

# Post Closes A Day In ITU Dispute As 3 N.Y. Dailies Weigh Merger



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Washington, D. C.

June 25, 1965

## New Strike Threatens In Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—The threat of a new walkout that could shut down the Baltimore Sunpapers for the second time in less than three months loomed this week as a 17-member Guild unit at the Sunpapers cafeteria braced for a strike deadline at 12:01 a.m. today.

More than 400 Sunpapers Guildsmen who returned to work under an arbitration agreement June 3 were prepared to respect the new picket line.

The strike deadline was set last week as the Automatic Retailers of America, which operates the cafeteria, refused to raise its previous two-year offer of a 10-cent hourly increase for the cafeteria workers, most of whom earn the federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour.

The Guild initiated a boycott of the cafeteria June 14, and Local Representative Brian L. Flores said at the week's end that it was "90-percent effective." Management sent a letter to the employees threatening layoffs if the boycott continued, but the Guild said such action would result in an immediate strike.

Meanwhile, Washington Guild Administrative Officer Harris Monroe, in a letter to ANG headquarters, urged that problems raised for the Guild by recent actions of Elmer Brown, president of the International Typographical Union, be aired at ANG's Detroit Convention "on a (Continued on Page 7)

## Peterson, Kearney To Run For IEB; Wing Steps Down

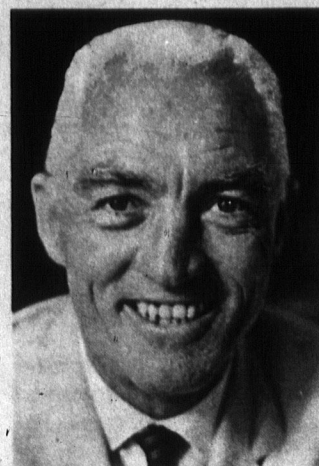
Barney Peterson, three-time president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, and Fred T. Kearney, president of the Youngstown Guild, have entered the race for at-large seats on the International Executive Board.

Meanwhile, International Vice President Harvey H. Wing of San Francisco announced this week that he will not seek re-election after 10 years as an at-large member of the IEB.

Elsewhere, additional support for the at-large candidacy of Robert D. Nordin of Vancouver-New Westminster developed, with endorsements by the Los Angeles, Seattle-Tacoma and Washington Guilds and high officers of the Montreal, Ottawa and Canadian Wire Service locals. Los Angeles also endorsed Peterson.

Peterson's candidacy was announced last week by William C. Boldenweck, current president of the San Francisco-Oakland Local, who said SFONG's officers were "proud and happy" to offer ANG "Peterson's capacity for energetic service, his wide experience, his abiding dedication to trade unionism and his deep love for the Guild."

Kearney, who is president of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council, announced this week that he was running in response to requests by members of several Midwest locals. "I feel there are projects and ideas I could bring to the IEB," he said. Boldenweck, in announcing Peterson's candidacy, recalled that



BARNEY PETERSON

Peterson signed a "now-famous public call" to organize the Guild in San Francisco when he was a 21-year-old Hearst photographer in 1934. Peterson, he noted, was head of the 1963 bargaining team that negotiated "one of SFONG's greatest citywide settlements."



FRED T. KEARNEY

Peterson served as president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild for three terms up to last year. A photographer for the San Francisco Chronicle, he is currently unit chairman.

Kearney, cowinner of the 1965 (Continued on Page 5)

## IFJ Board Approves Seat For Canadian Guildsmen

Tel Aviv, Israel—Affiliation of Canadian Guild members with the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has been approved in principle by the executive committee of the world newsmen's organization.

The committee, meeting here

June 7-12, also set in motion a program of professional training for African newsmen. Arrangements for a series of 12 seminars to be conducted over two years are being made by ANG International Affairs Representative Ronald A. Watts, who is on loan to the IFJ.

Up to now, the Guild has represented only U.S. newsmen in the IFJ. Canada has been represented by the Canadian Union of French-Language Journalists, but this group has ceased to function as a trade union and has abandoned full membership in the IFJ.

The executive committee accepted the proposal of ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson for separate affiliation of ANG's Canadian members. The (Continued on Page 7)

## Schiff, Union Reach Truce On Computer

BULLETIN

New York City—The New York Post resumed publication yesterday under an agreement reached in six hours of bargaining June 23. The Post agreed to reinstate eight suspended printers in return for permission to set type by computer for a week while negotiations on terms for using the computer continue.

New York City — The New York Post suspended publication in an automation dispute with the Typographical Union June 22 as three other New York dailies pursued discussions that one conceded could lead to a merger.

The Post said it was suspending "temporarily" following an unsuccessful attempt to use a new IBM 1620 computer without union agreement. But Publisher Dorothy Schiff declared afterward that she might sell the paper or shut it down permanently if she could not reach an agreement to automate it.

Post employees were notified they were being suspended without pay after printers held a stop-work meeting over the suspension of eight members who refused to process tape from the computer. The paper had been negotiating with the union for use of the computer but had not yet reached an agreement.

The New York Guild wired Mrs. Schiff that the suspension was a violation of its contract and said it would expect 450 Guild-covered employees to be paid. Guild members were instructed at an emergency unit meeting June 23 to report for work on schedule.

Earlier in the week, Matt Meyer, vice president of the New York World Telegram & Sun, told the Guild that present discussions with the Journal-American and Herald Tribune could conceivably lead to a merger "if that proved to be the only way out of our present dilemma."

The Guild, following reports that the three papers were discussing at least a partial merger of their operations, asked the publishers for six months' notice of any change in operations that might affect employees' job security and a guarantee that no employees would lose their jobs in any merger or consolidation.

All three publishers refused. At a meeting with the Guild, Meyer replied: (Continued on Page 7)

## Detroit Forum To Weigh 3 Unions' Leisure Gains

Officials of three major unions will discuss their varying approaches to "Leisure Time in the Automation Era" in a forum at ANG's Detroit Convention July 12-16.

The forum, scheduled for the convention's first afternoon, will hear a representative of the United Steelworkers discuss longer vacations, a United Automobile Workers' representative discuss early retirement, and an official of New York Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Elec-

trical Workers discuss the shorter work week.

The Steelworkers have pioneered in obtaining 13-week "sabbatical" vacations every five years for longtime employees. The UAW won retirement at 60 with full pension in last year's negotiations with major automobile companies. The New York IBEW succeeded in gaining a 25-hour week three years ago.

