Katzenbach To Address Broun Award Dinner



NICHOLAS KATZENBACH

U.S. Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach will deliver the principal address at ANG's Heywood Broun Memorial Award dinner in Washington Feb. 14, marking the 25th anniversary of the award.

Past award winners, as well as the recipient of the 1965 award, will be honored at the dinner in the Mayflower Hotel, to which notables in journalism, labor and government have been invited.

Broun's widow, Connie, and her daughter Patricia will also attend the event honoring the Guild's founder and first president.

Past winners scheduled to attend the dinner include Clark Mollenhoff, Jack Steele, Morton Mintz, Ted Poston, William Haddad, Michael Mok, Arthur Geiselman (a two-time winner), Gene Goltz and Herblock (his schedule permitting).

Numerous past award judges are also scheduled to attend. They include Rep. Roman C. Pucinski of Chicago; Julius Frandsen, Washington bureau manager for United Press International; John F. Lynch, ABC News manager in Washington; A. H. Raskin, associate editor of the New York Times editorial page, and Alan Barth, editorial writer, and J. Russell Wiggins, editor, of the Washington Post.

This year's judges are David Brinkley, NBC News commentator; Benjamin C. Bradlee, managing editor of the Washington Post, and columnist Carl T. Rowan, former director of the U.S. Information Agency.

They will meet Feb. 12 to select the 1965 winner, who will receive $1,000 and a Guild citation at the dinner.

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Toronto Guild Unit Strikes Thomson's Oshawa Daily

THE GUILD REPORTER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Vol. XXXIII, No. 3 Washington, D. C. January 28, 1966

Guild Rebuffs Teamster Raid In L.A. Vote

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles Herald-Examiner truck drivers and distributors voted 168 to 104 to remain in the Guild in a National Labor Relations Board election Jan. 24 and 25, beating off an attempt by Teamsters Local 396 to sever a portion of the Guild's bargaining unit.

In their second raiding attempt in four years, the Teamsters waged an expensive campaign, assigning six full-time staff members to the job of raiding the Guild's 303-member unit.

The Guild received strong support in the election campaign from unions representing the Hearst paper's mechanical employes and from the Allied Printing Trades Council.

At a mass meeting called by the Guild last week, leaders of the Pressmen's, Typographical and ITU Mailers' unions urged the drivers and distributors to stay with the Guild.

The Guild, which also represents editorial, advertising and promotion employes, had won increases ranging up to $10.30 in a strike that shut down the Herald-Examiner Nov. 18, the day the Teamsters filed their petition.

Earlier last year the Teamsters, who represent Examiner warehouse employes, withdrew a picket line from the warehouse after failing to reverse a company decision to use nonunion trucks for newsprint deliveries.

Guild leaders gave much of the credit for this week's victory to Joseph Da Pello, a Guild driver who joined the local staff as a temporary organizer five days before the election. "His work was a major contributing factor to the victory," said ANG International Representative Loel Schrader, who helped lead the Guild campaign.

Guild Charges N. Y. Papers Won't Bargain On Merger

New York City—The New York Guild this week filed charges accusing the New York Herald Tribune, Journal-American and World-Telegram & Sun of refusing to bargain on job protection against an impending merger.

The unfair-labor-practice charges were docketed with the National Labor Relations Board Jan. 24 after the expiration of a one-week deadline set by the Guild for the publishers to return to the bargaining table to discuss merger protection.

They were filed as reports of a three-way merger acquired new intensity. The Washington Post reported Jan. 23 that the World-Telegram will be taken over by the Journal-American within weeks and that Sunday editions of the Tribune and Journal-American may also be merged. Hundreds of jobs will be eliminated, it stated.

The Guild, in its charges, said it had tried repeatedly to negotiate a clause that would mitigate the effects of merger or consolidation on the newspapers' employes, but without success. Negotiations were suspended early in December.

Thomas J. Murphy, the Guild's executive vice president, in identical telegrams to the three publishers Jan. 17, called on them to agree to new meetings on the issue by Jan. 24 or face refusal-to-bargain charges. But the effort to resume negotiations was unavailing.

In announcing the charges, Murphy said a merger clause appears to be "the main stumbling block" in the path of new contracts at the three dailies.

"In the absence of a signed contract," he said, "the Guild has a right to strike and will certainly do so if no other way can be found to convince the publishers of their obligation to negotiate on this matter.

"The Guild is not looking for a strike. It is fully aware of the impact a strike would have on the industry and of the mournful outcries it would stimulate from Washington, Albany and City Hall that *this* strike was 'not in the public interest'."

The Guild's action in filing charges with the NLRB, he said, "gives the government an opportunity to do more than shed crocodile tears over a strike it did nothing effective to head off."

The Washington Post's Jan. 23 story said a merger that would eliminate at least one of the three papers is "definitely expected within a matter of weeks." It added: "Even wider changes are possible, though not yet settled."

It said the reason for "continuing delay and uncertainty" up to now is the publishers' "need to make certain that the Department

(Continued on Page 6)

Picket Lines Halt Times Publication

Oshawa, Ont.—Forty-nine Toronto Guild members struck Lord Thomson's Oshawa Times yesterday after rejecting a proposal that would leave them one of the Guild's lowest-paid groups and that offered no improvement in nine other key areas of dispute.

Craft-union members did not cross the Guild picket lines, and the Times failed to publish its Thursday afternoon edition.

The picket line went up at 6 a.m., manned by about 30 Oshawa Guildsmen and some 20 Toronto members who have been observing Typographical Union picket lines at the Toronto Telegram for a year and a half.

They were joined by members of the United Steelworkers and building-trades unions and about 200 United Automobile Workers who had waited at their union hall after their shift ended at 2:30 a.m. They marched in near-zero cold and a light snow.

Hundreds of subscribers began canceling their subscriptions to the Times in the wake of a boycott call by the UAW.

The 23,000-member Oshawa and District Labour Council has pledged its unqualified support to the Guild.

The strike is the Guild's first against a Thomson paper. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike-Paper Work Ruled Part Of Experience Rating

Youngstown, Ohio—Work done on a daily strike paper is comparable to that done on the struck paper and must be credited towards employes' experience ratings, an arbitrator has ruled.

The arbitrator, Peter Di Leone, held that three reporters and a copy boy who worked for the Steel Valley News during the Youngstown Guild's eight-month strike against the Youngstown Vindicator in 1964 and 1965 are entitled to pay increases based on experience gained during the strike.

All other employes who worked in similar jobs are entitled to similar credit, he added.

The Vindicator contract, retroactive to Feb. 28, 1964, provides that in applying the five-year wage-progression schedule, "experience shall include all regular employment in comparable work."

Di Leone held that the contract language left no room for ambiguity and that the company was

(Continued on Page 6)

Guild Leaders To Teach In Vietnam

Two local Guild leaders will spend three months in South Vietnam teaching journalism at an International Federation of Journalists training institute.

They are Farnsworth Fowle, a reporter for the New York Times and a member of the executive board of the New York Guild, and Rene Torre, a news editor for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and Montreal Unit chairman for the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

The institute is scheduled to begin March 7 in Saigon. Arrangements are being made for it by ANG International Affairs Representative Ronald A. Watts, who is the IFJ's international representative.

The South Vietnamese Union of Journalists asked the IFJ to conduct the seminar when Watts visited Saigon last August.

Ho Van Dong, IFJ vice president for Asia, and Phan Nhu My, secretary of the Vietnamese union, said that many reporters on Saigon's 32 newspapers had scant educational backgrounds and no professional training.

Training by the IFJ, they said, would do much to improve professional morale and bolster enthusiasm for a free press in the difficult situation in which Vietnamese newsmen find themselves.

Fowle and Torre will teach in French. The institute is designed for some 40 Vietnamese newspapermen, who will attend either morning or afternoon sessions and thus be able to continue working at their jobs.

Saigon university teachers will also instruct, covering such topics as economics, history, political

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FARNSWORTH FOWLE



RENE TORRE

Toronto Guild Strikes Thomson's Oshawa Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

bargaining unit includes editorial, advertising, business, circulation and maintenance employes.

The company's wage offer, the first received by the Guild in seven months of bargaining, came Jan. 21 after a provincial conciliation board reported the failure of efforts to achieve a settlement, clearing the way, under Ontario law, for the unit to strike.

The conciliation report made no recommendations, and the Guild unit, which earlier had authorized strike action unanimously, set yesterday as the walkout deadline at a membership meeting Jan. 24.

