

N.Y. Printers Win \$12 Package

Guild, Others To Receive Same Offer

New York City—A threatened printers' strike was averted this week when the New York Typographical Union reached a settlement with seven New York dailies providing a \$12 package over two years.

The publishers said the same money package would be offered to the Guild and eight other unions that are negotiating for new contracts.

The Photoengravers' Union, which had also threatened to strike, accepted a similar settlement the next day. Bargaining continued with negotiators for the Pressmen's Union, who, after accepting a previous \$10.50 offer, said \$12 may not now be enough.

The printers' settlement, which is subject to membership ratification, also provides protection against unilateral introduction of new equipment and for publisher contributions to the printers' automation fund that the union estimated may reach nearly a half-million dollars during the two-year contract term.

Guild bargaining was expected to resume next week after slackening during the crisis created by the printers' strike threat. Last week, reporting considerable progress by Guild bargaining committees, Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Local, said that negotiations at the Times were already "98 percent completed."

The ITU settlement was announced at 2:10 a.m. April 7 after a meeting called by Mayor Robert F. Wagner and conducted by Theodore W. Kheel, New York arbitrator who played a major role in settlement of the 1962-63 New York newspaper strike. ITU President Elmer Brown had also been called in as bargaining reached a crisis.

Bertram A. Powers, Typographical Union president, said it will be two weeks before the local membership meets to ratify the agreement.

Under the settlement, the union will decide whether any portion of the increase—\$6.50 the first year and \$5.50 the second—will be applied to pensions or welfare. The day scale is now \$14.95.

On automation, the second major issue in the printers' negotiations, the settlement provides for separate bargaining with the union during the contract term by



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Pact Won In Youngstown; Terre Haute Guild Settles

Strike Holds As Printers Veto Terms

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Terre Haute Guild last week won a settlement in its 166-day-old strike against the Terre Haute Tribune and Star. But the protracted strike is continuing pending settlements with the Typographical Union and the ITU Mailers.

The Guild took down its picket lines after ratification of a \$13.50 across-the-board increase at a March 29 meeting but continued to observe ITU picket lines. The settlement, a three-year contract, had been reached in bargaining sessions the preceding weekend.

The Typographical Union's negotiating committee rejected a similar settlement, however, and received a vote of confidence from the membership the same night. ITU International Representative Richard Brown said this week that the next move was up to the company.

The three unions and the Stereotypers struck the Terre Haute papers in October, pledging not to return to work until all had settled. The Stereotypers voted March 20 to accept a contract providing \$13 over three years.

The Guild's \$13.50 across-the-board settlement was negotiated after membership rejection of an offer ranging from \$11 to \$13.50.

The contract provides for a \$4 increase in all minimums retroactive to last May 1; a \$5 increase when work is resumed, and a \$4.50 increase May 1, 1966.

The third step will bring top minimums for reporters, photographers and circulation district

(Continued on Page 6)



VINDICATED: Edition of the Youngstown union strike paper reporting settlement of the Guild's eight-month strike against the Youngstown Vindicator is hawked outside the struck plant by Guildsman William Governor.

Picket Lines Stay Up As Vote Pends

Youngstown, Ohio—A settlement in which the Guild won all its major demands in an initial contract for outside circulation employees was reached early April 4 on the 230th day of its strike against the Youngstown Vindicator.

Wage increases ranging up to \$51, a Guild shop and a reduction of the work week from seven to five days were won as the circulation men, who formerly worked under individual contracts, match-

E. St. Louis Strike Ends . . . Page 3

ed or exceeded conditions enjoyed by editorial and classified-advertising employees, already under Guild contract.

Pickets remained at their posts and the strike continued, however, pending a ratification meeting of the local April 12.

The Stereotypers' Union reached a settlement with the company yesterday, and the Building Service Employees Union is bargaining with the company to renew a contract that expired during the strike.

The Guild settlement came after a marathon bargaining session that covered 57 of 68 consecutive hours. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson joined the Guild committee, and Cleveland attorney Ezra K. Bryan, who also serves as chief negotiator for Scripps-Howard newspapers, headed the Vindicator team.

The settlement prohibits farming out work and protects the

(Continued on Page 6)

Stephen Ripley Dies; ANG Contracts Aide

Stephen Ripley, executive secretary of ANG's Contracts Committee since 1956, died suddenly April 4 of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 57.

Ripley, a member of the ANG staff for 22 years, was stricken earlier in the day at his home in Falls Church, Va., and succumbed a short time after being taken to nearby Fairfax Hospital.

The family requested that no flowers be sent. Instead, ANG suggested in a letter to locals that

Guild locals and members who knew and worked with Ripley make contributions to a fund to help complete the education of his three children, two of whom are in college.

Ripley had served in a wide variety of ANG posts since joining the staff as an international representative in 1943. As Contracts Committee secretary, he was responsible for clearing the contracts of locals throughout the

(Continued on Page 6)

Montgomery Revisited

Labor's Struggle Echoes In Tramp Of Freedom March

By ROBERT CHRISTOFFERSON
Associate Director, Research and Information

MONTGOMERY, the city selected for one of the greatest civil-rights demonstrations the nation has ever seen, might be "socked in" by bad weather, 85 of us winging southward aboard a DC-7 were told.

"If we can't reach Montgomery, we'll land somewhere and march anyway," announced Joseph Rauh, a leader of Americans for Democratic Action and attorney for the United Automobile Workers.

He voiced the determination of everyone aboard the plane, men and women who were joining a pilgrimage by thousands from every corner of the country on behalf of civil rights and human dignity.

Among the 85 aboard were ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., office manager Ruth Zwiback and myself—ANG's delegated representatives to the concluding phase of the historic Selma-to-Montgomery march.

By the time we reached Montgomery, about three hours later, the weather had cleared. As we landed, we saw plane after plane on the airport aprons. More than 50 chartered planes flew into Montgomery that day, carrying 5,000 people to the march from all over the country.

Our first contact with the local citizenry came as we boarded a chartered bus for St. Jude's Catholic Church, from which the final stage of the march was to start. Our white driver was icily polite.

As we pulled up at the church, we caught our first sight of the Alabama National Guard, federalized by President Johnson after Gov. George C. Wallace had said the state couldn't afford to provide the Guard as protection. From what we could see, there had been no integration in the Guard. Its members were all white men.

Marchers had begun to form into a long, winding line when we arrived. The 300 marchers who had made the complete walk from Selma, 50

miles away, were at the place of honor at the front.

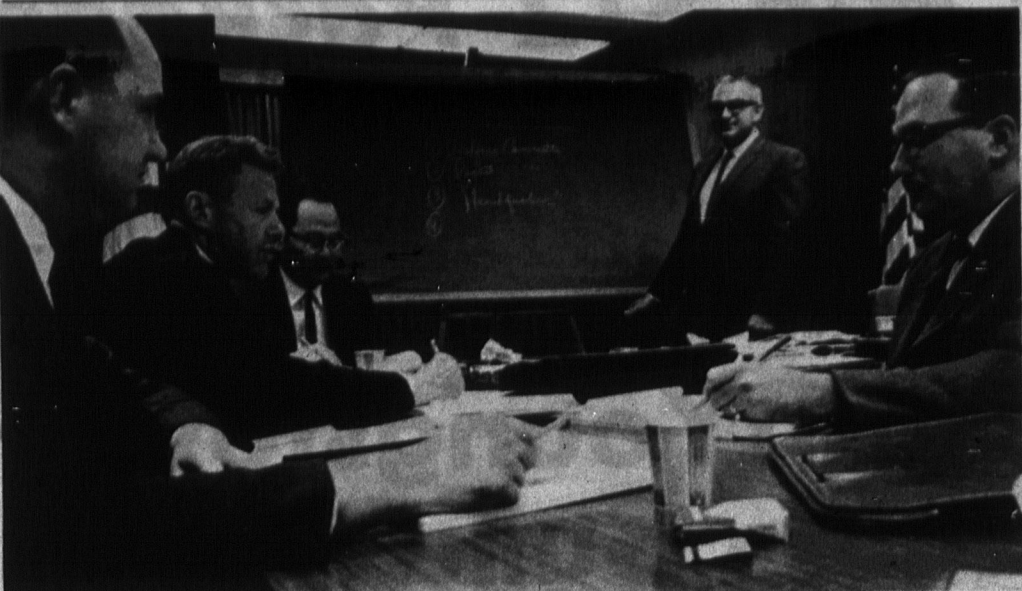
I recognized and talked with a young Negro student whom I had met at Savannah (Ga.) State College, where I had spoken five weeks earlier on ANG's equal-employment-opportunity program. Perlik found the minister of his wife's church in Falls Church, Va. Many union representatives were there.