Preconvention activity will begin with a meeting of the Inter- (Continued on Page 5)



**INTO THE FIRE:** Terrence Hunte Guild leaders cast their picket signs into the flames as a 227-day strike against the Terre Haute Tribune and Star comes to an end with

settlements by the printers and smelters. From left, James Walter, vice president; Florence Calks and Ruth Ventura, executive-board members, and Elvin Mahan, secretary-treasurer. (Story on Page 3.)



## IT SEEMS TO US

### Picket-Line Sanctity Held 'Basic Issue'

ALBANY, N.Y.

Editor:

Regarding the rather dismal crisscross of invective from the supporters and detractors of Harris Monroe (of Baltimore fame) and Jack Dobson (of Toronto fame), I think Boston Guild President Thompson's letter (GR, June 11)—although it may simplify an incredibly faceted situation—sums up the stand Guildsmen must take.

Thompson avers that the broiling issue boils down to observing a picket line.

Now, I can take turns sympathizing with or abhorring the inaction of the printers (and other unions) during the Albany Guild's recent trouble. I can sympathize with their financial fears while abhorring their cowardice; often I even find myself tending to sympathize with their cowardice.

Still, the basic issue remains. "Would you observe the printers' lines if they strike in Albany some day?" is a question I have been frequently asked. Damn right I would! But only for a principle, not in behalf of short-sighted fools who refuse to observe Guild lines.

As John Thompson says, that's what it all boils down to.

HOWARD D. LEWIS  
President  
Albany Guild

### Dobson Backers Chided For 'Shifting Blame'

TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

As a member of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, a former Telegram reporter who is not crossing ITU picket lines, I protest those who are and are trying to make a virtue of it (GR, May 28).

The Toronto Guild has been misled into dispensing lynch-mob justice to printers. Now Isabel Greenwood, secretary, and other supporters of President Dobson are trying to shift the blame on the ANG.



### KENNEDY TRIBUTE:

Andre Dufour, social-activities chairman of the New York Times Guild Unit, places a wreath on President Kennedy's grave at Arlington National Cemetery. Behind him stand members of a Guild delegation of 193, including representatives of every unit in New York, who made the trip to Washington June 12 to pay tribute to the late president.

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Perlik and Blatz tried to spread enlightenment in Toronto last summer. But they also bent over backwards to avoid telling the autonomous TNG Local what to do.

They didn't want to add fuel to the publishers' propaganda of U.S. union bashing.

If Greenwood wants to blame someone, why doesn't she start with Dobson?

The printers are minor villains in the Toronto newspaper strike compared to the perfidy of some TNG members. The question is how soon the membership is going to wake up to this fact.

JAMES MCGUNIGAL  
Toronto Guild

### International Obligation Seen Crucial For Dobson

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Editor:

We in Canada's West take a back seat to no one, including our Eastern brethren, in our devotion to our tradition, our laws, our flag or our country.

But none of these tie at the heart of the Washington-Toronto controversy and its relationship to International Vice President Jack Dobson.

The key word in that title is "International." What other Guild members in Toronto did last July and since, in the face of the ITU strike, is one thing; even what their local leaders did is another. But an international officer has a different and, we think, a higher obligation.

He must abide by, enforce and help create international policy and practice.

Dobson's actions violated both. If he found these burdens too great to carry, he should have resigned and come with clean hands to the forthcoming ANG Convention for resolution of whatever dilemma he found himself in.

AL SAWCHUK  
Vancouver-New Westminster Guild

By ANG Convention action, letters sent to limited to 250 words and shall avoid libel and subject to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

### ANG Rights Program Applauded By Seattle

SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

The work of our national officers and staff of the American Newspaper Guild in the field of civil rights is to be commended.

The executive board of the Seattle-Tacoma Newspaper Guild, No. 82, discussed the ANG's civil-rights program during the board's May meeting. We unanimously voted a statement of approval for the policies and work of the ANG in this vital field of human dignity.

JAMES MCGUNIGAL  
Seattle-Tacoma Guild

### Shelton Admonished On 'Right To Work'

BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

Editor:

Does the liberal hold to a single or double standard? Being granted 200 words and not equal space, I'll confine my observations on that matter to one segment of Willard Shelton's editorial (GR, May 28), opposing Section 14(b)—that in which he quotes Labor Secretary Wirtz, who quotes Judge Learned Hand—and I do hope this doesn't lose in the third translation: "We must accommodate our idiosyncrasies, religious as well as secular, to the compromise necessary in communal life."

The phrase used to be "religious convictions." The World Almanac lists 244 denominations, each with its own "idiosyncrasy." Our great republic has respected such "idiosyncrasies," where not in violation of law, even to exempting conscientious objectors from battlefield duty when survival was at stake. Surely, Mr. Shelton does not wish to turn the clock back to an era when such consideration was not shown.

Surely, too, the liberals who opposed Sen. McCarthy's "methods," believing them to violate individual liberties, will now respond with equal fervor to the proposition that we violate religious "idiosyncrasies" to achieve "the compromise necessary in communal life."

CATHERINE PORTMAN  
Hudson County Guild

Editor:

I pay top dues at the Herald Tribune Unit of the New York Newspaper Guild, and I do so gladly, except for one thing: I resent any part of my money going to pay for the publication of the Guild Reporter.

My copy of The Guild Reporter came from Washington today. It was dated May 14, and all the stories in it were stale.

Besides, the paper is clumsily written and poorly edited. I cite, as an example, the lead of a front-page story from Baltimore: "Triumphing over the challenge of a three-cornered, 200-mile production flow, the Baltimore Banner is running smoothly despite the most complicated problems of any Guild strike paper in recent memory." What the hell does that mean to a reporter or a commercial employer?

The only thing worse than a newspaper put out by newspapermen for newspapermen is a handout from an association of publishers or editors.

I suggest the discontinuance of

Others Seen Sharing Negro's Job Plight

JAMAICA, N.Y.

Editor:

In answer to "One Negro's Fruitless Quest For A Newspaper Job" (GR, Jan. 22), don't anyone believe it is only the Negro who is being refused. He is no more discriminated or abused than any other race.

I am white, a member of the New York Guild, and no matter what newspaper or magazine I call, they always have another excuse why I cannot be hired.