The Guild is striking for a second contract at the Times, the only Thomson paper in North America at which white-collar workers are unionized.

Under the company's proposal of increases ranging from $5 to $10 over 2½ years, Oshawa minimums would remain among the lowest in any Guild contract.

The current $43 starting minimum for office workers, including stenographers and inside classified-advertising solicitors, would rise by $2 retroactive to last July 1, $1 as of Jan. 1 and $2 next Jan. 1, to $48. The top minimum would go up by similar amounts, to $55.

The starting minimum for reporters, photographers, and display-advertising salesmen would rise $5, to $55. Top minimums would rise $10, to $110 for reporters, $104.50 for ad salesmen and $99.25 for photographers.

The Guild is seeking a top minimum of $120 for reporters and photographers and $115 for ad salesmen.

But Orval R. McGuire, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild, said "money alone" was not "the solution" to the dispute. Citing the job-security issue, the Guild spokesman declared:

"An offer of more money does not mean very much unless the employes have the type of job security to ensure they will be around to receive it."

The company fired 11 employes, including four Guildsmen, Dec. 28 after shutting down its rotary-printing section and contracting out the work.

The Guild is seeking protection against automation and contracting-out-of-work, union security, time-and-a-half pay for overtime, a 35-hour week, three weeks' vacation after five years' service and four after 15, a limitation on split shifts, an extension of the company pension plan, now limited to executives, to Guild-covered employes, an increase in hospital-medical benefits to the level of those received by printers, an increase from $1 to $2 per shift for split-shift assignments,

Although the Guild urged management to remain at the table and bargain around the clock at the Jan. 21 meeting, company spokesmen said they would have to consult higher levels of management to see if any new offer could be made.

Two days later a company attorney notified McGuire that the company was standing pat on its offer.

No reply has been received from either Lord Thomson or S. L. McCabe, executive vice president and managing director of Thomson Newspapers, to a letter signed by 34 Oshawa union leaders calling on management to "genuinely bargain in good faith" with the Guild unit.

The 15,000-member Oshawa General Motors unit of United Automobile Workers' Local 222 unanimously aproved a resolution backing the Guild at a membership meeting Jan. 20.

Besides pledging moral, financial and picket-line support to the Guild, the auto workers called for a boycott of the Times and its advertisers if the paper should try to publish with the aid of strikebreakers.

Benefits to the unit were assured by initial defense-fund deposits of $15,000 from ANG and $8,000 from the Toronto Guild.

ANG International Representative Fred Jones is helping to direct the strike.

Coast Strike Preparations Mount

San Francisco, Calif: — Intensive preparations for an areawide strike against the Bay Area's three major dailies were under way this week as little progress was made at the bargaining table.

Strike committees have been organized on both sides of the Bay in the wake of a unanimous vote Jan. 6 to authorize the Guild's first simultaneous strike against the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner and Oakland Tribune if necessary to achieve a new contract.

Bargaining also is under way between the three papers and the San Francisco and Oakland Typographical unions, whose contracts expire March 5.

In Guild bargaining sessions last week the companies improved their wage offer by a dollar to increases ranging from $2.50 to $5, effective on the date of signing, and $2 to $4.50 in the second year. Further meetings were taking place this week.

The Guild is seeking a $210 top minimum for reporters and advertising salesmen retroactive to Sept. 26, the expiration date of the previous contract. The present top minimum is $171.25.

Company negotiators were joined this month by Joseph F. Kolder, a former FBI agent and newly appointed director of industrial relations for the San Francisco Publishing Co., which prints the Examiner and Chronicle.

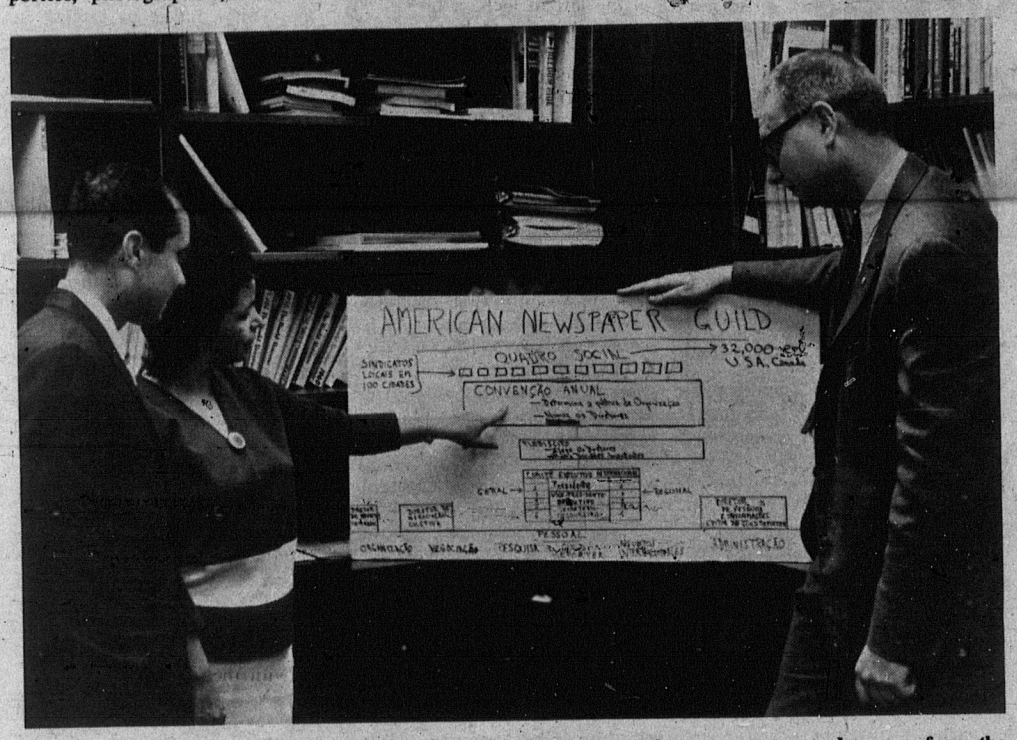
Kolder was until recently executive secretary of the Cleveland Newspapers Publishers Association and has served on the American Newspapers Publishers Association's labor-relations staff.

Ring Out The Old

San Francisco, Calif.—The last remaining vestige of Hearst's San Francisco News Call Bulletin disappeared from view without fanfare New Year's Day.

The paper's name had been carried in small type on the page-one flag and on folio pages of the San Francisco Examiner-News Call Bulletin since the two Hearst papers were merged last Sept. 13.

Now even the name is gone.



THEY SPEAK SPANISH . . . **And the chart showing ANG's structure is in Portuguese. But it was clear enough to Guatemalan columnists Carlos Aquiles Pinto and Luz Angelina Jimenez, part of a group of newspapermen and women from the Central American country who visited ANG headquarters this month. International Affairs Director Richard P. Davis explains how the Guild operates through its conventions and executive board.**

Guild Leaders To Teach In Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

science, legal procedures and sociology. Local editors and senior journalists will give occasional talks on subjects in which they specialize.

The Asia Foundation is co-operating with the IFJ and the South Vietnam union in financing the three-month program.

Fowle, a newsman for 26 years, was a member of the Guild negotiating committee during last fall's strike at the Times. He was a delegate to the 1961 and 1965 ANG conventions.

He has worked for the Times since 1949, assigned to Turkey (where he was born), Greece, Germany and England, in addition to this country. He presently covers the U.N. General Assembly.

Fowle has also worked for CBS News, International News Service and Time magazine as a foreign or war correspondent. He is a graduate of Williams College and studied at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar in 1939.

Torre was born in Morocco of French parents. He worked for two years on Depeche de Tangier, a newspaper owned by his grandfather, before coming to Montreal in 1957. He worked for the Public Education Ministry in Montreal until 1960, when he became a news editor for CBC.

Consent Vote Refused In Schenectady

Albany, N.Y.—The Schenectady Union Star, refusing a consent election on the Albany Guild's bid to represent 17 circulation employes, has asked the National Labor Relations Board to enlarge the unit.

The company, at a hearing Jan. 12, sought the inclusion of a country supervisor who it claimed no longer has supervisory duties. The Guild sought a unit identical with one established by the board two years ago, when the local lost an NLRB election by a single vote.

A decision is being awaited from the regional director.

IT SEEMS TO US

Cartoons Sought On Brotherhood

MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

As chairman of a committee working on the observance of Brotherhood Week in this section of Wisconsin, I would like to enlist the help of fellow Guild members.

