

1-Day Strike Wins Gains In L.A.; Guild Walkout Closes El Mundo

Scab Crews Turned Back In San Juan

San Juan, P.R.—El Mundo, San Juan's largest newspaper, suspended publication Nov. 16 when the Puerto Rico Guild's new mechanical unit struck after months of bargaining for an initial contract.

Company efforts to bring in strikebreakers on the first day failed when a panel truck carrying them into the plant was turned back by pickets.

The mechanical unit has been seeking a contract since July, when employees formerly represented by the Teamsters voted overwhelmingly for the Guild.

All but one of the Guild's 140 printers, pressmen, stereotypers, mailers and machinists joined the walkout. The picket lines were reinforced at the end of the first day by members of the Guild's editorial and commercial units, which already have contracts.

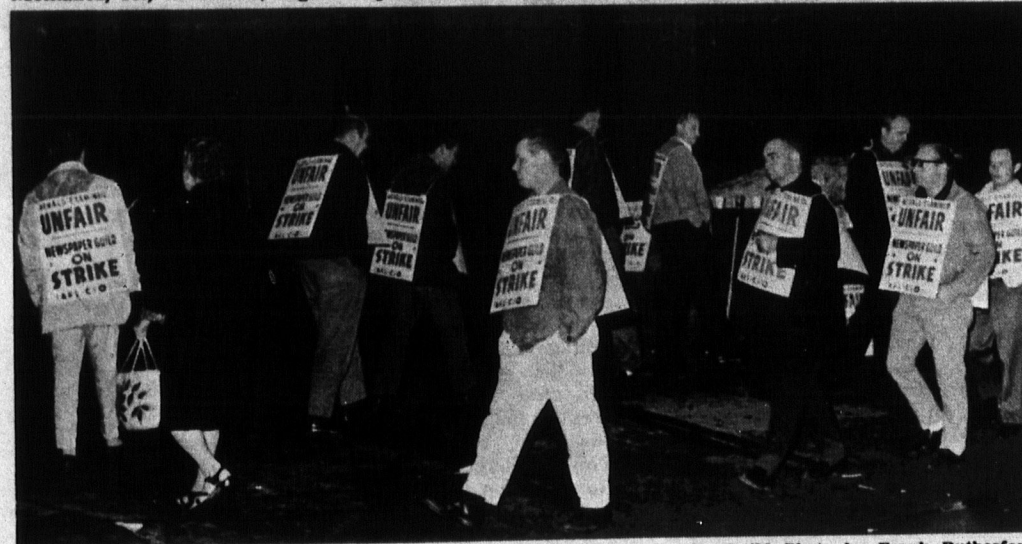
Also participating are 14 engravers employed by the Puerto Rico Photoengraving Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of El Mundo located in the newspaper plant. The engravers, previously unrepresented, joined the Guild as the stoppage began and are conducting their own recognition strike. The Guild filed a representation petition on their behalf Nov. 18.

Guildsmen from the San Juan Star and El Imparcial units and members of other unions affiliated with the San Juan Central Labor Council quickly rallied in support.

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PICKET-LINE DEBATE: Puerto Rico Guild President Luis Montanez, Jr., in T-shirt, argues a point with a representative of El Mundo management as police and pickets stand by. The paper shut down Nov. 16 after Guild mechanical employees struck.



NIGHT VIGIL: Pickets patrol Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner plant shortly after the Guild launched its strike at midnight Nov. 17. Guild members were later joined on the picket line by members of newspaper craft unions and other workers.

Perth Amboy News Closed Despite Strikebreaker Aid

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Facing an around-the-clock picket line of locked-out printers supported by Guildsmen and hundreds of other unionists, the Perth Amboy Evening News was forced to suspend publication last week after operating for eight days with imported strikebreakers.

The paper shut down Nov. 20 after the printers and 36 Guildsmen picketing in sympathy were joined on the picket line by members of scores of unions in the heavily industrialized Perth Amboy area and Typographical Union members from as far away as Atlantic City.

The paper, which had fired all its 52 printers Nov. 9 and replaced them with men later identified as professional strikebreakers, abandoned efforts to get its delivery trucks through the line, then announced it was suspending.

Although pressmen and drivers joined the picket line the same day, the company later reversed itself and announced plans to resume publication. It was still attempting to do so this week.

The News succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction Nov. 24 limiting the number of pickets to 10 at each entrance. A hearing on a permanent injunction will be held Dec. 1.

The company, meanwhile, began efforts to recruit editorial strikebreakers.

At least six New York Guildsmen, most of them former employees of the defunct New York Mirror, reported receiving telephone offers of \$275 a week, plus a "substantial" bonus at the end of six weeks, to work at the News.

Both municipal and state anti-strikebreaking laws have been invoked against the News and its strikebreakers, whom the company termed "replacements."

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New Contract At Examiner Ups Pay \$10

Los Angeles, Calif.—A 31-hour strike at Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner last week won the Guild two-year wage increases ranging from \$7.80 to \$10.30, an additional dollar in pension money and other fringe gains.

The settlement emerged from an all-night bargaining session after 1,000 Los Angeles Guild members struck the Hearst paper, the nation's largest afternoon daily.

The Examiner suspended publication when most of the paper's 1,200 craft-union employees refused to cross Guild picket lines, which were supported by automobile workers, longshoremen and communications workers.

The wage settlement—\$2 more than the company had offered 24 hours earlier—was hammered out after Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., belatedly accepted a Guild invitation to the bargaining table.

It provides the following increases by wage brackets, the first effective Nov. 18 and the second a year later:

Up to \$100	\$3.80 & \$4
\$100.01-\$115	\$4.05 & \$4.25
\$115.01-\$130	\$4.30 & \$4.50
\$130.01-\$145	\$4.55 & \$4.75
\$145.01-\$160	\$4.80 & \$5
Over \$160	\$5.05 & \$5.25

Circulation drivers, who fall in the third bracket, will receive the \$9.30 increase going to employees in the next higher bracket.

Top-bracket increases will raise

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Strike Date Is Fixed At N.Y. News

New York City—The New York Guild announced Nov. 24 that it would strike the Daily News at 6 p.m. today unless the News agreed to a settlement matching the New York Times contract.

The Times contract, containing some of the highest minimums in any Guild agreement, was signed this week.

Negotiations at the News were broken off Nov. 23 following expiration of a deadline for agreement set by Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild. But both sides were standing by for a possible mediator's call to new bargaining.

Murphy announced the strike deadline after an earlier meeting with the officers of nine craft unions who observed the Guild's picket lines during the recent 25-day Times strike. The unit authorized strike action by a 399-to-6 vote in September.

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Agreement Ends Lima News Suit

Toledo, Ohio—The U.S. Justice Department last week dropped its antitrust suit against R. C. Hoiles's Lima News in a consent agreement it said would protect any new paper from the fate of the defunct Lima Citizen.

The government, which charged that the News had lost more than six million dollars in a six-year rate-cutting campaign that ended in the Citizen's demise last year, gave up its effort to divest Hoiles's Freedom Newspapers Inc. of its interest in the News.

The agreement bars the News from using against any new competitor the type of practices the government says helped drive the Citizen out of business. A new daily, the Lima Star, started operations in September but is already in financial difficulty.

Under the agreement, the government said, any evidence over the next 10 years that the News

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Newspapering By Candlelight

Guild Strike Shuts Down Puerto Rico's Biggest Daily

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swelling the picket line at times to more than 250 persons.
Children of Guild members, more than 250 strong, made up a traffic-stopping, picket line that won extensive television coverage Nov. 20.

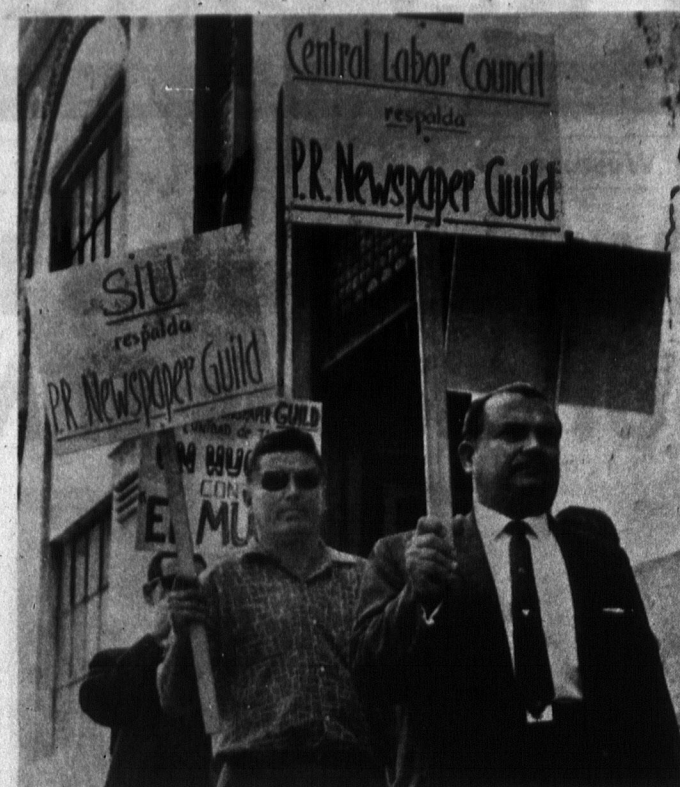
Members of more than a dozen unions, including the International Union of Electrical Workers, the Seafarers, Steelworkers, Automobile Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the National Maritime Union, sang and danced around the El Mundo building with Guildsmen to music from portable record players and a steel band.

A truckload of strikebreakers attempted to crash the picket line about eight hours after the strike began. It halted, however, when Local President Luis Montanez, Jr., stepped in front of it and defied the driver to run him down. Other pickets gathered at the scene, and the president of the Teamsters' local—a member of the Guild mechanical unit who has continued in his Teamsters' post despite the representation change—joined in persuading the driver to turn back. The driver, finally agreed, and the strikebreakers did not reappear.

A few hours later, a company official emerged from the plant and announced that publication was being suspended.

Bargaining did not resume until Nov. 18, two days after the strike began. Efforts to arrange a meeting on the first day fell through when the company insisted on a location that would have taken Guild leaders 15 miles away from the scene of the strike.

At the Nov. 18 meeting, management proposed that all em-



SOLIDARITY: Agustin Benitez, regional director of the AFL-CIO, and Fritz Thurch, Puerto Rican administrative officer of the Seafarers' International Union, picket El Mundo.



COMMAND POST: Puerto Rico Guild President Luis Montanez, Jr., gives picketing directions by walkie-talkie as management representative looks on from doorway.

ployees return to work while bargaining continued. When Montanez announced the proposal to Guildsmen on the picket line, they shouted it down.

Bargaining continued through Nov. 22 on a wide range of issues, including wages, vacations, holidays, jurisdiction and union and job security.

The company, which has offered wage rates 25 to 30 cents

below those paid to Typographical Union members at the Star and El Imparcial, San Juan's other major papers, is also seeking no-strike and management-rights clauses unacceptable to the Guild. The term of the contract, which the company has proposed be for three years, also is in dispute.

