

\$15 Boost, Surpassing AP, Ups UPI Top To \$190, Averts Strike



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4 Crafts Vote On \$10 Pact In New York

BULLETIN

New York City—New York publishers and the Pressmen's, Stereotypers', Mail Deliverers' and Paper Handlers' unions reached tentative agreement March 24 on two-year contracts with wage increases of \$5.50 the first year and \$5 the second. Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, said he would favor acceptance of the package if it were offered to the Guild.

The Newspaper Trades Council voted 5 to 4 to approve submission of the agreements to membership ratification, with the Guild, Paper Handlers, Stereotypers, Deliverers and Photoengravers in favor and the Typographical Union, ITU Mailers, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Machinists opposed. The Pressmen do not belong to the council.

New York City—The New York Typographical Union this week received authorization to strike one or more of the city's major dailies two hours after contract expiration at midnight March 30 if it does not have a satisfactory contract proposal.

Bertram A. Powers, local president, said the action of international headquarters in Colorado Springs in sanctioning a strike and setting a time for it to begin should end speculation that the printers intended to negotiate beyond March 30 under a contract extension.

He said the path was clear for the union to strike unless it received a proposal it could recommend to the membership. But he did not say which newspapers might be struck.

The New York Guild, meanwhile, received its first wage offer in bargaining with the city's six dailies—a \$4-a-week proposal (Continued on Page 10)

NLRB Quashes Charges In N.Y. Mirror Shutdown

The National Labor Relations Board this week dismissed an unfair-labor-practice complaint against the New York Mirror for suspending publication in 1963 without bargaining with its employees' unions.

The board reiterated its position that an employer's decision to terminate operations is normally a matter of mandatory bargaining. But it said that in the particular circumstances of the Mirror case, the purpose of the



WALKOUT-TALKIE: UPI Guildsman Jack Robertson, stationed in the Wire Service Guild's strike-preparation headquarters, keeps in touch with last-minute bargaining developments by two-way radio. (See strike-preparation story, Page 9.)

Former Guild Leader Appointed To NLRB

Sam Zagoria, former president of the Washington Guild, last week became the first Guildsman to be named to the National Labor Relations Board.

President Johnson appointed Zagoria, a liberal Republican, to replace Boyd Leedom, a conservative. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate. Zagoria was president of the Washington Guild in 1952 after serving as chairman of the Washington Post Unit. He was named Washington Guildsman of the Year in 1952 and won the local's award for public-service reporting in 1951. He won a Nieman Fellowship to Harvard in 1954.

Zagoria was a reporter for the Washington Post from 1946 to 1955, when he became administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford

law "would not require a remedial order even if a technical violation were found." The complaint was based on charges filed by the New York Guild, the Stereotypers' Union and two Pressmen's Union locals after the Mirror ceased operations without notice in October 1963, leaving 1,600 workers jobless.

The board rejected the Mirror's contention that a company's de-

P. Case, New Jersey Republican. At the Post, Zagoria covered beats on Capitol Hill and the District Building, Washington's city hall, and served as assistant city editor, suburban editor and state editor.

Before joining the Post he was a reporter on the New Brunswick (Continued on Page 10)

DATeline: MONTGOMERY

'Alabama Will Never Be The Same'

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

Montgomery, Ala.—It is clear that the 10-week ordeal of Selma and Montgomery is already a triumph for the Negroes in their demand for the rights of assembly, peaceful protest and suffrage, for respect from the frightened local segregationists and for their right to self-respect.

Regardless of what Gov. George Wallace does, Alabama and the deep South will never be the same again. Selma will never be the same again. The United States will never be the same again.

Scores of reporters on the scene—in Selma, in the various "marches"—wrote with unabashed directness of the courage of the Negroes, of their patience and persistence in defying white violence under the color of law or without it, of their absolute determination to force the issue of vot-

Reslotting Produces Raises Up To \$63

New York City—In a settlement hammered out as pickets all over the nation were poised to march, the Wire Service Guild last week won two-year increases of up to \$15.50 in key minimums at United Press International and wiped out long-standing disparities in minimums between Associated Press and UPI.

The settlement, which is subject to ratification by UPI members, was reached after management came up with an extra \$78,000 in wage money 15 minutes before a midnight strike deadline March 15.

It raises the top minimum for Class I bureau newsmen to \$190 in September 1966 and achieves what the Guild termed its major bargaining goal—equaling or exceeding AP minimums.

The \$190 top minimum for Class I newsmen in the final step of a three-step increase exceeds the comparable AP minimum by \$1.25. The AP top goes to \$188.75 next Jan. 1.

The settlement also wipes out differentials with AP minimums in numerous commercial classifications and provides for reclassifications and bureau upgradings that will increase minimums by up to \$63.15.

With management's dramatic 11th-hour offer putting negotiators on the verge of a settlement, Guild leaders held up a strike call on a minute-by-minute basis until the agreement was wrapped up at 4 a.m.

The settlement provides major gains all along the line, eliminating many long-standing inequities and achieving Guild bargaining goals in many areas. These were among the highlights:

- Elimination of all Class III bureaus, giving their top-experienced employees increases of \$26.50 over two years, and upgrading of three Class II bureaus—Baltimore, Kansas City and Sacramento—to Class I status with resultant top raises of \$25.50.
- An automation clause barring dismissals resulting from new equipment, and providing for three months' notice to the Guild of new processes that will reduce

(Continued on Page 9)

Memphis Pact Adds \$15 To Key Minimum

Memphis, Tenn.—Increases of \$15 in key minimums and as much as \$55 in other minimums have been won by the Guild in a new two-year agreement with the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar, reached after a marathon 21-hour bargaining session last weekend.

The final around-the-clock session lasted past a deadline set for an executive committee meeting called to chart action on strike authorization voted by the local Dec. 31. The executive committee joined the negotiations for the final 2½ hours.

The settlement, which is subject to membership ratification, provides increases of \$7.50 each year in the top minimums for display-advertising salesmen, reporters and photographers, raising them to \$155 effective next Dec. 10.

Top minimums for advertising artists and promotion photographers will receive additional "catch-up" increases of \$17.50 and \$40, respectively, giving them parity with reporters.

In a similar upgrading, the top minimum for building engineers will rise from \$105.50 to \$125 in the first year and to \$130 in the second.

All other classifications are covered by general increases, fully applied to minimums. Those earning less than \$90 will receive \$3.65 in the first year and \$2.95 in the second; those earning from \$90 to \$124.99 will receive \$4.25 and \$3.55; those earning from \$125 to \$149.99 will get \$4.75 and \$4.00 (Continued on Page 10)

ANG Contingent Falls In With Alabama Marchers

A three-member ANG delegation flew to Montgomery, Ala., this week to join an AFL-CIO group in the final stage of the Selma-to-Montgomery civil-rights march.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Robert Christofferson, associate director of research and information, and Ruth Zwiback, ANG office manager, joined the marchers yesterday as they reached the state capital. Christofferson is co-ordinator

of ANG's human-rights program. "The American Newspaper Guild has marched with the oppressed against injustice since its founding days," said ANG President Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Perlik in a telegram to Dr. Martin Luther King before the march. "We welcome your call to assist once again.

"The freedoms of suffrage and assembly must prevail and sur-

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Briefs

Reversing a 1960 finding, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that an employer commits an unfair labor practice when he enforces a no-solicitation rule against a union but not against employees collecting for gambling-pool tickets, drawings and money gifts for supervisors.

Overturning a ruling by the Eisenhower-era board, the NLRB by a 4-1 vote decided that the William H. Block Co. discriminated against Local 512 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union during a recent organizing drive in Indianapolis.

Back pay was ordered for two employees who had been laid off for soliciting union memberships.

VACATION BONUS

Workers at the Steel Co. of Canada will not only have longer vacations but more money to enjoy them with.

A new contract, expected to set a pattern for other settlements in the Canadian steel industry, provides for five weeks' vacation after 30 years' service—and a premium of 20 percent of regular vacation pay. Extra vacation periods ranging from one to five weeks are also provided in a new preretirement plan for 25-year workers 61 to 65 years old.

Telephone operators in the Texas border city of Laredo have threatened to forget their Spanish unless the Southwest Bell Telephone Co. rewards their memories with a skill differential. The operators, members of the Communications Workers of America, said it would be "no hablo Espanol" if the differential were not forthcoming—a linguistic sit-down that would cripple telephone service in an area where 35 percent of calls are handled in Spanish.

BIAS OVERCOME

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that a union is guilty of an unfair labor practice if it refuses to process grievances on the basis of race.

The board found an East Gadsden, Ala., local of the United Rubber Workers in violation after Negro members in the racially mixed local complained that they were not allowed to bid for jobs that were given to white workers with less seniority. They also cited racial segregation of plant facilities.

Levy Continues Another Month

The continuation of strike emergencies in Youngstown, Terre Haute, East St. Louis and Toronto has made it necessary to extend ANG assessments through April. Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced this week.

Perlik said that barring new emergencies, he anticipates it will be possible to end the current series of assessments with the April levy.

The April assessment is expected to bring ANG's International Defense Fund to a million dollars, the new minimum figure prescribed by last year's Long Beach Convention.



TIMES TOPIC: The subject is the Guild's new scholarship fund as New York Times Guild leaders, management officials and academic representatives meet. Standing, from left, are James Wolf of the Times industrial-relations department; William Maloney, a member of the Times Unit's scholarship committee; ANG Vice President Bernard W. Stein, and Freeman Moyler, unit human-rights chairman. Seated, clockwise, are

Joseph Eisenberg, unit chairman; Edward Peiz, Times personnel director; Dean Louis Rabineau of Pratt Institute; Local Representative Edwin Egan; Robert Smith of Columbia University; George McNickle, scholarship-committee chairman; Edith E. Ashbury, scholarship-committee member, and Ava Miller of the Times personnel department. The fund, built with part of a pay boost, will send five children of Times Guildsmen to college this fall.

Court Clears Path For N.J. Local To Act On '63 Anti-Guild Activity

Philadelphia, Pa.—A federal circuit court, reaffirming that a union member must exhaust internal union remedies before going to court, cleared the way this month for the North Jersey Guild to try two members who tried to get the Guild decertified at the Paterson Morning Call in 1963.

The Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a District Court order that barred a Guild trial board from hearing charges that Joseph E. Baron and Melvin Lewis had violated the ANG Constitution by instituting decertification procedures before the National Labor Relations Board.

While the Guild was barred from hearing this charge, it fined Baron, Lewis and a third member \$500 each for acting in collusion with Call publisher Henry Williams III to undermine the Guild. The appellate court held that the District Court had prematurely anticipated the Guild's proceedings, although it left the door open for court action on any penalty that may be imposed.

In the past, the judges noted, "courts have required the exhaustion of intraunion remedies except in those rare instances where a showing has been made that a union cannot do substan-

tial justice" toward the accused.

In a similar case, the NLRB recently reversed the ruling of a regional director who had set aside an election on the ground that the union had disciplined a member for filing a decertification petition on which the election was based.

The board termed a decertification petition a hostile attack against the union as an institution against which the union is entitled to defend itself.

The board's rationale was identical to that advanced in ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter's brief in the North Jersey case.

It Seems To Us

Some Question Marks On Vietnam Coverage

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Editor: The questions I'm about to raise have nothing to do with Guild affairs, but I can't think of a better source of answers. One development, or absence of it, during the current Vietnam lunacy, happened during the attack on an American warship in the Gulf of Tonkin. I try hard to believe that not one single picture was taken.

What happened to the Time reporters who reportedly quit when their magazine brass dry-cleaned their copy from South Vietnam?

Who else, among Guild members, thinks that some of the Guild Reporter's space should be devoted to clearing up some of these relevant points? Or, as I'm beginning to believe, will the issues of bad-guys versus good-guys (and who were the baddest), as well as managed news, be debated through the long, radioactive nights by mutants still able to communicate?

FRANK MEADE
Canadian Wire Service Guild

Shelton's Court Column Scored As 'One-Sided'

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Editor: What's the big idea giving precious space in the Guild Reporter last issue [Feb. 26] for another column by Willard Shelton on the

Supreme Court? His one-sided views on the court have plenty of exposure, and there is never an opposite view that plenty of people have.