I'd appreciate it if Guild cartoonists would submit any cartoons emphasizing brotherhood to me. We should like to use them in labor publications and high-school newspapers throughout the area.

A cartoon on this most important American subject many times can do more good in eliminating prejudice than thousands of words of copy. The artists and the Guild, as well as their newspapers, would receive credit, and I would be more than happy to distribute the cartoons (once collected) to other Guildsmen active in this cause.

My address is: 115 S. Carroll St., Madison 3, Wis.

Knowing the Guild's long fight against prejudice, I hope we can work together in this area.

MATTHEW A. POMMER
First Vice President
Madison Guild

By ANG Convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

Journalism Bibliography Offered By Missouri U.

COLUMBIA, MO.

Editor:

A revised edition of "200 Books on American Journalism" has been published by the University of Missouri School of Journalism as a service to the profession.

Persons desiring copies, which are free of charge, should make their requests to me at the School of Journalism, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

WILLIAM H. TAFT
Professor of Journalism
University of Missouri

Katzenbach To Address Broun Award Dinner

(Continued from Page 1)

In his letter inviting Katzenbach to speak, ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., termed it "especially appropriate" that the occasion finds the Attorney General's office "so deeply involved on the many fronts which attracted and held Heywood Broun's attention and devotion over the quarter-century of his prominence."

Prior to his appointment as attorney general last January, Katzenbach was the Justice Department official in command on the scene during the desegregation turmoil at the universities of Mississippi and Alabama. He played an important role in drafting the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The 44-year-old attorney general joined the Justice Department in February 1961 as assistant attorney general under Robert F. Kennedy, who summoned him from a Ford Foundation project in international law.

Last year Katzenbach issued guidelines on the release of information on federal criminal proceedings. The guidelines were designed to balance the rights of free press and fair trial.

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North Jersey Guild Photo by Andrew Kudrick

PRINTER'S ASSIST: Stanley Foley, president of the Perth Amboy Typographical Union, swears in officers of the New Jersey Guild, which came to the printers' aid in recent lockout at the Perth Amboy Evening News. From left, Foley; Joan B. Haggerty, second vice president; Daniel A. Rosselet, assistant secretary; Daniel A. McLaughlin, first vice president; Victor H. Oleyar, treasurer; Barbara Finkelstein Wicklund, president; Richard M. Gilliam, secretary.

U.S. High Court Reopens Detroit Retaliation Case

The U.S. Supreme Court has reopened a Detroit case in which a lower court held last June that "massive retaliation" lockouts by newspaper publishers are legal even if the union involved bargains separately with the publishers.

The Supreme Court last week granted the National Labor Relations Board's request that the case be remanded to the board for reconsideration in the light of recent high-court decisions on the legality of lockouts.

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, in throwing out the board's ruling that the Detroit News was guilty of an unfair labor practice in locking out its employes during a three-day Teamsters' strike in 1962, had rejected the board's request that the case be remanded.

The board carried its request to the Supreme Court after the Teamsters appealed the Circuit Court's verdict.

The Circuit Court, in holding that the lockout was legal even though the Teamsters bargained separately with the News and the Detroit Free Press, cited a Supreme Court decision involving the American Ship Building Co.

The high court had ruled that American Ship Building was within the law in locking out its employes in order to bring pressure on the union in support of its bargaining position.

The NLRB, in asking that the case be remanded for new consideration, pointed out that the Detroit situation, unlike the American Ship Building case, involved two employers rather than one, injecting the element of retaliation.

Whether the existence of separate bargaining in Detroit warrants a ruling different than that in the shipyard case is a "difficult problem of law and policy" which should be passed on by the board, it said.

The Detroit publishers strongly opposed the board's request to reopen the case.

The board had held that the Detroit lockout, one of several instituted under a "massive retaliation" agreement between the two papers, was illegal on the grounds that such lockouts could be justified only when employers bargained jointly with the union.

Council Slates College Award For Canada

Montreal, Que.—The Guild's Canadian District Council last week voted to present an annual award for the best news story appearing in a Canadian college newspaper.

The council will present the winner with a plaque and a $25 award and his newspaper with a certificate. It will invite three non-member locals—Vancouver-New Westminster, Canadian Wire Service and Victoria—to augment the $25 award.

Articles in both English- and French-language papers will be eligible for the award, with only editors-in-chief ineligible for the contest. The initial award will be presented next year for 1966.

The council decided on an individual award at this time rather than an award for the best newspaper, the form of collegiate contest sponsored by other district councils. The decision was in accordance with a suggestion by the Canadian University Press, which cited the existence of other awards for the best college newspapers.

Jack Dobson, president of the Toronto Guild, was named temporary chairman of a committee to set up the contest.

The council, meeting here Jan. 16, instructed Ross Miller, its president, to poll all Canadian locals on the establishment of a national steward-of-the-year award.

Miller and International Vice President Robert J. Rupert, council vice president, were designated to attend the next meeting of the Canadian Wire Service Guild's national council in Ottawa tomorrow and Sunday to discuss reaffiliation of the wire-service local with the council.

Guild Trial Set For Amboy Strikebreaker

Elizabeth, N.J.—Ronald Rakos, sole member of the North Jersey Guild to cross printers' picket lines during a November lockout at the Perth Amboy Evening News, will face a local trial board on five charges of violating the ANG Constitution.

Rakos, who was promoted to managing editor at the close of the lockout, is accused not only of crossing the picket lines but of repeated attempts to persuade other Guild members to do likewise and of working with strikebreakers at other members' jobs at wages and hours violating the Guild's contract.

The charges, filed by nine members of the Perth Amboy Unit, were referred to the trial board Jan. 16 by the local executive committee.

The committee delayed action on a letter of resignation received from Rakos after his promotion to managing editor, a post the charges contend was received as a "reward for his activity" during the lockout. Rakos has not replied to the charges.

The executive committee also authorized the arbitration of three lockout-related grievances at the News, including the rescheduling of two Guild photographers in what the Guild charges was retaliation for their activities in support of the printers.

The other two grievances involve management's unilateral creation of an exempt position of associate editor after the lockout.

Editorial Top Of $225 Won At Merkle Press

Increases of $10 in each year of a new two-year Washington Guild agreement will establish a top minimum of $225 for writer-photographers and other top-ranking editorial and public-relations personnel at Merkle Press's editorial service for labor papers.

The Washington Guild's new contract provides for a $7.50 general increase each year. Minimums go up by as much as $20 the first year and as much as $10 the second.

The starting rate for writer-photographers goes up $7.50 each year, to $135. The top for photographers rises $20 the first year and $7.50 the second, to $197.50, the top for darkroom technicians goes up $12.50 and $7.50, to $177.50, and the top for darkroom assistants rises $15 and $7.50, to $117.50.

In addition, the contract increases the severance-pay ceiling by two weeks, to 16, and sick leave by three days, to 15 a year. The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 15 weeks to 14, and a half holiday is added on New Year's Eve.

$3 Pay Raise, Increase In Benefits Won In Utica

Utica, N. Y.—Increases of from $1.50 to $3 in minimums and $14.27 a month in health and welfare benefits have been won by the Utica Guild in a one-year contract with Gannett's Observer-Dispatch.

The $3 increase will raise the top minimum for reporters and photographers to $136. The $14.27 welfare increase will cover the cost of dependents' medical-insurance coverage.

The Guild also won a new clause protecting its jurisdiction over existing news and editorial work.

Stereos Ratify Merger Talks

Cleveland, Ohio—Members of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union have voted by more than a two-thirds majority to authorize merger talks with other printing-trades unions.

A resolution authorizing merger talks, adopted at the union's September convention in Birmingham, Ala., was ratified in a membership referendum tallied this month.

The Stereotypers have been holding informal fact-finding talks with the Lithographers' and Photoengravers' International Union, but more specific discussions have been held in abeyance pending results of the referendum. The unions are scheduled to meet again Feb. 8 and 9.

Empire Council President Named To N.Y. State Post

Rochester, N.Y. — Mitchell Kaidy, president of the Empire State District Council, has left the newspaper field to become executive assistant to the New York State Senate Committee on Labor and Industry.



Kaidy

Kaidy is a former president of the Rochester Guild and the Gannett Conference of Guilds. In 1960 he was a member of the merger committee of the AFL and CIO councils in Rochester.