For nearly three hours we stood in the muddy field, waiting for the march to begin. Crowds kept arriving, and the line grew longer and longer.

Slowly it began to move. From far back in the field we saw the Selma marchers, carrying flags, go out the gate. Inch by inch, it seemed, we moved toward the exit. By the time we reached it, the passage had been churned into a sea of mud.

As we started out of the field onto a narrow blacktop road that passed through a Negro sec-

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BASIC TRAINING: International Representative Charles Dale outlines strike-preparation steps to participants in ANG training session for newer local administrative officers and international representatives. Seated, from

left, are Ronald C. O'Brien, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild; Joseph L. Matty, administrative officer of the Los Angeles Guild; Fred Lee, administrative officer of the Hawaii Guild; and Orval R. McGuire, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild.

ANG Training Draws IRs, 6 Local Officers

Six local administrative officers joined newer ANG international representatives last week in a training program geared to organizing, collective bargaining and strike preparations.

The five-day program included discussion of organizational techniques and problems, the appropriate bargaining unit, bargaining preparation and techniques, labor-board procedures, the strike threat and strike preparations, and international co-operation.

The program was under the direction of Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker. Sessions were conducted by Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz, International Representatives Charles Dale, Loel Schrader and Fred Jones, and Robert Christofferson, associate director of research and information.

Participants included Omer Sumpter, executive secretary of the San Diego Guild; Orval R. McGuire, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild; Jack Weir, executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild; Ronald C. O'Brien, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild; Joseph L. Matty, administrative officer of the Los Angeles Guild; and Fred Lee, administrative officer of the Hawaii Guild.

The training program was followed this week by ANG's annual staff meeting.

O. B. Troup Dies; Pioneered Guild

O. B. Troup, who was instrumental in organizing the Washington Guild three decades ago, died March 28 at the age of 64. Troup, a former photographer for the Washington Star and the old Washington Times-Herald, was the local's initial vice president in 1934. He helped organize the local a month after ANG was founded at a meeting in the nation's capital.

Troup was an Army photographer before joining the Times-Herald. He became the paper's chief photographer in 1943. Four years ago at the age of 60, he received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Southeastern University. He was employed in Army laboratories at the time of his death.

San Jose Wins \$10, Automation Guards

San Jose, Calif. — Increases ranging from \$5.75 to \$10.75 over two years and a clause barring dismissals arising from automation have been won by the San Jose Guild in a new contract with the San Jose Mercury and News.

The agreement provides for increases of \$2.50 to \$5 retroactive to last June 18, \$1 across the board 60 days after signing, and \$2.25 to \$4.75 next June 18.

Top minimums for reporters and display salesmen will rise \$10.75, to \$170.75 in the second year. The top for outside classified salesmen will rise the same amount, to \$151.75. The stenographer top will go up \$6.75, to \$102.25.

The premium for editors goes up 50 cents a shift, to \$2.50, and a \$1.50 differential has been established for assistant editors.

In addition to forbidding dismissals resulting from new or changed equipment, the revised job-security clause cuts the probationary period from six months to three.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased eight weeks, to 42; the sick-leave ceiling has been raised from six weeks to seven, and three days' compassionate leave is provided.

The weekly minimum for automobile expenses is raised from \$10

to \$12.50; and the mileage rate has been raised from 10 cents to 10 1/4 for the first 100 miles.

The publisher has agreed to replace the company's present medical-insurance plan by one identical with the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's new citywide health and welfare plan.

\$3-\$7 Wage Increases Won At 3 Syndicates

New York City — General increases of \$3 the first year and \$4 the second have been won in a two-year contract between the New York Guild and the North American Newspaper Alliance, the Bell-McClure Syndicate, and Women's Service.

The agreement, retroactive to Jan. 1, will raise the top minimum for newsmen and salesmen to \$160.50 in the second year. Other new tops will be \$150.50 for teletype operators, \$109 for bookkeeping-machine operators, \$104.50 for stenographers and telephone operators, \$99 for file clerks and \$76.50 for messengers.

The severance-pay ceiling has been increased from 40 weeks to 50, and management has agreed to pay the entire cost of a life-insurance policy providing coverage no less than employees' accrued severance pay.

pealing the certification to the British Columbia Supreme Court on the grounds it should not be required to deal with three unions. It withdrew the appeal three weeks ago; a few days later, the Guild withdrew a refusal-to-bargain charge.

Health And Pensions

CLC Seeks Stronger Programs

Ottawa, Ont. — Firm support for strengthened national health and pension programs was voiced last month in the Canadian Labour Congress's annual memorandum to the government.

Describing the recent report of the Royal Commission on Health Services as "one of the great social documents in the history of our country," the CLC urged the government to do everything in its power to win for Canadians "a public program of health care, comprehensive in scope, universal in coverage and free of economic barriers."

While it endorsed the principle of a newly enacted pension bill that will also provide disability, survivors' and death benefits, the congress said it would continue to press for a stronger and fairer program than that proposed.

The Congress also urged: Establishment of a national welfare council to explore the relationship of a national pension program to various social-assistance programs already in effect.

Rapid and effective implementation of the new Labour Code, which establishes standard

hours and minimum wages. (The Congress said that the prescribed \$1.25 wage floor is already outdated, however, and urged that it be raised to \$1.50.)

Strengthening of the government-operated Canadian Broadcasting Corp. "to give positive meaning to Canadian nationhood" and to strengthen national ties.

The Congress also called for establishment of a national advisory committee on fair employment practices and said it will submit a separate brief covering human rights and Indian affairs, including immigration policies.

It Seems To Us

Shelton Seen 'Shallow' On School-Aid Dispute

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: Usually I agree with Willard Shelton. But now, I must rise in protest against his March 12 church-state column.

I object to the general tone, the carefully chosen anger words, the failure to state the full case, and most of all to the disregard of basic issues.

The controversy is not "sect against sect" over the "devil-beast" of church vs. state.

The Supreme Court is not likely to dismiss the constitutional issues as airy as Shelton does.

The school-aid bill, in one of its provisions, hands over federally financed buildings, lock, stock and title, to church organizations. It creates federal boards of education, giving veto power over public affairs to church representatives. This is no "breach of the wall of separation."

Shelton falls for the school-lunch and school-bus arguments.

Lacking space, I can't debate these points with him. I can only say school lunches are based on general welfare, which school financial aid is not, and the school bus issue still hasn't been decided in its present form by the Supreme Court, and I know all about the Everson case in 1947.

I am astonished and shocked at the shallowness of his thinking.

ROBERT C. STAFFORD
Cleveland Guild

Religious Issue Titled Crucial In Education Bill

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor: Willard Shelton asks us to ignore the church-state issue in federal education bills. The whole tone of his editorial (GR March 12) argues that constitutional provisions are unimportant, that it doesn't matter whether public funds aid private religious beliefs.

Shelton would ignore the wall of separation between church and state—a wall that has been kept high partly through the help of such Roman Catholics as Frank

Murphy and John Kennedy.

Beyond the constitutional question Shelton would ignore, there is one other factor. We in America rightfully allow great educational freedom. Yet we know that our "melting-pot" democracy draws much strength from the mixing of our varied backgrounds in an educational situation and from the tolerance this breeds. Is it, therefore, any more immoral for government to encourage segregation by race than segregation by religion?