Many members of the unit earn \$15.74 an hour; few are paid more than \$1.90.

The company filed two unfair-labor-practice charges against the Guild shortly after the strike began.

The first charges that the presence of Guild pickets induced construction workers to halt work on a new El Mundo plant where eight members of the mechanical unit are already employed in job-shop operations. Guild pickets were withdrawn a few hours after

the walkout got under way.

El Mundo plans to consolidate its newspaper, television and radio operations at the new site. The company also charges the Guild with refusing to meet often enough for bargaining, with failure to serve notice that a strike was imminent and with "coercive" picketing. The Guild unit authorized strike action two weeks before the walkout.

The Puerto Rico Guild, its treasury empty, has appealed for strike donations from other locals. It asked that checks be sent to 153 Teituan St., Bajos, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Guild planned an open-air Thanksgiving Day dinner in block-off streets around the paper. More than 250 pounds of turkey was being prepared for the feast.

International Representatives Charles Dale and Edna Berger have been assigned to aid the strike, second in the Puerto Rico Local's history.

W. W. Cram Dies; Ex-Toledo Leader

Toledo, Ohio—W. Winston Cram, a former president of the Toledo Guild, died here Nov. 10 at the age of 59.

Cram, who was an editorial writer and reporter for the Toledo Blade starting in 1948, left the paper in 1958 to enter public relations. He was local president in 1954 and attended several ANG conventions.

Among the survivors is his wife, Blade reporter Elsie McKay Cram, also an active Guild member.

ITU Meeting Reset For West Coast

A third meeting on interunion co-operation between officers of the Guild and the International Typographical Union has been postponed to next month. The meeting is scheduled for Dec. 7 and 8, preceding the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, instead of Nov. 29 and 30 in Atlanta.

The first meeting was held in Washington in August and the second in New York City in September.

Gannett Units Weld Efforts In Bargaining

Newburgh, N. Y.—Arrangements for close co-ordination in current bargaining with four Gannett newspapers were cemented at a meeting of the Empire State District Council Nov. 13 and 14.

ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz and International Representative John Edgington, who is aiding Guild bargaining at Gannett papers in Utica, Rochester and Newburgh, participated in the council session, which was largely devoted to the Gannett situation.

Barbara Finkelstein, president of the North Jersey Guild and of the Gannett Conference of Guilds, and two Guild representatives from the Gannett-owned Niagara Falls Gazette also attended the session. Bargaining is scheduled to start shortly at Niagara Falls.

Edgington will co-ordinate bargaining efforts at the papers, and Guild units in the four cities will maintain close communication. Bargaining will be discussed further at a meeting of the Gannett conference tentatively scheduled for Utica next month.

The Empire State Council authorized Mitchell Kaidy, its president, to designate a panel of judges for the council's annual collegiate newspaper contest.

A minute of silence was observed in memory of Leonard F. Wilbur, former president of the Utica Guild, who died last month of a heart attack, and Bernard Kolenberg, Albany Guildman killed while photographing the war in South Vietnam.

The council's next meeting will be Feb. 19 and 20 in Utica.

Job Toll Mounts To 376 In San Francisco Merger

San Francisco, Calif.—Three more Guild jobs—two in advertising and one in circulation—will be lopped from the payroll of San Francisco's merged newspapers, Dec. 6, the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co. announced last week.

The dismissals bring the total in Guild-covered editorial, advertising, promotion and circulation departments to 376 since San Francisco's newspaper consolidation Sept. 13.

A Fable Punctured: Hearst Broke? Like GM

Is Hearst losing money? About as much as General Motors, according to Life magazine.

"The erroneous supposition that Hearst is perishing persists to this day," Life says in a current article on the rejuvenation of Hearst's Cosmopolitan magazine. "Through the years the legend was fed by the financial reports of a now-dissolved subsidiary called Hearst Consolidated Publications Inc. . . . For years Hearst Consolidated reported big deficits, and the public interpreted these as a measure of what was happening in the whole empire."

Hearst Consolidated, Life notes, included "several money-losing newspapers," but when Richard E. Berlin took over control in 1951, it recalls, he decreed that "every Hearst publication would have to pay its own way or go under." Since then, the American Weekly, the Los Angeles Herald-Express, the Chicago American, the San Francisco News Call Bulletin and the Detroit Times have been sold, merged or suspended.

Berlin's expense-chopping policies, and corporate diversifications into real estate, timberland, radio and TV, magazines . . . and mining "have proved immensely successful," says Life. Last year, it reports, "Hearst earned more money than it had in 20 years and now is reportedly worth over 100 million dollars."

ANG Is Cited For Efforts To End Bias

Savannah, Ga.—ANG will receive Savannah State College's Meritorious Service Award for its efforts to end discrimination in the newspaper industry.

The award will be presented at the college's 15th annual Southern Regional Press Institute Feb. 10 and 11, at which Negro students from 100 schools and colleges in eight Southern states will be represented.

ANG will receive the citation for "its efforts and leadership in providing opportunities for all people, regardless of race, color or creed, in the newspaper industry," the college announced.

Ellie T. Baker, ANG's director of research and information and editor of the Guild Reporter, will address the February institute on "Opportunities in Mass Media." Theme of the institute will be "The Importance of the Mass Media in Our Daily Lives."

The college's 1965 institute was addressed by Robert Christofferson, former associate director of research and information and now executive secretary of ANG's Contracts Committee, and the 1964 institute heard Richard P. Davis, also a former associate R & I director and now international affairs director.

Standard-Poor Bought Out By McGraw-Hill

New York City—McGraw-Hill Inc. has added Standard & Poor's Inc., financial news agency, to its growing publishing empire.

McGraw-Hill, which will operate Standard & Poor's as a separate subsidiary, has notified the New York Guild that it will honor the current S&P contract.

The Gallagher Report, a media newsletter, has reported that the acquisition is under Justice Department investigation on the grounds it will give McGraw-Hill, the nation's biggest publisher of business publications, an unfair competitive advantage.

Pearson, Mather Re-elected; Guild Attorney Regains Seat

Ottawa, Ont.—Two former Guild members, including Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, were re-elected in Canada's parliamentary elections this month.

The elections also saw Toronto Guild attorney David Lewis, vice president of the labor-supported New Democratic Party, win back the parliamentary seat he lost two years ago.

Re-elected with Pearson was former Vancouver-New Westminster Guildman Barry Mather, who ran on the New Democratic ticket. Two Toronto Guild members, also running as New Democrats, failed in their election bids.

Although Pearson himself was elected handily in his east Ottawa constituency, his Liberal Party failed to win a majority, and the Conservatives were threatening to seek a "no-confidence" vote in his minority government when Parliament reconvenes in January.

Pearson, a former columnist and member of the Toronto Guild, had called the elections in



PRIME MINISTER PEARSON

hopes of winning a majority. But the Liberals won only 131 seats, three short of a majority and only two more than they had in the last Parliament.

The New Democrats gained four seats, increasing their total to 21.

Strike Deadline Fixed At N.Y. Daily News

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Major issues in dispute are a joint pension plan and the elimination of Guild-shop exemptions, principally in the advertising department—both of them issues resolved in the Times strike settlement.

Murphy said he was "amazed" at the News's failure to agree on parallel terms, stating that "once a pattern has been set, we have in the past had only minor problems in reaching agreement."

The News this week proposed automation and jurisdiction clauses similar to those contained in the Times settlement, but the Guild said it would accept them only as part of the entire Times formula.

The Guild has said it would go

back to its original automation and jurisdiction proposals if the News refuses to accept pension and Guild-shop proposals similar to those agreed on at the Times, where a joint pension plan is being set up and Guild-shop exemptions were eliminated.

The Guild executive board Nov. 22 voted "full support" to the News Unit "in any action, including a strike, that may be necessary to achieve a collective bargaining agreement similar to that at the Times . . . making sure that News employees will not be treated as second-class citizens."

Times contract language was turned over to the News last week after Guild and Times negotiators finished translating terms recommended by mediator Theodore W. Kheel into final form.

The contract's \$12 wage package—averaging \$6.50 the first year and \$5.50 the second with \$16.75 and \$15 at the top and \$4.50 and \$3.50 at the bottom—creates at least six of the highest minimums for principal jobs in any Guild newspaper contract.

In addition to a \$200 top for reporters and ad salesmen and a \$215 top for supervisors and special writers—effective in the second year, starting March 31—the contract provides the following:

► A \$135.25 starting-reporter and ad-salesman minimum in the second year, up \$15 and \$18.25 higher than any other now prevailing.

► A \$178.30 top minimum for roadmen, the key circulation category, up \$14 and \$15.55 higher than any other key circulation minimum.

► A \$114.55 top for stenographers and telephone operators, up \$9.60 and \$9.55 higher than any

other stenographer minimum, \$5.09 higher than any other operator minimum.

► A \$108.55 top for porters, up \$9.10 and \$6.75 higher than any equivalent minimum.

Kheel, in announcing final agreement on the terms, said it marked "the beginning of a new and constructive relationship at the Times that will benefit the newspaper, those who get it out and the reading public as well."

Although the contract was signed Nov. 23, terms of a new Times-Guild pension plan remain to be worked out.

The contract provides for continuation of a new Guild scholarship program for the children of Times employees. The Times has agreed to make a pro-rata contribution on behalf of part-time employees.

Shortly after the contract agreement was wrapped up, the Times announced it was ordering a computer for its general-accounting operations.

Bargaining is continuing at the Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun, as well as at the News, with discussions centering on Guild proposals for job protection in the event of merger.

John J. Gaherin, president of the New York City Publishers' Association, called last week for "a continuing dialogue" between newspaper unions and publishers between contract negotiations. He noted the recent creation of union-management boards to discuss automation affecting printers and mailers.

Meanwhile, Bertram A. Powers, president of the New York Typographical Union, announced that a new contract covering commercial printers would go into effect

10 days before expiration of the old one and said the union would try to reach the same kind of early agreement with newspaper publishers in 1967.

Washington Star Unit Set For Strike Vote

The Washington Guild's executive board this week authorized the Washington Star Unit to take a strike vote Nov. 29 unless "meaningful bargaining" begins quickly. The Star contract expires Dec. 7.

The unit is seeking major salary increases, improved pension and welfare benefits and job upgrades, as well as firm automation and jurisdiction protection and other improvements.

The strike-vote authorization came after management, silent on most issues, rejected the Guild's proposal for a Guild shop.

Kheel Quits

New York City—Mediator Theodore W. Kheel will leave newspaper strikes no more.

"I have wound up my tour of mediation in the newspaper industry," Kheel declared as he announced final terms of the New York Times settlement. "I hope there will be no future need for mediators in newspaper strike situations, but if there is, someone else will have to step in."

"I have given this industry 100 days and nights since 1962," said Kheel, who also mediated the 1962-63 printers' strike. "Now I would like to devote more time to my family and my other business activities."

Loan Helps SFONG Buy Headquarters

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild last week purchased its own headquarters building with the aid of a loan from ANG.

The three-story brick structure is situated adjacent to the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., the joint agency that now produces both San Francisco dailies, and officials of several other newspaper unions have indicated an interest in locating their unions' offices in the building, as well.