He was the winner of ANG's 1963 Guild Service Award, receiving a scholarship to a trade-union course at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Kaidy has been a reporter on the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle for 15 years. Before that he worked for the Middletown (N.Y.) Times-Herald and the Monticello (N.Y.) Evening News.

He will submit his resignation to the Empire State Council at its next meeting Feb. 19 and 20 in Utica.



WHEN PRESIDENTS MEET: Former ANG International Representative Ray Davidson, center, newly elected president of the International Labor Press Association, discusses the state of the labor press with AFL-CIO President George Meany as Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer, looks on. Davidson, who is editor of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union News, was installed as president of the labor-press group Jan. 17.



Columbus Guild Photo by Richard E. Garrett

BARGAINING LESSON: Robert Christofferson, executive secretary of ANG's Contracts Committee, chalks up a point during ANG institute on "Collective Bargaining in the Sixties" at Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council meeting in Columbus Jan. 22 and 23. Absorbing the information are Robert Gilson of Erie, center, who was elected president of the council, and Clarence Middendorf of Columbus, named secretary. Others elected to council posts at the session were Leon Good of Indianapolis, first vice president; Paul Johns of Toledo, second vice president, and Elvin C. Mahan of Terre Haute, re-elected treasurer.

AFL-CIO Launches National Drive Against Books From Kingsport

AFL-CIO News Service

The AFL-CIO has launched a nationwide boycott campaign against books produced at the Kingsport Press as part of an all-out effort to win a three-year-old strike by five printing-trades unions at the Tennessee plant.

Acting in accordance with a resolution adopted unanimously at the federation's San Francisco convention, AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote to the officers of national and international unions and state and local central bodies, calling for a sweeping drive to halt the purchase of Kingsport-produced books by public-school systems. Textbooks, encyclopedias and related educational volumes comprise the bulk of the struck firm's output.

Meany's letter was followed promptly by a "program of action" for implementing the boycott. It stresses the point that tax dollars—many of which are contributed by union members—should not be spent on books produced by strikebreakers.

A key aspect of the boycott is an effort to induce publishers to have their books produced elsewhere until the strike is settled.

The AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department is playing a major role in the campaign; it will supply informational materials on request.

Since the strike started in March 1963, a number of publishers have sent much or all of their work elsewhere. Following is a list of publishing firms still patronizing Kingsport Press:

W. A. Benjamin Inc., New York City.; Charles A. Bennett Co. Peoria; Chandler Publishing Co., San Francisco; Follett Publishing Co., Chicago; Grossett & Dunlap, Inc., New York City; Harper & Row, New York City; Holden-Day Inc., San Francisco; Holt, Rinehart & Winston Inc., New York City; Richard D. Irwin Inc., Homewood, Ill.; Alfred A. Knopf Inc., New York City; J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York City; Charles E. Merrill Books Inc., Columbus; Random House Inc., New York City; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City; L. W. Singer Co., Syracuse; Southwestern Publishing Co., Cincinnati; University Publishers Inc., New York City; Wadsworth Publishing Co., Belmont, Calif.; Field Enterprises Educational Corp., Chicago; Grolier Inc., New York City.

AMONG OURSELVES

Guildsman **William Hines** of the Washington Star has received the American Association for the Advancement of Science's top $1,000 award for science writing in 1965. Hines, who previously had received a special award from the association for winning honorable mention in the contest for three consecutive years, won the top award for a series on Mariner IV's journey to Mars.



Hines

Among those receiving honorable mention in the 1965 contest was Guildsman **Raymond Bruner** of the Toledo Blade for a series on water pollution.

Another Washington Guild member, **Marie Sauer,** women's editor of the Post, has won a second prize in the University of Missouri-J. C. Penney contest for women's-page excellence.

●

Former Buffalo Guildsman **Herbert W. Crispell** has been named executive deputy of the New York State Labor Department. Crispell, onetime assistant metropolitan editor of the Buffalo Evening News, was formerly the department's deputy industrial commissioner and had been serving most recently as economic co-ordinator of Erie County.

●

Murray Tate, a former member of the Toronto Guild's executive, has been elected vice president of the Toronto and District Labor Council. Tate, an advertising salesman at the Toronto Star until he refused to cross printers' picket lines in 1964, had been treasurer of the council. . . . Guildsman **Robert Fox,** editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, a prize-winning labor weekly, has been elected president of the Queen City Salesian Guild, an organization of Catholic journalists, advertising men and public-relations men.

●

Buffalo Guildsman **Philip H. Guptill,** onetime president of the old Syracuse Guild, has retired from the Buffalo Courier-Express after 18 years. . . . And Guildsman **Alfred Segal,** whose "Cincinnatus" column was staple fare to readers of the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star for the past 45 years, has retired at the age of 82 after 62 years as a newspaperman.

●

The best-of-show award in the annual New York State Associated Press Newsphoto Contest will henceforth be known as the Bernie Kolenberg Award in memory of Albany Guildsman **Bernard Kolenberg,** who was killed in October while photographing the war in South Vietnam.

●

Joseph Ingram, secretary of the Providence Guild, and **Ian McNett,** chairman of the North Jersey Guild's Perth Amboy Unit, have left their papers for posts on the Congressional Quarterly.

●

William A. McNamara, former president of the Providence Guild, has been appointed deputy director of Progress for Providence, a community co-ordinating agency for the city's antipoverty program. McNamara is a former gubernatorial press secretary.

What's WRONG with 14(b)?

The Administration this week moved to bring the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act to the floor of the Senate, and once again Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen initiated a filibuster against Senate consideration of the House-approved bill. With debate reaching its peak, the AFL-CIO has issued the following questions and answers on 14(b) and labor's right to union security.

What is 14(b), anyway?

Section 14(b) is a part of the Taft-Hartley Act—the basic labor-relations law. It allows the states to pass laws that forbid unions and employers from bargaining over union security, called the union shop.

What's so important about the union shop?

A union shop—which requires every worker who is protected by the union contract to be a member of the union—protects the union from being undermined by the employer, assures it of enough income to do its job and helps it to be strong enough to live up to the terms of the contract.

That sounds all right for the union as an organization, but what do the workers get out of it?

First of all, the workers get better representation from a stronger, more secure union. And they have the satisfaction of knowing that everyone in the workplace is paying his fair share toward the costs of the union.

Why can't unions just depend on workers to join because the union does a good job in the plant?

There are many reasons. Lots of employers, where there is no union shop, actively discourage workers from joining. In antiunion communities some workers who vote for the union in a secret ballot do not join because they are afraid, or because they are currying favor with the boss. In all areas, some workers don't join because they think it's smart to get something for nothing.

But isn't it un-American to force a worker to join a union if he doesn't want to?

It isn't any more un-American than taxes. A homeowner may be opposed to a plan to build a new firehouse in town. But if he is outvoted, he still has to pay his share of the cost in taxes.

'In The National Interest'

"Some people claim that the repeal of 14(b) is a narrow, selfish, parochial concern for labor. . . . But I want to set the record straight. I say the repeal of this section is everybody's concern.

"These so-called 'right-to-work' laws help no one. They attract low-wage employers. . . . They undermine industry that is willing to pay a decent wage. . . . They work against progressive and social legislation. . . .

"These conditions . . . are linked with poverty and perpetuate it. They are tragic for the people concerned and a heavy burden on the entire nation. . . .

"So I say that repeal of this section is in the national interest. It will lift the standard of living for millions of workers, and it will be the major victory in the war on poverty."

—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey to the AFL-CIO Convention

Roll Of Dishonor

Following are the senators who voted or were paired against cloture when a motion to limit debate on repeal of Section 14(b) came before the Senate last fall:

DEMOCRATS—Bible (Nev.), Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon (Nev.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Fulbright (Ark.), Gore (Tenn.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Jordan (N.C.), Lausche (Ohio), McClellan (Ark.), McGovern (S.D.), Monroney (Okla.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (S.C.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.).

REPUBLICANS—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Bennett (Utah), Boggs (Del.), Carlson (Kan.), Cotton (N.H.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dominick (Colo.), Fannin (Ariz.), Fong (Hawaii), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Hruska (Neb.), Jordan (Idaho), Miller (Iowa), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S.D.), Murphy (Calif.), Pearson (Kan.), Prouty (Vt.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Simpson (Wyo.), Thurmond (S.C.), Tower (Tex.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

That's all right for government, but why should a union have that kind of authority?