No, Willard Shelton, the church-state issue is not a false one. It is a crucial one.

ROBERT FRANKLIN
Wire Service Guild

Detroit Guild Chided For Capital Offense

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Editor: There is an area within which writers (or sometimes better known as journalists) had best be cautious.

In this instance, the use of the word "Capital" is (or isn't) proper,

dependent upon the geographical location of the writer! The GR (view its independence) reproduced the Detroit Guild letterhead, which proclaimed "The Motor Capital," etc.

C'mon, fellows. Shall we try and agree to the difference between "Capital" and "Capitol"? Or shall we try better to understand that which is required of us as "journalists"—hey, guys?

DICK FANDEL
Washington Guild

From Michigan, An Invitation

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Editor: Sure hope Hickey's move catches on. Who's next, boys?

STAN KAUFMAN
Battle Creek Guild

Vancouver Daily Appeals For Aid To Keep Printing

Vancouver, B.C. — The seven-month-old Vancouver Times has announced that it needs \$100,000 more in working capital immediately in order to stay in business.

Times President William V. Warren said the paper's future will be decided at a shareholders' meeting April 12. "The moment of truth is fast approaching," he declared.

Suspension of the paper would eliminate the jobs of 130 editorial, advertising, business-office and circulation employees for whom the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild has been seeking recognition as collective-bargaining agent.

The Times said in a front-page editorial March 27 that it would have "gone under" in January had suppliers not agreed to defer payment of their bills. Without an immediate \$100,000 transfusion, it indicated, the paper will not be able to continue.

The paper's nonmechanical employees did not receive their pay checks March 26. They were not paid until the following week.

Warren, in a radio interview, reported that an unidentified newspaper chain has expressed interest in buying the Times but said management would prefer to keep it in the hands of present shareholders.

The Times' March 27 editorial, declaring that the paper is "fighting for its life," appealed to Vancouver citizens to help it stay in business by purchasing \$100 debentures. If the company can raise working capital, a steady increase in advertising over recent weeks should make it possible to throw a profit by next fall, he said.

The Times said it has been fighting "a two-front war," one company octopus" since its inauguration Sept. 5. Vancouver's other two dailies, the Sun and Province, are published under a joint-operating arrangement.

The editorial blamed advertisers who have refused to use the Times and readers who have canceled their subscriptions for the paper's plight. The Times, which had an evening circulation of 60,000 in its first month of publication, has fallen to 45,000.

The Guild petitioned to represent Times employees last November, but the petition was rejected by the British Columbia Labour Relations Board on the grounds that the unit sought was inappropriate.

The Guild has been preparing to file a new petition for an expanded unit.

Vancouver, B.C. — Typographical Union members at the Vancouver Sun and Province this week voted 209 to 39 to strike if necessary to win a new contract. No date was set for a walkout.

The strike was authorized in balloting conducted by the British Columbia Labour Relations Board after the failure of conciliation efforts. Negotiations were resumed April 7 following announcement of the vote.

The printers are seeking a \$6.75 wage increase that would give them parity with Guild reporter top minimums at the two papers. William H. McLennan, executive secretary of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, and ANG International Representative Charles Dale are on the printers' negotiating committee.

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MISS PAGE ONE: Diane DeMarzo, who has been named the New York Guild's Miss Page One for 1965. Miss DeMarzo, a stenographer at the New York Daily News, will reign at the local's Page One Ball April 30.

Guild Chief At Munich Radio Dies

Munich, Germany — George Szyszko-Bohusz, chairman of the Munich Branch of the New York Guild's Radio Free Europe Unit since its inception in 1957, died March 31 at the age of 63.

Szysko-Bohusz was a senior editor of Radio Free Europe, in charge of its Polish desk.

Szysko-Bohusz organized the Munich Branch eight years ago. He led its contract negotiations, a task that was often particularly difficult because of the necessity of conforming to both Guild policy and German law.

A newspaperman and trade unionist in Poland before World War II, he was a member of the Polish Government in Exile during the war.

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Printers OK Pact In East St. Louis; Long Strike Ends

East St. Louis, Ill. — Forty-three St. Louis Guild members returned to work at the Metro-East Journal March 29 after 124 days off the job in support of striking printers.

The St. Louis Typographical Union ratified settlement terms March 28, clearing the way for a resumption of publication. The settlement was reached March 8 but had been awaiting approval by the International Typographical Union.

The main strike issue—whether women employees should receive lesser pensions than men—was resolved in favor of the union. The settlement provides equal pensions.

The Guild's East St. Louis Unit had voted to respect the printers' picket line when it was set up Nov. 25. Only one member returned to work. Four obtained other jobs, and one enrolled in college just as the strike ended.

High praise was expressed by the local executive committee for the courage and steadfastness shown by East St. Louis Unit members during the long stoppage.

The newspaper ceased publication 11 days after the strike started, but its invitation to employees to work was not withdrawn. In meetings last week with Guild-represented employees, company officials said there would be no ill feelings because of the Guild's observance of picket lines.

Most contract terms had been settled before the strike. The pension issue was resolved through a plan separate from that covering many other employees in the Lindsay-Schaub chain. Its benefits are \$25 a month after 15 years of employment at age 65, \$35 after 20 years, \$45 after 25 years and \$60 after 30 years.

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School Press Gets Guild Assist



MEET THE PRESS: Staff members of the student newspaper at Woodbridge (N.J.) High School receive instruction in layout and interviewing from Guild members Nancy Cromwell, at desk, left, and Penny Cope, right, in program aimed at aiding school journalists.

Perth Amboy, N. J. — The North Jersey Guild's Perth Amboy Evening News Unit is offering help to high-school students interested in journalism.

Journalism teachers and faculty advisors of school newspapers have been told that Guild mem-

bers are available as consultants, advisors and speakers. Three requests for assistance have already been accepted, with Guild members scheduled to speak on newspaper policy, headline-writing and make-up, and on interviewing and layout.

Ian McNett, unit chairman, said the project's purpose is threefold: to aid students who want to become newspapermen; to involve wider segments of the membership in Guild activities, and to acquaint prospective newspapermen with the Guild.

ITU Officially Ends Strike In Portland

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Typographical Union and ITU Mailers, who have been on the picket line at the Newhouse-owned Portland Oregonian and Journal for 5½ years, cleared the way this week for their members to return to work at the two papers without a contract.

The two unions voted April 4 to declare the papers' plant an open shop, thereby removing the off-limits rule that has kept union members out since the Stereotypers' Union struck in November 1959.

William W. Williams, printers' president, said the decision to declare the strike ended came at the urging of the international union. He said that top officers of the international had met recently with S. I. Newhouse, the papers' owner.

The Portland Guild will consider its course of action at a meeting April 21.

The strike began Nov. 10, 1959, when 58 members of the Stereotypers' Union struck the two papers, then under separate ownership, in a dispute over a new contract.

With all newspaper unions observing the picket line from the start, the Guild voted to join the strike nine months later after fail-

ing to negotiate a new contract of its own. A year later, trustees of the Journal sold the paper to Newhouse, the Oregonian's owner.

Both of the struck papers continued to publish with the aid of strikebreakers, although their circulation suffered severely.

The Portland Reporter, started early in 1960 as a weekly strike paper, was converted to a commercial daily in February 1961 to compete with the Oregonian and Journal. But it was suspended six months ago after unsuccessful efforts to gain additional financing.

Guild strike benefits were continued for those working on the Reporter until Aug. 11, 1961, when they were terminated by convention action. Two other unions had ended benefits earlier, and a third terminated them at the same time as the Guild.

The Typographical Union, however, continued to picket the two newspapers until this week, paying benefits to members of the Guild and other unions as well. Before their vote this week, ITU members were assured that special assistance would be continued to those who have taken part in picketing or other strike activities, as well as to those seeking jobs elsewhere or preparing to retire.

UPI Ratification Ballots To Be Tallied April 12

New York City—Ballots will be tabulated April 12 in voting on ratification of a two-year contract between the Wire Service Guild and United Press International.