The ANG loan—of up to \$62,500 toward the estimated \$125,000 needed to buy and remodel the building—was approved by the International Executive Board by a 9-to-4 vote in a telegraphic poll. The loan—for 10 years at 4 percent interest—is being made available from the International Defense Fund, and the interest will accrue to the fund.

The local had sought immediate action by the board because its option on the property expired Nov. 15.

"This commitment means that the Guild can save a tremendous amount in interest paid to the bank because it will not have to borrow nearly as much from the bank at what are known as 'market rates'—the more costly 6-percent rate," the local's housing committee said.

The loan is secured by a second deed of trust on the property between ANG and the Newspaper Guild Building Corp., a wholly-owned corporation formed by the local to own and operate the building. In addition, the local itself has executed a guaranty "unconditionally" guaranteeing ANG payment of the loan.

Approval of the loan was recommended to the IEB by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., but President Arthur Rosenstock declared he was "unilaterally opposed."

"Regardless of need and need of SFONG plan," he said in a wire to other board members, "taking sizeable funds from sacrosanct Defense Fund to buy and renovate 51-year-old building with halting financing too venturesome."

Rosenstock said "open debate" on the question at an IEB meeting was imperative.

When the local membership, at a special meeting Nov. 12, approved acquisition of the building, SFONG became the second Guild local to have its own head-

quarters building. The other is New York.

The local is borrowing the remainder of the money needed to purchase and remodel the building from commercial sources, but it estimates that rental income will reduce its actual "out-of-pocket" costs to less than it pays in rent for its present offices.

The local, which has lost both members and income as a result of the recent consolidation of San Francisco dailies, described the purchase as "an investment" and noted that eventually it will provide rent-free headquarters.

In a statement after the loan had been approved by the IEB, Rosenstock said that "the opportunity for point and counterpoint between IEB members, face to face," had been "completely negated" by the poll.

"Board rules must be changed," he declared, "but, more impelling, the overriding question of what we do with Defense Funds must be joined."

Earlier, in his wire to other board members, Rosenstock—referring to a previous proposal to make SFONG an interest-free loan—said that the interest charge was "simply a license to pardon the unpardonable" and noted that no local defense funds are involved in the transaction.

Farson and Perlik joined Rosenstock in declaring a board poll on the earlier proposal null and void after Rosenstock pointed out that IEB rules require that polls be initiated by two of the three top officers.

Both Farson and Rosenstock opposed the original proposal, recommended by the IEB Finance Committee, which would have authorized a \$45,000, seven-year loan from the International Defense Fund interest-free. Farson and Perlik then joined in recommending the 4-percent loan.

Guild Loses Vote At Jersey Daily

Union City, N.J.—Editorial employees of the Hudson Dispatch voted 35 to 27 against a Guild representation bid in a National Labor Relations Board election Nov. 19.

Management had conducted an extensive mail campaign against the Guild and had distributed a number of pay raises before the election.

Miller Renamed To Head Canadian District Council

Ottawa, Ont.—Ross Miller of Toronto was re-elected president of the Canadian District Council Nov. 14.

The council also re-elected International Vice President Robert J. Rupert of Ottawa as its vice president and named former International Vice President Jack Dobson of Toronto as secretary-treasurer, succeeding Isabel Greenwood of Toronto.

The council directed its officers to study a proposal by the Toronto Guild that Canadian delegates to such international bodies as the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapersmen's Organizations be selected by Canadian locals rather than by the In-

ternational Executive Board. The officers were asked to seek information from ANG and report back to the council at its next meeting Jan. 16 in Montreal.

Also deferred until January was a decision on sponsoring a collegiate newspaper contest. The council was favorable to the idea but delayed action on its form, pending a report by Raymond Biggart of Toronto, who was sounding out college editors on the subject at a meeting of the Canadian University Press.

As an alternative to a proposed Canadian Guild newsletter, the council decided to attach news of general Guild interest to its minutes and send them to locals.

Council officers were asked to appear before the next meeting of the Canadian Wire Service Guild's national council to seek the local's reaffiliation. It withdrew during the past year.



FREE PRESS IN VIETNAM: Trade unionists say it's sorely limited. Pham Van Vy, center, general secretary of the Plantation Workers, and Ta Ngoc Tuong, finance officer of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, point out blank space in censored headline in their union newspaper to ANG Inter-

national Affairs Director Richard P. Davis. Such government censorship has become a part of their way of life, seven South Vietnamese visitors to ANG headquarters told Davis and Executive Vice President William J. Farson, who discussed press freedom and trade-union problems with them. The unionists are here as Labor Department guests.

Sex And The Boss

Single Standard Now The Law

The differences between men and women—obvious as they may be—will no longer be a peg on which employers can hang discriminatory employment policies.

Guidelines published this month by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission set forth in detail just what differences in employment policies the differences between the sexes do and do not justify.

They constitute a minor Magna Carta for women, many of whom have labored for decades under the burden of an employer doctrine that has curiously reversed the "separate but equal" rationale applied to Negroes. "Integrated but unequal" has all too often been the rule.

Under the commission's guidelines, set forth to implement fair-employment sections of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, an employer can no longer:

► Refuse to hire married women or life women when they get married unless the same policy applies to men.

► Refuse to hire women who have small children.

► Refuse to hire women whose husbands are on the company payroll unless the same rule applies to men whose wives are so employed.

► Refuse to pay medical-insurance premiums for the families of women employees if he pays them for males' families.

► Maintain life-insurance programs that pay larger death benefits to the families of men employees than to the families of women.

► Refuse to hire women because of "personal preferences" of the employer, his employees or clients.

► Advertise jobs for men only—or for women only—unless there is a legitimate reason the job cannot be performed by one or the other.

The commission expects to issue additional guidelines shortly on the latter question, defining precisely what jobs it considers peculiarly appropriate to men or women.

A commission spokesman indicated that it doesn't expect employers to hire men as fitters in a corset-and-brassiere shop or to model women's clothes. But he said the commission may henceforth not allow airlines to hire stewardesses only.

And Commissioner Richard A. Graham said the commission will not accept "stereotyped characterizations" such as the one that men are stronger than women.

On another key point, Charles Duncan, general counsel to the commission, says he is inclined to believe pension plans that provide earlier retirement ages for women are violations of the act, although the commission has not yet ruled on this.

But while employers will not be able to label jobs "light" or "heavy" as a subterfuge for sex discrimination, they will still be able to select either light or heavy employees.

The commission has notified one firm that it can continue to bar fat persons.

To decide each case would require newspapers to make "hundreds of legal determinations a day," the ANPA complained.

'Impractical'?

New York City—The American Newspaper Publishers Association has condemned the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's proposed guidelines for "Help Wanted" ads as "impractical and unacceptable for newspapers."

The guidelines would require that each classified ad contain a notice that its listing under a heading for male or female did not exclude applications from persons of the other sex, unless the employer is not covered by the law or there is a "bona fide occupational qualification" for one or the other.

To decide each case would require newspapers to make "hundreds of legal determinations a day," the ANPA complained.

2 Detroit Craft Leaders Urge Joint Bargaining

Detroit, Mich.—Two Detroit craft-union leaders have called for joint bargaining with the city's newspapers.

The suggestion was advanced by Freeman Frazee of the Pressmen and Harold Ulrich of the Stereotypers at a two-day seminar conducted by the Detroit Allied Printing Trades Council.

Other unions represented were locals of the Lithographers and Photoengravers, the Paper Handlers, the Bookbinders, the Stereotypers, the Typographical Union and the Independent Mailers. Detroit publishers were invited to the seminar but did not attend, although job-shop owners did.

Frazee suggested that the unions agree on wage and fringe demands and then bargain together.

NLRB Election Slated At Hollywood Papers

Hollywood, Calif.—A representation election is set for Dec. 8 among 55 editorial employees of the jointly owned Valley Times in North Hollywood and the Hollywood Citizen-News.

The Los Angeles Guild already has a unit at the Citizen-News and is seeking to add the Times group to it. The National Labor Relations Board agreed to a consolidated unit.



SAYING IT WITH FLOWERS: John L. Moore, president of the Pawtucket Guild, presents a bouquet to Maureen Neilson, queen of the local's Page

One Ball, as members of her court—from left to right, Karen Buccini, Joan Peacock, Maureen Murphy and Dolores England—look on. Proceeds of the ball will finance a \$300 college scholarship.

AMONG OURSELVES

Philip Feldman, former president of the Rochester Guild and a member of ANG's International Election and Referendum Committee, is one of 10 Eastern Guild members to win awards for public-service reporting from the American Political Science Association.

Feldman, who is secretary-treasurer of the Empire State District Council and co-ordinator of the Conference of Councils' college newspaper contest, was awarded a plaque and an expense-paid trip to a seminar with leading political scientists, journalists and public officials in the Pennsylvania Poconos Nov. 7-13.

Other Guild winners are Robert De Lazaro, Ian E. McNeil and Gloria Landers, all of North Jersey; Paul B. Beers and John D. Husband of Harrisburg, Robert L. Hassett and Ronald Kessler of Boston; Joseph A. Meyers of York and Kenneth Schlossberg of Washington.

Norman Crook, former chairman of the Boston Guild's Haverhill Gazette Unit, has moved from the fourth estate to the first. Crook, a Gazette reporter, was ordained a minister in the United Church of Christ.

John W. Cullane, Jr., a reporter for the Chicago Daily News, has been awarded one of eight fellowships to Columbia University's Advanced International Reporting Program . . . And Colum-

bia's James Wright Brown Scholarship has been won by Kendrick C. Frazier of United Press International's Denver bureau.

Former Twin Cities Guildsman Carl T. Rowan, who resigned as director of the U.S. Information Agency in July, has become a news commentator for the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. Rowan is also writing a column for the Chicago Daily News and articles for the Reader's Digest.

The University of Colorado has dedicated a new seminar room in its library in memory of Washington Guildsman Edward Keating, founding editor of the railway brotherhoods' publication Labor and a former Colorado congressman.

GUILD BRIEFS

New York City — A \$1,000 New York Guild scholarship to Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism has been awarded to Edward Knappman of Wayne, N. J.

The scholarship is presented annually to a student with exceptional promise in the newspaper field.

Among winners of other Columbia journalism scholarships are John W. Hendry of the New York Guild and Ronald E. Cohen of the Wire Service Guild.

Cohen, who has served as Vermont manager for United Press International, will receive a \$1,000 Julius Ochs Adler Scholarship for armed-forces veterans who have

demonstrated leadership in journalism. Hendry, a member of the New York Times staff, will receive two scholarships totaling \$3,000.

Albany, N.Y.—Ten Albany Guildsmen received certificates this month after completing a six-week college-extension course on union administration.

The course, designed for shop stewards and union officers, was conducted at Guild headquarters by Prof. Louis R. Salkever of Cornell University's State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Local President Howard D. Lewis announced that a supplemental course on grievance handling will begin in April.

10% Increases Won By Free Europe Unit

Munich, Germany — Munich employees of Radio Free Europe will receive raises totalling 10½ percent over two years under a salary reopener negotiated by the New York Guild.