To some of us paying our good money in dues and assessments it seems that space in our trade journal should be used for good, informative articles on reporting, editing and labor-management relations and not the retarded-liberal reactions of Shelton to everything.

THOMAS V. O'GRADY
Buffalo Guild

Editor's Note: Willard Shelton's column, "Remaking Of Supreme Court May Devolve On Johnson," was reprinted in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch's "Mirror of Public Opinion" section March 12.

Selma Victims' Goal Seen As 'Civil Riots'

PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor: A picture caption in the last issue of the Guild Reporter charging police brutality in Selma demonstrates how factual reporting is disappearing from the American scene. It makes me very sad to see fellow workers deceived by the enemy.

The duped Selma demonstrators couldn't care less about voting rights. Their goal, as attested by Alabama legislators, is civil riots, not civil rights, and the disruption of law and order.

TOM SWAJA
Portland Guild

Sweden Eyes Subsidies For Ailing Papers

Stockholm, Sweden—Sweden's Social Democratic government is considering a proposal to combat monopoly in the nation's press by state subsidies to newspapers.

A proposal for subsidies of between four million and eight million dollars a year reportedly will be recommended by a royal commission currently studying the problem of maintaining newspaper competition and diversity.

The subsidies would be divided among Swedish newspapers in proportion to the respective parliamentary strength of the political parties they represent.

Critics have objected in advance that the measure would be an entering wedge for government control of the press, and two of Sweden's principal papers, the liberal Dagens Nyheter and the conservative Svenska Dagbladet, have announced they would reject any subsidy.

But Premier Tage Erlander and other government officials have insisted that funds would be distributed fairly and without any pressure upon editorial opinion.

Their basic concern, they say, is to sustain papers threatened with extinction by monopoly trends similar to those that have swallowed up many papers in England and the United States.

Subsidies are the only way to maintain a competitive press, they say, citing a high mortality rate among Swedish newspapers.

They maintain that conservative papers are subsidized, in effect, by advertisers, and that government subsidies are necessary to right the balance.

Censored

The American press is no longer the voice of the people. The scoop, the expose and the fiery editorial have virtually disappeared. In 56% of American cities, the daily newspapers are controlled by a single ownership. We have fewer newspapers today than we had in 1900, despite a tripling of the population since then. Our wire services have dwindled from twelve to a mere two. Today's magazines, the bloodiest progeny of such journalistic stunts as Garrison's Liberator and Melville's American Mercury, shrink from controversy and print only those articles which they know will please advertisers and preserve revenues.

The opportunity for the dissenting voice to be heard, for the unpopular cause to be championed, has vanished from free America. We live in the age of managed news, of journalistic indifference, of press-agency, of government censorship. Never in history has such widespread complacency and corruption of the press prevented the public from reading the facts it must have in order to function as a government by the people. Today's magazines and newspapers make a mockery of the Jeffersonian concept of American democracy as safeguarded by a watchdog press.

As a partial antidote to this serious threat to the democratic process, we are proud to announce publication of FACT, a bimonthly of uncompromising truth. FACT is predicated upon a force belief in democracy and an imminent yearning for simple honesty. It will be America's permanent roving Diogenes, peering into the halls of legislatures, the ateliers of art, the archives of history and the laboratories of science, sifting from puppetman's halibut and politician's can the fact: FACT will be a fearless magazine, beholden neither to advertiser nor to vested interest. It will not hesitate to say, "Where are the emperor's clothes?"

FACT prints articles like: "Catholic Plunder of the U.S. Treasury," "America's First Negro President" (he has already been elected, FACT reveals who he was), and "Time: The Weekly Fiction Magazine." In the latter issue, the following celebrities are mentioned: "Coca-Cola as a Menace to Health," "Bobby Kennedy: Savior or Fiasco?" "The World's Fair Is a Money-Grabbing House of Horrors," "Suicide Among College Students," "Should the Government Break Up AT&T?" "How the Post Office Squeezes into Private Mail," "San Francisco: Sanctuary for the Homosexual," "The Behemoth of the Ku Klux Klan," "The Social Utility of Pornography," "Why the Negro Revolution Must Lead to Violence," "Is Cancer Psychosomatic?" and other articles which most magazines wouldn't dare to print.

The response to FACT so far has been electrifying. Bertrand Russell describes FACT as "well-organized, irreverent and serious." California's Governor Pat Brown says FACT "punches hard." Horn in the New York Post says FACT is "lively, unconventional, handsome." The San Francisco Chronicle, labeling FACT "sublimely," says it may become "Mendel's American Mercury of our day."

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Shriver Wins N.Y. Guild's Page 1 Award

New York City—The New York Guild last week conferred its annual Page One Award in public affairs on Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

It selected Shriver for the award "for his dedication to the Peace Corps, his aid to the underprivileged people all over the world and the tremendous contribution he has made in the fight for democracy."

A special award in public affairs was conferred on Criminal Court Justice M. Michael Potok, the Guild's former secretary-treasurer.

Other nonjournalism awards went to Stanley Kubrick for his direction of "Dr. Strangelove," Joe Lapchick, retiring St. John's University basketball coach, and the theatrical production, "Fiddler on the Roof."

Following are other award winners:

The Herald Tribune, best example of crusading journalism, for a series by Martin J. Steadman, Michael F. Keating and William Haddad; Martin Gansberg and A. M. Rosenthal of the Times, local reporting; Helen Dudar, Albert Eilenberg, Al Hendricks and Ricardo Robinson of the Post, national reporting.

Gertrude Samuels of the Times, feature reporting; Victor DeLuca of the Journal-American, spot-news photography; Ossie LeViness of the Daily News, feature photography; Philip Greitzer of the News, sports photography; Douglas Gilbert of Look, magazine photography; and Look's John F. Kennedy Memorial issue and Robert Moskine of Look, magazine reporting.

A special commendation in foreign reporting went to Robert C. Doty of the Times, and an honorable mention in national reporting went to Claude Sitton of the Times.

Brown Award Winner Adds New Laurels

"The Pasadena Story," the expose of municipal corruption that won Gene Golts the Guild's 1964 Heywood Brown Award, has won his paper, the Houston Post, the Headliners Club award for public service.

Among other winners were Reginald Kavanagh of the North Jersey Guild for a series in the New Brunswick Home News; Wire Service Guildsmen G. K. Hohenfeld for his Associated Press columns on education, and Morris Berman of the Pittsburgh Guild for pictures in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Severance, Vacation Pay Sought In Defender Suit

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Guild is going to court in quest of \$16,000 in accrued severance and vacation pay owed to 58 Chicago Defender employees fired four years ago during a Guild strike.

The Guild is seeking a court order to arbitrate its claim, which Defender Publisher John H. Sengstacke has refused to grant.

The 58 were dismissed eight days after the Guild struck the Negro daily in April 1961. The National Labor Relations Board found the Defender guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered them reinstated, but a U.S. Court

Guild Shop Won In 1st Pact At San Juan Daily

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild has negotiated an initial contract providing a full Guild shop and substantial wage increases for 109 employees of El Imparcial, the commonwealth's second largest newspaper.

The two-year contract provides minimums ranging from \$52.50 for cleaners to \$90 for reporters and photographers. Most employees formerly were paid \$50 a week, the minimum prescribed by Puerto Rican law.

In addition to raises ranging up to \$13, effective immediately, the agreement provides for a medical-insurance plan that will cost the company \$9.25 a month.

It also includes a five-day week, six full holidays and eight half holidays, job security and a half day of sick leave a month. Thirteen vacation days are provided during the first year, 14 during the second.

A unanimous strike vote was taken by the membership during negotiations, which lasted more than two months. The Guild won bargaining rights for editorial, commercial, advertising, maintenance and inside-circulation employees last November.

The local, ANG's newest, also represents employees at El Mundo, the island's largest newspaper, and the San Juan Star, the only English-language daily. It now has a membership of nearly 300.

Increases Up To \$13.50 Negotiated At Haverhill

Haverhill, Mass.—Pay raises up to \$13.50 in a one-year contract have been won by the Boston Guild following a strike vote at the Haverhill Gazette.

The agreement was reached as the Guild was preparing to take a dispute over pay terms to the Gazette's readers and advertisers by posting an informational picket line.

The pact, retroactive to Nov. 1, provides a general increase of \$4 a week for employees earning \$100 a week or more and \$3.50 for those below. But outside classified salesmen received an extra \$10, raising their top minimum to \$106.50.

Other new top minimums are \$124 for reporters, photographers and display salesmen; \$134 for subeditors; \$81.50 for national advertising clerks and bookkeepers, and \$84 for maintenance employees.

A new automation clause bars any dismissals as a result of new equipment. Severance pay will be increased in effect by up to nine weeks for veteran employees by elimination of an alternate-choice provision under which retirees could not receive both severance pay and a profit-sharing equity.

The pact is awaiting ratification.



FIRST CONTRACT: Initial agreement between the Puerto Rico Guild and El Imparcial is signed by Luis Montañez, Jr., left, local president, and Armando Cosme, the paper's general manager. Looking on are, left to right, Manuel Cordova Diaz, provisional unit chairman; Flor de Maria Rodriguez, local secretary, and Jose Nunez, the paper's controller.

Stereos Settle In Terre Haute; Guild Turns Down New Offer

Terre Haute, Ind.—Guild negotiators last week rejected a new wage offer by the struck Terre Haute Tribune and Star, but the company reached a settlement with the Stereotypers' Union.

The Stereotypers' wage package, ratified March 20, totals \$13 over a three-year contract; that rejected by the Guild the same day would range from \$11 to \$13.50 over three years. The Guild is seeking \$18 across the board over three years.

The Guild did, however, reach tentative agreement on three issues: automation, night differentials and upgrading of office boys. The company agreed in principle that the Guild will receive prior notification of the installation of new equipment and that no dismissals will result. It also agreed to change a \$1-a-shift night differential to 1 percent of a week's pay per shift, with a \$1 floor.

A third stepup has been added to the office-boy classification, in which pay will fall midway between the second-year office-boy minimum and the starting rate.

22-Hour Parley Held On Strike

Cleveland, Ohio—The Youngstown Guild and management of the Youngstown Vindicator met here for 22½ hours March 24 and 25 at the call of federal mediators in a renewed attempt to negotiate a settlement in the Guild's 221-day strike. They will meet again March 29 in Youngstown.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Vindicator Vice President William J. Brown participated in the marathon session ending at 8:30 a.m. The last negotiating session, March 18, lasted only 10 minutes.

The strike began Aug. 18 over an initial contract for newly organized circulation employees.

porter minimum. After his third year, an office boy automatically will be classified as a beginning reporter.

In addition to money, a fourth week's vacation and a 37½-hour week are still on the table. The two sides have agreed to meet at the call of either party or that of mediators.

The Guild, the Stereotypers, the Typographical Union and the ITU Mailers have been on strike against the Tribune and Star for 152 days.

The Terre Haute Buyers Guide, a weekly shopper that has been

helping to fill the advertising gap left by the strike, has announced that it will become a six-day-a-week newspaper April 1 under the name of the Terre Haute Times.

While few details of the operation have been announced, the new paper is soliciting advertising and reportedly has purchased a press.

Indianapolis Guildsmen, who have helped out on the Terre Haute picket lines, last week delivered three large coffee cans containing coins and bills totaling \$309 obtained by passing the hat in behalf of the strikers.

Terre Haute, San Jose Enact Antiscab Laws

Terre Haute, Ind., where the Guild and three craft unions have been on strike since Oct. 22, is about to become the 65th U. S. municipality to enact a law restricting the use of strikebreakers.

San Jose, Calif., became the 64th this month when it enacted an antistrikebreaking ordinance by a 5-1 city-council vote.

An antistrikebreaking ordinance has also been adopted in Georgetown, Ill. Georgetown is in west-central Illinois, near Tilton, which passed a similar law in January.

The Terre Haute ordinance, passed 9-0 last week by the city council, is awaiting the mayor's signature. The measure's supporters have been assured that the council is prepared to override any veto.