Better still, I know a white girl who worked for the New York Mirror for 22 years, who knows everything, has connections and yet has only worked eight months in two years. No newspaper or magazine had an opening.

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**REWARD:** Herbert J. Nolt, seated right, president of the Massillon Guild, presents International Representative John Edgerton with an honorary membership in the local for his role in helping win a contract settlement giving

members at the Massillon Independent gains estimated at more than \$20 each over two years. Looking on are members of the local executive committee from left, Ruth Kane, Steve Hapanowicz, Lawrence Martney and Brian Murray.

## Massillon Wins Up To \$18.25 On Minimums, Shorter Week

Massillon, Ohio—Increases of up to \$18.25 in minimums and fringe-benefit gains all along the line have been won by the Massillon Guild in a two-year contract with the Massillon Independent.

In addition to wage gains, the Guild won a 37½-hour week, maintenance of membership, a ban on automation dismissals, arbitration of grievances, increased severance pay and added retirement and insurance benefits.

Wage provisions, retroactive to Feb. 28, call for a \$4 general increase the first year and \$4.25 the second, with \$10 extra in the first year to lessen inequities in the salaries of the society editor and suburban writers.

The top minimum for reporters and advertising salesmen rises to \$129.35 in the second year; the society editor's \$18.25 increase will raise that top minimum to \$105.95, while the same increase will raise the suburban writers' top to \$102.60.

Another inequity increase will raise society writers' \$6.50 the first year and \$4.25 the second, bringing the top to \$81.90.

The night differential has been increased from \$5 to \$10 weekly. The work week is reduced to five 7½-hour days, and the severance-pay ceiling is increased from 15 weeks to 20.

A revised job-security clause bars dismissals resulting from new equipment and calls for a rehiring list in economic dismissals. The contract's first arbitration

clause provides for a five-man arbitration board.

A new retirement provision will give employees retiring after 25 years' service 20 weeks' salary in either a lump sum or installments. The company will pay the cost of hospitalization insurance for dependents as well as employees and will also pay up to \$7 a day toward that portion of hospital care not covered by insurance.

### \$17.50 Increases Won At Scientific American

New York City—Wage increases ranging from \$7.50 to \$17.50 have been negotiated in a two-year contract between the New York Guild and Scientific American magazine.

Upgradings will give some employees increases of up to \$36.50. The latter increase will raise the top minimum for editor to \$200—\$9 the first year and \$27.50 the second.

The Guild also won a "Rand Formula" clause under which new employees must pay the equivalent of Guild dues, whether or not they join.

The wage agreement provides for increases of 4 percent, except for three employees who receive raises ranging from \$5.60 to \$14.90. Premium pay for split shifts is raised from \$1 to \$2.

### Wire Service Arithmetic:

## Pay Gains Minus Assessments Equal \$4,595

How much has the average Guild member paid in assessments over the last 15 years? \$1,007 \$500? \$1,000? More?

Wire Service Guild President Harry S. Culver writes in the May issue of WireReport, the local's newspaper, that it's been less than you may think—and the benefits won in the meantime have made it a good investment.

"I asked a staffer in my own bureau to estimate the total cost of ANG assessments since 1950," Culver writes. "He picked a round number—\$1,000."

"The actual amount was \$135, or \$9 a year, or 75 cents a month, or about 17 cents a week."

"Let's go back to early 1958," Culver says, "when the Wire Service Guild received its charter as a local. Let's count every as-

essment and every pay raise and see what we get, by years. "The assessment figure will be the maximum paid for the year by the highest salaried employee. Salary increases will be based on Guild scale for journeymen news-men, showing the gains each year over the base of 1957."

| Year   | Income  | Assessments |
|--------|---------|-------------|
| 1958   | \$ 78   | —           |
| 1959   | 312     | \$15        |
| 1960   | 458     | —           |
| 1961   | 676     | —           |
| 1962   | 822     | 9           |
| 1963   | 1,105   | 36          |
| 1964   | 1,215   | 21          |
| Totals | \$4,676 | \$81        |

With the assessments paid during the first five months of 1965, Culver notes, the figure becomes \$111.

## July 2 Election Is Set At San Juan Paper

San Juan, P.R.—The National Labor Relations Board last week ordered an election July 2 on the Puerto Rico Guild's petition to represent 130 mechanical employees at El Mundo, San Juan's largest newspaper.

On the ballot in addition to the Guild will be the Teamsters' union, which has represented most of the mechanical employees since 1959, and the Puerto Rico Typographical Union.

The board has certified a unit including printers, pressmen, stereotypers, mailers, machinists and janitors. The Guild already represents editorial and commercial employees at El Mundo.

The Guild filed a representation petition in April after a majority of the affected employees came to the Guild and asked representation. The Typographical Union had previously refused a similar request, Guild officers said.

The Typographical Union, which represents printers at San Juan's two other major dailies, intervened after the Guild petition was filed, submitting a single membership card.

At an NLRB hearing preced-

### Mundo Ordered To Arbitrate

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Labor Relations Board last week issued an unfair-labor-practice charge against El Mundo for refusing to arbitrate the dismissal of a Guild copyreader it accused of "political agitation."

The board gave the paper ten days to submit the case to arbitration under its contract with the Puerto Rico Guild. If the paper fails to comply, a commonwealth Supreme Court order will be sought.

El Mundo accused the copyreader of agitating in the newsroom for Puerto Rican independence.

The board gave the paper ten days to submit the case to arbitration under its contract with the Puerto Rico Guild. If the paper fails to comply, a commonwealth Supreme Court order will be sought.

## New Capital Is Sought By Vancouver Times

Vancouver, B.C.—The Vancouver Times, still struggling to stay alive, last week asked its shareholders to purchase new shares to provide continued working capital.

The appeal by Publisher Victor W. Odium was coupled with a statement disassociating the paper's new management from the Times' former president, William Val Warren, who resigned May 27 after his announced plans to convert to weekly publication were reversed.

Odium, in a statement printed in the Times, asked shareholders to increase their holdings by 10 or 15 percent through the purchase of new 64-cent debentures.

The Guild also won a "Rand Formula" clause under which new employees must pay the equivalent of Guild dues, whether or not they join.

The wage agreement provides for increases of 4 percent, except for three employees who receive raises ranging from \$5.60 to \$14.90. Premium pay for split shifts is raised from \$1 to \$2.