The settlement, reached as UPI Guildsmen stood on the verge of strike action, provided for two-year increases of \$15.50 in key minimums, exceeding comparable Associated Press minimums, and increases of up to \$63.15 from reclassifications and upgrading.

The local's gratitude for assistance in achieving the settlement was voiced in a letter from Administrator Ray Mann to ANG and other Guild locals. Mann termed the help a major factor in making significant contract improvements possible.

Mann singled out ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., for their help in the bargaining crisis and expressed gratitude to ANG international representatives who helped co-ordinate strike strategy.

Mann voiced special thanks to ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz, who served

on the negotiating committee. "Bill is indeed a master craftsman at the bargaining table," he declared.

"Some few WSG members have questioned the advantages of affiliation with the American Newspaper Guild," Mann said. "The recent weeks of contract negotiations with UPI surely have dramatically pointed up these advantages."

In another letter of appreciation, Harry S. Culver, local president, thanked the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and promised to reciprocate in future CTU negotiations. The telegraphers were represented on the Guild bargaining committee and had pledged to honor Guild picket lines.

Among other unions that co-operated with the Guild in strike preparations was the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which told the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin that its drivers would not handle papers with UPI dispatches.

The March 26 Guild Reporter erroneously identified the Seafarers' International Union as the one that made the declaration.

NLRB Dismisses Charge Against Catholic Register

The National Labor Relations Board last week split 2 to 1 in upholding an examiner's finding that the Denver Catholic Register's firing of the Guild's unit chairman was not an unfair labor practice.

Board member Gerald A. Brown, in dissenting from the majority opinion, held that the Guild activity of unit chairman Raymond Whitehead was "a motivating reason" for his discharge.

Examiner James R. Webster, while conceding that Msgr. John Cavanagh, editor of the Register, "resented" Whitehead's Guild activity, had said Whitehead was

fired for other reasons. The Register had charged him with engaging fellow employees in personal conversation in violation of a company directive.

The board majority said testimony in the case failed to establish that "protected activities" were a factor in Whitehead's dismissal. But Brown disagreed.

He said the Register should have been found in violation in view of its hostility toward Whitehead and the Guild, the "insignificant nature of the purported cause for the discharge" and the examiner's finding that Whitehead's Guild activities "added fuel to the fire."



By TED SERRILL
North Jersey Guild

Ted Serrill, editor of the North Jersey Guild Bulletin, spent a week's vacation attending the International Executive Board's winter meeting. His observations here appeared, in somewhat altered form, in the local publication's March issue.

I recently grasped the opportunity to sit in on the International Executive Board's February meeting in Washington. I found it a stimulating and engrossing experience.

As a fairly neophyte Guildsman, this was my first full-fledged contact with the international officers and directors of ANG.

The caliber of the IEB members met the expectations I had evolved as a result of my previous acquaintance with Dan McLaughlin, first vice president of my home North Jersey Local and international vice president from Region 1.

It was a pleasure to find that the other members of the IEB from around the continent are equally diligent and knowledgeable in the many subjects, small and large, that must be grasped to successfully lead a union of some 30,000 individuals.

To be sure, I am in no position to verify the perceptions of the international officers. But after observing them for better than 15 hours of meetings over a four-day period, there was no question in my mind that these men were on top of everything that came up on the floor and, no doubt, of much that didn't.

These are dedicated men. Almost all their waking hours were spent studying and discussing, arguing and firming their opinions at a variety of committee sessions and shop-talk gatherings.

At the formal board meetings, one issue after another was introduced and dispatched with efficiency and comprehension.

Some of the officers appeared to feel that I might be bored because there was hardly any "excitement," no colorful arguments or marked differences of opinion to enliven the routine business (and some not so routine). Past sessions, I was told, have been more vigorous.

While that might have been more entertaining, I was not present for entertainment. I went to Washington to learn more about the Guild, its problems and its workings. I learned much and am more than satisfied.

I do not look for prima donnas among Guild officers. I look for thoughtful, concerned officers, willing to seek solutions for the betterment of the Guild, willing to put in "dog work."

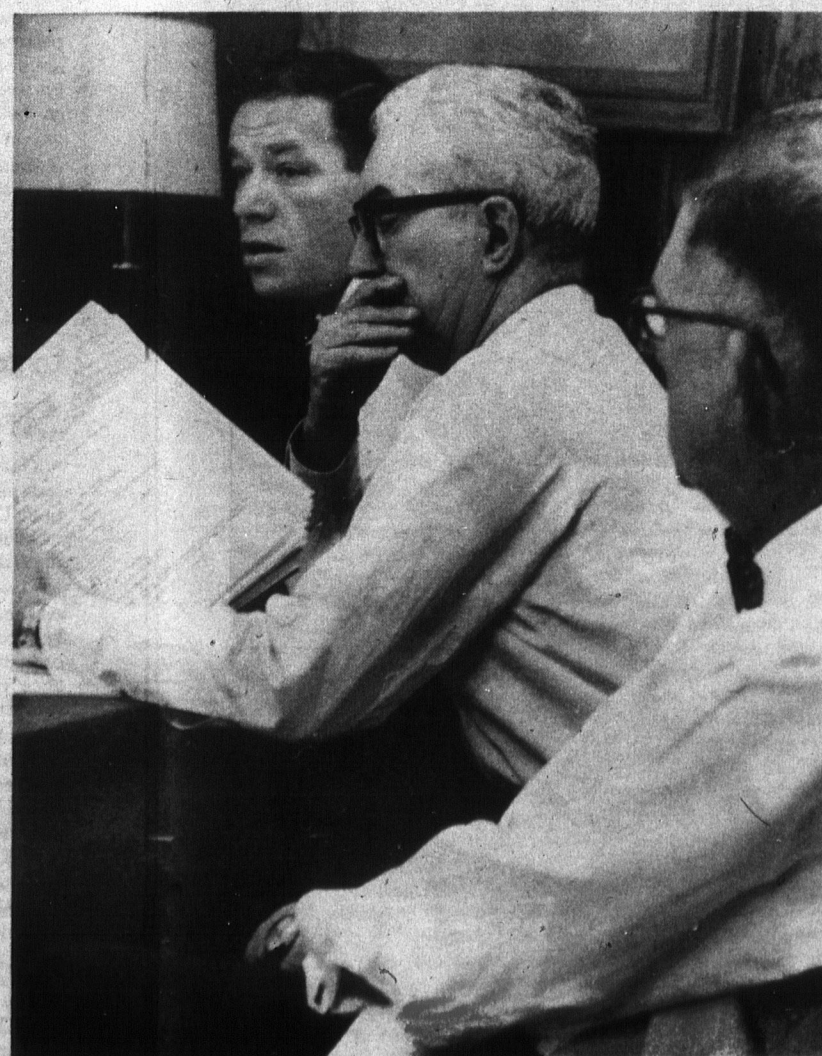
I found such officers, men who try hard to work out their differences. That they do not always agree is healthy. But that they work conscientiously—not only during board-meeting weeks, but throughout the year—to resolve their differences and come to the floor of board meetings with opinions seasoned by discussion is also healthy.

It may seem that I have nothing but praise for members of the IEB. I do have praise, individually and collectively. Any disagreements I may have with their decisions or opinions do not affect my admiration for their sincerity and effectiveness.

I think ANG is in the best of hands.



Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Ruth Zwick, ANG office manager, meditate on an administrative problem during a brief intermission.



Three board members ponder a report by ANG's Contracts Committee. From left, Marshall W. Schieve, Noel Wical and Daniel A. McLaughlin.

Virginia Daily Used Automation To Cut Wages, Examiner Finds

A National Labor Relations Board examiner has reaffirmed a finding that the Northern Virginia Sun used automation as a device to replace union workers by lower-paid nonunion help.

Examiner Louis Libbin recommended that the Sun be found guilty of an unfair labor practice for firing 14 composing-room employees in March 1959 and that the paper's former owners be required to reimburse them for lost wages to the date of the paper's sale in 1963.