Because the government has assigned a specific obligation to unions, which they are legally bound to fulfill. A union that is the established bargaining agent for workers in a factory or other place of employment must provide equal protection to *all* workers, even those who are against the union. This obligation can be enforced through the labor board and the courts. Therefore, it is fair and reasonable for a union to seek a contract that similarly requires all workers to assume their share of the responsibility—which is all that a union shop requires.

If there's a union shop, doesn't the worker lose the power to protest against union policies he doesn't like, because he can't resign from the union?

It is simply not true that he loses the power to protest. He can fight for his point of view within the union itself—something that goes on every day. He can petition for a labor-board vote deauthorizing the union shop while leaving the rest of the contract alone. He can petition for a vote to decertify his present union as bargaining agent. These remedies are not only adequate; they are far more in keeping with democratic principles than quitting in a huff.

How about my neighbor, whose church tells him he can't join any other organization of any kind?

Most unions have met this problem sympathetically on a local and individual basis. Moreover, the Senate repeal bill, as it now stands, sets up a procedure for exempting legitimate religious objectors.

Isn't a lot of dues money spent on politics and other activities besides just union affairs?

No. By far the greatest share of the dues dollar is spent on direct trade-union activities—negotiations, administration, grievance procedure, organizing the unorganized, training local officers and staff, preparing necessary economic data—the bread-and-butter operations. But beyond this, the labor movement has realized for more than 30 years that it cannot live apart from the rest of the country. Education, social security, medicare, minimum wages, unemployment insurance, housing, hospitals, highways—all these and more are as important to the well-being of workers as the terms of their contract. So politics and legislation are also "union affairs." Finally, no dues money at all is contributed to political candidates in federal elections; the law forbids it. Only voluntary COPE dollars can be used for that purpose.

Just the same, won't repeal of 14(b) force millions of workers into unions they don't want and give unions a dangerous amount of power?

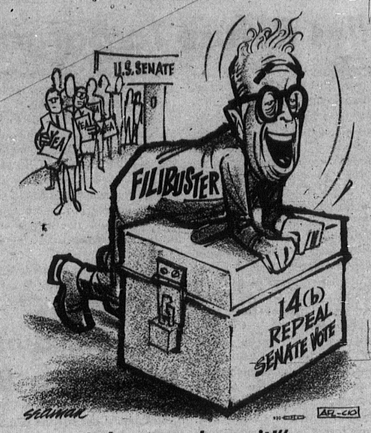
Not at all. The only union shops that will go into effect automatically will be in companies where union and management had earlier agreed that they would have a union shop as soon as the law allowed it. Elsewhere in the 19 states that now have compulsory open-shop laws the issue will be the same as it is in the rest of the country—a matter of negotiation and agreement between the employer and the union. The only increase in "union power" will be, in some cases, an increase in a union's ability to protect its members—a goal that Congress has said is in the best interests of the nation.

How about those public-opinion polls that show most people are in favor of keeping 14(b)?

All of these poll questions, by nature, have to be stated in simple terms. The 14(b) question, by nature, is complicated. It is more instructive to look at the results of seven state referendums since 1958 (labor won six), and the national elections of 1960 and 1964, when the party positions were totally opposed and the prorepeal party won.

If Section 14(b) is harmful and most people favor its repeal, then who actually wants it kept in the federal law?

Support comes primarily from interests who have utilized "right-to-work" laws as a means of keeping unions weak and wages and social conditions poor, and as a lure to bring industry into their areas. These persons, who claim to seek "freedom" for the worker, are, for the most part, the same groups and individuals that have opposed civil-rights legislation, one man—one vote, higher minimum wages, medicare and virtually all other forward-looking legislation.



"The nays have it!"

Filibuster Denounced By Chicago Guild

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Guild's executive board this month called on the state's two U.S. senators to permit repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act to reach the Senate floor "as a first order of business and without further delay."

The appeal was contained in a resolution that declared further filibustering on the bill "will be not only an imposition upon the body of the Senate" but "a scandal to the citizen voter and a collector's item for the enemies of representative democracy."

Members of the Senate, it declared, "have heard all arguments for and against repeal" and by now "are confirmed in the decision they will express by vote."

The resolution went to Republican Everett M. Dirksen, who led last year's filibuster against repeal, and Democrat Paul H. Douglas, one of those who voted to end it.

Copies of the resolution were posted on Guild bulletin boards, and signatures have been collected on petitions calling for a Senate vote on the issue.

Newspapers' Profits Hidden, IRS Charges

The Internal Revenue Service is seeking to recover more than three million dollars in taxes from a foundation it charges received more than 6½ million dollars in profits from three small newspapers in Alabama and South Carolina.

The case, brought to light this month by the House Small Business Subcommittee, involves General Newspapers, owner of the Gadsden Times and Tuscaloosa News in Alabama and the Spartanburg Herald Journal in South Carolina.

The government charges that the Public Welfare Foundation Inc. of Washington failed to report its 100-percent ownership of General Newspapers and that the foundation had $6,556,239 in net income from the three Southern newspapers from 1952 to 1962.

The foundation's president—at $25,000 a year—is Mrs. Charles E. Marsh, widow of an Austin, Tex., newspaper publisher.

The foundation, while receiving more than 6½ million dollars from the newspapers, spent only two million dollars on charitable enterprises from 1951 through 1960 and had unspent income of more than five million dollars at the end of 1964, the House subcommittee claims.

The law forbids tax-exempt foundations an "unreasonable" accumulation of income.

Internal Revenue has revoked the foundation's exemption retroactive to 1951, but the foundation is fighting the move in U.S. Tax Court, contending that the 6½-million-dollar income did not represent newspaper profits.

Field Launches Suburban Daily

Chicago, Ill.—Field Enterprises Inc. last week announced it will start publishing a suburban daily in Arlington Heights Jan. 31.

The paper, to be known as the Arlington Day, will have an initial circulation of about 12,000 and will be the first of a series of Chicago suburban dailies if it proves successful, according to George B. Young, Field president.

Field publishes the Guild-covered Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News and operates a recently established television station, WFLD.

Jerome Wolfert Dies; Led Buffalo's Survival Fight

Manhassett, N.Y.—Jerome N. Wolfert, chief copy editor of Business Week magazine and a former president of the Buffalo Guild, died of a heart attack Jan. 13 in North Shore Hospital here. He was 48.

Wolfert, a reporter for the Buffalo Evening News from 1946 to 1952 and a copy editor for the Buffalo Courier-Express for three years after that, headed the Buffalo Guild in 1947 and 1948. He led the local's successful fight to stave off a challenge from an AFL-chartered union.

He was news editor and chief copy editor of the New York Post before going to Business Week in 1963.

Wolfert, who attended the University of London as well as New York University, had been a merchant seaman and an Army combat correspondent and had worked for a big-game hunter in Africa before embarking on a newspaper career.

He was the author of "Brother of the Wind," a novel for teenagers based on the construction of the Erie Canal.

Court Rejects Appeal By St. Louis Mailers

The U.S. Supreme Court last week declined to consider an appeal by the ITU Mailers' Union against lower court decisions that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat was not required to give the union 90 days' notice before shifting its mechanical operations to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch plant in 1959.

The Mailers had charged that the shift breached its contract with the Globe-Democrat.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Albany

President, **Francis Rivett** (Rivett, 130; Howard D. Lewis, 92); first vice president, **Ben Danforth** (Danforth, 125; Frank Jaquinto, 73; Joseph Higgins, 26); second vice president, **James Gallagher** (Gallagher, 116; John Archer, 105); secretary, **Shirley Armstrong**; treasurer, **B. Paul Lyman.**

Los Angeles

President, **Jack Parker** (first election, Lynn Poe, 256; Parker, 202; Daniel Swinton, 151; runoff, Parker, 410; Igoe, 341); first vice president, **Nicholas Abraham** (Abraham, 332; Louis Calvert, 266); Herald-Examiner Unit vice president, **James P. Bennett** (Bennett, 224; Max Berger, 147); secretary, **Ollie Hieatt** (Hieatt, 329; Howard A. Weakley, 267); treasurer, **William B. Lanier** (Lanier, 345; Arthur Chance, 258).

Portland, Ore.