125 of 225 employees, including 37 of 50 editorial employees for whom the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild recently won representation rights.

The Guild is delaying the submission of initial contract proposals pending clarification of the Times' future.

### Perlik Addresses Harvard Seminar

Cambridge Mass.—Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., spoke on "Trade Unions and the News Media" June 18 at a Harvard University seminar on labor problems in developing areas.

Perlik placed special emphasis upon the characteristics of Latin American newspapers and the Latin American press, drawing upon his experience as co-chairman of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations.

The seminar was sponsored jointly by the Harvard University Trade Union Program and the Fund for International, Social and Economic Education.

## 'Right-To-Work' States A Magnet For Poverty

WHEN President Johnson a year ago declared his "war on poverty," he told the nation that one-fifth of the American people—some 35 million of them—exist "without hope, below minimum standards of decency."

These poor, said the President, had an average per-capita income of \$590 for all of 1962, less than a third of the national average.

This is the world of poverty, created by unemployment, lack of education and skills and by economic stagnation in many areas.

Most "right-to-work" states, by the measure of per-capita income, harbor far more than their share of the poor. At best, these states are only on the outskirts of prosperity.

Against the national average of \$2,449, South Carolina's per-capita income averaged \$1,588 for 1963; in Georgia, it was \$1,864; in Arkansas, \$1,607; in Mississippi, \$1,390.

Not all "right-to-work" states are poor. The more progressive among them, like Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, have been developing industrial centers, a healthy trend towards a better-balanced state economy.

But the great majority of "right-to-work" states, those in the South and the border area, have lagged behind. They are still held back by a variety of problems, especially by the fact that much of their development has been based on low-wage industries.

The governors of 16 Southern states discussed this condition in a conference a few years ago.

Why, they wondered, did the South's per-capita average hang stubbornly at about 70 percent of the national average despite impressive economic gains?

The governors decided that their states had been attracting, and had come to rely on, low-wage industries: apparel, leather, textiles and the like. They largely lacked industries in such fields as machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals and paper—all substantially above average in wage levels.

The governors concluded that they should become more selective and seek to attract high-wage industries.

But the governors' blind spot, according to Prof. Paul Brinker of the University of Oklahoma, was their failure to recognize the role of "right-to-work" and similar antilabor legislation and attitudes.

Such laws, wrote the professor in a discussion of the South's economic lag, were enacted as bait to lure industry southward. Those firms that came paid low wages. High-wage industries found such laws disruptive and repugnant.

Brinker, writing in 1962, cited several surveys that showed high-wage industries "had no contact with avoiding unions." They accepted the principle of collective bargaining and enjoyed stable and fruitful relationships with organized labor.

When high-wage industries considered new plant locations or expansion, he pointed out,

they were concerned most about markets, availability of skilled labor, raw materials and so on. One study made it clear that industries that are "market" or "supply" oriented—those that create the most jobs and pay the highest wages—prefer a high-wage to a low-wage area.

Furthermore, low-wage industries, once established in a state, do what they can to discourage the establishment of high-wage firms. For example, a textile-manufacturing center dreads the coming of an auto-assembly plant or a steel-fabricating company. Not only would skilled textile workers flock to the new company, but the obvious contrast in wages and working conditions would put irresistible pressure on the textile mills.

Therefore, the textile manufacturers see to it that the various development commissions avoid offering inducements to companies that pay more than the prevailing rates in the area. Thus low wages—and poverty—tend to be self-perpetuating.

The emergence of a national multipronged anti-poverty program offers a rare opportunity for many states to speed their economic progress and improve the welfare of their citizens, points out the AFL-CIO's American Federationist.

The most constructive act in this direction that could be taken on behalf of "right-to-work" states, says the Federationist, would be to repeal Section 14(b)—the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act—and remove the self-imposed barriers to their progress.

## Convention Forum To Weigh Three Unions' Leisure Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

national Executive Board Friday, July 9. The Conference of District Councils will hold its annual meeting on Sunday, July 11, and Scripps-Howard delegates will meet the same day, the first such gathering in several years.

The traditional "Freshman Forum" for first-time delegates will be held Sunday afternoon, preceding the start of registration. Registration will be followed by an opening cocktail party hosted by the Detroit Free Press.

A series of workshops on organizing, collective bargaining and local administration will be held Monday evening. The annual conference of local secretaries and treasurers with ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Ruth Zwiaback, ANG office manager, will be combined with the local-administration workshop.

Irving Leichter, ANG counsel, and Joseph Daoust, pension consultant, will be on hand for discussion with delegates during the week.

A cocktail party sponsored by the General Motors Corp. will precede the annual convention banquet Tuesday evening, at which Sen. Philip B. Hart will speak.

The following day the Ford Motor Co. will be host at the annual convention outing, which will include a trip through near-by Windsor, Ont., a tour through

### Montreal Seeks '67 Convention

Montreal, Que.—The Montreal Guild last week authorized its delegates to ANG's 1965 convention to bid for the 1967 Convention.

The local offered Montreal as the convention site at a June 13 membership meeting, noting that a world's fair will be held here in 1967. The Canadian District Council had suggested in March that a Canadian city host the convention.

Ford's River Rouge plant and a visit to Greenfield Village, a recreation of an early American era. The Greenfield Village visit will conclude with dinner and entertainment for delegates and their families at Lovett Hall, where the elder Henry Ford once held square dances. Delegates will have an opportunity to view an early American drama festival after dinner.

Former ANG President Milton Murray will address the convention Friday, and a closing cocktail party will be held Friday afternoon in Detroit's newest hotel, the Fontchartrain.

A varied program has been arranged for delegates' wives and children. Warren Stromberg, general chairman of the Detroit Guild's convention-arrangements

committee, has announced.

It will begin Monday with a luncheon and visit to the Detroit Zoo under auspices of the Chrysler Corp.; a trip to the Detroit Historical Museum and the Detroit Institute of Arts will be substituted in case of rain.

The following day Canada Chrysler Ltd. will sponsor a trip to Windsor for wives, with a reception at the Hiram Walker Distillery and luncheon at the lakefront Rendezvous restaurant. Children will be taken to the John F. Ivory horse farm near Union Lake to see exhibitions of riding and acrobatics.