Terre Haute acted as a bill that would have made Indiana the 11th state to curb strikebreaking activities died last week through a pocket veto by Democratic Gov. Roger D. Branigan as the Legislature adjourned.

The state's new Democratic Legislature, which repealed Indiana's "right to work" law in January, followed up by enacting the antistrikebreaking law by overwhelming margins in both upper

and lower houses early this month. The measure, which the Guild and other newspaper unions have campaigned for throughout the nation, passed the House by 60 to 17 and the Senate by 30 to 8.

Branigan's refusal to sign the bill means that it is stymied until 1967, the next time the Legislature meets.

Pact Vote Set In E. St. Louis

East St. Louis, Ill.—Typographical Union members will vote March 28 on ratification of a settlement that would end their 121-day strike against the Metro East Journal.

The settlement was reached March 8, but calling of the ratification meeting was delayed pending approval of the terms by ITU headquarters in Colorado Springs.

Forty-eight Guild members who have been observing the ITU picket lines are expected to return to work the next day if the contract is ratified. Terms of a pension plan were the principal issue in the prolonged stoppage.

Aldric Revell, 55; Headed Madison Guild

Madison, Wis.—Aldric Revell, former president of the Madison Guild and a storied figure in Wisconsin's legislative press corps, died early this month of a heart attack at the age of 55.

Revell was political columnist for the Madison Capital Times and dean of the state's legislative reporters. He was active in the state labor movement as well as the Guild and was editor of the Wisconsin Commonwealth, state Socialist publication, for several years.

His death brought eulogies from Gov. Warren P. Knowles and other prominent political figures, and the state Legislature adopted a joint resolution of tribute.

In addition to heading the Madison Local, he had served as vice president of the Guild's Midwest District Council and as a delegate to ANG's 1940 Convention.

Revell had also been president of the Dane County CIO Council and vice president of the state CIO, playing a leading role in the fight to eliminate Communist influence from the state organization in 1946. He was CIO political action co-ordinator for Wisconsin's Second Congressional District in 1953.

A year earlier he achieved state prominence when he challenged Sen. Robert A. Taft, then a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, to debate the Taft-Hartley Law on his tour of Wisconsin.

He joined the Capital Times in 1935 after his graduation from the University of Wisconsin and a brief stint as editor of the weekly Oshkosh Free Press. He was among the first group of newspapermen to win a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University in 1948.

He conducted a weekly radio program in 1947 but had to give it up when the controversial nature of his broadcasts resulted in pressure on his sponsor.

Revell's political column was known for its satiric wit, a weapon which he frequently brought into play in less formal contexts.

During one Guild debate on the merits of a pay raise versus a pension plan, he observed that "newsmen are different than carpenters and other tradesmen: Carpenters and painters, when they become old, become too disabled to carry on their work; newspapermen who become old and senile, however, can then become publishers."

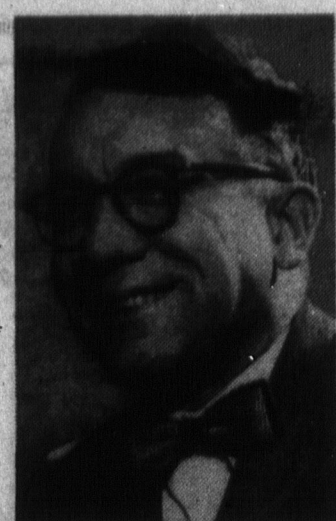
Revell, nonetheless, served as a delegate to the Guild's 1957 pension conference and was a trustee of the Guild-Capital Times Pension Plan at the time of his death.

St. Paul Papers Restore Two Farmed-Out Jobs

St. Paul, Minn.—The St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press last week agreed to return two street circulators' jobs to Guild jurisdiction, giving up an effort to make them "independent contractors."

The company acted after the National Labor Relations Board's regional office notified it that an unfair-labor-practice complaint would be issued unless it bargained with the Twin Cities Guild on the step.

The NLRB's general counsel in



ALDRIC REVELL

Press Control Of Radio, TV Seen Danger

Newspaper ownership of radio and television stations "tends to cut down the number of independent outlets of expression" in both the local community and the nation, according to E. William Henry, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

While the FCC has no policy "for or against newspaper ownership per se," he told Editor & Publisher, it looks upon the development with concern.

Newspapers presently own 25 percent of all commercial television stations and 10 percent of AM radio stations, Henry pointed out in an E&P interview. At the same time, he said, the number of cities with competing newspapers is down from 117 in 1945 to 58 today.

"The more of the television voices that are owned by newspapers," he declared, "the further reduction in competing voices we have."

Henry said the FCC is investigating a complaint by small broadcasters about the five-year contract requirements of Associated Press and United Press International. The commission is probing the requirement's effect on radio news coverage and competition between the two wire services.

End 'Work' Laws, Montana Urges

Helena, Mont.—The Montana State Legislature has called upon Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" provisions.

The Legislature last month overwhelmingly approved a joint resolution calling for speedy repeal by Congress. The vote was 63-25 in the House and 43-6 in the Senate. The resolution was signed by GOP Gov. Tim Babcock, who twice led unsuccessful campaigns for a state "right to work" law.

Washington had advised the regional office that the papers' unilateral action in changing the status of the two jobs was a violation under a recent Supreme Court decision that employers must bargain before contracting out work.

The Guild filed an unfair-practice charge following the company action early last month. Management had ignored a Guild protest over the unilateral step.

Toronto Pact Gives Guarantee On Automation, \$13 Pay Hike

Toronto, Ont.—A guarantee against automation dismissals and increases in minimums ranging from \$7 to \$14.96 are provided in a new contract between the Guild and the Toronto Telegram.

Increases in key top minimums in the new three-year contract total \$13, in three steps.

Top minimums for reporters, photographers and senior display-advertising salesmen rise \$2 retroactive to Jan. 1, \$5 on Oct. 1 and \$6 on Aug. 1, 1966, to \$159.

Promotion artists and writers will receive top-minimum increases of \$5, \$4.53 and \$5.43, to \$143.96, the largest increase provided in the settlement.

The top minimum for senior night editor goes to \$202.15, for circulation travelers and sales representatives, to \$119.67, and for classified-advertising salesmen, to \$128.02.

Circulation dealer clerks, carrier clerks, street-sales clerks and insurance clerks are upgraded to a new classification with a top minimum of \$83.61.

Under a proposed settlement between the Guild and the Toronto Star, key top minimums also would be increased \$13 over three years, but at an accelerated rate: \$4 retroactive to Jan. 1, another \$4 on Oct. 1 and \$5 on Aug. 1, 1966.

The Star settlement still must be cleared by the ANG Contracts Committee and ratified by the unit membership, which rejected an earlier Star offer two weeks ago.

The Toronto publishers have made a similar money offer to the Pressmen's and Stereotypers' unions, but members of both unions this week rejected the proposed settlements on other grounds.

Negotiations also are continuing with the ITU Mailers, who have been observing printers' picket lines at the Star, Telegram and Globe & Mail since July 9.

The first union to settle in the current round of negotiations was the Photoengravers, which on July 20 accepted a four-year contract providing wage increases totalling \$23 and a lump-sum payment of \$750 to cover retroactivity from April 30, 1963.

The new automation clause in the Telegram contract—which Publisher John Bassett has described as protecting employees' jobs "for life"—provides that no permanent employee may be dismissed because of new processes or equipment or be required to accept a lower job classification than the one he holds at the time the Guild is notified that the new equipment is to be introduced.

The agreement also provides that the publisher will work with the Guild in developing retraining programs, implementing accelerated retirement and exploring other means of relocating personnel displaced by new processes.

When a data-processing center at the Guild is planning to install performs work for Guild departments, the Guild will have jurisdiction over all preparatory work on input materials and over work performed by the department with the resulting output.

The old Telegram contract already provided that there would be no dismissals for economic reasons unless failure to reduce the

Toronto Papers, Printers Meet

Toronto, Ont.—Negotiators for Toronto's three dailies and the Typographical Union met March 22 for the first time in seven months in an effort to get negotiations restarted in a dispute that has felled the printers since July.

The meeting was called by Ontario Labour Minister Leslie Rowntree, who said he found both parties "co-operative" during the 40-minute session. He said he would call both sides together again after "some material" has been prepared.

Ontario Premier John Robarts' government has been involved in more than 100 efforts to get bargaining resumed.

Union protection, end reproduction of mat advertising and give strike replacements greater seniority than the strikers.

The Toronto Guild advised its members at the Star and Globe & Mail that both the law and their contracts required them to report to work. A number of Guild members have honored the printers' picket line at the Telegram, where the Guild contract contains a picket-line clause, and replacements have been hired.

Under the new Telegram contract, the picket-line clause has been changed so that an employee must exercise his option to observe a picket line when he first confronts it. If he crosses once, the new clause says, he may not subsequently refuse to do so.

In addition, limitations on the term of employment of temporary employees hired to replace employees observing picket lines have been dropped from the contract.

The ANG Contracts Committee granted the local permission to sign the Telegram contract but withheld approval of the settlement because of the weakening of the picket-line clause, among a number of other reasons, including the contract's three-year term.

Meanwhile, the Toronto Typographical Union has launched a test case against all three dailies in an effort to collect \$200,000 in vacation pay that the union says the publishers have refused to pay the striking printers.

Writs filed in behalf of one striker from each paper said each plaintiff had taken one week's vacation before the strike and now is claiming three additional weeks.

The papers say they have paid the strikers the statutory requirement of 2 percent of their earnings—the equivalent of a week's pay—for the period from April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964.

Seven hundred printers left their jobs at Toronto's three dailies eight months ago in a dispute over computer jurisdiction.

While an agreement subsequently was reached on this issue, the impasse continued after the publishers made new demands that would remove foremen from

"We do not accept censorship from anybody," he said, "including American union bosses who are sent here to censor us. . . . We will continue to publish each and every day, and absolutely nobody on this earth is going to stop us."

Needham was not speaking for all the working newspapermen in Toronto, Fulford told the audience.

"I don't think the unions are trying to censor the Toronto newspapers," he said. "I think the reason is a less glorious and perhaps a more complicated one, and perhaps a more sordid one."

Needham, Fulford said, "has made a power struggle between a powerful U.S. union and three powerful Canadian corporations seem like a battle between St. George and the dragon, and I am not as sure as he is which is the dragon and which is St. George."

"I am grateful," Fulford said, "for what 'U.S. union bosses' have done for me and for my colleagues—beginning with Heywood Brown," the Guild's founder and first president.

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"Grateful To Brown"

U.S. Union Link Hailed

Toronto, Ont.—Canadian newspapermen have reason to be thankful that they belong to an international union, one Toronto columnist retorted to another in a panel discussion here last month.

Toronto Star columnist Robert Fulford rejected Toronto Globe & Mail columnist Richard J. Needham's suggestion that "American union bosses" are trying to "suppress" Canadian newspapers.

Toronto newspaper employees who are continuing to work despite Typographical Union picket lines at the city's three dailies are saying "no to hatred, threats, violence, criminality, censorship and American union bosses," Needham said in a panel discussion on press censorship.

"We do not accept censorship from anybody," he said, "including American union bosses who are sent here to censor us. . . . We will continue to publish each and every day, and absolutely nobody on this earth is going to stop us."

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Automation On The March

Editing Typewriter Is Here, Plateless Press On Way

DRAMATIC changes in newsroom procedures are awaiting basic changes in newspaper production methods.

That is the conclusion of Donald D. Dissly, director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's Research and Information Center at Easton, Pa., who says that "editing and news functions are largely at the mercy of progress in the production system."

And the major bottleneck in newspaper production, Dissly said in an address to the Allied Daily Newspapers of Washington, lies in the problems arising from the use of a large, centralized press.

"In my opinion," he said, "there will be no great technological breakthrough in the printing phase of newspaper production so long as we cling to the fixed printing-plate press, ink and newsprint."

A plateless press, he told the publishers, would greatly increase the flexibility and timeliness of newspaper content.

But newsroom functions would remain the same.

"There have been projections of ideas into the use of television displays of copy, electronic erasing and tape punching by reporters," Dissly said. "These devices, however, are generally designed to be used by the newsroom in order to aid the conversion of images later on in the production sequence."