The NLRB in 1961 had found the Sun in violation and ordered the printers reinstated. But the case was remanded to the board by a federal Court of Appeals in 1963 with an order to hear additional evidence.

After hearing the evidence, Libbin came to the same conclusion: The Sun fired the printers because of their membership in the Typographical Union and thus provoked a strike.

Libbin found that the Sun employed "clandestine methods" in acquiring new Photon equipment and Teletypesetters without informing the union and in secretly hiring and training personnel to operate them.

With the equipment concealed in a nearby warehouse and the replacement employees waiting in an Arlington motel, the examiner related, management demanded during contract negotiations that a clause giving the union jurisdiction over Photons and Teletypesetters be eliminated because the equipment and jobs were "nonexistent."

When the printers reported the day after expiration of the old contract March 1, 1959, he related, they found an armed guard at the door, police inside and outside the plant, the machinery installed and a nonunion crew in their jobs.

The union had not "announced, threatened or even mentioned" a strike, Libbin noted.

Although a notice that the composing room was now an "open shop" without a contract had been

posted on the bulletin board, the printers insisted on going to work, the examiner said. They were finally permitted to do so, but 14 were discharged within the next ten days, and the remainder voted to strike.

The new equipment, Libbin noted, has enabled the Sun to reduce its labor costs through lower wages but has not reduced the total number of jobs.

Although Libbin reaffirmed the previous unfair-practice finding, he held that the paper's new owner, Herman J. Obermayer, is not liable for the violation and is not required to reinstate the fired printers.

A spokesman for the Columbia Typographical Union said that as-

pect of the ruling will be appealed to the full board.

The old owners included Clayton Fritchey, now assistant to U.N. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson; Philip M. Stern, deputy assistant secretary of state under President Kennedy; Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, and Arnold Sagalyn, former director of the Treasury Department's Office of Law Enforcement Co-operation under Kennedy.

The NLRB has issued another unfair-practice complaint against the Sun's new management, charging it with refusing to bargain with the printers and advertising for "nonunion employees" when the union organized the plant again two years ago.

2 Papers' Automation Held Antiunion Device

The National Labor Relations Board last week upheld a trial examiner's finding that two Florida newspapers where printers have been on strike for 16 months used automation as a pretext to eliminate the Typographical Union from their composing rooms.

The board went further than the examiner, ordering Perry Publications to reinstate a Teletypesetter operator and to reimburse two printers for reductions in pay arising from their union activities.

Ruling that Perry committed persistent unfair labor practices at the struck Palm Beach Post-Times and Pensacola News Journal, the board ordered the company to reinstate all striking employees—dismissing strikebreakers, if necessary—and to enter into good-faith bargaining with the union.

The Typographical Union has been on strike at the two papers since Nov. 9, 1963, but the papers have continued to publish with the aid of strikebreakers.

The board found that the strike resulted from more than two years of efforts by Perry to remove

photocomposition and computer work from the printers' jurisdiction. It upheld the examiner's conclusion that the company's "attempt to eliminate the union from the composing room" was "an integral part" of Perry's plans to automate the newspapers.

The board, in addition to ordering the reinstatement of five employees recommended by the examiner, said the Teletypesetter operator should be restored, too, with back pay. It said the examiner erred in finding that her discharge was not based on union activity.

It also added two employees to a group who the examiner said should be reimbursed for a unilateral pay reduction and ordered them restored to their previous pay classifications.

Supreme Court Upholds Lockout As Employer Bargaining Tactic

Employers have a right both to lock out their employees as a bargaining tactic and to hire temporary replacements for workers locked out in cases of "massive retaliation," the Supreme Court ruled last week.

In one case, involving four American Ship Building Co. yards on the Great Lakes, the court held that a company can lock out its employees in order to bring pressure on the union in support of its bargaining position.

In the second, it held that companies can not only lock out their workers if one of the employers is struck by a union bargaining with them as a group but can remain open by hiring temporary replacements.

The second case involved a group of retail grocery stores in Carlsbad, N.M.

The National Labor Relations Board and the Court of Appeals had ruled that American Ship Building's lockout was an unfair labor practice because it penalized employees for adhering to their union's demands.

But the Supreme Court said employer pressure to secure modification of union demands was not

inconsistent with workers' rights to bargain collectively. It held that the right to strike does not carry with it the sole right to determine the timing and duration of work stoppages.

It noted that American Ship Building, by declaring the lockout in August 1961, was shutting down production during a slack period rather than risk the possibility of a strike during the peak winter season.

Justice Arthur Goldberg, in a concurring opinion, agreed that a lockout was legal if designed to safeguard the employer against economic loss when there is reason to believe a strike is imminent. But he said the court should not "reach out" to establish the legitimacy of all economically motivated lockouts, regardless of whether or not a bargaining impasse has been reached.

In the Carlsbad case, the board had held that while non struck companies in multiemployer bargaining could lock out their employees in retaliation for a strike against one of their number, they could not stay open by hiring temporary replacements.

The Supreme Court, upholding

an Appeals Court decision, disagreed again. It declared:

"We do not see how the continued operation of respondents and their use of temporary replacements any more implies hostile motivation nor how it is inherently more destructive of employee rights than the lockout itself."

The court, however, left open the question of whether the same dictum would apply if the replacements were permanent.

In a third case, the court upheld an NLRB ruling that the Darlington Manufacturing Co. violated the law by closing its plant at Darlington, S.C., after the Textile Workers' Union won a representation election there.

It held that a company cannot close one of its plants to discourage unionization but that it could go out of business entirely to avoid dealing with a union.

"A partial closing is an unfair labor practice," the court said, "if motivated by a purpose to chill unionism in any of the remaining plants of a single employer and if the employer may reasonably have foreseen that such closing will likely have that effect."

Youngstown Wins Pact In 8-Month Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the Steel Valley News, would be adopted for the circulation department and will be offered to other Guild employees as a group in place of their existing contractual plan. The publisher would pay \$17 a month, the same as under the existing plan, while employees would pay \$7.

Mileage payments would be increased to the editorial and classified level of 11 cents for the first 100 miles a week and 10 cents thereafter. Some circulation men formerly were receiving as little as 3 cents a mile. In addition, the company would supply pickup trucks, formerly provided by the employees.

Cash bonds equaling two weeks' collections, which had been re-

quired of each employee by the company, would be refunded when the contract is signed. Employees working in 1955, when the company shifted to its "independent-contractor" policy, would receive cash ranging from \$300 to \$1,000, representing what the company at the time credited to them as "business assistants" toward fulfillment of their bonds.

Guild picket lines, strongly supported by area unions, had been respected throughout the protracted strike, now in its 235th day, except for two printers, one of them the mechanical superintendent.

The International Typographical Union cut off strike benefits to its Youngstown members

March 22, noting that some were working in the Vindicator plant and stating that it was "open for return" of others. Only 10 of 115 printers returned, however.

Bargaining proceeded at a snail's pace during most of the strike, although the Vindicator was reduced to publishing only token editions. The first serious roadblocks were removed at a 22½-hour session called by mediators in Cleveland March 24.

Negotiations returned to Youngstown last week, with bargaining teams headed by Faron and International Representative Robert Bruner for the Guild and Bryan for the Vindicator. Scripps-Howard owns a minority block of stock in the Vindicator.

Guild Settles In Terre Haute Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

If employees with more than a year's experience are unable to learn new processes after six months' training, they will be returned to their former positions without loss in pay.

The night differential will be 1 percent of a week's pay per night, instead of a dollar a shift, which still remains the minimum. An employee injured on the job will receive the difference between workmen's-compensation benefits and his regular pay for up to six weeks without loss of accumulated sick pay.

The strike, first in the papers' history, began when 130 printers walked out. Eighty-five Guild members voted unanimously to respect the picket line and joined it when the Guild's own strike began two days later, a day after the Stereotypers' and two days before the Mailers'.

All four unions had been engaged in bargaining to renew con-

tracts that had expired six months earlier.