On Thursday there will be a boat ride to Bob-Lo Island on the Canadian side of the Detroit River near its entrance to Lake Erie. Special children's programs will be held during the opening cocktail party and the banquet.



**DECADE OF SERVICE:** Wilkes-Barre Guild, receives a service-award plaque from John O'Malley at the local's annual dinner. Pesavento and 34 other members of the local received 25-year pins at the dinner.

## Peterson, Kearney Enter Race For IEB; Wing To Step Down

(Continued from Page 1)

Guild Service Award, is in his third term as president of the Youngstown Local. A reporter for the Youngstown Vindicator, he has served often as bargaining committee chairman.

Kearney led the local in its successful 238-day strike against the Youngstown Vindicator and was publisher of the newspaper unions' strike paper, the Steel Valley News.

Endorsements of Nordin by William F. Clements, president of the Montreal Guild; Eric R. I. Cawdron, secretary of the Ottawa Guild and a former IEB member, and Ed Cosgrove, secretary of the Canadian Wire Service Guild, were announced by the Canadians for Nordin Committee.

Clements, in a wire to the committee, said the Montreal Guild was "overwhelmingly behind Nordin's candidacy" and that local delegates "will be following through at convention nominations."

The Los Angeles representa-

tive assembly this week unanimously endorsed both Nordin and Peterson. The Seattle-Tacoma executive board also endorsed Nordin unanimously, as did the Washington Guild executive board.

All 13 available Washington executive-board members and the local's two full-time officials, Harris Monroe and Brian L. Flores, offered Nordin their personal endorsement in a separate statement, declaring, "Union men don't cross picket lines."

Vancouver, in advancing Nordin's candidacy, said it was doing so to give Guildsmen an alternative to International Vice President Jack Dobson, who has been criticized for crossing ITU picket lines in Toronto.

The Canadians for Nordin Committee, following up a letter to Canadian Guild leaders, has written to presidents of all U.S. locals seeking support for Nordin's candidacy.

David Manley, president of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild and chairman of the Nordin committee, said Nordin's rec-

ord in Vancouver has demonstrated that he wants to achieve "not just interunion co-operation but interunion trust."

Nordin, he said, has been "a strong advocate of a sturdy Defense Fund," sufficient to "sustain a lengthy strike by our largest locals," and is opposed to any action that would "slow down or halt our march" toward an adequate fund.

Wing, who has been chairman of the IEB Constitution Committee, said he will not seek re-election "despite the urging of many supporters." He cited "personal and family matters" as the reason for his decision.

"I have been honored in having been permitted to serve an unprecedented five terms as a vice president at large on the IEB," Wing said. "Being a member of the IEB has been a rewarding experience, and I shall be forever grateful for the opportunity of serving the thousands of members of the American Newspaper Guild."

### Inquirer Chairman Succumbs At 62

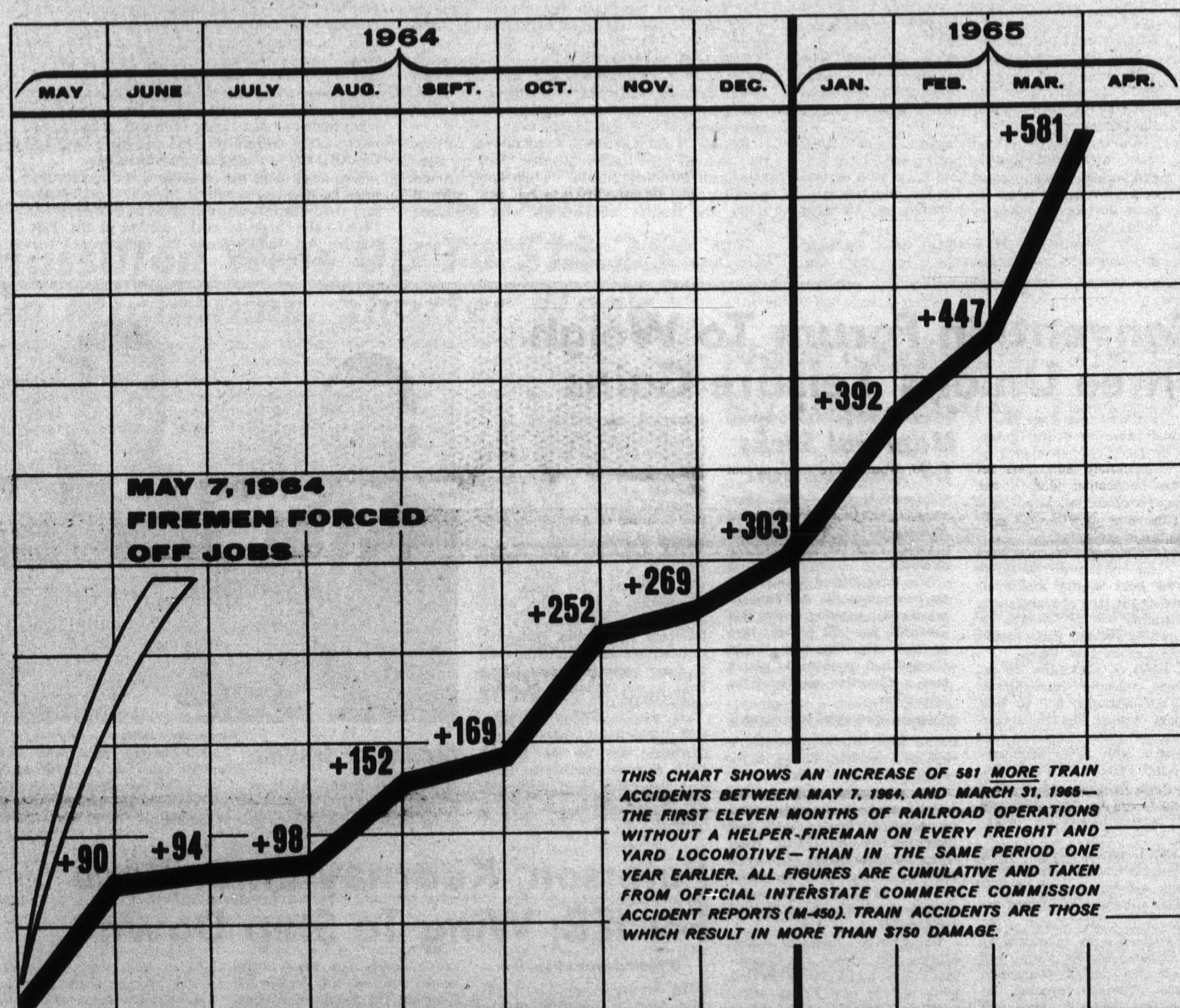
Philadelphia, Pa.—Theodore T. MacFarland, 62, chairman of the Philadelphia Guild's Inquirer-Daily News Unit, died early this month after a prolonged illness.