Noting that newspaper copy consists of two types of images—words and pictures—Dissly said, "The conversion of language-image copy to typeset images is the basic newspaper production problem, and it will continue to be performed by the human eyes, brain and fingers."

While optical scanners, which "read" printed copy rather than punched tape, may eventually play a role in this process, "a successful and economic device is years away," Dissly said, adding:

"My skepticism on this point is not due to the technical problems of developing a scanner but because of the complex problems of standardizing the images received from news and advertising sources plus the editing of images which become a part of the final copy to be read by a scanner."

Copy arrives in the newsroom, Dissly noted, "in all shapes, sizes and states of despair."

"The Teletype hard copy requires extensive editing," he said. "The reporters and rewriters do all sorts of things with a typewriter and a pencil, some copy is mailed in, there are teletypes, Teletypewriter copy and handwritten notes. Library and morgue files must be searched. News-hole space must be planned, dummied, changed, fitted, and so on."

" . . . Apart from good local organization and staffing of newsroom personnel, there is little on the immediate horizon which can help in this area."

ONE novel device just making its appearance, he said, is an "editing typewriter," which can be used to produce corrected and justified typesetting tape as the reporter writes his story or to correct and edit news-wire tape copy.

The machine, Dissly told the Guild Reporter, employs a small memory-storage unit that allows

Computer Out—For Cause

Los Angeles, Calif.—A computer that has been doing the bookkeeping for six Phelps Terkel clothing stores here has been fired for incompetency.

The last straw came on the day the machine issued a \$5,000 paycheck to a janitor for two weeks' work.

Customers received the usual punched card with their bills the following month, but with this additional message:

"Please fold, bend, mutilate or staple. You are holding the last punched card you'll ever receive from Phelps Terkel. We've tried to make our peace with automation, but it hasn't worked. Consequently, we are reverting to our slightly archaic—yet highly personalized—accounting methods. We think you'll like it better—we know we will."

a writer to back up and correct an error simply by retyping. At present, he said, the correcting feature is limited to a single line at a time, with the machine perforating a segment of tape each time a line is cleared by the shifting of the carriage return.

Dissly said he expects that soon the machine will be made to punch longer segments at a time, allowing corrections to be made anywhere within a paragraph or more before the copy is committed to tape.

A modification of the editing typewriter allows it to accept wire-copy tape. As the machine automatically prints out the copy, an operator may stop it at any point, manually type in a correction or addition and delete unwanted copy.

In either application, the addition of a small justifying computer will prepare the machine's output tape for immediate use in a linecasting or photostetting machine, Dissly said.

"The advantage of the editing typewriter," he explained, "is that correcting and proofreading take place before the copy is committed to tape. Once the tape clears the typewriter, it goes directly to the linecaster or photostetter and from there to the page form."

Adding the justifying computer presents no problems, Dissly said. "The operator would hardly be aware that he was setting type as he wrote

and corrected his story," he added.

But the greatest advance in newspaper technology await the development of plateless electrostatic printing, Dissly said.

In electrostatic-printing methods presently used, Dissly said, a plate consisting of a reflective paste-up or a transparency creates an electromagnetic field that attracts magnetic powdered inks to the paper surface in the same pattern as the plate.

DISSLY said new electrostatic methods are being developed that before long should make it possible to alternate plate images so that a single cylinder of a press will produce a different electrostatic page image on each revolution, through the full page sequence of an entire newspaper edition.

Moreover, Dissly said, research is under way on a system in which the electromagnetic field created by master plates will be reproduced in robot electrostatic presses located elsewhere.

"A newspaper press of this type," Dissly told the publishers, "could consist of just two cylindrical surfaces. This is equivalent to a single unit of existing presses, and these two surfaces could print any number of pages of a given newspaper."

Such a press, using only a single paper web, would be very light in weight, perhaps even portable, Dissly said. It would allow a large newspaper to print in a number of satellite plants throughout its circulation area, greatly reducing distribution problems.

The satellite plants would be completely automated, Dissly said, requiring only paper-and-ink deliveries to keep them operating.

An additional bonus would be the greater ease with which substitutions of ads or news copy could be made during a press run, Dissly noted. Merely changing the images on a master page assembly—like those made for existing letterpress or offset operations—would add or delete copy anywhere in the paper.

"I feel that phototypesetting may well be the simplest, most reliable, and most economic method by which newspapers can create language images of news and advertising text," Dissly said.

"If the plateless press becomes a fact, there will be a need only for assembled photographic images in the page area," he said. "Nonlanguage images will then be created on cameras or by contact without the additional steps of etching, flat-casting and mounting."



Drawing by Robt Day
© 1964 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Guild Staffer Manhandled At Baltimore Newspaper

Baltimore, Md.—A Guild representative was manhandled while distributing bargaining bulletins at the Baltimore Sunpapers plant March 12, two weeks after the Guild won a representation election among Sunpaper employees.

Local Representative Brian Flores sustained a cut on the hand, his suit coat was torn and his watch crystal cracked in an incident that took place over his distribution of bulletins in the classified phone room.

Flores came to the plant after Lillian Dennis-Leigh, phone-room steward, called the Guild office to report that she had been forbidden to distribute the bulletins during her coffee break.

Barbara Berry, phone-room su-

pervisor, told Flores he couldn't distribute the bulletins either. When he ignored her protests, John Wittman, assistant to the classified manager, appeared, and a shoving bout ensued.

Counter-charges of assault were filed by Flores and Wittman after the incident. A court hearing is scheduled March 30.

The Guild's bargaining committee walked out of a negotiating session with Sun management when news of the incident came.

Negotiations were resumed last week, however, and since then, Guild bulletins have been distributed at the plant—including the classified phone room—without incident.

Timothy A. Murnane, former vice president of the Cleveland Guild, has been named executive editor of Extension magazine, monthly publication of the Catholic Church Extension Society, which operates financial assistance - to -

Murnane - the poor missions in Appalachia and other depressed areas.

Murnane is a former editor of Work, publication of the Catholic Council on Working Life, and of Act, publication of the Christian Family Movement. He was formerly chairman of the Cleveland Guild's Catholic Universe Bulletin Unit.

Charles Loeffler, former treasurer of the St. Louis Guild and a pioneer organizer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch's business office in 1937, has been named the Post-Dispatch's purchasing agent. He had been the paper's assistant credit manager.

Harry Naltchayan of the Washington Post was a double first-prize winner in the annual White House News Photographers Association's photo contest. He won top honors in both the pictorial and color-feature classes.

Among Ourselves

Other Guildsmen who took first-place awards were Charles P. Gorry of Associated Press in the presidential class for his celebrated picture of President Johnson tugging at his beagle's ears; Karl A. Kramer of United Press International in the spot-news category; Francis R. Rouff of the Washington Star in the feature classification; and Robert Schutz of AP in the personalities class.

Ray Bancroft, former president of the Hampton Roads Guild and secretary of the Southern District Council, has left the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot to become business manager of the National League of Cities' monthly magazine, Nation's Cities.

Tucson Papers Battle Federal Monopoly Suit

Tucson, Ariz.—Owners of the Tucson Daily Citizen have denied that their acquisition in January of Tucson's only other daily violated federal antitrust laws.

The denial was contained in an official reply filed in Federal Court to a Justice Department suit seeking to cancel acquisition of the Arizona Daily Star by owners of the Citizen and to dissolve a joint printing and advertising arrangement under which the two papers have published since 1940.

Four defendant corporations involved in the suit asked that the court first decide on continued ownership of the Star by Citizen stockholders and then submit the antitrust case to a jury. Although the Citizen's president, William A. Small, said at the time of the sale that ownership of the papers would remain separate to keep them "independent," the defendants asked the court to allow their merger into a single firm if they win the case. Such a merger, they said, would make it possible to eliminate the joint-operating agreement, which they said had been made necessary by high operating costs that left the two papers little profit.

Local Officials To Join ANG Staff Training

Administrative officers of at least six Guild locals will attend ANG's staff training session at Guild headquarters in Washington starting March 30.

The program will include discussions of organizing problems and techniques, by International Representative Fred Jones; the appropriate bargaining unit and bargaining preparation and techniques, by Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz; labor-board procedures, by Robert Christofferson, associate director of Research and Information; the strike threat and strike preparations in bargaining, by International Representative Charles Dale, and interunion co-operation, by International Representative Loel Schrader.

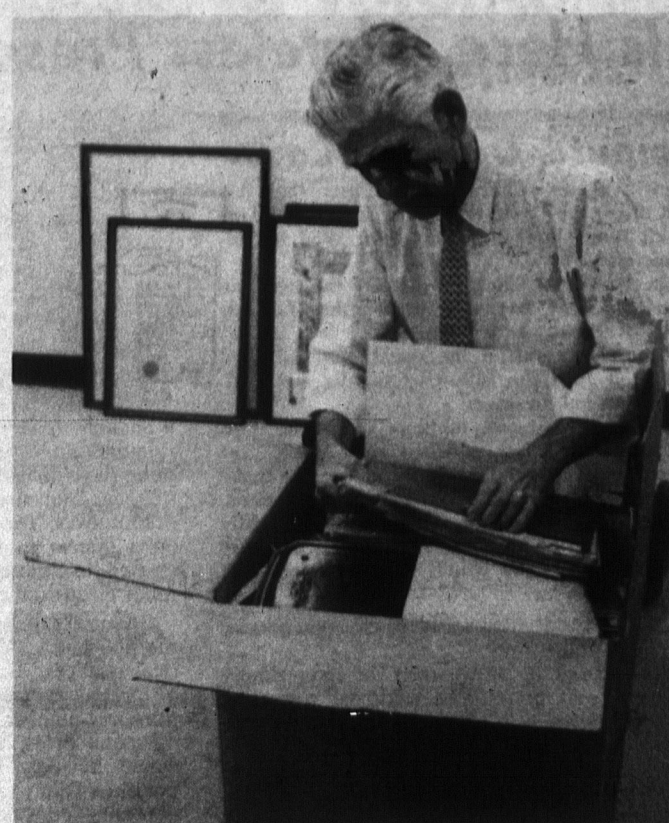
Local officers participating include Omer Sumpter of San Diego, Orval R. McGuire of Toronto, Jack Weir of Cleveland, Ronald O'Brien of Detroit, Joseph Matty of Los Angeles, and Fred Lee of Hawaii.

Newhouse Buys Reporter Assets

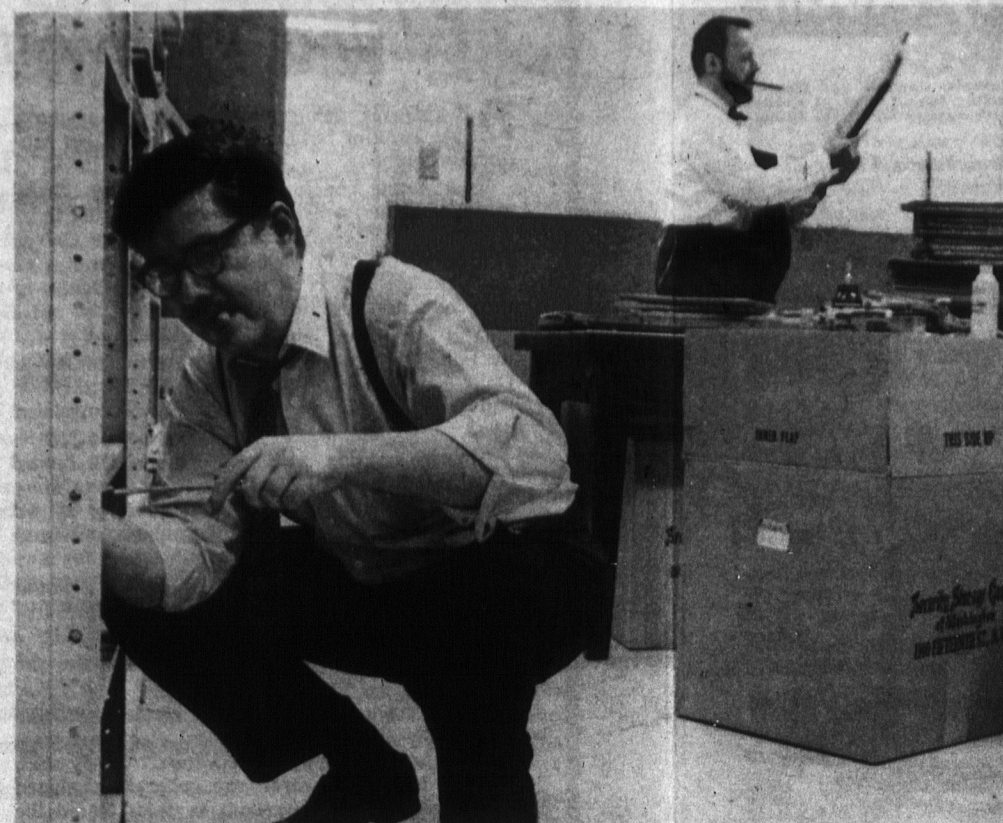
Portland, Ore.—Printing equipment, office machinery and other assets of the defunct Portland Reporter went on the auction block this month—with S.I. Newhouse's Portland Oregonian and Journal among the buyers.

