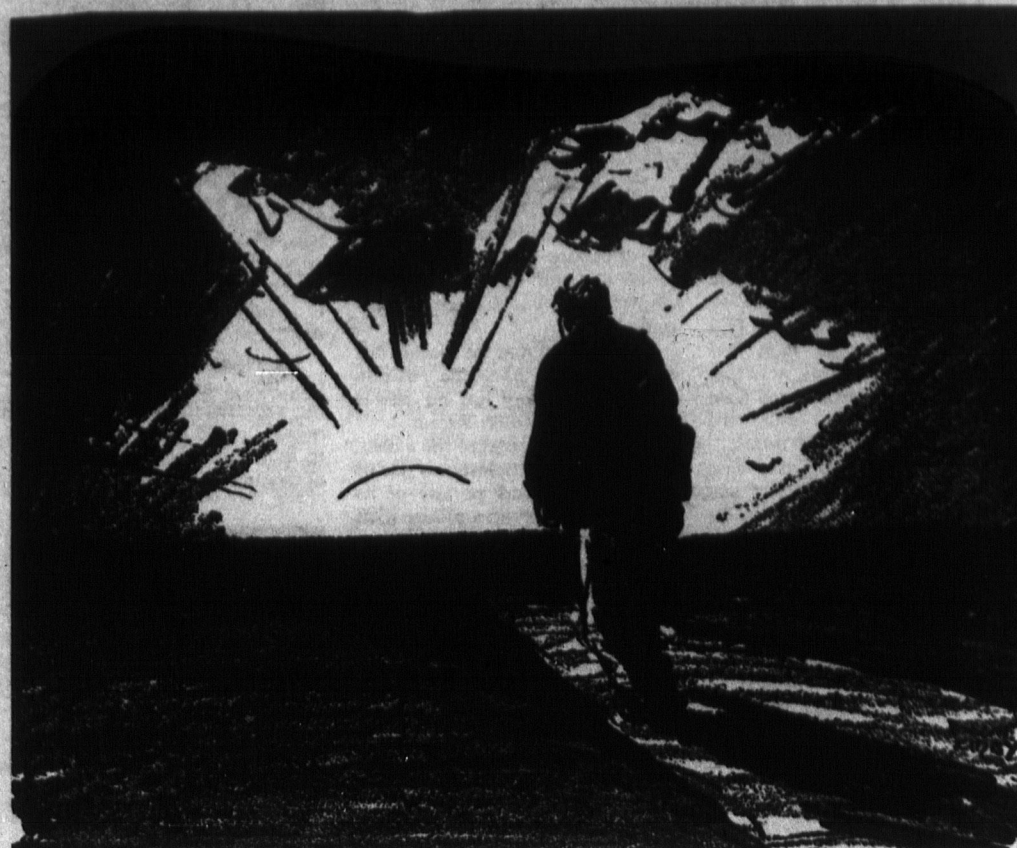
"Read what it says," commanded the dominie. And I read: "Then Judas, which betrayed Him, answered and said, 'Master, is it I?' He said unto him, 'Thou hast said.'"

My friend frowned, but then he looked at me in triumph. "My hand is not as steady as it used to be. You should have taken the lower part of my finger and not the top. Read the 27th verse. It is not an eighth of an inch away. Read what it says."

And I read, "And He took the cup and gave thanks and gave it to them, saying, 'Drink ye all of it.'"

"Mark that," cried the old man exultantly, "Not even to Judas, the betrayer, was the wine of life denied. I can preach my Christmas sermon now, and my text will be 'Drink ye all of it.' Goodwill to every last son of God. Peace on earth means peace to Pilate, peace to the thieves on the cross and peace to poor Iscariot."

I was glad, for he had found Christmas and I saw by his face that once more he heard the voice of the herald angels.