In addition to \$8,615 reported earlier, the Guild received the following donations through March 29:

Providence Guild	\$ 20
Hawaii Guild	25
Washington Guild	250
Vancouver-New Westminster	100
Guild	100
Philadelphia Guild	100
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	250
Madison Guild	25
Wire Service Guild	100
Boston Guild	100
Albany Guild	50
Sacramento Guild	50
Denver Guild	100
Middle Atlantic District Council	50
Toledo Guild	100
Portland (Me.) Guild	25
Cleveland Guild	200
Pearle Guild	250
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	300
Twila Gliss Guild	50
Cincinnati Guild	50
Detroit Guild	150
Columbus Guild	50
Bay City Guild	25
Eric Guild	25
Portland Guild	25
Stockton Guild	25
Chicago Guild	25
Siam City Guild	25
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100
North Jersey Guild	100
Toronto Guild	100
Noel West	10
TOTAL	\$2,055

Labor's Struggle Echoes In Freedom March

(Continued from Page 1)

Walking past a newsman, Perlik asked, "How many are there? Ten thousand? Twenty? Thirty?"

"Millions," the reporter replied. A block or two past the Jefferson Davis, we walked in front of the Whitley Hotel. I remembered that there in 1949 I had interviewed, for Alabama labor papers, a state legislator from Tuscaloosa who had successfully introduced an antimasking law banning the wearing of hoods in public. Aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, passage of the law had followed Klan floggings in the Birmingham area. But the Klan was still very much alive, as events would prove before the day ended.

Our march passed within a block of the Montgomery city auditorium, where I had attended a CIO state convention in 1948. Convention sessions were on an integrated basis, although whites generally sat on one side of the hall, Negroes on the other. But the annual banquet had been segregated, and I recalled going to a Negro section of the city to attend the banquet for Negro delegates.

As we marched up Dexter Avenue, a Negro walked from the curb close to the marchers and asked, "Where is the end?" Someone replied, "About a half mile back." But a Negro woman gave an answer much more appropriate. Without breaking stride, she

declared, "There is no end."

Our contingent came to a halt for the rally in front of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, center of activities for the successful boycott of Montgomery buses led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King in the 1950s to end the practice that required Negroes to take seats in the rear.

At the curb alongside the red brick church was a long aluminum trailer, a mobile health dispensary that had been furnished for the march by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Leader after leader in the civil rights movement spoke of what the Negro wants. Their words put it simply and sometimes bluntly: The same rights and privileges every other American has.

The climax of the rally was a moving address by Dr. King, who told 25,000 listeners the Negro's cause will not be stopped, because it is right.

Just a year and a half ago, I recalled, I had appeared on the

N.Y. Guild Asks Halt To Terror

New York City—The New York Guild executive committee last month urged President Johnson to take steps to halt "terror and brutality" against civil-rights demonstrators in Alabama and urged Congress to act speedily on the Administration's voting-rights bill.

The Guild accompanied its resolution with a \$200 donation to the Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and a \$100 contribution to a fund for the widow of the Rev. James Ray, Boston minister murdered by Selma segregationists.

Deploing "violence against Negroes in Selma, Ala., who are demonstrating because they have been deprived of their right to register to vote," the executive committee asked Johnson to order Alabama officials to provide "adequate police protection for the Negro citizens of that state who are seeking exercise of the rights of citizenship."

New York Printers Win \$12 Package On Brink Of Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

any publisher who wants to introduce new equipment. The publisher must reach agreement with the union before the equipment may be operated.

A joint union-management committee, with an impartial chairman, will be set up to assist in problems attending the introduction of automation.

Powers said that under the settlement, the publishers will contribute an hour's pay into the union's automation fund for every hour of work saved through the use of wire-service stock-market data. The fund will be used to retrain printers and to finance other steps to cushion the impact of automation.

Publisher payments to the fund were agreed upon in the last contract, but the formula for paying them had been headed for arbitration. Powers estimated that this week's agreement would yield the fund about \$234,000 a year.

Mayor Wagner requested resumption of bargaining April 6 after the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced that it considered itself free to strike after 8 a.m. the next day and after the Stereotypers called upon him to act.

Immediately after the ITU settlement was reached, John J. Gaberin, president of the New York City Publishers' Association, met for three hours with the Stereotypers, ITU Mailers, Paper Handlers, Machinists and Electrical Workers.

Except for the Guild, which bargains separately with the city's six major dailies, the unions are seeking citywide contracts with the publishers association, which represents the New York Times, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, World Telegram & Sun, Daily News and the Long Island Press and Star-Journal. The New York Post resigned from the association during the printers' 1962-63 strike and is bargaining separately.

The printers' April 6 bargaining session was the first since talks were broken off April 4. The union had served notice that it was prepared to strike anytime after 24 hours, in accordance with a pledge it had given Wagner when withdrawing a previous strike deadline March 31.

The printers' settlement represented a breakthrough past a \$10.50 offer that the publishers earlier had said was as high as they could go with any union.

The \$10.50 package had been accepted by the Pressmen, Stereotypers, Mail Deliverers and Paper Handlers, and Murphy had said that he would recommend acceptance if a similar offer were made to the Guild.

But Powers said the printers would refuse to settle for \$10.50 and announced they would strike

at 2 a.m. March 31 if the publishers refused to improve the offer. In an 11th-hour meeting at City Hall, the publishers agreed to negotiate beyond their \$10.50 ceiling, and the printers agreed to bargain beyond their deadline.

In addition to the printers, the Machinists and Photoengravers had set strike deadlines. Powers instructed ITU members in all shops not to cross any other union's picket line if they found one on reporting to work after midnight March 30, expiration date of all of the unions' contracts.

Reacting immediately to the printers' breakthrough, three of the four unions that had accepted the \$10.50 package repudiated the agreements and sent their bargaining committees back to the table to seek improvements. Only the Stereotypers ratified and stood by their action.

The Paper Handlers and Pressmen rejected the terms at meetings called to vote on ratification. The executive council of the Mail Deliverers, whose members had already ratified the agreement, voted to abrogate the unsigned pact and threatened to strike if a new agreement, equal to any other that might be negotiated, was not reached.

The Deliverers charged that the publishers had been "false and deceitful" in stating that \$10.50 was the most they were prepared to offer.

The Guild said the \$10.50 package was no longer sufficient and "has to be bigger now."

Following the printers' breakthrough, the Deliverers withdrew from the Newspaper Trades Council, followed by the Stereotypers and Paper Handlers. Murphy said he was resigning from the council and would urge that the Guild disaffiliate.

In a wire to the mayor calling for a resumption of negotiations after the Electrical Workers' strike



WAITING TO MARCH: ANG Secretary-
Treasurer Char-
les A. Perlik, Jr., center; Robert
Christofferson,
associate director of research and information, and

ANG office manager Ruth Zwickback wait with other
civil-rights demonstrators at St. Jude's Church to
start the final stage of the historic Selma-to-Mont-
gomery march on behalf of Negro voting rights.

declared, "There is no end."

Our contingent came to a halt for the rally in front of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, center of activities for the successful boycott of Montgomery buses led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King in the 1950s to end the practice that required Negroes to take seats in the rear.

At the curb alongside the red brick church was a long aluminum trailer, a mobile health dispensary that had been furnished for the march by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Leader after leader in the civil rights movement spoke of what the Negro wants. Their words put it simply and sometimes bluntly: The same rights and privileges every other American has.

The climax of the rally was a moving address by Dr. King, who told 25,000 listeners the Negro's cause will not be stopped, because it is right.

Just a year and a half ago, I recalled, I had appeared on the

same platform with Gov. Wallace at another rally, on Labor Day in North Alabama, where the Guild had just won a strike. Although sickened by his talk, I had stuck to the reason for my appearance, a speech of thanks for the fine labor support the Guild had been accorded.

Around 4 p.m., the long rally came to an end, Negroes and whites linking hands and singing "We Shall Overcome." State legislators stood on the Capitol steps, watching and listening.

From the square, thousands of us went a block away to wait for shuttle buses to the airport.