The equipment was sold at a bankruptcy auction to meet the claims of Reporter creditors. The Reporter, established in 1961 during a strike against the Oregonian and Journal, ceased publication Sept. 30 after a fruitless search for new financing.

Donald Newhouse, Oregonian and Journal business manager, showed up at the auction to buy paper, ink, steel tables, mats and other equipment.



Executive Vice President William J. Farson joins the unpacking brigade as ANG relocates its offices.



Dale E. Larson, assistant editor of the Guild Reporter, assembles a bookcase in the new GR office as Editor Ellis T. Baker, in printer's apron, unpacks.

It's Our Move



Anne Dean, foreground, and Alberta Padgett of the ANG office staff prepare to make order out of moving chaos in the office-machine room.

Visitors to ANG headquarters in Washington will find the Guild in new surroundings.

ANG moved its offices in mid-March to expanded quarters in a new addition to the International Union of Electrical Workers' Philip Murray Building.

The new Guild headquarters, down one story to the building's second floor, contain expanded space for the Heywood Brown Memorial Library and most offices, plus an additional office, occupied by International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis.

The move was made over the weekend of March 14. ANG made the transition without missing a stride.

Local Elections

Canadian Wire Service

President, Loyd Palmer (Bulmer, 66); Jerry MacDonald, 64; Robert Allen, 50; treasurer, William Harrington (Harrington, 127); Raymond Grenier, 55; John Corno, 18; secretary, Edmund Courvee.

Denver

President, Albert E. Nakubisi; first vice president, Francis F. Fox; second vice president, Edward Smith; secretary, Evelyn Green; treasurer, Howard Kaplan.

Lake Superior

President, James Tills; vice president, Walter Dodge; secretary, John Krebs; treasurer, Grace Bonaguidi.

Lehigh Valley

President, Robert Golden; vice president, Donald Bishop; secretary, Richard Shurtliff; treasurer, Kenneth Clamer.

Manchester

President, John E. Clary; vice president, Gerald Tremblay; secretary, Margaret McAllister; treasurer, Roland G. Drouin.

Pawtucket

President, John L. Moore; first vice president, William Smith; second vice president, Richard Shaw; recording secretary, John J. Monaghan, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Judy Oliver; treasurer, Robert B. Batchelder; assistant treasurer, Marcelle Shaw.

Rockford

President, Charles Morris; vice president, Albert W. Baker; secretary, Larry Beall; treasurer, Elmer Overfield.

Sacramento

President, Harlin D. Smith, Jr.; vice president, Clark Higgs; secretary-treasurer, Lillian Blaker; recording secretary, Lucille Crouse.

Discharge Protest Halts Detroit Daily

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Free Press failed to publish March 11 when pressmen walked off the job in protest over the discharge of a pastor.

Publication was resumed the following day after management and the union agreed to resolve the dispute through grievance machinery. The company accused the discharged pressman of responsibility for press breakdowns.

Members of the Detroit Guild and other unions at the Free Press continued to work during the suspension in the absence of picket lines.

Sacramento Legacy

Son Takes Guild Helm

Sacramento, Calif.—Guild leadership is becoming a tradition in the family of Sacramento's Harlin D. Smith.

Harlin D. Smith, Jr., the Sacramento Guild's new president, is the second member of his family to hold the office.

His father, the late Harlin D. Smith, Sr., a charter member of the local, was its president in 1939 and 1940. He died in 1948.

Like his father, Harlin Jr. is a photographer, having worked for Associated Press and the old Acme Newspictures before coming to the Sacramento Bee.



HARLIN D. SMITH, JR.

Morgan, Rounding Decade On Air For AFL-CIO, Wins Polk Award

Edward P. Morgan, the AFL-CIO's prize-winning news commentator, has added a new award to the cluster that has marked his broadcasting career.

Morgan will receive the George Polk Memorial Award for outstanding radio reporting in 1964 at ceremonies March 31 in New York City.

Morgan, who is marking his 10th anniversary as an AFL-CIO commentator, has received a shower of awards during his decade of broadcasting. They include the Sidney Hillman Award, the Headliner Award, the DuPont Award and citations from the Overseas Press Club and the National Association for Better Radio and TV.

The AFL-CIO's sponsorship of Morgan's broadcasts has been of greater duration than that of any other national commentator. Morgan, in noting its tenth anniversary, said the most significant aspect of their relationship has been the complete freedom of expression he enjoys.



EDWARD P. MORGAN

"We are proud to sponsor your broadcasts even when we disagree with you," federation President George Meany said on the occasion, "for we strongly believe that through your nightly commentaries, we are making a contribution to the general welfare, and that,

after all, is the whole purpose of the labor movement."

Morgan's commentaries are heard nightly on the ABC radio network. Other AFL-CIO radio-television programs are "Washington Reports to the People" while Congress is in session, the weekly "Labor News Conference" over the Mutual Broadcasting System, the weekly "As We See It" on ABC and "Americans at Work," a series of 104 television films.

Other 1964 Polk Award winners include Sam Marshall, former Cleveland Guild treasurer and now associate editor of the Communications Workers' CWA News, for an expose of a waterfront shakedown racket written for the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He received the community-service award.

Washington Guildsmen Paul Hope and John Barron won the national-reporting award for breaking the story of the Bobby Baker case in the Washington Star.

\$247 Is Won For Newsmen At AFL-CIO

The top minimum for newsmen at the AFL-CIO News has been increased \$11, to \$247 a week, in a new one-year contract between the federation and the Washington Guild.

The contract provides for increases ranging from \$7 to \$14 for varying categories of federation staff members, including publicity men, COPE personnel, legislative representatives and educational personnel, with top minimums ranging from \$159 to \$304.

Reclassifications and upgrades in a one-year contract covering similar employees in the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department have resulted in raises of from \$13 to \$26 retroactive to Feb. 8, with a similar \$304 top.

A third new Washington contract covering union employees provides for a general increase of \$8 at Labor, weekly publication of AFL-CIO transportation unions. The top minimum for reporters goes to \$189, retroactive to Oct. 1.

Both the AFL-CIO and IUD contracts add employees' birthdays as a paid holiday and provide for a fourth week's vacation after 12 years instead of 15.

The Labor contract increases the severance-pay ceiling from 52 weeks' to 54, provides a fifth week's vacation after 12 years' service, provides compassionate leave of three days and makes Inauguration Day a paid holiday.

3% Raises Negotiated At B.C. Directories

Vancouver, B.C.—A 3-percent increase in each year of a 25-month contract has been won by the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild for employees of B.C. Directories, a division of R. L. Polk city directories.

The new contract, retroactive to Jan. 1, also increases the severance-pay ceiling by five weeks, to 40, and provides for a fourth week's vacation after 20 years instead of 25.

Wage increases range from \$1.13 to \$1.72 the first year and \$1.39 to \$2.51 the second.

Guild Briefs

New Delhi, India—The story of ANG's organization and growth has been made available to Indian newspapermen in an article in the latest issue of American Labour Review, U.S. Information Service publication in New Delhi.

The story is told in "The Growth of a Newspaper Guild" by Irving Fagan, field secretary of the International Labor Press

Association and former administrative officer of the Philadelphia Guild.

It traces the Guild's history from its earliest stages to the present, with pictures of Heywood Brown, the Guild's first president, and Eleanor Roosevelt, one of its most distinguished members.

New York City—Twenty-five New York Guild members have received aid from a 19-month-old Labor Rehabilitation Liaison Project sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.

Members referred by the Guild have received assistance ranging from help for physical handicaps to psychiatric counseling that has enabled them to hold their jobs. In four cases, the service helped members obtain new jobs.

The project was established to help rehabilitate union members

faced with disabling mental, physical, financial and family problems.

Albany, N.Y.—The Albany Guild has voted to affiliate with the city's Central Federation of Labor.

Affiliation was voted on a motion by Chester Vanderbilt, former local president, who cited the co-operation received from other unions during the Guild's strike against the Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News last fall.

Boston, Mass.—Henry W. Harris, former Boston Globe Unit chairman, has become the Boston Guild's first honorary life member by action of the local's executive committee.

The executive committee voted a resolution of thanks to Harris for his 30 years of service to the local. He has been forced to curtail his activities by illness.

Summons To Detroit

Perlik Issues '65 Convention Call



As the Detroit Guild's official convention letterhead envisions the scene next July

FCC Declines To Act On News Blackout

The Federal Communications Commission has notified the North Jersey Guild that it has no jurisdiction to act on a complaint that New Brunswick Radio Station WCTC refused to broadcast news releases on strike-vote action taken by the local's New Brunswick Home News Unit.

The local executive committee asked the FCC in November to determine whether the station was violating its broadcast license by failing to apprise its listeners of the impending strike situation.

The official call for ANG's 1965 Convention July 12-16 went out to Guild locals last week. The convention will be held at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in issuing the call, asked that delegates' credentials and registration fees of \$25 per delegate or alternate be sent to ANG headquarters by July 2.

Convention representation is based on the average of monthly per-capita payments sent by locals to ANG during the 12-month period ending March 31.

Perlik pointed out that both the Landrum-Griffin Act and the ANG Constitution require election of convention delegates by secret ballot.

Perlik, noting that the 1963 Convention urged locals to submit proposed resolutions before the start of future conventions, suggested that four copies of any such resolution, signed by its supporters, be submitted to him at ANG headquarters. Submission of resolutions at the convention is not precluded, however.

The convention call pointed out that it has been customary practice for locals to submit requests for delegates' committee assignments to the secretary-treasurer well in advance of the convention.

The International Executive Board will draw up proposed committees, based on these requests, for recommendation to the convention.



SOLIDARITY PLEDGE: Members of the AFL-CIO Union Label Department sign petitions pledging not to buy books produced at Kingsport Press while printing-trades strike continues. Robert Munson, right, of the Bookbinders Union holds a petition as Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, Peggy King and Loraine Lenhart sign.

Union Families Asked To Return Kingsport Encyclopedia Mailings

Kingsport, Tenn. — Kingsport Press strikers have urged all union families to intercept and return mailed copies of annual encyclopedia supplements produced by strikebreakers here.

Owners of World Book sets published by Field Enterprises Educational Corp., or Book of Knowledge, published by Grolier, Inc., are receiving supplements in the mail.

The Allied Kingsport Press Unions urge union members simply to mark "refused" on the package and hand it back to the letter carrier or return it to the post office.

This could lead Kingsport Press management to seek a "realistic settlement" with their employees, the committee said in announcing its "Return the Supplement" program.

Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, charged last month that Encyclopedia Britannica representatives are telling labor groups that the company is taking its work away from Kingsport but that printing is still being done there.

The ITU also called attention to attempts by World Book Encyclopedia to sell its books through

the public schools. It urged labor groups to protest such practices in their areas.

The New York City Central Labor Council and the New York City Allied Printing Trades Council took a half-page ad in the New York Times last week to protest the New York Board of Education's continued purchase of books produced at Kingsport.

Some 1,200 members of five unions have been on strike for an acceptable contract since March 11, 1963. The five are the Bookbinders', Electrotypes', Machinists', Pressmen's and Typographical unions.