President, **Thomas L. Scanlon**; vice president, **Gorman Hogan**; secretary-treasurer, **Buford Sommers.**

St. Louis

President, **William R. Balota**; first vice president, **Al Delugach**; second vice president, **Anthony Canty**; secretary, **Mary Woods**; treasurer, **Frank Sutroff.**

Seattle-Tacoma

President, **Hugh Harrison** (Harrison, 286; Charles Kohler, 132; A. C. Holloway 78; John Mangini, 31); vice president, **William Smith**; secretary, **Veronica Olwell**; treasurer, **Rose Ellison** (Ellison, 290; Thomas McCart, 150; Oscar DeSoto, 77).

Toronto

President, **Jack Dobson**; first vice president, **Ross Miller**; second vice president, **Harry Brohm**; secretary, **Isabel Greenwood**; treasurer, **Jean Pakenham.**

Wire Service

President, **Harry S. Culver** (Culver, 480; Edward Hart, 325); UPI vice president, **Robert Ricca** (first election; Richard Harnett, 120; Ricca, 115; William J. Eaton, 108; William O. Roberts, 64; runoff, Ricca, 198, Harnett, 163); AP vice president, **George Bowen**; secretary-treasurer, **Stella Roberts.**

Tax Note

In computing income tax, U.S. Guild members may deduct all Guild dues and assessments paid last year, but Canadian members may deduct only dues.

There were seven international assessments in 1965, but several locals, which started the first assessment series in different months, collected six or eight during the calendar year.

The assessments ranged from $1 to $6, depending on salary.

Guild Charges 3 N.Y. Dailies Refuse To Bargain On Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

of Justice would not consider the merger plans in violation of federal antitrust laws."

Although the Post said the Journal would take over the Telegram, the New York Guild's publication Frontpage said the "most creditable version" of the merger story is that the Telegram will buy the Journal.

The prospects of merger were touched on at a panel discussion before Columbia University Journalism school alumni Jan. 20, in which Tribune President Walter N. Thayer sought to quiet fears that consolidation would take place without notice.

Thayer said the Tribune has no merger-notice clauses in any of its union contracts but declared that "if any publisher or group of publishers think they will suddenly spring a merger without advance consultation with the unions, they're out of their minds."

The panel, in which mediator Theodore W. Kheel and New York Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers also participated, with A. H. Raskin, associate editor of the New York Times editorial page, as moderator, was devoted largely to the industry's bargaining situation.

Bargaining, N.Y. Style

New York City—New York Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers told the following story at a Columbia University School of Journalism panel discussion on the New York newspaper industry Jan. 20 to illustrate the collective-bargaining atmosphere:

The union, at one point, decided to take a closer look at a publisher proposal it had rejected for years out of wariness. It concluded the idea was good and accepted it.

The publishers promptly withdrew it, Powers said, figuring, that if the union liked it there must be something wrong with it.

The Typographical Union last week announced receipt of $205,000 from the New York Post as the first payment to a new automation fund in return for the use of outside tape for setting stock-market tables. It is scheduled to receive $159,000 from the Times and $122,000 from the Tribune.

The fund, established as part of the settlement of the 1962-63 printers' strike, will be used to retrain displaced printers, provide supplementary unemployment benefits, furnish financial incentives for early retirement and bolster pension and welfare funds against losses from reduced union membership.

Under a formula finally agreed on only in last year's printer settlement, the union receives the direct savings from the use of stock-market tape—the straight-time hourly wages saved. The publishers receive the benefits of indirect savings — principally in overtime pay and greater efficiency, a Times story said.

Interpublisher friction over the appointment of trustees for the jointly administered automation fund was reported by the union, which said the New York City Publishers' Association is insisting on naming all three.

The union has refused to agree on the grounds that this would freeze out the Post, which left the association during the 1962-63 strike, and the Tribune, which left during last year's Guild strike at the Times. The union said its payment from the Times would be held in escrow until the issue is settled.

While the Taft-Hartley Act requires joint administration of the fund, the contracts pledge the publishers to instruct their trustees that "the wishes of the union trustees as to the division of the fund . . . shall be controlling to the extent permitted by law" and "the fiduciary responsibilities of the trustees."

The Guild, meanwhile, reported that its membership at the Times increased by 215, to more than 2,300, during December—123 as a result of the elimination of Guild-shop exemptions in the new Times contract. It was the largest monthly increase in the unit's history.

N.Y. Guildsmen Lose Appeal For Jobless Benefits In Strike

Trenton, N.J.—A New York Guild appeal against the denial of New Jersey unemployment benefits to 23 members idled by the 1962-63 New York printers' strike and lockout was rejected Jan. 24 by the Appelate Division of New Jersey Superior Court.

The Guild had argued that the 23, all New Jersey residents, were entitled to jobless benefits because they worked in the New Jersey offices of the shut-down New York newspapers, were not involved in the dispute and had no direct stake in its outcome.

But Judge Victor S. Kilkenny said: "The Guild participated in the craft-union labor dispute almost as though it were its own. The craft unions and the Guild presented a united front against the equally united Publishers' Association, so that from each side of the controversy the policy was 'all for one and one for all'."

KNOW 2 BIG REASONS WHY TRADING STAMPS WORK?

Trading stamps are more effective than any other promotion because they have two rare distinctions:

1 They put right back in the customer's pocket the money the retailer paid for the stamp promotion in the first place.

2 They reward the customers fairly—in proportion to how much each one spends.

S&H can pass on more total value than the cost of the promotion—more than the retailer paid for the stamp service in the first place—because it buys merchandise in great quantities for more than 70 million S&H Green Stamp savers.

Buying wholesale, and using modern methods to keep distribution costs low, S&H is able to provide merchandise that represents a 2½ per cent discount on every purchase!

The S&H retailer gives each customer one stamp on every 10 cent purchase. The more the customer buys, the more stamps he or she gets. This is quite unlike other forms of promotion where only one person—the lucky winner—takes something home. For instance, an average food retailer doing a $1.2 million business per year, could give away six autos a year for the same cost as stamps. That way six, out of thousands of customers, are rewarded.

But *everyone* takes home extra value every single time they shop where S&H Green Stamps are given.

S&H GREEN STAMPS

An American way of thrift since 1896
Celebrating our 70th Year

Arbiter Credits Experience On Strike Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

obligated to consider all regular employment in comparable work, whether gained at the Vindicator or not.

Pointing out that the Steel Valley News was, in fact, a daily newspaper, Di Leone declared, "The evidence also shows that the employes . . . had regular hours of work and . . . assignments identical in nature to those required to be performed for the Youngstown Vindicator."

Of the company's claim that the "temporary nature" of the strike paper made work for it either nonregular or noncomparable, the arbitrator said, "The time that the union newspaper was in existence is not pertinent to the issue, nor is its aim during the strike."

Di Lione said experience-rating credit must also be given to personnel in other departments of the Steel Valley News.

The Vindicator had actually given such credit to a number of classified-advertising employes; it claimed during the arbitration that this was inadvertent.

In the case of one of the three reporters, who left the Steel Valley News to return temporarily to the paper for which he had worked before moving to the Vindicator, Di Leone noted that the Vindicator had credited him at hiring with the experience previously gained there and said subsequent experience should be no different.

As for a Vindicator claim that the Guild had violated its existing contract for editorial and classified employes by striking for an initial circulation contract and that the company should not be compelled to give benefits "in the light of the failure of this union and its members to observe the labor agreement," Di Leone said that all rights had been reestablished by the strike settlement.

"If it were the intention of the parties to limit the application of any provision . . . after the strike, I am certain they would have done so," he said.

Local Copy

PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Ad Revenues Of Magazines Tops Billion

U.S. magazine advertising revenue climbed to more than a billion dollars last year, preliminary estimates show, with all indications pointing to a marked resurgence of the medium.

The Gallagher Report, media newsletter, listed earnings of 100 leading magazines as $1,096,000,601, a gain of 8.7 percent.

The Publishers Information Bureau said advertising revenue for the first 11 months of 1965 reached $986,310,970, up nearly 8 percent over the same period of 1964, when the last annual record of 997 million dollars was set.

Gallagher reported that magazines did particularly well in the last quarter and predicted even better things for the first half of 1966. Magazines will make inroads into television advertising, he forecast, ending 1966 with increases of 8 percent in volume and 10 percent in dollars over 1965.

The Magazine Publishers Association, estimating that 1965 revenue has topped a billion dollars, attributed much of the gain to regional-edition advertising, which carves up the nation into geographic market areas. Computerized subscription lists, high-speed presses and decentralized printing plants have helped regional editions to prosper, Newsweek reported.

Estimating a banner year for Time, Inc., the Gallagher Report said the company, reaping 35 percent of all U.S. magazine advertizing, realized a revenue of more than 282 million dollars for the year.