The compact provides for a 4-percent raise retroactive to July 1, a 2-percent increase Jan. 1, and a final 4½-percent raise next July 1. There will be additional cost-of-living increases if West Germany's spiraling inflation continues.

The increases will raise the reporter group's top minimum to \$418.47 a month in the second year, while the editors' group will go to \$473.07. The top position in the contract, special assistant for Soviet affairs, will go to \$1,008.

Employees receive housing and foreign-service allowances in addition to their salaries.

Reporter Top Up \$10 At Michigan Catholic

Detroit, Mich.—Wage increases of 3½ percent a year have been negotiated in a two-year contract between the Detroit Guild and the Michigan Catholic.

Minimums go up from \$2.15 to \$4.87 the first year and from \$2.22 to \$5.05 the second. The reporter top rises by the maximum amounts, to \$149.25 in the second year.

The contract, which is retroactive to March 1, also increases the paper's contribution for health insurance from \$9.42 a month to a maximum of \$10.89.

A clause enabling the paper to require the resignation of women employees upon marriage has been eliminated.

Lithographers' Editor To Receive \$14,500

New York City—A salary of \$14,500 a year for the managing editor of the Graphic Arts Union is provided in an initial memorandum of agreement between the New York Guild and the Lithographers' and Photoengravers' International Union.

The agreement also provides for a Guild shop, checkoff, four weeks' vacation and a contribution of \$4 a week by the Lithographers' Union to the New York Guild-Publishers' Pension Fund.

New Westminster Unit Wins Raises Up To \$19

New Westminster, B.C.—Raises totaling more than 6½ percent will go to employees of the New Westminster Columbian under a two-year contract with the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild. Special raises increase some minimums by up to \$19.18.

The increases raise the top minimum for reporters and display salesmen by \$7.65—\$2.53 retroactive to June 1, and a final \$2.53 next June 1—bringing it to \$120.17.

The minimum for city and sports editors goes up \$2.80, \$2.80 and \$2.85, to \$132.79. Starting and intermediate minimums in editorial and advertising are increased by from \$7.62 to \$19.18 over the two-year period.

The top for circulation supervisor goes up \$2.13, \$2.13 and \$2.17, to \$101.25.

An automation clause requires

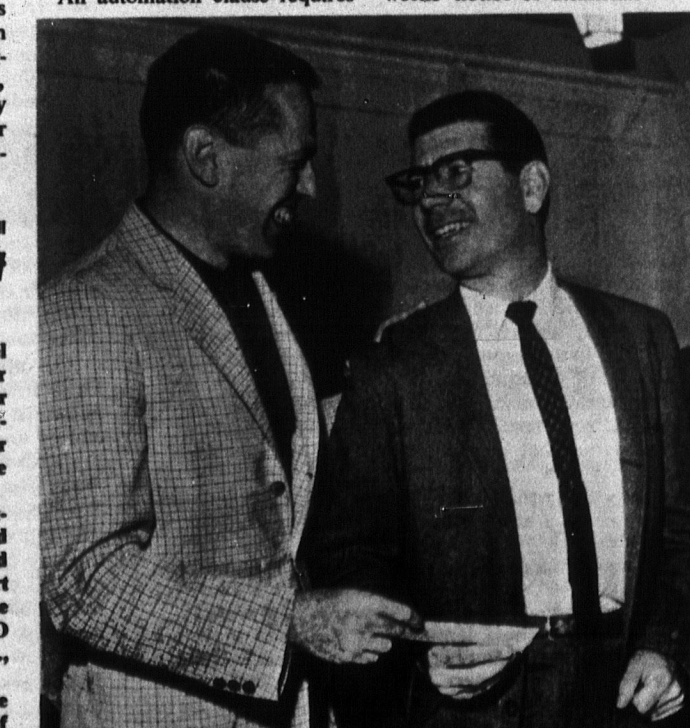
three months' notice to the Guild of any staff reduction resulting from new or modified processes or equipment.

New Brunswick Pact Provides \$8 Increase

New Brunswick, N. J.—An \$8 general wage increase spread over 27 months is provided in a new contract between the North Jersey Guild and the New Brunswick Home News.

Employees already had received a \$5 general increase to cover the contract's first year. The remaining \$3 is retroactive to July 1, bringing the reporter top minimum to \$135.50, that for copy-readers to \$140.50, library clerks, \$70.25, clerk-messengers, \$66, and office boys, \$61.50.

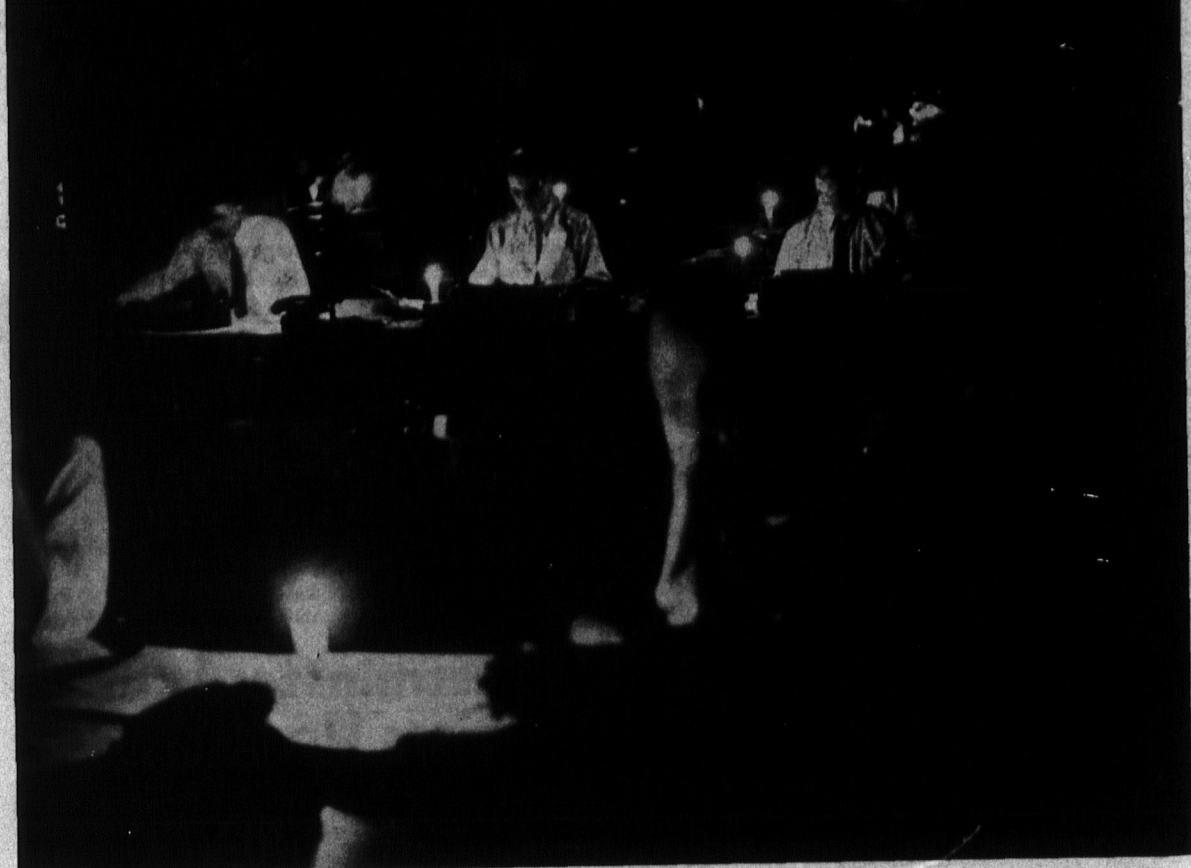
The agreement provides for six months' notice of the introduction of new equipment and two weeks' notice of dismissals.



FAREWELL GIFT: Richard Weber, right, reporter and columnist for the Knickerbocker News, receives a gift certificate from Howard D. Lewis, Albany Guild president, presented on behalf of Weber's fellow Guildsmen following his appointment as managing editor of the State Labor Department's Industrial Bulletin. Weber edited labor publications in California before joining the News.

BLACKOUT: Newspapering By Candlelight

By BETSY WADE and MAX LOWENTHAL
New York Times Unit



BOB WRIGHT in financial news thought he was sick. "The lights look dim," he said. "I think I'm going to faint."

When Ed Kulkowsky and others told Bob he wasn't the only one affected, he said with some feeling, "Thank God." It was probably the most premature expression of relief on the premises. A few seconds later, the 14 floors of the New York Times went black, along with most of the rest of the Northeast.

Many things about the Times cause amusement to people from other papers, particularly its size. The city room is a block long. The Times has more than 100 press units and more than 100 Linotype machines. It gobbles up more than four million trees a year conveying "All the News That's Fit to Print." In this pursuit, it employs 900 news people and an entire phone exchange of its own.

Most of these splendid statistics became worthless when the power went. More than 100 press units might as well have been none; 100 lead-melting pots began to cool and the lead to solidify; newsprint amounting to a good-sized part of a forest was useless, and the block-long city room became a hazard to navigate. But the employees and the phones kept going, and that was enough.

The many newsroom clocks, which have always been eccentric, stopped variously at 5:27, 5:26 and 5:29. A number showed the right time—5:27½. The incessant hum of the wire room, the whir of the overhead conveyor belts, the clunk-clunk of the Xerox, the unpleasant whine of the Photofax machine—all stopped at the same moment.

Typewriters stopped for a stunned moment, and then the manual ones picked up again; so did the phones, although erratically because of the overload as New York tried to absorb the shock. The public-address system used to summon reporters went, too, and a certain amount of shouting took its place. Peter Kihss, who was to write the lead story, was summoned from his spot in the front row, received his instructions and returned to a typewriter that he did not leave until eight hours later.

The only thing that never stopped was talk. Editors groped their way across the newsroom, overturning a

The Eyes Don't Have It

New York City—Members of the New York Guild's Jewish Forward Unit were in the dark as they voted on contract proposals Nov. 9.

The lights went out in the Northeast's massive power blackout as the unit was preparing to vote on a set of contract demands.

The proposals were approved by a voice vote instead of the usual show of hands. No one could see the hands.

few wastebaskets on the way, to caucus. It was probably six minutes later (the habit of using the clocks died hard, and many maintain that it was still 5:27½) when Clifton Daniel, the managing editor, who was evidently wired into some extrasensory system, said: "Toronto and Boston, too. It must be the grid."

The situation was given the fenestration test: Reporters lifted the blinds and looked down to 43d Street, three stories below. Street lights were out, Gough's was dark and so was Andy's. Chilly moonlight illuminated a trickle of pedestrians heading cross-town. The only artificial light visible was the red sign atop the New Yorker Hotel on 34th Street, which had its own generator.

Phone calls coming in began to sketch out the dimensions of the failure: It was some story, if only we could find a way to print it.