MacFarland, a former vice president of the local, was serving his third term as unit chairman at the time of his death. MacFarland began his newspaper career as a district reporter for the old Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1920, joining the Inquirer staff in 1931. He spent much of his career as a police reporter, serving as a city-desk assistant in charge of district reporters for the past 13 years.



# IS THIS RAILROAD SAFETY?

## Train accidents increasing sharply in '65 with helpers-firemen "OFF" locomotives



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## N.Y. Post Closes For A Day In ITU Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)  
"I couldn't guarantee six months or six weeks or six days or six hours. If and when we reach a definite plan, we may have to put it into effect at once."

The publishers, who had acknowledged last week that they were considering the possibility of joint printing and plant facilities, said they could give the Guild no job guarantees.

The Post's suspension followed a dramatic series of events that culminated in a meeting at which Mrs. Schiff appealed to the printers to permit use of a new IBM computer despite failure to reach agreement on the matter in negotiations with the union.

Printers stopped work to hold the meeting after the eight unions were suspended. Mrs. Schiff suspended publication as the meeting continued after her appeal.

Mrs. Schiff and Bertram A. Powers, the printers' president, met the following day with mediator Theodore W. Kheel in an attempt to resolve the dispute. Mrs. Schiff had announced that the Post would accept the printers' demand for a share in the savings of automation only if it were conditional on the paper showing a

profit. The union had demurred. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz flew to New York in the emergency.

Merger talks between the Herald Tribune, World-Telegram and Journal-American touched off a Justice Department investigation last week.

The department's Antitrust Division called for records of the talks and began querying publishers; later it said it would set aside the demand for documents if the papers agreed to notify the department at least 10 days in advance of any agreement that might affect competition.

First news of the merger talks came June 15 when Gabe Pressman, an NBC television reporter, disclosed that "top-secret negotiations" had been taking place for some time. Under discussion, he said, is a plan to merge the three dailies into a single paper with morning and afternoon editions.

The New York Times the next morning quoted "reliable sources" as reporting that the negotiations are looking toward a single plant for

### Parley Is Urged On Automation

New York City—A conference on automation among New York publishers and newspaper unions has been proposed by Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild.

Murphy suggested that the meeting follow the lines of one on "Removing Obstacles to Automation," held last month in London and attended by Murphy and representatives of New York publishers and other newspaper unions.

Murphy said such a conference could smooth the way for publishers to increase productivity through automation and for the unions to obtain satisfactory solutions to resulting problems of job security and jurisdiction. He suggested it be held next fall.

the three papers, with either a merger of the afternoon Journal-American and World-Telegram or

continuation of all three papers. Under the first alternative, the Times said, the three papers would produce a combined Sunday edition.

The Times also quoted reports that at least one of the papers "had already gone over its staff list and decided who would be kept."

Walter N. Thayer, president of the Herald Tribune, denied that the three papers would merge. But he said, "There have been discussions about common plant facilities and printing facilities, and they will continue."

Justice Department officials pointed out last January, when the government moved to break up a joint-production arrangement in Tucson, that such operations have frequently been the prelude to complete merger.

The Guild met with Tribune officials June 17, with the Journal-American June 21 and with the World-Telegram the next day.

The Telegram's Meyer told a Guild delegation headed by Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy that the three papers would have to build a new plant if they were to realize a savings

from joint production facilities. Present facilities, he said, are obsolete.

The Telegram has submitted plans to the city for a two-block addition to its plant. Time magazine reported this week that a 25-million-dollar joint plant is under consideration.

Announcement of the merger talks came as the Guild, its contract talks stalemated over automation and jurisdiction, was preparing to take strike votes next week at the Times, News, Tribune, Journal-American and World Telegram.

The unit councils of all five papers recommended strike votes be taken as the result of an impasse on the Guild's demand for automation and jurisdiction protection. Negotiations are being held in abeyance at the Post, which is not a member of the New York City Publishers Association.

Murphy, writing in Frontpage, the New York Guild's official publication, warned that the publishers "are following a collision course" leading to a strike by their refusal to provide protection against dismissals.

## New Strike Looms At Baltimore Sun

(Continued from Page 1)  
priority basis."

The Baltimore Sunpapers resumed publication during the Guild's recent strike after Brown ordered Sun printers to cross Guild picket lines and return to work.

In a reply to Monroe, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perik, Jr., pointed out that inter-union cooperation has annually been a "subject of extensive interest to Guild conventions." He said he was certain convention delegates would approach this and other problems "with the calmness, good sense and sound judgment that has come to characterize Guild deliberations."

The cafeteria workers ended their own strike and returned to work at the same time as Sunpapers employees June 3. The Guild proposed that if a five-day negotiating period failed to produce a settlement, the issues be submitted to the same arbitration board established to decide on union security and wages at the Sunpapers.

The first oral hearings before the arbitration panel were held June 23 and 24 after the Guild and the Sunpapers submitted briefs. The closed hearings will continue through July 9; the panel will then have 90 days to submit its findings.

The cafeteria management rejected the Guild's arbitration proposal, asserting that it couldn't afford more than a 7-cent increase

the first year and a 3-cent raise the second. Any fringe benefits, it said, would have to come out of that offer.

Cafeteria workers under United Automobile Workers' and International Union of Electrical Workers' contracts in Baltimore earn from \$1.71 to \$2.01 an hour, Flores pointed out in a press release. He said the newspaper cafeteria is subsidized by the Sunpapers, which he declared "must assume responsibility for any new strike."

A bargaining session with a federal mediator June 17 and another session June 21 failed to produce any progress. Management said it couldn't meet again until 10 a.m. yesterday, 14 hours before the deadline for resumption of the Guild's strike.

In his letter to ANG, Monroe, recalling statements and actions by Brown during the Sunpapers strike, said the ITU president's "attacks on the Guild . . . make it clear" that Brown and his agents "represent the most serious threat the Guild has faced in its entire history."