Its Fortune Magazine revenue was up 22 percent, to 14.8 million dollars, Gallagher said; Sports Illustrated was up 15 percent, to 27.8 million; Time, up 14.8 percent to 80 million, and Life, up 2.8 percent, to 163.2 million.

Going Up

Newspaper national-advertising volume for 1965 is expected to exceed 1964 figures by two million dollars, according to McCann-Erickson Inc.

The estimates, appearing in Printer's Ink, indicate newspaper national-ad volume of 850 million dollars, up from 848 million. Magazine volume is expected to total $1,205,000,000, up from $1,107,700,000.

Total advertising volume for all media is expected to reach $14,935,000,000, a 5.5-percent gain over 1964.

SDX Door Remains Barred To Women

Los Angeles, Calif. — Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism fraternity, has tabled a proposal to make women eligible for membership.

Sigma Delta Chi, like the National Press Club, presently bars women from its ranks. The fraternity, at its annual convention, postponed action until next year.

Lesson In Unionism

Lensman Who Spurned Guild Owes It His Job

New York City—A free rider fired by the New York Times has been returned to his job with a year's back pay as the result of a grievance fight by the Guild he had refused to join.

The fired photographer, who had consistently opposed the Guild during his eight years at the Times and who had crossed picket lines during the 1962-63 printers' strike, was dismissed after losing the sight of one eye in an injury on assignment.

Management, "perhaps counting on the photographer's lack of good relations with the Guild," said the unit's shop paper, Times Topics, gave no reason for the dismissal.

The Guild offered to help the photographer although, the shop paper noted, fighting a free rider's discharge was "hard to swallow" for some members. Extension of the Guild shop to all editorial employes was a major issue in last fall's strike against the Times.

The Guild prepared a complete arbitration brief, including scores of exhibits, although the company, citing the employe's record of anti-Guild activity, sought to persuade it to drop the case.

"Why do you guys bother?" Times Topics quoted a management man as asking. "Don't you realize that the man we're hiring as a replacement may become a Guild member and pay dues? You never got a dime from this guy. Forget it."

But the day before the case was to go to arbitration, the company reversed itself and restored the photographer to duty with full back pay.

Times Topics, noting that failure to enforce a contract may lead to the creation of an established practice that would prevent its enforcement in the future, drew lessons from the case for both the Guild and for free riders:

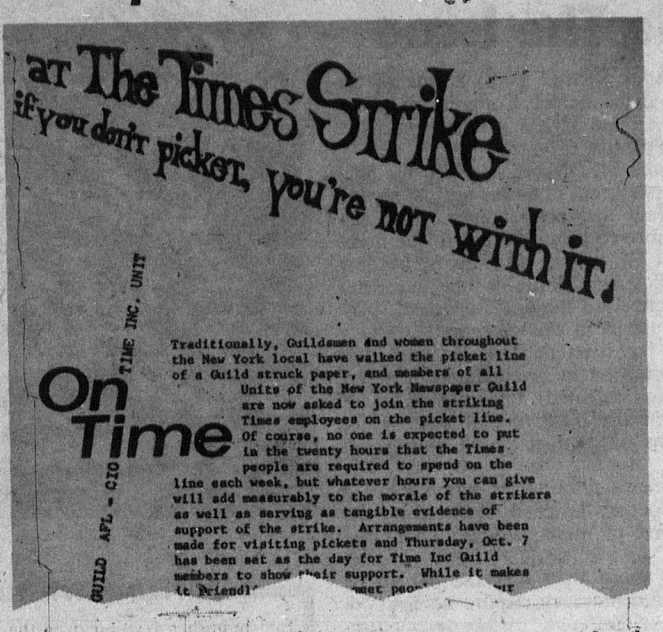
"If the Guild fails to fight to see that the contract is enforced, if it lies back and relaxes because the person involved is no friend of the Guild, if it picks and chooses where enforcement is concerned . . . management, inspired by success in one area, will romp ahead into a new area, and the next guy laid off could be you or me."

The Guild, having failed to fight the first unpopular case, may find it cannot successfully fight the next case, the shop paper said. It added:

"The lesson for free riders, the ones who think: 'I'm all right, who needs you?' is, you can't tell when you'll need a union. . . . If you're counting on the management to be fair to you out of the goodness of its corporate heart, forget it."

The photographer, said Times Topics, "probably felt—many free riders do—that the Times corporately liked him better because of his nonmembership." Few cases, it said, "show so clearly the Times's position on its free riders as this one."

The photographer is now a Guild member.



EXPROPRIATED SLOGAN: This leaflet put out by the Guild's Time Inc. Unit during the New York Times strike summoned its members to sympathetic picket duty with a slogan adapted, both in style and content, from a familiar Times circulation-promotion poster ("The New York Times —if you're without it, you're not with it").

Greener Pastures Beckon

Newspapers' Low Pay Sends Talent Packing

A "serious and growing talent shortage" on newspapers and other communications media can be traced in large measure to low wages, three newspaper authorities agree.

New York Times Executive Editor Turner Catledge chided editors in a Sigma Delta Chi lecture at the University of Kansas last month for old-fashioned employment practices.

"They fail to expand their staffs to provide coverage in new and challenging fields," he said, adding:

"The wage and salary scales are low compared with other segments of the information world."

James B. Reston, associate editor of the Times, told the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association convention at Boca Raton, Fla., earlier that the industry must pay better salaries to get and keep men who can do original reporting.

Universities have begun to compete with newspapers for talent, he noted, and the government is hiring reporters in Washington at salaries well above the going rate on newspapers.

Alfred Balk, chairman of Sigma Delta Chi's journalism - careers committee, writing in the Saturday Review, traced the salary problem to the days when newspapers were able to offer "take-it-or-leave-it" wages. Many have been slow to change, he said.

"Nineteenth Century personnel policies" have been another source of difficulty in recruiting beginning newsmen, he added.

While Balk noted that newspaper salaries are up, pointing to a 1964 Newspaper Fund report that eight of 19 journalism schools listed salaries of more than $6,200 for their graduates, he cited figures showing that other media are still way ahead.

"In radio-TV news," Balk said, "top starting salaries reported ranged from $7,000 to $8,320 a year. Network newsrooms in New York all reported guaranteed minimums of $8,000 or more, ranging upward to a guaranteed $10,600 and above with two years or more experience.

"Among news magazines, Newsweek reported starting writers ranked as assistant editors at $6,942 annually and raising them to $10,998 after three years. Other news magazines and general magazines pay accordingly or higher.

"In business publications, Associated Business Publications reports median salaries for writer-editors at $6,500 to $15,000 and for editors-in-chief, $10,000 to $20,000."

Things are even better a little farther up the ladder, he pointed out, reporting:

"Columnists may earn $20,000 to $80,000 or more; radio-TV newsmen who double as reporter-broadcasters, $15,000 to $25,000 at large local stations and $50,000 or more in network assignments, and middle-level editors on medium-size and large newspapers and magazines, $15,000 to $30,000 and upward, with top editors receiving much more."

Despite all this, Balk says, "it is clear that American journalism for the rest of this decade—and probably much longer—will be faced with the most serious quantitative deficiency of recruits in history."

Balk's prediction is borne out by the University of Missouri School of Journalism's placement director, Robert W. Haverfield, who reported that fewer than a fourth of Missouri's 1965 journalism graduates went to work for newspapers or news services.

Of 169 graduates, 38 went to newspapers or news services, 21 to advertising jobs, 14 to public relations, 11 to magazines, trade journals or house organs, 10 to radio or television, five to journalism teaching and one to free-lance writing.

DAY BOOK

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Heywood Broun Award Dinner, Feb. 14, Mayflower Hotel, Washington.

International Executive Board, quarterly meeting, Feb. 14-17, ANG headquarters, Washington.

Empire State District Council, quarterly meeting, Feb. 19 and 20, Utica.

Middle Atlantic District Council, quarterly meeting, March 5 and 6, Philadelphia.

Thirty-third Annual ANG Convention, July 25-29, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.

FROM THE PAGES OF E&P Editor & Publisher

From the issue of January 1, 1966

GUILD REACHES $200 A WEEK MILESTONE

Recently the *Washington Post* became the country's first paper to pay reporters and ad salesmen a minimum of $200 a week. The goal will continue to be sought by the Guild for members in all other papers. Meanwhile reporters across the nation are already enjoying record paychecks. The newly attained average is now $149.53 a week.