Three of the unions—the Pressmen, Electrotypes and Bookbinders—this month filed unfair-labor-practice charges against Kingsport, accusing it of refusing to bargain and discriminating against union members.

They charged that the company has refused to bargain with them over contracting out plate-making operations formerly done in the plant and that it has given vacation pay to strikebreakers while refusing to give strikers vacation pay earned before the walkout.

The Mailman Writeth

Don't be too quick to complain—maybe he should be encouraged.

A New York officer of the National Association of Letter Carriers writes the Guild Reporter: "In my daily travels I deliver many union papers. . . . Since President Kennedy's executive order which gave federal employees the right to negotiate a contract, I have tried to keep informed. Your Reporter has helped plenty, and I'm grateful."

Remarking that he often asks for union papers after his patrons have finished with them, he adds: "My real purpose is to request a copy of 'The Newspaperman Who Founded a Union,' the four-page supplement on Heywood Brown. I have been unsuccessful in obtaining one from my constituents."

The GR was glad to oblige.

ANG Quarterly Audit

Following is the quarterly report of ANG's financial standing and General Fund operations for the 1964-65 third quarter, ending Jan. 31, 1965, as audited by Sidney S. Shulman & Co., as well as the fourth-quarter budget as authorized by the International Executive Board.

Statement of Condition of General Fund, 1/31/65	
ASSETS	
Cash in banks and on hand	\$183,682.53
Advances receivable	8,805.44
Loans receivable	17,257.85
Exchanges receivable	963.12
Deposits	1,500.00
Investments	100.00
Total Assets	\$191,448.94
LIABILITIES	
Exchanges payable	\$ 4,782.52
Payroll taxes payable	5,741.39
Total Liabilities	\$10,523.91
RESERVE	
For Lowell Mellett Fund	\$ 36,029.08
For severance pay	95,000.00
For moving expense	7,500.00
For 1965 Convention	4,000.00
Total Reserves	\$142,131.71
Surplus at January 31, 1965	38,213.46
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Net Worth	\$191,448.94

Statement of Condition of Defense Fund, 1/31/65	
ASSETS	
Cash in checking account	\$128,787.66
Cash in savings account	441,860.02
A.T.A. Bond	500.00
Canadian Congress of Labour bonds	1,000.00
Scripte-Howard Investment Corp. stock	38,653.00
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. debentures	61,000.00
Total Assets	\$671,449.68

Income & Expense, General Fund, Quarter Ending 1/31/65	
INCOME	
Membership Income:	
Per-capita taxes	\$118,000.52
Initiation fees	700.00
Reinstatement fees	133.81
Agency fees	4,284.00
Servicing salaries paid by locals	1,167.78
Guild Reporter income	1,672.73
Research Department sales	588.10
Salaries paid by Defense Fund	8,588.15
Expenses paid by Defense Fund	2,747.17
Total Income for Quarter	\$142,784.54
EXPENSES	
Per-capita taxes	\$ 7,544.00
Organizing and servicing	2,483.00
Collective bargaining	10,594.45
Research and information	7,338.59
Guild Reporter	10,114.49
Executive expenses	10,944.83
Administrative expenses	25,388.21
Other expenses	10,089.19
Total Expenses for Quarter	\$142,784.54
Operating Deficit for Quarter	\$ 342.37

General Fund Budget & Expense, Quarter Ending 1/31/65	
1st Quarter Budget	2nd Quarter Budget
3rd Quarter Budget	4th Quarter Budget
1. Per-Capita Taxes	\$ 6,000.00
2. Organizing and Servicing	\$ 2,544.00
3. Collective Bargaining	\$ 8,778.00
4. Research and Information	\$ 7,544.00
5. Guild Reporter	\$ 10,114.49
6. Administration	\$ 10,944.83
7. Executives	\$ 25,388.21
8. Other Expenses	\$ 10,089.19
Grand Total	\$142,784.54

Coast-To-Coast Mobilization

13th-Hour Pact Spikes Strike Machinery

WHAT amounted to perhaps the most elaborate strike preparations in Guild history were made for a strike that never came.

Only a 13th-hour settlement between the Wire Service Guild and United Press International short-circuited machinery that would have set pickets marching from coast to coast in the Guild's first strike against a major wire service.

That machinery had been triggered to go off on signal when a "no-contract, no-work" deadline was reached at midnight. But a call went out to hold the switch on a minute-by-minute basis when management put an additional \$78,000 on the bargaining table 15 minutes before the deadline.

Had the switch been thrown, hundreds of UPI Guildsmen would have walked off their jobs, and UPI machines in newsrooms across the United States and Canada would have gone silent. For although UPI had announced it would try to continue to transmit in the event of a strike, a number of newspapers, spurred by Guild protests, had agreed not to use UPI copy, and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was pledged to honor Guild picket lines.

Many Guild locals and members had announced they would not handle UPI copy if it were moved, and a number of publishers, following Guild representations, had agreed they would not be required to.

Picket signs had been shipped to Wire Service chapters across the nation weeks in advance. A 50-foot trailer stood a block away from UPI headquarters in the New York Daily News building, ready to become the nerve-center of a nationwide strike operation. Even before the strike deadline, it was manned by a Guildsman equipped with a walkie-talkie, receiving the latest bulletins from the bargaining table and relaying them by phone to UPI branches.

Guildsmen in all bureaus were prepared to

'We Didn't Stand Alone'

The Wire Service Guild would not have been able to obtain the settlement it did from United Press International without the "overwhelming support" of ANG and other locals, Harry S. Culver, Wire Service president, declared this week.

Culver, in a letter to the International Executive Board voicing the local's gratitude, said "it was both comforting and assuring to know that the Wire Service Guild was not standing alone, that we had the backing of 32,000 American Newspaper Guild members."

Singling out Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz and International Representative James M. Cesnik for praise, Culver said "it was a special treat and education for all of us" to see Blatz at the bargaining table against Ezra K. Bryan, chief UPI negotiator.

monitor teletypes in their areas to determine which bureaus were still moving copy and to seek a 100-percent shutdown.

AP Guildsmen, members of other Guild locals and other unions in many cities were mobilized to reinforce UPI picket lines.

A \$100,000 check from ANG's International Defense Fund was in the Wire Service Guild's hands, ready to meet strike-benefit payments. It was to have been supplemented by an assessment of 10 percent of a week's salary on all AP Guildsmen, to be triggered automatically with the start of the strike.

AP, which settled with the Guild in December, had been warned that picket lines would be thrown around AP offices if it attempted to move

UPI copy through its own channels.

Guild locals and publishers alike expressed concern over the consequences of picket lines in front of newspaper plants housing UPI offices, and UPI moved its bureaus out of a number of them. They included the San Diego Union and Tribune, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and even two Scripps-Howard plants, the Cleveland Press and the Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar.

The New York Guild served notice that its members would not handle UPI copy; so did Portland, Me.

The Washington Guild, which urged its members not to handle UPI copy, warned the Washington Daily News of "possible serious consequences" should UPI continue to operate photo facilities in the News building during a strike.

In Canada, the Toronto Telegram ordered UPI machines shut off in the event of a strike; at the Toronto Star, where the Guild instructed members not to handle struck copy, UPI stories were allowed to pile up in the wee hours of March 16 in the belief that the strike was on.

In Hawaii, the Seafarers' International Union told the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin that its drivers would not handle papers with UPI copy.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer agreed not to use struck copy and not to permit strikebreakers to work for UPI in its building. The nonunion Los Angeles Times said it would not furnish UPI with pictures and would bar UPI personnel from all plant entrances but one, following representations by the Guild.

And so it went, in city after city.

The walkout call never came, and the machinery was dismantled as quickly as it was assembled. But the strike that would have made wire-service history was as near a miss as the Guild is likely to see for many a year.

\$15.50 Increase, Parity With AP, Avert Walkout At UPI

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs and one month's notice of other new equipment.

► An increase from 48 weeks to 55 in the severance-pay ceiling.

► Reduction of the work week to 37½ hours for the New York personnel department and addition of the Houston bureau to those covered by a five-day-week clause.

► A new sunrise differential of 5 percent for employees reporting between 4:30 and 6 a.m., a \$7.50 differential for photoprinters doing logographic work and a \$2.50 increase to \$10 in the differential for photoprinters on color-photo work.

► A \$50,000 casualty insurance policy for employees on hazardous assignments and a \$2 increase to \$12 a month in the company contribution to hospitalization insurance in the second year.

► An increase of 25 cents, to \$2.90 a week per employee, in the company's pension contribution, also in the second year.

► A clause barring transfers except by mutual consent.

► Addition to Guild coverage of 16 telephoto engineers, at newsmen's minimums, 14 managers of two-man bureaus, and 16 bureau managers whose jobs will be combined with those of state managers next year.

► Revised expense provisions requiring company payment of parking-lot and toll fees, increasing salesmen's expense allowances from \$7.50 a week to \$10 and increasing motorcycle riders' expense allowances from \$26 a week to \$32.50.

► An agreement exempting employees of the New York, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Atlanta and San Francisco bureaus from sending news by teletype and a clause stating that newsmen who do punch copy need not justify lines.

► A no-speedup clause forbidding the assignment of "unreasonable duties."

► A fair-employment clause. The top minimum for Class I bureau newsmen would rise \$7, to \$181.75, as of March 16, another \$7, to \$188.75, next March 16, and \$1.25, to \$190, Sept. 16,

1966, exceeding the AP figure.

The top for Class II bureau newsmen would rise \$7.50, to \$172, in the first step, \$7, to \$179, in the second, and \$1, to \$180, in the third. The comparable AP minimum goes to \$179 next Jan. 1.

Starting minimums in both classes would go up \$8 to \$97.25, March 16, \$1.25, to \$98.50, June 16, and \$4, to \$102.50, March 16, 1966.

General increases match those won at AP, with raises of \$4.50 the first year and \$4 the second going to employees earning \$120 and over, \$3.50 and \$3 to those between \$100 and \$119.99; \$2.75 and \$2.25 to those between \$75 and \$99.99, and \$2 and \$1.50 to those under \$75.

But reclassifications and elimination of differentials with AP minimums would bring the following additional increases and new top-minimum pay rates:

Job Title Increase Pay

Caption deskmen \$54.65 \$190.00

Maintenance chief 26.75 134.00

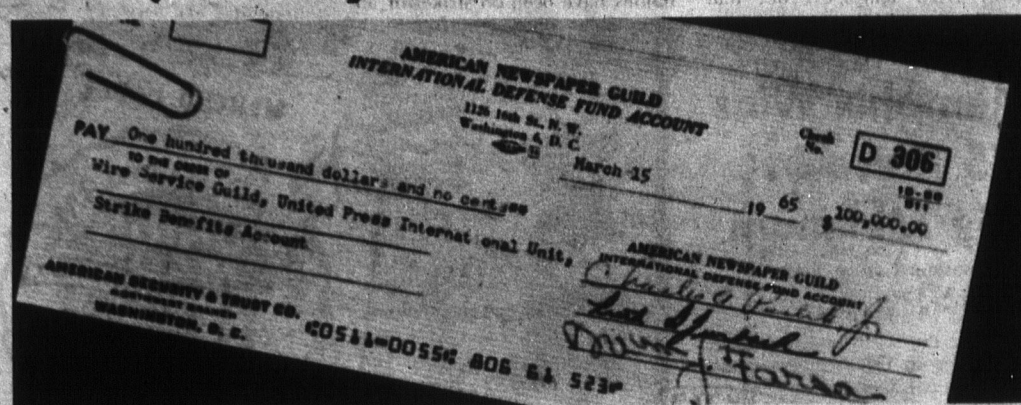
Jr. accountants 28.00 162.00

Dietitians 12.50 102.00

Admin. assistants 10.00 102.00

Sr. accountants 10.00 102.00

Telephoto beamcast Ops. 4.75 99.50



AMMUNITION: This \$100,000 check for strike benefits from ANG's International Defense Fund was in the Wire Service Guild's pocket as it bargained with United Press International down to a strike deadline. It was sent with the assurance that more was available.

► An increase of 25 cents, to \$2.90 a week per employee, in the company's pension contribution, also in the second year.