Monroe repeated his charge that Brown "played footsie" with Sunpapers management and said a statement issued by Brown and the ITU Executive Council "accusing the Guild of riding piggy-back on the ITU" was "slander of the worst kind."

Meanwhile, charges against Flores, Monroe and other union members, arising from picket-line incidents in the 47-day Sunpapers strike, were dismissed last week in Baltimore Municipal Court. Both sides had agreed to seek dismissal of court charges as part of an amnesty agreement ending the strike.

The Washington Guild reported that the strike ended with the highest membership in the history of the Sunpapers Unit.

In another strike-related development, the National Labor Relations Board postponed to June 29 a hearing on unfair-labor-practice charges against the Baltimore News American, arising from the News American's lockout of its employees during the Sunpapers shutdown.

### Debt Service

Baltimore, Md.—Sunpapers Guildsmen paid an installment June 17 on the debt they owe to Baltimore unions that rallied to their aid during the Guild's 47-day strike.

Four Guild members, responding to an appeal by the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union, joined other volunteers on a picket line outside the Artist-Craft Lanes Service.

The strike was settled a few hours later.



IN JERUSALEM: Israel Foreign Minister Golda Meir chats with ANG International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis, right, and K. G. Michanek, representative of the Swedish Journalists Union, at a reception and press conference the Israeli minister held at her home for the International Federation of Journalists' Executive Committee.

## IFJ Will Give Canada Seat To Guildsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

affiliation must be approved by the next IFJ congress, scheduled for May, 1966, in West Berlin.

Canadian and U.S. Guildsmen have been represented separately in the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations since its founding.

Watts proposed the plan for African journalism seminars to give fundamental training to as many as 300 newsmen over the two years. Six of the three-week seminars will be for English-speaking newsmen, and six for French-speaking ones.

Representing ANG at Tel Aviv in addition to Farson were President Arthur Rosenstock and International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis.

## Negro Student Aided By Cleveland Guild

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Guild sent a Negro student to a Journalism Career Institute at Ohio State University last week as part of an expanding human-rights program.

The local voted a \$50 scholarship to send Roger L. Porter, a high-school junior, to the Institute, a precollege seminar for students considering newspaper careers. Porter is sports editor of his school paper.

The Guild is also planning to sponsor a Negro student for a scholarship at Ohio State's School of Journalism, Betty Klaric, local human-rights chairman, announced.

Pressing its campaign for equal employment opportunity, the local has adopted a resolution authorizing the rights committee to meet with Cleveland publishers on the

### Negro Students Get ANG Aid

ANG has joined in sponsoring the Capital Press Club's John F. Kennedy Memorial Scholarship Fund to establish journalism scholarships for Negroes.

The Guild, in joining sponsorship, sent a \$50 contribution to the fund, of which Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is honorary chairman.

hiring of minority-group members and offering the Guild's assistance in resolving any problems.

The committee is preparing to meet with the publishers and has obtained the names of three qualified Negro newspapermen from the Cleveland Urban League.



## Editorial

## A Fundamental Wrong

Do Americans have a right to work? It all depends on how you look at it. Under existing conditions it would perhaps be more accurate to say they have a right to seek work; any victim of automation can provide enlightenment on the distinction between the two.

No matter how you look at it, however, one thing is certain. Workers in the nation's 19 "right-to-work" states have no more right to work than those in the 31 states that don't enjoy this blessing.

They are not guaranteed a job. They do not live in wonderlands of full employment. The law gives them no privilege that their counterparts in more benighted states do not possess.

Except one. They have the privilege of not being able to protect their unions—and themselves—by a union shop.

It matters not whether they value this privilege; it is not theirs to throw away. They may want a union shop by an overwhelming majority and the employer may be willing to grant it, but it doesn't matter. The law says they can't have it.

"Right-to-work" proponents justify this denial on the grounds that a union shop represents "compulsion" and is an "infringement of liberty" for the worker who is forced to join a union against his will.

This is—in the same sense, that taxpayers are under compulsion to pay taxes once they have been voted by a legislative majority and a draftee is under compulsion to serve in the armed forces once selective service is voted by the same process.

Both represent an "infringement of liberty" in the same sense as the union shop—an infringement, not of the individual's right to believe and to advocate either an end to taxes or an end to the union shop but of a nonexistent right not to abide by a decision once it has been made by the majority.

The process by which a union shop is effected is, if anything, typically more democratic than that by which such governmental measures as taxes and selective service are instituted. In the latter case, only the electorate's representatives vote; in the case of the union shop, the union itself generally must first win the support of employees in a direct representation election and then the union-shop clause as such must win their approval in a contract ratification vote.

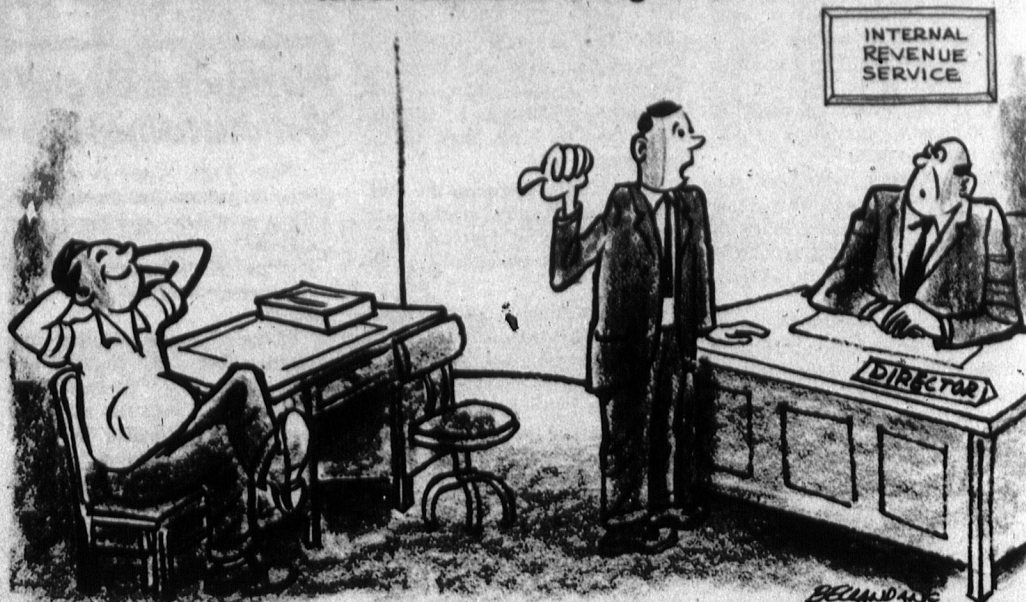
That such ratification votes indeed reflect employees' feelings on the union shop was confirmed during a four-year period from 1947 to 1951, during which the Taft-Hartley Act required a National Relations Board vote on the union shop before it could be instituted. Unions won an overwhelming majority of these elections by decisive margins—including all 46 votes involving the Guild—and Sen. Robert Taft himself joined in a move to repeal the section that had boomeranged so badly.