DANIEL, surrounded by mechanical experts and editors, began making the series of phone calls to New Jersey that would eventually result in publication. The cutoff point for publication in the home plant was determined by working backwards. So many hours of press time were needed to print 96 pages, so much time was needed to set the type, so much to heat up the pots, which would have to be done a few at a time to avoid blowing the Times power system. Schedules involving thinner editions were worked out.

After a certain amount of groping and shin-barking, a few candles left over from 1961 were unearthed. Paddy Burns, the photographer, persuaded Woolworth's (with the aid of a police card) to reopen, and he returned with a batch of candles. The holders were strictly camp spikes, du Pont ashtrays, tops of stamp pads, leftover coffee saucers.

The other prime need was a transistor radio, and Fred Della Femina of the wireroom produced a beauty. No questions were asked; it was requisitioned by the news editors and propped on the steel window frame, where it ran all night.

Gil Hagerty of the city desk was dispatched to the Times Square Hardware Store on Eighth Avenue for 50 flashlights and an ample supply of batteries. Tuesday is the day before payday, and the Times staff is usually cashless then. Daniel signed an I.O.U. to the store for the flashlights. Holy Cross and St. Malachy's churches were also canvassed with good results, as were the Astor and New Yorker hotels.

The results looked like a Latin religious procession come to a grinding halt. Lew Jordan, the news editor, gazed upon the staff with Buddha-like benevolence from between two candles the size of rolls of paper toweling.

Bodies that materialized from the gloom were put to work regardless. Charlotte Cernoble, a proofreader and member of the ITU, suddenly appeared at Peter Kihss's elbow as he peeled through a stack of copy contributed by legmen and out-of-city staffers. The pile looked as

if it had been contributed by every literate person in the Western Hemisphere. Charlotte rolled up her sleeves and helped Peter bring a sort of order out of disaster.

A few minutes later, a well-dressed young man wandered in looking for Dick Shepherd of the TV staff, his cousin. The first candleholder he met made a search of dimsville—no Dick. The young man said he'd wait, and he sat down at Peter's other elbow.

After a few minutes, he noticed that Peter had only one candle. The young man—later identified as Paul Wallach, a lawyer—tipped to the desk of a reporter with two candles, quietly lifted the second and brought it to Peter.

He later went to Abe Rosenthal, the metropolitan editor, with a kindly offer. "How about some coffee," he said. Rosenthal thought the stranger was asking for some, and responded, "Get some," and turned away. The lawyer went out and got a trayful, which was quickly grabbed up.

Eric Pace, typing by the light of a flashlight held by a copy boy, grabbed a shadowy passerby. "Cigarettes, quick," he said. "Don't smoke," the shadow said, "but I'll send you some."

The errand to the cigarette machines on the fourth floor disclosed that the candy machines, coffee machines, soup and milk dispensers and ice-cream machines all ran by electricity and were unusable. The cigarette machines were manual, however, and continued to cough out their wares until empty. Eric and others were able to carry on.

Times executives drew interlocked plans: Print at home if the power went on in time, but prepare to print at the Newark News, where facilities had been offered, if it didn't. Copy, normally typed on 10-part books anyway, was to be edited in dupe—one for Jersey, one to wait at home.

Copyreaders bent myopically to the paper, trying to figure out how to manipulate carbons to avoid recopying. It was given up as a bad deal.

The man with the coffee cart normally arrives on the third floor at 4:45. He was still on the third floor when the lights went out. He promptly sold out, even the lemon wedges and hot water, although the tea bags were long gone. But he had no way to return the cart to the 11th floor to the cafeteria, so he pushed it up against a pillar and trudged eight flights up the fire stairway.

The coffee cart, worthless as an electric can-opener, stood there all night, tempting countless thirsty workers who turned the spigot to no avail.

The news hole was revised and rerevised. Asked later for the artifacts of the famous night, Jordan said there had been so many revises that he had pitched the whole

business into the wastebasket the next day.

The original 96-page paper would have contained upwards of 190 columns of news, with national, metropolitan and foreign news each getting about 17 columns. This was abandoned immediately. Foreign news dropped to less than eight columns—pressing word from Rhodesia seemed not so pressing.

Other foreign and national copy that had arrived before the shutdown was rethought. Much went out for good, some was saved for a better day, and a little was made ready in dupe for the paper.

All the copy desks except metropolitan were cleared and the copyreaders shanghaied for the main event. A staff of 17 was selected to go to the land of light in Newark, where the Evening News was renting us its facilities until 7 A.M.

Ramifications kept appearing. Many of the autos the Times needed to shuttle copy and workers to Newark had been parked flights up in automatic-elevator lots on the West Side. Covered wagons minus wheels would have been as valuable. Some cars had been parked on the street and in the bays on 43rd and 44th, but none could be used if their gas was low; gas pumps run by electricity, too, and an expired car in a tunnel was just what the city didn't need.

At 8:30 or so, the 17 destined for Newark began to gather in the gloom of the bullpen, the news editors' post. At the head of the pack was Ted Bernstein, assistant managing editor and an old hand at international editions, having helped to start the European edition of the Times.

Other leaders of the expeditionary force were Bob Crandall, assistant news editor; Jack Badiner, head of the foreign copy desk; Jim Lynch, head of the sports copy desk, and Dave East, head of the financial copy desk.

The copy was to go from 43d Street by courier and phone, and the Jersey team was to prepare it for a strange composing room and write heads in strange types. (It took some gear-shifting. Times editors are accustomed to marking copy "special etc." to indicate the placement of the credit line, "Special to the New York Times." When a couple of proofs from the Newark composing room were set just that way, "special etc.," the editors realized the error of their ways.)

The main burden of assembling the paper in an unfamiliar and badly overtaxed composing room went to Dave Lidman, make-up editor.

The Newark crew got its marching orders at about 9 p.m. and struggled behind Bernstein down the stairs. On 43d Street, the usual uncertainty of a troop movement prevailed.



Betsy Wade By Spiked Candlelight

Finally a panel truck was found, and eight men, including "Long John" Phillips, Charlie Grutzner and Tom Buckley, who were to be the rewrite battery, clambered into the back. They sat on tires, fender wells and what-have-you. Having made sure the page-one flag was on its way to Newark, Bernstein stepped into the front, and the truck started off.

All went well on the dark side of the river, but the lights of Jersey must have been too dazzling, because the truck went around several turns before its disgruntled passengers forced their way out of the back, found a taxi and set off again, leading the truck to the News plant, which turned out to be in the opposite direction. The rest of the 17, comfortably transported in station wagons, had already arrived and were at work.

The staff of the News, which, like most afternoon metropolitan papers, puts a good part of its report together overnight, gave the Times group a cordial welcome and was more than co-operative throughout the night.

Copy for the Newark-New York News-Times started moving to the composing room in short order. The desk men got an opportunity to see if they could still count a head in unfamiliar type. The News equivalent of the "C" head, the most frequently used head in the Times, counted about four units less in the top and required an

extra line in the deck, a tiring piece of readjustment altogether.

While the various department editors assembled their material in the customary way, the huge volume of news about the main event flowed through the hands of Jerry Gold, a former city-desk man now on the foreign desk, who acted as liaison man.

Bernstein and Crandall dummed the front page, using Newark News-headline type regimented as closely as possible to Times make-up.

"What have you got in the way of 48-point or 60-point type?" Bernstein asked William Clark, the editor of the Newark News. Clark was a little agast but rallied. "I suppose the Times isn't going to be conservative tonight," he said.

The inside of the 10-page, adless paper was dummed by Lidman and Joe Vecchione.

Back in New York, hunger became a problem. On the fourth floor, officials of the chapel opened the defunct vending machines and freed the edibles before they went bad. This brought a trickle of chocolate-milk cartons to the third floor, but not enough.

Nat Brandt of the national desk crept out of the building to the Gaiety Delicatessen on 46th Street, where he spent what cash he had on salami sandwiches and returned with the precious sack. The contents were soon gone.

The cafeteria, confronting steamless steam tables, did what it could with loaves of bread brought in by men from the promotion department and whatever would go between. A few unpampered ulcers twitched, but by and large, the candlelight dining was passable.

The reporters back in the gloom who were writing stories slugged "subway" and "armory" and "vignettes" thought the end of the world had come. Accustomed to fighting for space for every paragraph, they heard Rosenthal and Arthur Gelb, his assistant say, "Let 'em run." And run they did, although some 17th and 18th takes bit the dust in Newark.

After midnight, the point of no return was passed for the Times's own pots; the paper would be printed in Newark. Daniel climbed onto a desk in the flickering gloom and spoke to the staff, congratulating them and telling them to finish their present tasks and go home—"if you can."

Many settled down to spend the night at the Times, on cots and in upholstered chairs. Many strangers were sleeping in the lobby, having sought refuge from the streets. Hank Lieberman, assistant news editor, gathered up as many people as his car would accommodate. As the ranking executive on the premises, it was his job and he did it: "Sammy, snuff out the lights," he called to the head copy boy, Sam Solovitz, as he left.

Daniel and the executive battalion had transferred to Newark to watch the paper go to bed. One man working in Newark got a frightful start. He had been complaining about the number of times he had climbed the stairs to the composing room, grumbling. "Next time, they better bring an army of copy boys." A quiet voice behind him said, "I'll run copy if I have to." It was the Times's managing editor.

Originally it had been hoped that the presses could start at 2 a.m., but this proved out of the question, and the hoped-for distribution of a million could not be achieved. As it was, the 4 a.m. start came too quickly, and some polishing was left undone. For this reason, the single edition of the New York Times for Nov. 10, 1965, still evokes some distress in its authors, who pined for a chance to correct and improve their headlines and copy.

But it was a newspaper, and the type was gloriously clean, and 468,050 copies were distributed, and that's the object of the game.

Empty Prize

New York City—One of the more discouraging experiences at the Nov. 9 power blackout befell ANG International Vice President George M. Muldowney.

Muldowney, stranded in downtown Manhattan with hundreds of thousands of other commuters, rented the last room in a hotel across the street from his office at United Press International.

Candle in hand, he trudged up 11 flights of stairs, opened the door—and found a room without furniture. It was being painted and plastered.

Eleven flights below, an irate Muldowney confronted the room clerk with the bare facts. "I wondered how come we still had a room left," mused the clerk.

Muldowney spent the night on a sofa in the lobby.

The Powerless Press

Reporting In Dark Is No Light Matter

New York newspaper operations were hardest hit by the massive Nov. 9 power blackout. But newsmen elsewhere were operating in the dark, too, as the following accounts contributed by Guildsmen show.

Boston

Boston, Mass.—Boston lost its power at 5:21 p.m., just as the Herald nightside was reporting to work.

Flashlights from employees' cars were rigged over typewriters and desks. Candles were rushed in by reporters and photographers in radio cruising cars after flying visits to retail stores.

In the plant itself, the only light was from an emergency system supplied with dim bulbs in several corners of the city room and in corridors. These bulbs were replaced with photoflood units, providing light for several of the rewrite crews.

The Herald kept abreast of wire-service copy through its Washington bureau. Items received on the teletypes there were read over the telephone from the Washington bureau and copied in the Herald city

room on a typewriter manned by employees taking turns typing and holding flashlights.