This drawing by Rollin Kirby originally appeared in the New York World-Telegram on the death of Heywood Brown, the Guild's founder and first president, 25 years ago on Dec. 18, 1939.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Johnson Prescribes Hard Work To Cool Party Rivalries

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

President Johnson is moving swiftly to make sure that the top-heavy Democratic majorities in the upcoming 89th Congress do not fragmentize themselves for lack of a Johnson program to work on.

Fresh from his November election triumph, the President scheduled his State of the Union message for Jan. 4, the opening day of the new Congress, and he will give it maximum emphasis by appearing at 9 p.m., prime time for a television audience.

Mr. Johnson has allowed it to be known that he intends to use the vast powers of his office with humility, thoroughly conscious of the constitutional balances that make Congress a co-ordinate branch of government. Newspaper editorials all over the country—this is still the honeymoon period—hailed his sagacity and statesmanship. Most of them pointed to Franklin D. Roosevelt's "blunder" in trying to pack the Supreme Court after his overwhelming 1936 re-election, and said how wise the President today is in seeking to avoid any such disaster.

The country still has a good deal to learn about Lyndon B. Johnson, and among those who must learn is anyone who thinks the President is content to rest on the laurels of achievement from the 88th Congress. He is a man with a superb sense of political timing but also with a compulsive itch to get things done—and if he has his way, the 89th will be kept so busy passing bills that the Democratic majorities will be allowed little time and energy to devote to the always-pleasant pastime of internecine bloodletting.

Mr. Johnson's mood, according to those in a position to reflect it, is that he wants action first on the four bills—out of the 50 he got from the Senate in 1963—that the House refused to accept. These are social security hospital care, the Appalachia project, re-

newal of the Area Redevelopment Administration, and authorization of an international coffee agreement stabilizing prices.

"If he had his way, we'd have the hospital bill on his desk in three weeks," grumbled one top senatorial Democrat, well aware that the Senate and House never act that fast but with a grudging admiration for the President's driving energy.

The President's mood also reflects this attitude: "We won a great victory. There is no sense in winning unless you use the victory to get things done."

He feels he is a free man now that he has won his own mandate and he does not consider himself bound by precedents and attitudes of previous occupants of the White House, no matter how exalted their fame.

He means to interest himself in congressional reorganization, in the revamping of rules and procedures, to make sure that the legislative machinery is not an obstacle course for his programs.

The 1965 Johnson legislative program will be set forth in detail in three early messages—the State of the Union, the Budget Message and the Economic Report. It will be surprising if the recommendations do not add up to a total program as expansive and far-reaching as the record actually achieved in the 88th Congress, the most productive in our history.

They are sure to include vast new federal investment in education, health and welfare, housing and urban renewal, a long-overdue upgrading of the unemployment-compensation system, and a good many programs that reveal a purely Johnsonian touch, which is urgency for action on long-languishing and festering problems that can be solved by the application of simple common sense.

The natural tendency of a huge party majority to split itself in

internal feuds, if left with idle hands, has already revealed itself in the three-way battle of Senate Democrats for the job of whip, replacing Vice President-elect Hubert H. Humphrey. Sen. John Pastore of Rhode Island announced first, then Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana, then Sen. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, with Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine belatedly making a dark-horse bid.

Pastore has the best record of Administration support, Monroney is next, Long is third. And who do you suppose Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois—civil-rights fighter, certified liberal—is backing? Long of Louisiana, who opposed the civil-rights bill and serves the oil-and-gas interests Douglas has traditionally battled.

A weird intershifting of cliques could build up unless Congress is required to devote its time to the public business.

Bell Aids Study On Automation

Former New York Guildman Daniel Bell, chairman of the sociology department at Columbia University, has been named to a new 14-member federal commission to study the impact of automation and how it can be met.

Three AFL-CIO vice presidents—Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, Joseph A. Beane of the Communications Workers and Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists—were also nominated by President Johnson.

Other members include Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; Benjamin Aaron, director of the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations; and John I. Snyder, president of U.S. Industries.

The Guild Reporter

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and
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DAVID J. HISEM, Associate Editor
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American Newspaper Guild

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