State "right-to-work" laws have not destroyed unions, it is true. But without the elementary security that comes from a protected membership, unions have had to divert their time and resources resisting management attempts to weaken them to the point of impotence by discouraging membership.

Unions are required by law to bargain for and protect every employee in the bargaining unit, be he a member or not—just as the police are required to protect every citizen in the community—and an employee has no right, inherent or otherwise, to receive the union's services without paying for them in the form of dues.

That's why repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b), which empowers states to enact "right-to-work" laws, is in harmony rather than in conflict with the basic principles of democracy. Congress should get about the task without delay.

'He Says He Doesn't Have To Pay Taxes; He's Been A Free Rider All His Working Life'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

## New York And California: The Reluctant Dragons

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

The woods are full of ambitious candidates—ready and willing, maybe, to run in New York City's Democratic mayoralty primary in September, or in California's Republican gubernatorial contest about 11 months from now. Then again, the woods have a few reluctant dragons.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner stunned the know-it-alls by announcing he would not run for re-election, which sounded like what he meant the first time he raised the matter but nobody would believe him.

And Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel is a very reluctant dragon in regard to staking his career on running against Ronald Reagan for the GOP nomination as governor in California. Why shouldn't he be, when if he wins everything it simply takes him out of the Senate, which he likes and where he is useful, and plants him in Sacramento?

Rep. John V. Lindsay, the Republican who plunged into the battle for mayor of New York, was among those stunned by Wagner's withdrawal, but he recovered quickly enough to undertake an all-out drive for endorsement by the city's Liberal Party.

The Liberal Party, the town's political reporters wrote very bluntly, faced some kind of crisis of its own—to wit, whether by the opportunity of endorsing Lindsay it might regain its once proud position of holding the balance of power.

It did not have the balance of power last year in President Johnson's New York victory or in Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's election—or even in Lindsay's own re-election in the 17th Congressional District, because it didn't endorse him and he won by more than 70 percent of the vote.

It is difficult to see why the

party would endorse a candidate for mayor when it didn't endorse him for return to his congressional seat. Lindsay is able, attractive, intelligent and energetic—but he is not exactly a Fiorello La Guardia, who gave the impression that he was probably just about the kind of colorful, tough, pugna-cious politician New York City needed to govern it.

The Democratic problem was how to settle on a candidate among a multiplicity of availables, potentials or merely hopefuls. The New York City party has been torn for more than a decade by the battle between so-called bosses and reformers, and Wagner's retirement has split the reformers in the choice of a successor.

The harsh fact is that New York Democrats aren't what they once were—and haven't been for years. The old ogre, Tammany, is a tame tabby, rather inclined toward the national party's instinct for social justice, and the Bronx has managed to give Nelson Rockefeller a lot of votes for governor. Lindsay, bidding for the Liberals, ran for a couple of weeks, therefore, against nobody for the Democrats.

The most bedeviled man in the Senate, perhaps, is Kuchel of California. He won re-election as a Republican in 1962 by more than 700,000 votes while Gov. Edmund G. Brown was beating former Vice President Nixon by more than 300,000.

He has maintained a moderate and liberal position, in the California Republican tradition of the late Sen. Hiram Johnson and former Gov. Earl Warren, now chief justice. But he has Reagan troubles.

Reagan raised an enormous amount of money for the Gold-

water television programs last year, and he's the new hero of the clamorous right. A movie actor and former quasipolitical commentator for General Motors on television, he is getting himself somewhat "broadened" by the California public-relations specialists who handled Kuchel's last election fight. Still, he will enter any California Republican primary the unmistakable champion of the state party's right wing.

He's a powerful orator, they say, who gets the troops roaring the way Goldwater did. In cold print, his basic speech is a torrent of half-fact, part-fact, misplaced fact and nonfact, declaring that the country is and has been going to hell in a handbasket for 25 or 30 years, is morally weakened and financially undermined—and how can anyone get elected, except by accident, with jargon like that?

The theory is that Kuchel can do something about it and that perhaps no other California Republican can. He is looked upon as the unifying influence for moderates, the leading GOP vote winner in the state, the leader who may be compelled to make the sacrifice of running for governor to beat back Reagan and then run against Brown in the general election.

A sacrifice it would be. Kuchel is party whip in the Senate, the best bet of the younger GOP leadership in an even broader sense. But such is the state of the California Republicans that he may have to abandon all this to run to save the GOP again—and it may, indeed, be necessary to control of the party's nominating convention in 1968.

## Bakersfield Vote Set For July 8

Bakersfield, Calif.—Forty advertising and business-office employees of the Bakersfield Californian will vote July 8 on a representation bid by the Bakersfield Guild.

The date was set this week after the National Labor Relations Board rejected a company request to include mail-room employees in the Guild unit.

The board ordered a separate election the same date on the ITU Mailers' bid to represent the mail-room employees.

## The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor  
and  
Director of Research & Information

DAVID J. HENK, Associate Editor  
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## American Newspaper Guild

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

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## 14 Guildsmen Still Seek Jobs In Haverhill Journal Closing

Haverhill, Mass.—Half of 28 Manchester Guild members left jobless by the sudden closing of the Haverhill Journal June 1 were still without jobs this week.

All but four editorial employees have obtained new positions, reported Gerald Twombly, chairman of the unit and vice presi-

dent of the local, but few of the Journal's women office employees have been able to relocate.

Five editorial employees were hired by the Manchester Union Leader, whose publisher, William Loeb, suspended the Journal after a 7½-year competitive struggle against the Haverhill Gazette.