The brunt of the blackout was felt by the telephone operators. They handled hundreds of calls from both outside and inside the plant with such dispatch that they received the commendation of public and management alike. (In Boston it is customary to call the Herald if you're mad, even if you're an opposition reader.)

Management's substantial investment in radio equipment paid off during the blackout. Its extensive fleet of radio-equipped cars was battery-powered and unaffected. While transmission and reception at the Herald city desk was knocked out, it was restored through the use of battery- and transistor-powered portables and walkie-talkies beamed to the cars.

Wire Services

New York City—Both Associated Press and United Press International, whose world headquarters are in New York, had to improvise new networks on a global scale when the blackout came.

At both offices, transmitting and monitoring machines stuttered and went dead

at 5:19 p.m. A few minutes later, overhead fluorescent lighting flickered out.

By matchlight and a few birthday candles, staff men settled down to telephones, paroling out duties among bureaus outside the blackout area and filing complex stories by telephone.

Pictures were another problem. UPI staffers lugged darkroom and telephoto equipment down 11 flights of stairs from their rooms in the Daily News Building and across town by bus, taxi and on foot to the Polyclinic Hospital. The hospital, which has its own generators, had promised UPI power in an emergency.

Back at the office, somebody remembered an old gasoline-powered generator that UPI had bought-in at the start of World War II, just in case of a Nazi attack. Started up after a quarter-century of idleness, it supplied enough power to run drafting-table lamps borrowed from the photo department and table lamps from the executive offices, as well as a half-dozen transmitters and monitors equipped to operate on direct current.

While lights flickered and the generator wheezed and labored, three overworked telephone operators toiled over the fully lighted switchboard and reporters took turns dictating the story of the world's greatest blackout.

Rochester

Rochester, N.Y.—Get a couple of copy boys and send 'em out for candles. See if you can round up some more flashlights.

With these words the city desk of the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle began fighting its way out of the dark as the lights went out in Rochester at 5:17 p.m.

Before power returned to the downtown section of the city more than four hours later, the paper's operation, except for telephones, was a 19th Century affair.

With the city desk operating by two flashlights, reporters began calling police, the local power company and the hospitals. One hand for dialing and taking notes, the other for holding matches.

Several staffers ran to their parked cars to augment the supply of flashlights. Shadowy forms drifted about the city room, squinting in the dim light provided by the city-desk candelabra.

A semblance of organization was quickly established, and reporters began turning out copy by the light of candles hastily mounted in ash trays.

Perth Amboy News Shut Down Despite Strikebreaking Crew

(Continued from Page 1)

The strikebreakers appeared without warning on Nov. 9, according to an account in the Elizabeth Daily Journal, arriving in taxicabs from Newark shortly after the company suddenly cut short negotiations at which it had presented bargaining proposals no different than a set rejected by the printers almost a month earlier.

The strikebreakers poured into the composing room just as night-shift printers were arriving, the Journal reported. Their leader, later identified as David Lee of Baton Rouge, La., announced he was "assistant to the business manager" and posted a notice declaring that all of the printers were fired.

Stanley Foley, the printers' local president, said that many of the "replacements" had been identified as strikebreakers who have worked in similar situations elsewhere in the country.

Foley signed complaints under both municipal and state laws restricting employment of strikebreakers. Lee, charged under the city ordinance, was released in \$200 bail. Publisher John Barnhart and Business Manager John Burk were charged under the state law.

A hearing on both cases was to be held today.

The News said it was firing the printers because they had refused to work overtime in a contract dispute, citing a clause in the printers' recently expired contract requiring overtime work.

But the printers pointed out that the local was on record as urging members to work overtime and that many had done so. They cited one fired member who had worked 33 hours overtime and another who had worked 31 in the week before the wholesale dismissals.

The printers, whose contract expired Sept. 30, had taken two strike votes when the company refused to move on the major issues of wages, vacations and hours as well as problems arising from the introduction of a Teletypesetter system.

Management, contending that the printers are no longer employed at the News, has refused to meet with union representatives since the firings and has filed a National Labor Relations Board petition seeking a new election.

Although Barnhart earlier refused to meet with either the printers or a mediator, telling a reporter that the printers were "through" at his paper, company officials were meeting this week with a state mediator seeking to bring the two sides back to the bargaining table.

With all unions belonging to the Middlesex County Labor

Council and Building Trades Council co-operating, pickets continued to ring the plant on a 24-hour basis.

The out-of-town ITU members and other unionists gathered Nov. 20 for a rally that was to have ended in a march from the News to City Hall. Once on the scene, however, they began picketing the paper and calling on other union members to walk out.

About 14 drivers affiliated with the Pressmen's union, who had continued to work in the first days of the lockout, came out immediately, and another followed after hearing an appeal to "be a man" from his mother, speaking over a sound-truck public-address system. As the drivers donned strike signs and began picketing, all but one of the paper's seven pressmen walked out.

The paper failed in its effort to send a delivery truck out at noon and was unable to deliver its Saturday editions.

Later in the day, a carload of strikebreakers raced from the plant, running over a police captain's foot. Three days later police entered the plant and arrested one of the strikebreakers, James Mahaffy, 30, of Portland, Ore., who was released in \$1,500 bail on the charge. Three pickets were charged with disturbing the peace in the same incident.

Business Manager John Burk announced on local radio that night that the paper was suspending publication, adding, "We gambled and we lost." But a score of strikebreakers were brought into the plant the next day while the picket line was temporarily depleted, and Burk and company attorney Edward Schwartz announced that the paper would publish the next day.

The attempt was abandoned however, after strikebreakers reporting for work the next morning turned back when confronted with the printers' picket line. Although six stereotypes—the last group of union members remaining in the plant—refused to report to work Nov. 22, management said it would continue to try to publish.

Guild members, who voted unanimously last month to honor the printers' picket lines, are receiving ANJ lockout benefits and matching local benefits.

In neighboring Woodbridge, where the News plans to build a new plant, the municipal council held up action that would have provided a truck road to the site.

The delay came after a printers' spokesman told the council that the action would bring the township "an undesirable business," asking who would want professional strikebreakers for neighbors.



TOGETHERNESS: Three North Jersey Guildsmen march at the head of Typographical Union picket line following Elizabeth Daily Journal Photo by Joseph Buscaino

2nd Paper Plans Debut In Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Ind.—A second company has announced plans to launch a new daily here in the wake of the closing of Scripps-Howard's Indianapolis Times Oct. 11.

The Pratt Printing Co. said it will begin publication of the Metro Courier as a weekly this weekend, then switch to daily publication.

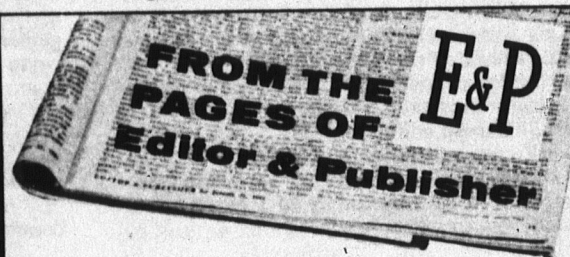
Three issues of the Metropolitan Tribune have been issued at weekly intervals by Daniel Green, a publisher of shopping circulars, who has announced that his paper will become a daily in about two weeks, after offset equipment obtained from the defunct Vancouver Times is set up.

About 150,000 12-page copies of the Tribune were distributed free in residential areas of Indianapolis during the last three weekends. The paper, being printed temporarily by the Kokomo Tribune, contained few ads.

Meanwhile, nearly all of 110 Guildsmen displaced by the

Times' suspension have located new jobs, Indianapolis Guild President Jack Bayless reported. While some moved to Eugene C. Pul-

liam's rival Indianapolis Star and News and a few to the fledgling papers, a number were forced to move to other cities.



From the issue of November 13, 1965

COMMUNICATING IN CRISIS

After the lights went back on in New York, the nation's communications hub found, to its surprise, that somehow the print media had come through. Read how the newspapers, through a series of clever improvisation, miraculously kept functioning all night, and managed to get editions on the street by the morning after.

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UNPOPULAR: Typographical Union pickets leer at station wagon carrying imported strikebreakers races through picket line at Perth Amboy Evening News plant under police guard. A strikebreaker was arrested later and charged with driving over a policeman's foot.

L.A. Guild Wins Raises Up To \$10.30 In 1-Day Hearst Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the top minimum for display salesmen to \$178.55 in the second year; the top for reporters, to \$174.80; for copyreaders, to \$178.80, and for the highest job, night news editor, to \$207.35.

The district managers' top will go up \$9.30, to \$147.30.

The publisher will put a dollar a week per employee in escrow in the second year pending negotiation of a proposed citywide Guild pension plan. In addition, the company agreed to pay half the cost of liability insurance for full-time employees using their own cars.

The settlement also provides a fourth week's vacation after 20 years' service instead of 25, automation language placing limits on the extent of staff reductions resulting from new processes and equipment, and improvements in antidiscrimination, maternity leave, overtime and other clauses. Guild members set up picket lines as the old contract expired at midnight Nov. 17 after two months of negotiations failed to produce an agreement.

Management, at a final bargaining session three hours before expiration, declined to improve a wage offer ranging from \$5.80 to \$8.30. Guild negotiators, led by



CANINE CORPS: Photographer Frank Rutherford's dachshund, "Scooter," takes a turn on the Herald-Examiner picket line with his master, "Scooter," who rides regularly in Rutherford's photo cruiser, is widely known among Los Angeles police and firemen as "the news hound."

Administrative Officer Joseph H. Matty, considered the offer so inadequate they did not present it for a formal vote at a unit meet-

ing prior to strike action. A suggestion that the dispute be arbitrated was shouted down. The Guild agreed to a federal

mediator's last-minute request that it postpone strike action for five hours on condition that the publisher enter negotiations. But Hearst refused despite a direct request from the Guild by International Representative Loel Schrader, who was in charge of strike arrangements.

Members of the United Automobile Workers, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Communications Workers' Union quickly joined the picket lines, which were respected by all but the stereotypers. Some printers marched with their own signs.

Guild members responded to the strike call with all but one or two exceptions despite an intensive prestrike barrage of company letters encouraging them to report to work in the event of a strike. The company campaign prompted the Guild to file an unfair-labor-practice charge, accusing the Examiner of coercing employees by threatening to fire those who did not report.

This week Hearst filed a \$229,635 damage suit against the Los Angeles Guild, the Pressmen's local and their key officers, charging they had conspired to cause pressmen not to work at the Herald-Examiner in violation of the union's contract. The suit asks \$129,635 to cover losses incurred by the paper and \$100,000 in punitive damages.

The settlement was reached in a 17-hour bargaining session aided by federal and state mediators. Guild employees and craft-union members returned to work immediately after the pact was announced at 7 a.m. Nov. 19, allowing the Herald-Examiner to resume publication after only a day's interruption.

The settlement was ratified overwhelmingly that night.

The Guild, which had drawn up detailed strike arrangements, published a special prestrike issue of its official publication, the Los Angeles Guildman, in which it reviewed the bargaining situation, cited Hearst financial gains and set forth a schedule of strike benefits.



HELP: A Herald-Examiner printer joins Guild members on the picket line.