► A clause barring transfers except by mutual consent.

► Addition to Guild coverage of 16 telephoto engineers, at newsmen's minimums, 14 managers of two-man bureaus, and 16 bureau managers whose jobs will be combined with those of state managers next year.

► Revised expense provisions requiring company payment of parking-lot and toll fees, increasing salesmen's expense allowances from \$7.50 a week to \$10 and increasing motorcycle riders' expense allowances from \$26 a week to \$32.50.

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Dietitians 12.50 102.00

Admin. assistants 10.00 102.00

Sr. accountants 10.00 102.00

Telephoto beamcast Ops. 4.75 99.50

Audit clerks 4.75 109.50

Copy-room men 4.75 95.50

Bookkeepers 4.50 134.00

Tabulators 4.50 131.00

Telephone Ops. 3.25 96.75

The settlement was approved unanimously by the UPI national committee and the local executive committee. It will be submitted for ratification by UPI members following receipt of permission from ANG's Contracts Committee, granted this week.

William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, sent a telegram to both sides 90 minutes before the deadline, urging extension of the old contract to permit "further intensified efforts" with the aid of federal mediators.

The Guild had set a "no-contract, no-work" policy for the expiration of the old contract at midnight March 15 in view of the absence of any clause providing for an extension of contract terms.

The new contract provides for such an extension, as well as for retroactivity in the next round of negotiations.

Direct Action

New York City—Seeking a shorter work week? A management disclosure in bargaining between United Press International and the Wire Service Guild suggests a new way of getting it.

The Guild, arguing for incorporation of a reduced work week in the contract, asked why the company had instituted a 37½-hour week in its commercial department but said it couldn't afford it elsewhere.

"Well," explained Ezra K. Bryan, the company's chief negotiator, "everyone was coming in a half-hour late, so we gave them a 37½-hour week."

Board Clears N.Y. Mirror In Shutdown

(Continued from Page 1)

cision to shut down an entire operation was not subject to mandatory bargaining.

It held that such decisions fall within the requirement to bargain, "even though the likelihood is slim that prior consultation with the union will alter the employer's contemplated decision."

It also rejected the contention of Hearing Examiner John F. Funcke that the unions had waived their right to bargain over discontinuation by negotiating severance-pay provisions and then agreeing to a "zipper clause" stating that all terms and conditions had been fully bargained.

"The severance and termination provisions are at best equivocal," the board said. "They contain no specific reference to a right by the respondent to terminate operations without prior notice or consultation with the unions and on their face are entirely consistent with the reservation by the unions of such right."

A "zipper clause," it said, "does no more than indicate that the parties embodied their full bargaining agreement in the written contracts."

"A wrap-up clause of this nature affords no basis for an inference that the agreement contains an implied undertaking over and beyond those actually written into the agreement," it added.

In concluding, however, that the Mirror did not violate the National Labor Relations Act by its unilateral action, the board cited a Supreme Court statement that "there might be circumstances which the board could or should accept as excusing or justifying unilateral action."

Finding that "such circumstances are present here," the board cited the following factors:

► That Hearst's decision to close the Mirror "was prompted solely by pressing economic necessity."

► That the shutdown has "permanently abolished all unit jobs" and that "reinstatement of the employees with the unions as their recognized bargaining representatives" is not sought by any party.

► That the Mirror continued a "long and effective bargaining relationship" with the unions after the shutdown "by meeting and negotiating with the unions whenever requested."

► That the unions' "primary and virtually sole concern after the shutdown was securing the employees' rights under the contract" and that the Mirror's severance-pay obligations had been met.

► That the record "contains no evidence of union animus" by the Mirror and that there had been no charge that it violated the act in any other respect than failing to bargain over termination.

"All things considered," the board concluded, "we are satisfied in these circumstances that effectuation of the purposes of the act would not require a remedial order, even if a technical violation were found."

The board's ruling was by a 4-0 vote.

The unions and the NLRB's general counsel had sought that pay for the 1,600 displaced employees from the time of suspension until their acquisition of new jobs.



SAM ZAGORIA

Ex-Guild Head Appointed To Labor Board

(Continued from Page 1)

Home News. He also worked for the New Jersey unit of the Federal Office of Government Reports, the New Jersey State Civil Defense Council and the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage.

Since joining Sen. Case's office, he has helped prepare legislation for congressional reform, aid to two-year community colleges, defense-contract disclosure and labor legislation.

Zagoria, 45, is a graduate of Rutgers University and served in the Air Force in the Southwest Pacific during World War II.

He is vice president of the Family Service Association of Prince Georges County, Md., and has taught journalism at American and Maryland universities.

Memphis Wins \$15 Raise In Key Minimum

(Continued from Page 1)

\$4.05, and those earning \$150 or more, \$5.25 and \$4.55.

Under the settlement, which is retroactive to Dec. 10, the company also will increase its pension contribution by 75 cents in the first year of the contract and its hospitalization contribution by 50 cents in the second.

The Guild will receive a month's notice of the introduction of new processes or equipment and three months if job reductions will result. Dismissals to accomplish such reductions are forbidden.

In a supplement, the company agreed that any work now done by Guild members that may be done by computers in the future will remain in Guild jurisdiction.

A sixth holiday—the employee's birthday—will take effect in the second year, and night employees will receive compensatory time for jury duty.

No by-lines will be used over an employee's protest, and there will be at least 12 hours between shifts.

Part-time employees will be covered by most contract provisions for the first time. Pro-rata increases, pensions and severance pay are provided for part-timers, and those who work as much as 32 hours a week will receive full hospitalization benefits.

Following the settlement, the local agreed to drop two unfair-labor-practice charges it had filed against the company, one charging refusal to disclose payroll information and the other harassment of Guild leaders.

Four N.Y. Craft Unions To Vote On \$10.50 Publisher Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

from the New York Journal-American in each year of a two-year contract.

The Guild, which has been asking a 10-percent general increase, has forgone a "no-contract, no-work" position for the first time in many years.

The publishers and the Typographical Union sought last week to defer the critical issue of automation for future negotiation.

But after reaching agreement in principle, they were unable to agree on specific language, and talks were broken off for a week after an all-night session ending March 17 failed to resolve the deadlock.

The publishers delayed resumption of negotiations with the printers while intensifying talks with the Pressmen, Stereotypers, Mail Deliverers and Paper Handlers.

Federal mediators entered the picture this week in an effort to help attain a settlement before the printers' contract expires. William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation Service, called the two sides together to resume

bargaining yesterday after meeting separately with each.

Powers said the publishers had proposed that the automation problem be set aside for negotiation on a paper-by-paper basis during the term of the contract. Only the New York Times, Daily News and Post presently have plans to install computers.

Powers said the union had assented but that the publishers could not agree among themselves on the language to describe what would be subsequently negotiated.

Still to be negotiated, even in the event of a deferral agreement on automation, would be the amount of money the union's automation fund is to receive from the publishers' savings in the use of outside tape for setting stock-market tables during the current contract.

That issue was to have been arbitrated, but Powers said the issue now is subject to negotiation.

The wage issue also remains to be settled. The publishers have offered a \$10.50 package over three years; the union is asking

\$15 in a one-year agreement.

ITU President Elmer Brown, returning to ITU headquarters in Colorado Springs after taking a hand in the New York talks, said "dissension" among the publishers was responsible for the deadlock on automation.

Brown, endorsing the New York printers' position, said the publishers' proposal to meet the problem of automation job losses by attrition was not sufficient.

"Any answer to automation problems," he said, "must provide control over the number of jobs that may be eliminated; it must provide an attrition guarantee to those now employed; it must provide a share of the proceeds of automation to go to a fund that will enable the union to meet the problems that remain even with the protection of an attrition program."

The union has said the publishers' proposal to guarantee only the jobs of "regular" employees would leave up to 25 percent of the printers in some shops without protection, including men with as much as ten years' experience.

Medium Dailies' Sales Soar

Circulation Gains Outstrip Population Growth

What are the long-term trends in U.S. newspaper circulation? Is the industry falling behind in the market-place struggle with other media? Does the closing of a number of major dailies mean that other papers are in trouble?

Not at all, says Prof. Kenneth R. Byerly of the University of North Carolina's School of Journalism, who recently completed a study of circulation trends from 1950 to 1964.

Except in the largest cities, he says, U.S. newspaper circulation is increasing at a faster pace than the population. And even in the largest cities, despite declines in total circulation, many papers have shown strong gains, he declares.

Byerly presents the following picture:

While population has grown by 26.4 percent, newspaper circulation in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population has grown by 33.5 percent; that in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population has grown by 32.4 percent, and that in cities of

50,000 to 100,000 population, by 31.1 percent.

In cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, circulation has grown by 22.2 percent, and in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, by 15.7 percent.

The combined circulation gain for all dailies published in cities of less than 500,000 population was 25.3 percent, growing 7,448,290 from 29,432,852 in 1950 to 36,881,142 in 1964. In this group, the number of dailies dropped from 1,668 in 1950 to 1,665 in 1964.

In cities of over 500,000 population, the number of papers dropped from 86 to 68 in the 14-year period, and total circulation fell 8.5 percent, from 23,049,326 to 21,080,797, a loss of 1,968,529. Most of the loss came in cities of more than a million population, where the number of papers dropped from 29 to 22 and combined circulation fell 14.4 percent, from 13,386,060 to 11,452,327, a loss of 1,933,733.

In cities between 500,000 and

a million population, while the number of dailies dropped from 57 to 46, the total circulation loss was only 34,796 from 9,663,266, less than half of 1 percent.

The over-all number of U.S. dailies declined 1.2 percent, from 1,754 in 1960 to 1,733, Byerly points out, with 18 of the 21 lost papers in cities of more than 500,000 population.

But it would be wrong, he says, to conclude that the recent mortality rate among giant metropolitan dailies means that the remaining big papers are in trouble, too.

Some are, he says, but average circulation for the 22 dailies remaining in cities of more than a million population was up 12.8 percent, from 461,588 to 520,560.

As an example of the strong gains made by some papers, Byerly points to Los Angeles, which has only two big papers compared to five in 1950. But the survivors are just about twice as big as they were 14 years ago, with the Los Angeles Times showing a circula-

tion gain of 99.3 percent and the Herald-Examiner, 98.7.

In cities of 500,000 to a million population, he says, average circulation of the 46 papers remaining from 1950's 57 is up 23.5, from 169,531 to 209,315.

In all brackets of cities under 250,000 population, average circulation grew faster than the 26.4-percent population growth, except in the 5,000-10,000 group, where it reached 23.2 percent.

In all, Byerly concludes, the American press is not "fading" but shifting its circulation weight to the nation's smaller cities.

Day Book

ACTIVITIES

ANG Staff Conference, ANG headquarters, Washington, April 5-6.

Empire State District Council, spring meeting, May 15 and 16, Rochester, N.Y.

International Executive Board, spring meeting, ANG headquarters, Washington, May 24-26.

Thirty-second Annual ANG Convention, July 13-16, Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.

ARE ALL TRADING STAMPS THE SAME?

Of course not. Just as there are obvious quality differences among various brands of similar products, so there are measurable value differences among trading stamp plans. Actually, a particular plan's value can be measured, as can the comparative value of many products, through four important factors:

AVAILABILITY

The stamp which is available from the most retailers is normally the most valuable stamp. When a housewife can receive the same stamp from her grocer, service station, drug store, dry cleaner, hardware dealer, car rental agency, and so on, she will accumulate stamps—and redemption merchandise—faster. The undisputed leaders of the industry, S&H Green Stamps, are given at more retailers, and at more different types of retailers, than any competing stamp. Available to 72% of all U.S. families, S&H is the only nationwide stamp plan. This means that a typical family on vacation can still continue to receive S&H Green Stamps almost anywhere it travels—as can the 20% of U.S. families who move their residence yearly.

SIZE

Biggest isn't always best, but S&H's leadership position in the trading stamp industry gives it the ability to provide the best in value to its savers. Since it buys the most merchandise, S&H can buy

at low wholesale prices. Its nine distribution warehouses, more than 850 redemption centers and nearly 8,000 employees, allow S&H to offer the best in customer service. Annually, S&H distributes more than 30 million catalogs, illustrating more than 1,600 products from over 700 leading American manufacturers.