As the buses came, there was a scramble to get aboard. It was obvious that nobody wanted to be left in Gov. Wallace's capital after dark.

As we rode toward the airport, I saw a truck of a local laundry firm that had been struck 20 years before when I had gotten my first picket-line experience. I remembered how I had been sent

to Montgomery from state CIO headquarters in Birmingham after a white organizer had been pistol-whipped and Negroes on the picket line had been threatened.

I remembered a trip to the office of the U. S. attorney in Montgomery to protest that both the organizer's and the Negro workers' civil rights had been violated by the violence and threats against them.

About 1:30 the next morning, as we rode from National Airport, we heard a radio news announcement. Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, white mother of four and wife of a Detroit Teamsters' official, had been slain on the lonely highway between Selma and Montgomery as she returned by car to the capital to take a group of marchers back home.

Such had changed in Alabama. But the Liuzzo murder made it clear that violence and the threat of violence still remained for those who seek equal rights for Negroes in the South.

With three unions that had settled for \$10.50 voicing their indignation the publishers sent them letters pledging that any higher "dollar settlements" necessary to avoid a printers' strike would be offered to the other union as well.

But negotiations bogged down over the wage issue and were broken off at 3 a.m. April 4, with the printers serving notice that they would feel free to strike anytime after 24 hours.

Powers called a three-hour chapel meeting at the News April 5 and a two-hour session at the Journal-American the next day to report on bargaining developments. The News missed its first two editions, and the Journal-American its final one.

Powers had ordered ITU members to refrain from working overtime on papers belonging to the publishers' association, since overtime contract requirements were no longer in effect. This was designed to force at least the Times and the News, which have considerable overtime, to send out some of their work to commercial shops.



Stephen Ripley Dies At 57; Contracts Aide

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and Canada.

He was assistant editor of the Guild Reporter from 1946 to 1949, handling Guild wire-service and organizing publications at the same time. He served as wire-service administrator from 1952 to 1956, before organization of the Wire Service Local.

Born in Rockford, Ill., Ripley worked as a reporter on papers in Chicago and Hobart, Ind., later going to the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune. He helped organize the Guild's unit there, becoming unit chairman. He later served as vice president of the old Northwest Indiana Guild and as secretary-treasurer of the Midwest District Council.

Active in the Democratic Party, Ripley was vice chairman of the Falls Church Democratic City Committee. He lectured frequently to visiting foreign newspapermen under Labor Department auspices at St. John's College in Annapolis, Md.

In addition to his wife, Kathryn, Ripley is survived by his three children, Louise and Jane, 18, and Stephen, Jr., 13.

Contributions toward their education should be sent to ANG headquarters. Checks should be made payable to ANG, with their purpose indicated on them.

The Federation of Guild Representatives, the union of ANG staff members, this week voted a donation of \$500 and an assessment of \$1 a month per member through July to provide an additional contribution. Ripley was a former secretary of the federation.

Charges Quashed In Baltimore Case

Baltimore, Md. — Counter-charges of assault against John Witman, assistant to the classified advertising manager of the Baltimore Sunpapers, and Local Representative Brian Flores of the Washington Guild were dismissed March 30.

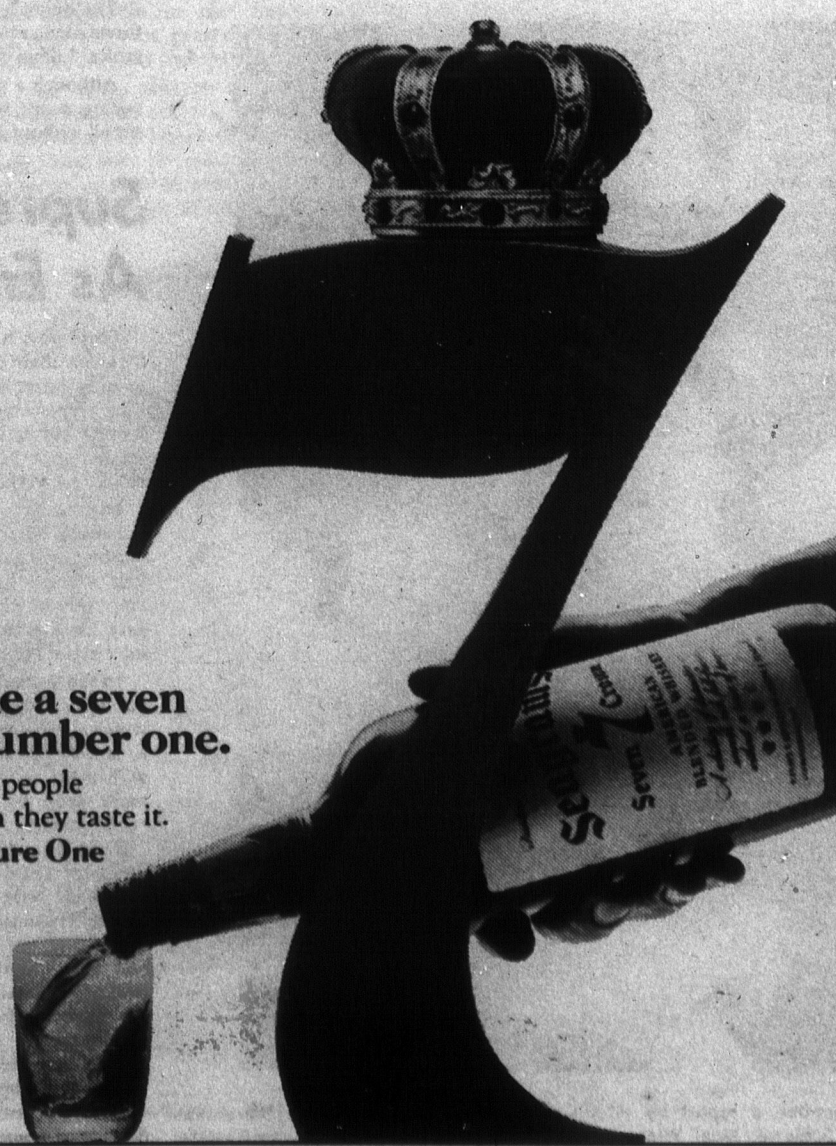
Judge William M. Hudnet threw out both charges after a three-hour trial in Baltimore Municipal Court. The accusations stemmed from a March 12 showing bout that ensued when Sunpapers supervisors tried to prevent Flores from distributing bargaining bulletins in the classified phone room.

Guild attorney Alan Murrell told the court that the interference with leaflet distribution was symptomatic of the Sunpapers' attitude toward its employees.

"Lincoln freed the slaves," he said, "and the Sunpapers hired them."

Sure it looks like a seven
but actually it's number one.

Why? Because more people
know better whiskey when they taste it.
Seagram's 7—The Sure One



Editorial

Dead-Letter Doctrine

The National Labor Relations Board's ruling that the New York Mirror was not guilty of an unfair labor practice in abruptly closing up shop without bargaining over its decision surely rank as one of the strangest in the board's long history.

The board in recent years has elaborated the doctrine that an employer must negotiate with his employees' bargaining representatives before discontinuing all or part of his business. It has held that the union must be given a chance to offer a solution to the company's business woes short of the ultimate remedy.

The Mirror not only didn't bargain over the termination decision; it didn't notify employees of the impending death until the paper was practically in its coffin. The board's general counsel, accordingly, issued an unfair-labor-practice complaint.

The first chapter in this peculiar tale then unfolded. The board's hearing examiner, conceding that the case, on its face, required a finding of guilty, erected a jerry-built logical structure to support the opposite conclusion. He rested its foundations on the contention that the unions had waived their right to bargain over a suspension by negotiating severance pay and a "zipper clause" stating that all terms and conditions had been fully bargained.

The board, apparently dismayed at the implications of this doctrine for other cases, shattered this fragile structure with little ado. It termed the examiner in error, reasserting its position that any waiver of bargaining rights must be "clear and unmistakable."