Teamsters Raid Examiner Unit

Los Angeles, Calif.—As the Guild went on strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner last week, the Teamsters union filed a representation petition in an effort to take over Guild circulation drivers and distributors.

The petition, filed Nov. 18 as the Guild's contract expired, said the Teamsters were seeking a unit of 345 persons.

Although some of the drivers had signed Teamster application cards, many of them later signed a petition asking the Teamsters to drop their efforts. The National Labor Relations Board rejected a similar Teamster petition in 1962.

Consent Decree Ends Antitrust Suit In Lima

(Continued from Page 1)

is operating at a loss, will constitute prima-facie evidence of violation in the event of an antitrust suit unless the News could show that the loss was beyond its control.

The consent judgment, filed in U.S. District Court here Nov. 18, takes effect Nov. 30.

For one year after the first publication of a new paper or until it has held a circulation of 10,000 for three months, whichever comes first, the News would be prohibited from reducing circulation rates, offering discounts or premiums other than those offered in the previous year, or cutting advertising rates below those of the other paper.

Besides forbidding operation at a loss to eliminate competition, the decree prohibits discrimination against an advertiser for using the competing paper and prohibits Hoiles from acquiring any interest in the rival paper.

It also forbids enforcement of covenants made with key personnel of the Citizen not to compete with the News. The nine owners of the Citizen were paid a total of \$862,000 when the paper suspended in January 1964 on a promise not to compete with Hoiles papers in Lima or 14 other cities.

The decree also voids an agreement by the News to pay \$1,125 a month for five years to E. Robert McDowell, a former News publisher, in return for a promise not to circulate his Allen County weekly within 25 miles of Lima.

In addition to the \$862,000 paid to owners of the Citizen, the News paid \$400,000 for the Citizen's assets and \$200,000 more in settlement of an antitrust suit.

The government had charged that during the News's six-year campaign to eliminate the Citizen, starting in 1957, it had offered subscriptions and advertising space at "unreasonably low" rates and had offered free billboard space to advertisers.

A spokesman for the Lima Star voiced disappointment at the government's withdrawal of its suit against the News.

Editor Gene Perine, former Lima Guild president, said this week that while the News has not engaged in the kind of campaign waged against the Citizen, the Star has been unable to attract more than token advertising.

A growing financial crisis forced the Star to cut 20 persons from its 65-man payroll Nov. 20. With a circulation of "about 10,000," the Star cut back to tabloid size Nov. 22 and may drop its Sunday issue, Perine said.



INSIST ON THE ILGWU LABEL IN ALL WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL.

DRASTIC CUT OF 17,500 RAILROAD FIREMEN THE MAJOR FACTOR IN HUGE TRAIN-ACCIDENT INCREASE

**"NOTHING
ELSE HAS
CHANGED"**

Senate Committee Concerned: Urges Collective Bargaining

FIREMEN "OFF" ... ACCIDENTS "UP"

Nearly half the freight and yard locomotives on U. S. railroads now are being operated without locomotive helpers-firemen, railroad industry spokesmen stated at recent hearings of the Senate Committee on Commerce. At the same hearings, a high official of the Interstate Commerce Commission confirmed the "alarming" increase in train accidents since the drastic cut of 17,500 rail firemen. The obvious relationship between the accident increase and the removal of firemen is a fact that railroad management tries to ignore. But, the record is clear. *Nothing else has changed* which could explain the continuing increase in railroad accidents.

MANY ACCIDENTS NEVER REPORTED

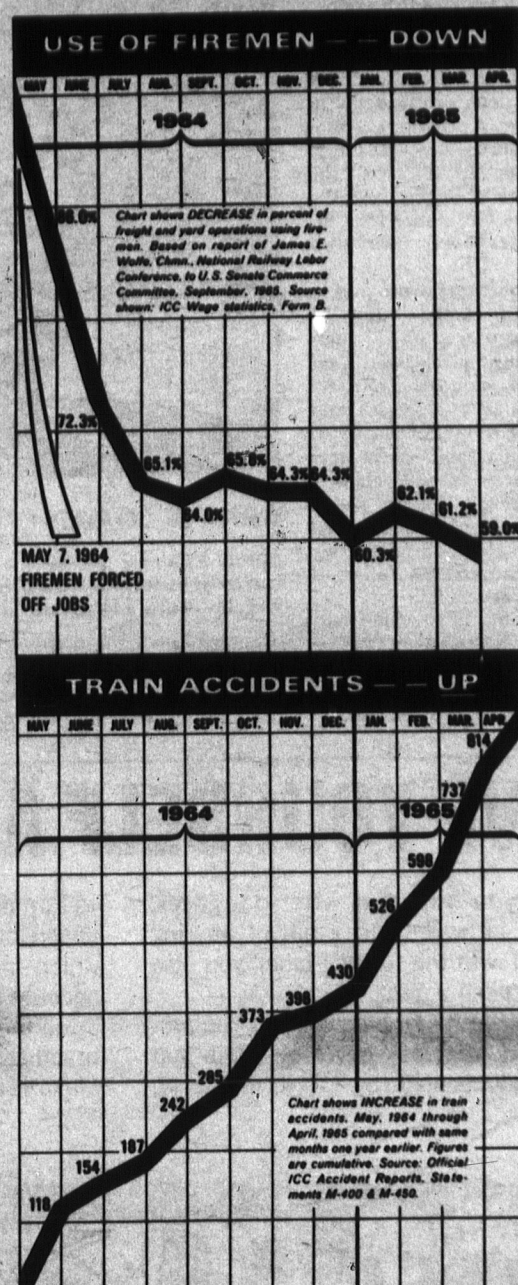
Train accident statistics show a "substantial" and "alarming" increase, agreed John W. Bush, Vice-chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission. "The Commission is concerned," Mr. Bush told the Senate Commerce Committee. Published accident figures themselves are alarming, but of equal concern is the railroads' practice of not reporting all accidents, even though such failure to report is a violation of federal law. Two-thirds of the complaints over non-reporting of accidents in 1964, proved valid under ICC investigation. When all these unreported accidents are taken into account along with those published in ICC reports, a shocking situation becomes evident—a condition of vital concern to railroad workers, to shippers and to the public as well.

KEY TO SOLUTION—COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Two years of compulsory arbitration brought about this intolerable situation and did nothing to settle the railroad fireman issue. It resulted only in the makings of another crisis now brewing. Huge accident increases in the wake of recklessly drastic job cuts, plus the fact that railroad men are forced to work under conditions they never agreed to—these make up the "eye" of the impending storm. Can it be avoided? Yes, but only if the American system of free collective bargaining is allowed to function in its normal way. The Senate Commerce Committee knows this. That is why the Committee on October 12 voted to urge management and the engine-service Brotherhoods "to undertake collective bargaining." The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has met this responsibility. On November 15, 1965 it served notice on major railroads to initiate collective bargaining on the fireman issue. Now it is up to the railroad industry to meet its responsibility. The industry must abandon its hope for more compulsion and meet the issue finally at the bargaining table. The Brotherhood will be there.

H.C. Gilbert
PRESIDENT

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN 15401 DETROIT AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44107



INCREASE "ALARMING" ICC OFFICIAL ASSERTS

Excerpts from the statement of John W. Bush, Acting Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission before U. S. Senate Commerce Committee, Aug. 30, 1965, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, Chm., presiding:

MR. BUSH: "We are concerned at the continued rise in accidents and our staff is reviewing the matter to make appropriate recommendations if indicated."

SENATOR MAGNUSON: "So, as I understand, the increase in accidents has gone faster than the increase in traffic and train miles?"

MR. BUSH: "Yes sir."

SENATOR MAGNUSON: "... and there is a pretty substantial increase in this."

MR. BUSH: "Yes, there is. Alarming."

SENATOR MAGNUSON: "Well, we do know since they have been laying off firemen the accident rate has increased."

MR. BUSH: "Yes sir."

MR. BUSH: "In the same period railroad employment has declined so that there are fewer train and engine service employees but more accidents."

2 Out Of 3 Contracts Locals Urged Provide Short Week To Support COPE Drive

Almost two out of three Guild contracts (142 of 222) provided a work week of less than 40 hours as of Oct. 1, according to figures compiled by ANG's Collective Bargaining Department.

A total of 61.3 percent of all Guild members covered by contract now enjoy the shorter week.

Of 127 contracts providing uniformly shorter weeks, 50 call for 35 hours, 58 for 37½, five for 38½, four for 36½, and one for 37. Of the members covered, 55.7 percent enjoyed a 35-hour week.

A total of 57.7 percent of newspaper contracts provide a shorter week. Of these, 70.3 percent provide a 37½-hour week.

A total of 76.7 percent of all contracts covering wire and news services, magazines, radio and television stations, racing papers, weeklies and semiweeklies, foreign-language papers, labor pa-

pers and miscellaneous publications provide a shorter week.

The ratios run higher in Canada, where 83.3 percent of Guild contracts provide less than a 40-hour week. A total of 91.8 percent of Canadian Guild members enjoy a shorter week, 63.5 percent of them working no more than 35 hours.

All of the New York Guild's 42 contracts provide a shorter week. All but three, covering 98.2 percent of local members, call for a 35-hour week.

The work week was reduced to 37½ hours in two contracts—Massillon and Malden-Medford—during the past year, the Collective Bargaining Department reported, and the 35-hour week was bargained in two initial agreements. In addition, the 37½-hour week became effective in Pawtucket, where it had been bargained the year before.

Receipt books for a Guild COPE dollar drive and a call for solicitation of voluntary contributions have been sent to Guild locals by Ellis T. Baker, ANG's director of research and information.

Baker, in urging that individual contributions be sought for COPE—the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education—pointed out that only \$1,348 has been contributed toward the Guild's 1965 quota of \$3,050, including a \$1,000 treasury contribution by ANG.

"Even though the elections are over and Congress has recessed," he said, "costs incurred earlier in the year by COPE and the candidates it supported remain to be met."

Baker also urged local and district-council treasury contributions to COPE's education fund.

When someone hands you a better drink, someone's been pouring better whiskey. (It's called Seagram's 7 Crown, The Sure One.)

And it's absolutely sure to add a special quality to any drink you favor. Because, as everybody knows, better whiskey makes a better drink.

Say Seagram's and be Sure

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS COMPANY, N.Y.C. BLENDED WHISKY. 40-50% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Philadelphia: Merit Pay In The Office

Merit pay is as widespread in the business office of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News as it is in the editorial and advertising departments (GR, Oct. 8 and Nov. 12). Following is a tabulation of payroll data as of last December for eight main business-office categories. Increases in minimums have gone into effect since then.