EXPERIENCE

Experience is a major asset in any business. And S&H Green Stamps have been an American tradition since 1896. S&H developed the idea of offering trading stamps through a family of non-competing merchants as something extra—a reward for shopper loyalty. These 69 years of experience have helped S&H learn how to provide the best in merchandise, courtesy, and service.

EFFICIENCY

Efficiency in distributing merchandise has marked effects on the success or failure of most businesses today. In the trading stamp industry, distribution efficiency sharply influences the ultimate value of a filled stamp book. At S&H, the cost of handling merchandise is among the lowest of any retailing organization in the nation. An early user of automated data processing, S&H has continually updated its inventory control efficiency through the addition of the latest commercial computer installations.



An American way of thrift since 1896

UNION LABEL
INT. LADIES GARMENT
MADE
ILGWU
WORKERS UNION
Symbol of Decency, Fair Labor Standards
and the American Way of Life

WHAT THIS LABEL MEANS TO ME...and You

TO ME, as one of the 450,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the label means better wages, better conditions and more stable employment. It means more security to me and my family.

The label also 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



Family Of 4 Needs \$127, Study Shows

New York City—A New York family of four needs a minimum of \$127.39 a week—\$6,625 a year—to enjoy a "modest but adequate" standard of living, according to the annual price survey of the Community Council of Greater New York.

From October of 1963 to October of 1964, the council said, the figure rose 2.2 percent.

The \$127.39 figure is \$27.39 more than the Guild's wage goal of at least \$100 a week for all adult employees and only a few dollars below the revised goal of \$134 proposed last month by the International Executive Board.

The Community Council budget reflects expenditures for a breadwinner, a housewife, a boy of 13 and a girl of 8.

The budget makes provision for minor medical expenses but not major illnesses. The cost of some household appliances is included but not automobiles. Small life insurance premiums are allowed for but no significant savings.

The greatest increases in budget costs for a family of four last year, the council said, were for personal care, up 5.1 percent, and other goods and services, up 2.9 percent. Housing costs rose 2.1 percent, the council said, and food, 1.6 percent.

The IEB, in recommending the \$134 wage goal to the Guild's 1965 Convention, pointed out that the figure represents the amount necessary to match the Guild's 1946 goal of \$50. The \$100 goal was adopted in 1957.

Unions A Help, Publisher Says

Cleveland, Ohio — Newspaper unions—including the Guild—have helped the industry maintain its competitive position, according to Thomas V. H. Vail, publisher and editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I want to pay my compliments to the labor unions and the television industry, which have done such a great job in getting the newspaper business on the ball," Vail told a Public Relations Society luncheon here this month.

Ad Revenues Up 7 Percent

Newspaper advertising revenue rose 7 percent and magazine revenue 7.1 percent during 1964, according to preliminary estimates by Printers' Ink magazine.

Newspaper ad revenue climbed from \$3,803,900,000 to \$4,068,600,000, the magazine estimated. Newspapers' share of the nation's advertising budget increased by one-tenth of 1 percent, to 29.1—by far the largest piece of the advertising pie.

Advertising continued on the upswing in the new year started, with usage up 6.3 percent in January in 52 key cities surveyed by Media Records.

Editorial

The Swedish Way?

"Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it," humorist Charles Dudley Warner once observed. Until recently, the same might have been said about newspaper monopoly.

Lamentations about the declining number of competitive newspaper cities and the growing number of suspended papers have come to be almost ritual. Publishers and their publicists, in particular, have been wont to speak of the development as if it were as inevitable—if not quite as undesirable—as death and taxes.

One could be forgiven, indeed, for believing that it was somewhat more inevitable. The death rate has been declining and taxes have gone down, but newspaper mortality has been unflagging.

The U. S. Justice Department, in an unannounced but striking change of policy, has nonetheless been trying of late "to do something about it." It has instituted no less than four separate antitrust actions within the past year, each attacking a somewhat different manifestation of the newspaper-monopoly problem.

In Cincinnati, the department is trying to achieve a return to competition by forcing the publisher of the city's two papers to disgorge one of them. In Lima, Ohio, it is seeking to deprive a publisher charged with driving his competitor out of business through illegal practices of the fruits of his victory by forcing him to sell the remaining paper.

In Tucson, it is not only seeking to roll back a monopoly acquisition but to dissolve a long-standing joint-production arrangement as a handmaiden of monopoly. And, most recently, in Los Angeles, it is seeking to cancel a major metropolitan daily's acquisition of three suburban competitors.

These actions, if successful, may dam the monopoly tide, to an extent. But they treat, for the most part, with symptoms rather than causes.

An attempt to strike closer to the root of the problem is taking shape in Sweden, which has experienced the same decline in newspaper competition as the United States.

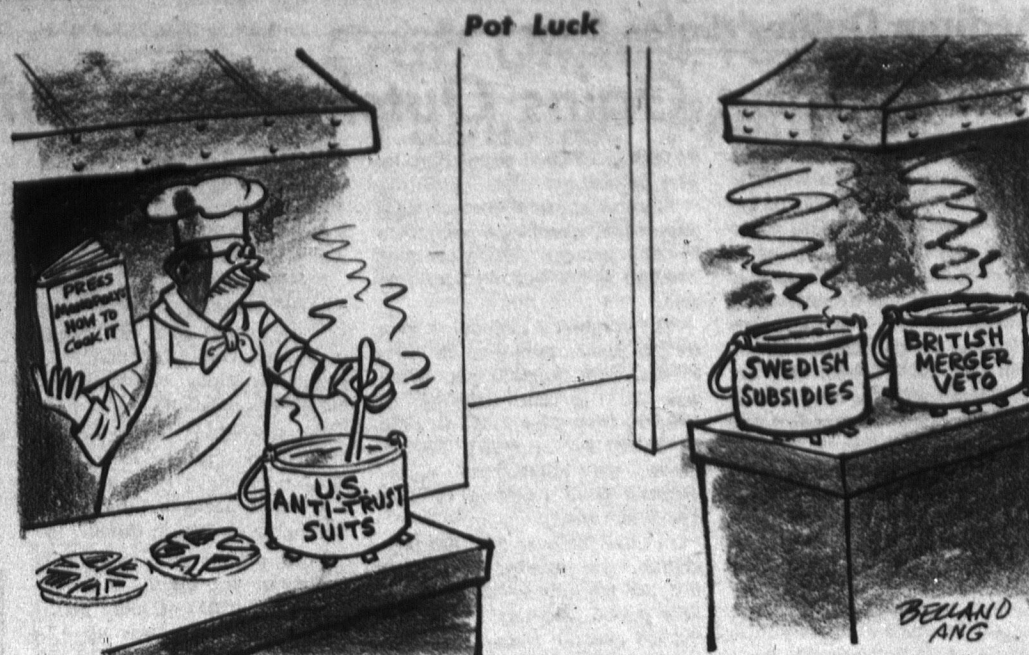
The Swedish government is considering a proposal for state subsidies to help weaker papers in their fight for survival against the giants. As it has on the occasions when it has been suggested as a monopoly remedy in the United States and England, the subsidy proposal has drawn sharp criticism from those who fear it would lead to government encroachment on a free press.

Its proponents have pointed out, however, that the subsidy would be allotted not on any arbitrary basis but according to a formula that would guard against discriminatory abuses. And they argue that conservative papers are subsidized by their advertisers and that government grants to their rivals would redress the balance.

The idea of subsidies has not been popular in either the United States or England, although it has received somewhat more consideration in the latter. In England, the problem of press monopoly is currently being attacked through a proposal for a law requiring government approval of newspaper mergers.

The measure is similar to, although more far-reaching than, the Guild's proposed legislation requiring that other purchasers be given an opportunity to acquire a failing newspaper at fair-market value before a monopoly buyer could acquire it.

The idea of government subsidies as a further antidote to monopoly would have to be subjected to careful and critical examination. It has its obvious drawbacks—but it may have its virtues, too. If it turns out to be workable in Sweden, the remedy, like the disease it is intended to combat, may prove contagious.



DATELINE: MONTGOMERY

The Selma Story: 'Deep South Will Never Be The Same'



(Continued from Page 1)
violence on the streets.

University students came from all over the country, conscious that something was happening here that was of overwhelming importance.

The President of the United States said publicly that he had told Gov. Wallace that the way to end Negro demonstrations in the streets was to remove the grievances of the Negroes as human beings. He demanded a voting-rights bill.

The federal courts hurled decrees at Wallace, and at the commander of the state police, and at Sheriff James G. Clark of Dallas County, ordering them to let the Negroes march.

It will be Browns Chapel in Selma, the command headquarters of the Negroes on dusty Sylvan Street, that those who were there remember.

It was a block perhaps 300 yards long, with police roadblocks at each end to hold the people in, to prevent them from a parade, an assembly. Inside the roadblocks, hundreds of people milled, colored and white. The Negroes had attempted to register for voting, they had been arrested by the thousands for refusing to obey harassing and humiliating conditions imposed by Sheriff Clark.

They had tried a protest march to this capital, 50 miles away, on March 7, and they had been intercepted on Highway 80 by Wallace's state troopers, Clark's deputies and mounted irregular "possemen," clubbed and tear-gassed, chased across the fields until they could work their way back to Sylvan Street.

The scenes there in the aftermath were unforgettable. Inside the roadblocks, in and around Browns Chapel, there was an enormous civility, courtesy and gentleness between whites and Negroes. The only danger at the moment was from Clark's threats to go in and "clear the streets" of demonstrators who were making a small pretense of a "march," carrying a United Nations flag before them and singing the wonderful anthem "We shall overcome . . . We are not afraid."

The song, sung by swaying white and colored people, "gives you shivers in the spine," said a

West Coast reporter who had been there for weeks.

There was indescribable chaos as the Negroes and their allies prepared to make their exodus one day from Browns Chapel and Sylvan Street to march to the Dallas County Courthouse under the umbrella of peremptory orders from a federal court to Clark and the state police not to interfere.

The Negro freedom movement is not orderly; it is always two hours behind schedule, and so is the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., its moral leader. Nevertheless, they marched eight blocks through city streets largely deserted by both whites and Negroes, and on the courthouse steps they conducted a 15-minute service in memory of the late Rev. James J. Reeb, Unitarian clergyman from Boston who was clubbed to death in Selma by white thugs for joining the Negro freedom cause.

And six days later they marched again—this time toward the state capital, along the highway—with ceremonies scheduled toward the end of the 50 miles at St. Jude's religious community on the outskirts of Montgomery, and more ceremonies scheduled at the Capitol when they arrived at the citadel itself.

They marched under the protection of U. S. Regular Army riot troops and the federalized Alabama National Guard—federalized by President Johnson when Gov. Wallace and the state Legislature pleaded poverty, pleaded that the sovereign state of Alabama could not afford to give protection to a peaceable demonstration by citizens under orders from a federal court.

They walked across the Ed-

mund Pettus Bridge spanning the Alabama River and over the patch of highway where they had been beaten back just two weeks earlier. A nucleus marched the whole 50 miles, camping out at night, fed and supported logistically by the clergy, by labor and by other friends.

They walked singing their songs. They walked through Lowndes County, where until a few days ago a Negro had never been registered to vote, and the sharecroppers came down to wave and thank them.

They had proved something to themselves and to the country. A voting-rights bill was on its way through Congress. Negroes were going to be registered in Alabama's hinterland as well as in the large cities, and they were going to vote.

The distance from Browns Chapel to the steps of the Capitol in Montgomery is as long and difficult as the hundred years since the Civil War. The Selma freedom marchers headed toward their destination with high courage, sure that they were winning.

... Montgomery

(Continued from Page 1)

vive. Our delegation to the march on Montgomery arriving to join thousands of others dedicated to these principles and this fight."

On March 21 Faron attended a Leadership Conference on Civil Rights meeting in Washington at which it was decided to press for three amendments to the Administration's voting-rights bill. The amendments would outlaw all poll taxes, provide for federal registration without the necessity of prior attempts to register under state officers, and extend the areas in which the act would apply.

The Guild Reporter

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