Having destroyed the premises of the examiner's conclusion, the board then proceeded to adopt the conclusion as its own in a finding that can be paraphrased by saying that the Mirror was guilty but innocent.

"All things considered," it said, "we are satisfied in these circumstances that effectuation of the purposes of the (National Labor Relations) Act would not require a remedial order even if a technical violation were found."

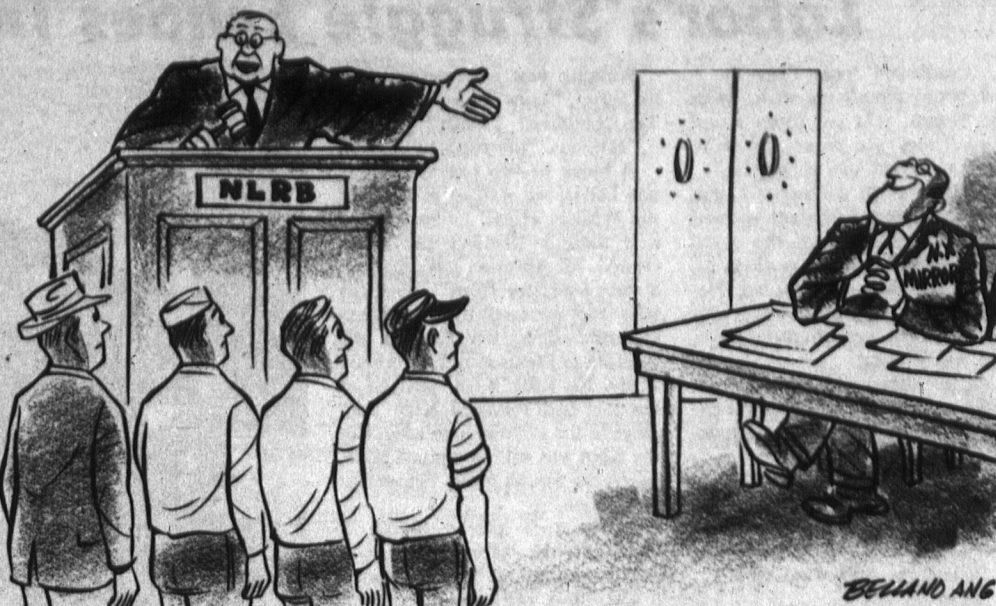
The board cited a series of special "circumstances" justifying this conclusion. They ranged from the fact that the Mirror's decision to close down was prompted by economic considerations to the fact that it would be impossible to reconstitute the paper. All of these "circumstances" are normal for any business closing motivated by economic rather than antiunion considerations. The board has not in the past contended—nor, indeed, does it now—that they obviate the employer's duty to bargain over the decision.

The purpose served by this obligation, it has held, is the one of giving employees a chance to affect a decision vital to their interests through the same bargaining channels that decisions of far lesser importance are reached. It has pointed to cases where bargaining over a shutdown has resulted in agreements making it possible for the business to continue.

The board, in effect, is now holding that an employer has a duty to bargain over suspension but that no purpose is served by finding a "technical violation" when he doesn't, because the eggs can't be unscrambled. This is like freeing a hit-run driver because his victim can't be restored to life.

The board's decision in the Mirror case leaves it with a hollow and abstract doctrine, incapable of encompassing any specific reality whatsoever. It leaves employers, in fact, free to shut down their plants at will, without a word to their employees.

'Guilty, Shmulty! He's Good To His Mother'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Series Of Legislative Triumphs Shaping Up For Johnson

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

President Johnson is at the point of great triumphs in legislation—passage of the 1.3-billion-dollar school-aid bill, passage of the medicare bill, the approach to passage of the voting-rights bill. The week in which these measures went through House committee or the House itself has been described as the "greatest week" in the history of Congress. The judgment is not exaggerated.

We had in President Kennedy's day an outpouring of affirmative legislation on issues that had been kicked around for a decade or two. Mr. Kennedy got from Congress in 1961 a minimum-wage law that raised basic pay to \$1.25 an hour. He obtained a monumental trade-and-tariffs bill. He got college-aid bills and vocational-education bills and a manpower-training bill that opened new avenues for the unskilled.

Mr. Johnson's Administration added to the record with the tax bill and civil-rights bill last year.

But Mr. Johnson is at the point of breakthrough. A prototype of the medicare bill has been kicked around in the House Ways and Means Committee for a dozen years, never able to command a simple majority to move it to the floor for a vote. When the prototype version was passed by the Senate last year as an amendment to another social-security bill, House conferees refused to accept it, even to the extent of taking it back to the House.

Now the bill—much broadened, giving substantial medical coverage as well as hospital care—is through Ways and Means and nearing House passage.

The House-passed school-aid bill—bigger and broader with its \$1.3-billion authorization for a single year—was cleared by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee without the change of a word or a comma and was, at this writing, about to be passed.

The voting-rights bill, stiffened in committee beyond even what Mr. Johnson asked, is scheduled for action this month by both houses, and it will be a bipartisan bill with bipartisan support, just as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was bipartisan.

The Appalachia bill had gone through previously and was signed by the President.

By any ordinary standards, this

would be more work than a single session of Congress could be asked to do. But it is perfectly clear that the President is not yet through. Still ahead there are:

► Revision of the minimum-wage law to broaden protection to millions now improperly left out of coverage.

► Revision and upgrading of the unemployment-compensation laws, to force the state governments to meet minimum federal standards.

A bill to create—at last—a federal department with cabinet rank to pull together and coordinate the programs needed to make our cities livable places again.

There may even be repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b), which gives a license to union-baiters to promote state "right-to-work" laws, if the time doesn't run out.

A good part of this record is due, no doubt, to the Democratic majorities swept in with the Johnson landslide last November—294 to 140 in the House, 62 to 32 in the Senate. But bigger ma-

jorities than that have dissolved into intraparty warfare, as in 1937-38.

Mr. Johnson has the art and tactical skill to listen to others and accept what is good in their ideas. Membership in the House and Senate does not necessarily qualify a man to go to the White House, but in Mr. Johnson's case, his long years of experience obviously taught him the art of compromising on details while holding firm to his main objective—a school-aid bill, a medicare bill, a voting-rights bill.

He is fortunate, furthermore, in the loyal Republican opposition in Congress. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois was irreplaceable in the civil-rights battle last year. Without Dirksen and the 27 Republicans votes he delivered for cloture, there would have been no rights bill.

Shake up all the ingredients in any way possible: It is clear that we are witnessing an historic session of Congress, acting swiftly and decisively to do what it has decided must be done for the general welfare of the people, to redress ancient wrongs.

North Jersey Readies Fair-Hiring Program

Elizabeth, N. J. — With five Negroes hired on North Jersey Guild papers during the past year, the local is preparing to set up a hiring program for minority-group members.

Unit chairmen are asking civil-rights organizations in their areas to submit the names of minority-group members who are available for newspaper jobs. The names will be incorporated into a local hiring file and sent to ANG headquarters for the Guild's national list of minority-group applicants.

Richard Gilliam, local human-rights chairman, reported that the Elizabeth Daily Journal has hired a Negro advertising salesman, two clerks and a copy boy during the past year. The only Negro on the staff previously was a night watchman.

The Plainfield Courier-News has hired one Negro editorial employee.

The local's human-rights committee is planning an intensive drive to obtain fair-employment

clauses in all local contracts and to conduct an educational campaign on minority-group hiring among Guild members.

The local's Perth Amboy Unit has established a tutorial program for Negro students in co-operation with the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Utica Paper Seeking To Bar 8 From Unit

Utica, N.Y.—Management of the Utica Observer-Dispatch last week urged the National Labor Relations Board to exclude eight of 32 advertising-department employees from a unit the Utica Guild is seeking to represent.

The company argued at a March 29 NLRB hearing that seven dispatch employees are not a part of the appropriate unit and that the secretary to the sales director is a confidential employee. The Guild opposed both exclusions.

Both sides have until April 12 to submit briefs.

The Guild Reporter

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