Addressograph Operators; File, Post-Office, Stock-Room, Receiving and Mail-Desk Clerks	Actual Salary
Top Minimum	2 on steps
\$82.75 after 4 years	None at top minimum
	2 at \$83.65
	1 at \$93.85
	1 at \$96.35
	1 at \$98.85
	1 at \$99.60
	1 at \$112.75
	1 at \$174.50

Ad-Dispatch and Credit Checkers; Driving Messengers; Typists; Dictaphone Typists; Record, Cash-Receipts, Newsprint, Circulation-General-Office and Circulation-Insurance and Subscription Clerks

\$86.25 after 4 years	6 on steps
	None at top minimum
	10 at \$86.35
	9 at \$90-\$94.99
	2 at \$95-\$99.99
	2 at \$100-\$104.99
	1 at \$105-\$109.99
	3 at \$115-\$119.99
	1 at \$120.25
	1 at \$128

Comptometer and IBM Operators; Board, Cut-Room, Circulation-Account-Blotter and Circulation-Accounting-General Clerks; Dispatch-Concourse Messengers

\$89.75 after 4 years	13 on steps
	2 at top minimum
	3 at \$90-\$94.99
	1 at \$95-\$99.99
	2 at \$100-\$104.99
	1 at \$105.50
	1 at \$130

Advertising-General-Office, Promotion, Purchasing, Statistical, and Transient-Revenue Clerks

\$93.25 after 4 years	6 on steps
	1 at top minimum
	8 at \$93.85
	3 at \$100-\$104.99
	1 at \$107.50
	1 at \$125.25

Advertising-Display, IBM, General, Advertising-Control, Accounts-Payable, Accounts-Receiveable, Front-Counter and Garage Clerks; Stenographers; Bookkeeping-Machine Operators

\$96.25 after 4 years	15 at top minimum
	13 at \$96.25-\$99.99
	10 at \$100-\$104.99
	15 at \$105-\$109.99
	1 at \$117.50
	1 at \$121.45

Adjustment, Credit, Display-Revenue, General-Ledger-Code and Payroll Clerks; Ad Takers; Telephone and IBM Multiple Operators

\$99.25 after 4 years	4 on steps
	26 at top minimum
	2 at \$99.60
	4 at \$100-\$104.99
	4 at \$105-\$109.99
	3 at \$110-\$114.99
	1 at \$119.25
	1 at \$127.50
	1 at \$144.25
	1 at \$167.50

Cashier Clerks; Collectors; Secretaries

\$103.25 after 4 years	None on steps
	7 at top minimum
	4 at \$103.25-\$104.99
	5 at \$105-\$109.99
	3 at \$110-\$114.99
	3 at \$115-\$119.99
	2 at \$120-\$124.99
	1 at \$144.75
	1 at \$160.25
	1 at \$178.50

Production Clerks

\$115.75 after 4 years	1 on steps
	10 at top minimum
	1 at \$117.25
	1 at \$133.11
	1 at \$147.25
	1 at \$155.75
	4 at \$156.25

Editorial

There Ought To Be A Law

The Perth Amboy Evening News's action in firing its entire 52-man composing-room force and replacing it with imported scabs identified as professional strikebreakers is a jarring reminder that antistrikebreaking legislation is anything but superfluous.

The leader of Perth Amboy's strikebreaking crew has been arrested under municipal legislation that is receiving its first newspaper test. And New Jersey's state, antiscab law has also been invoked.

Most cities and states still don't have antistrikebreaking statutes, however. In fact, only 13 states and 81 municipalities do have such laws.

Which should be all the argument needed for enactment of federal legislation now pending in Congress.

R.S.V.P.

One of the most valuable dividends of ANG conventions is the enriched store of knowledge that most delegates take home with them.

This new know-how is acquired not only from the convention's business sessions but also via the convention's formal educational program, including clinics and the traditional forum, and the more informal process of simply comparing notes and talking Guild business.

The discovery that your local's problems have been met and mastered by others or that your experience sheds light sorely needed by other Guildsmen is stimulating in ways that can never be matched in isolation.

This process needn't be confined to once a year or to the convention.

The International Executive Board's recommendation that all locals affiliate with their district councils and take part in their programs and activities is an invitation that can enrich any local far beyond the modest cost involved.

With A Vengeance

In our Oct. 24 editorial column we noted a recent example of Lieblich's Law—the rule, set forth by the late A. J. Lieblich, under which the press reserves one set of verbs, nouns and adjectives for labor and a more genteel set for management.

Now comes the Oregon Labor Press with another example for the connoisseur's scrapbook.

It is provided courtesy of Newhouse's Portland Oregonian, which, in reporting settlement of a strike against the Hilton Hotel, announced: "The union will take no *revenge* on hotel employees who stayed on their jobs during the picketing, and the management says it will bear no *ill will* against workers who left their jobs to march in front of the doors."

"Speaking of 'revenge,'" the Oregon Labor Press notes, neither the Oregonian nor the Oregon Journal has rehired a single former Portland newspaper striker, although the unions took the papers off their "unfair" list seven months ago and scores of ex-strikers have applied. Asks the Labor Press:

"Is the decision not to hire strikers an expression of revenge on the part of the Oregonian-Journal, or is it merely ill will?"

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor
and
Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. HERN, Associate Editor

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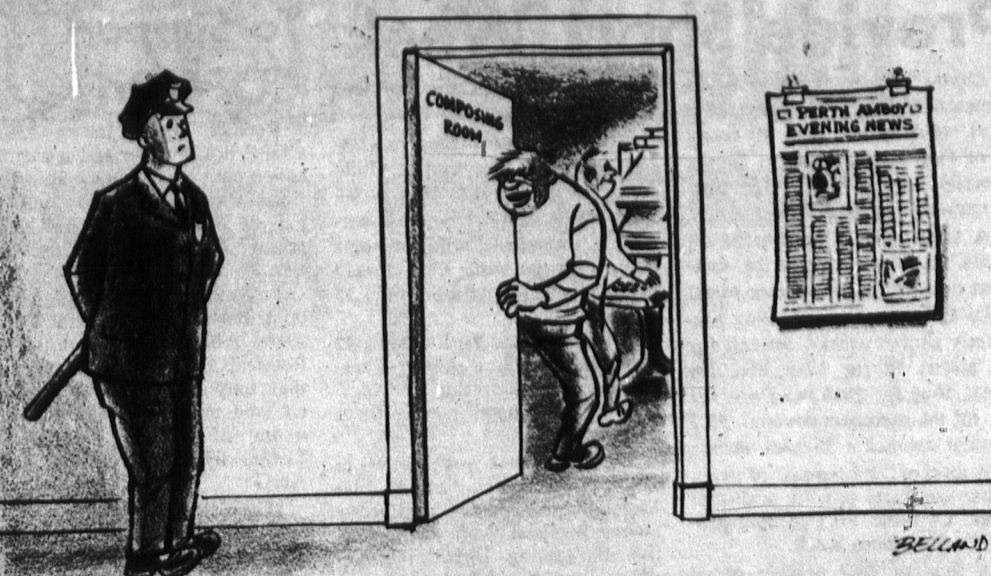
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'Professional Strikebreakers? There Ain't Nobody Here But Us Replacements'



DATeline: WASHINGTON

Security Act's Downfall Recalls Truman-Veto Battle Of 1950

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild

The Supreme Court's 8-0 decision reversing the conviction of two Communist Party members for refusing to register with the government as Communists brings back melancholy memories of the frenzy that swept Congress, back in the McCarthyite days of 1950, as it endeavored to legislate the country's "internal security."

There isn't much left of the Internal Security Act's registration provisions 15 years later. Former President Harry S. Truman has had the infinite satisfaction of saying, "I told you so," but a few members remaining in Congress have a right to feel proud of the part they played.

The high court's most recent decision held that a Communist can escape a registration order by pleading the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. It further held that a "purported" immunity section, intended to prevent stubborn resistance, was itself a section opening the way to depriving Communists of effective use of a plea against self-incrimination.

Along the dreary 15 years these things have happened:

► The high court in 1964 ruled 6-3 that the law's attempt to deny passports to members of the party or a "front" group was unconstitutional because it "sweeps too widely and too indiscriminately" against individual liberty.

► Gus Hall, the party's known-to-be general secretary, if such a formal title still exists, was indicted in 1962 for failure to register but has never been tried.

► The Supreme Court in 1960 ruled, by a paper-thin 5-4 margin, that the Communist Party could indeed be ordered to register. But a District Court conviction in a

failure-to-register case was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The party has now been convicted again; appeals are pending.

► The Court of Appeals upheld registration orders by the Subversive Activities Control Board against two alleged "front" groups—but the Supreme Court said earlier this year that the records were too old and that new SACB proceedings on the current status of the groups would be necessary.

► The latest failure-to-register trial of the Communist Party forced the government to uncover agents who had infiltrated its ranks, thus ending any other usefulness they may have had.

The Internal Security Act was the late Sen. Pat McCarran's law, based on an earlier Mundt-Nixon bill and modified in the sense that it finally embodied proposals intended by the Truman Administration, the Justice Department and liberal senators as a total substitute that made some sense.

Mr. Truman sent a very long and vigorous veto message despite the overwhelming majorities (313-20 in the House, 51-7 in the Senate) by which the bill had been passed. He accompanied it with a letter to each member asking him to read the veto message, and consider it, before deciding whether to vote to override.

The veto message was most cannily accurate in its comments: Enforcement of the bill would require government agencies to "waste immeasurable amounts of time and energy" attempting to carry out unworkable registration provisions that were unconstitutional in the first place, and the SACB to be created would be entangled for years in hearings, rehearings and court attacks. Secret agents would be necessarily uncovered.

Did anybody in Congress study and evaluate the veto message? The House acted, without debate, as soon as the message had been read and voted 286-48 to override. A handful of senators talked the rest of the day, all through the night and into the afternoon of the following day in support of the veto, but the Senate voted 57-10 to override.

McCarran's private reasoning makes strange reading today. He told the Senate on Sept. 5, 1950, that his own Judiciary Committee

bill had been "drafted and redrafted with extraordinary care," that it had been given the "closest scrutiny" by some of the "ablest lawyers in the nation," that it would be effective and in "thorough accord with our constitutional processes and traditions." On the final conference committee bill he said, "It does not violate the constitutional guarantees of civil liberties."

Well, millions of dollars and uncounted hours in time and energy have been wasted. The nation's internal security may have been vaguely strengthened; if so, it is because the cold war drained the Communist Party of all but hard-core pro-Soviet members.

This observer has a private honor role of those still in public life who stood with Mr. Truman.

It includes Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Paul H. Douglas, plus two senators then in the House—Jacob K. Javits and Henry M. Jackson. It includes Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., now chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. It includes these members of the House:

Cecil R. King of California, Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, Melvin Price, Barrett O'Hara and Sidney E. Yates of Illinois, Frank Chelf of Kentucky, Philip J. Philbin of Massachusetts, John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, Richard Bolling, Frank M. Karsten and Paul C. Jones of Missouri, Emanuel Celler of New York and Michael J. Kirwan of Ohio.

Feb. 1 Deadline Set In Awards

Feb. 1 deadlines for entries in ANG's Heywood Brown and Guild Service awards were announced this week by Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker.

Baker said bulletin-board posters for the two awards will be on their way to locals shortly.

The Brown Award of \$1,000 is for journalistic achievement in the crusading spirit of the Guild's founder and first president. The Guild Service Award is for outstanding local Guild achievement.

MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the microphotographs appearing on this Film-File
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