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

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Editorial

Majority Rule The Issue

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b) is one of the most important labor issues to come before Congress in years.

But the controversy swirling around it has produced a more important issue still—the Senate's right to vote.

Last fall, Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen deprived the Senate of that right by conducting a persistent filibuster against repeal. This week, he undertook to repeat that performance when Administration leaders tried once more to bring the bill to the floor.

If filibusters can be justified at all, it is as a means of heading off ill-considered legislation, of allowing a minority time to muster its arguments against a hastily conceived majority measure.

Repeal of Section 14(b) hardly falls in this category.

The issue of "right to work" has been debated in state after state for 18 years. It has been voted on in seven statewide referendums (in six of which it has been defeated). Positions on it, for and against, were incorporated in the platforms of both major parties in 1960 and 1964. It was debated at length during last year's filibuster.

Against this background, Dirksen's filibuster is nothing but a perversion of the democratic process, designed to frustrate the will of the majority. It cannot but promote cynicism about the legislative process.

The labor movement asks no more than that the Senate be allowed to vote. The principles of democracy require no less.

Catching Up

The controversy over the settlement that ended the New York City transit strike—whatever its merits as such—points up something about the government's "guideposts" for noninflationary settlements that the Administration all too often ignores when it invokes them.

This is that the guideposts were designed to be just that—guideposts, not absolutes—and that the average increase in national productivity, if rigidly applied to wages, makes no allowance for catch-up increases (much less increases in the cost of living).

"Some exceptions to these guideposts are necessary to redress inequities," the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which formulated the guideposts, has emphasized. "Wage increases above the guidepost level may be necessary where an industry is unable to attract sufficient labor to meet the demands for its products [or] where wages are particularly low. . . ."

Thus, in New York, the transit workers point out that wage increases exceeding the 3.2-percent productivity increase were necessary to bring their wages more nearly in line with those of other people doing the same work, as well as to offset increases in the cost of living. The city, they note, had been paying its auto mechanics $1.10 an hour more than the Transit Authority.

New York transit employes, of course, are not the only workers who face a catch-up problem.

In his State of the Union message—the day before he denounced the transit settlement as inflationary—President Johnson reported that workers' income went up 8 percent after taxes last year and 33 percent in the last five years.

At the same time, he noted that corporate profits went up 20 percent after taxes last year and 65 percent in the last five years. Even farm income rose 22 percent last year (and 40 percent in the last five years).

Did your income go up 20 percent last year?

Or even eight?

The Guild Reporter

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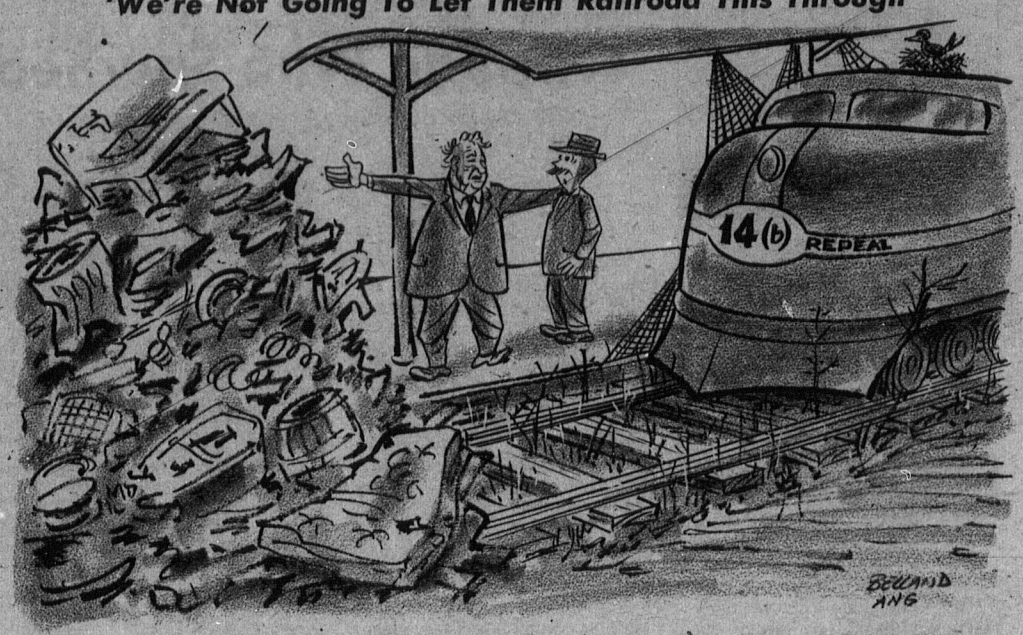
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'We're Not Going To Let Them Railroad This Through'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

14(b) Repeal Unlikely If Dirksen Can't Be Made To Yield



By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois may not be subject to reason on the issue of letting the Senate vote on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" law section.

He says that he isn't, he vows that he isn't, and if he refuses to yield, it is difficult to see where the two-thirds vote for cloture to break his filibuster can be found, although time may work a change.

It is appropriate to observe again, however, that this appears sheer stubbornness involving no principled devotion to state "right-to-work" laws but a matter of injured pride, pique and even vengefulness on the part of the Republican floor leader.

If he has any basic interest in "right-to-work" laws and the sacred right of states to pass them, he has not revealed it before. His home state of Illinois is highly industrialized, it is highly unionized, and its legislature has never dreamed of trying to disrupt the situation with anti-union-security laws.

Dirksen didn't even begin to threaten a filibuster on repeal of Section 14(b) last year until after he began to see a threat to his proposed constitutional amendment to reverse the Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" decisions on state legislatures.

His tentative Judiciary Committee majority was taken away from him and the amendment proposal blocked for a time by a tie vote. It was then that the Illinois senator began discussing a filibuster.

He first spoke menacingly of blocking action on the pending immigration-reform bill—but then let it go through. He let it be known that he might hold up action on the college-aid program—but again stepped aside. Then he seized 14(b) repeal as his chosen instrument for a filibuster.

The extraordinary thing is that he selected this course despite the fact he was finally allowed a floor test on his amendment proposal. It went to a Senate vote—and failed. He simply couldn't get a two-thirds majority in favor of it.

Further than that, he has been promised another floor test this year, and he has been promised that it will not be subjected to a filibuster by opponents. His Illinois colleague, Democratic Sen. Paul H. Douglas, has pledged with others that the issue will be fought out clearly and allowed to go to a second vote.

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The Senator's devotion to his amendment is well recognized. He wants to try to revive a system by which one house of a state legislature may be selected on factors "other than population." His objective is also clear.

The state legislatures control tax and corporation policy, unemployment compensation and welfare programs. Despite all the talk about a "big" federal government, the state legislatures retain enormous powers. And a rurally dominated minority of the voters doesn't need to control both houses in order to block state policies displeasing to special interests. Control of one house would prove adequate.

On his amendment proposal, Dirksen is clearly fighting a losing war. It would be most surprising if the Senate reversed itself from last year and gave two-thirds approval. It would be unlikely that the House would pass it even if the Senate did. And it is most unlikely that the proposal, if submitted, would be ratified by the requisite three-quarters of the states.

Refusal of only 13 states to ratify is sufficient to defeat an amendment, and the legislatures of about half the states have already been reapportioned under the "one-man, one-vote" rule. New members elected from the populous cities and suburbs are not likely to vote themselves out of office by voting to restore rural control of one house.

The situation must be thought-provoking to Chairman Ray C. Bliss of the Republican National Committee, who for a decade has been trying to get the GOP to keep from tying itself to anti-union issues. When he was Ohio state chairman in 1958, Bliss warned the GOP state committee not to endorse a "right-to-work" proposal pending a referendum, and the state committee rejected his advice.

When the proposal was overwhelmingly defeated by the voters, Republican Sen. John Bricker and Gov. Thomas O'Neill also were washed down the drain.

A Senate filibuster on any proposal cannot be broken without Republican votes, because Southern Democrats vote against cloture on principle. Dirksen himself was needed to break the civil-rights filibuster of 1964. Now he is leading a filibuster personally, and a useless, illogical anti-union-shop clause may be perpetuated in law when a majority of the Senate is anxious to repeal it—but can't reach a vote.

GUILD BRIEFS

Buffalo, N.Y. — The Buffalo Guild has voted to rescind its September action in implementing ANG's entire new model-dues schedule immediately instead of over a four-year period.

A referendum proposal to rescind the action was approved by a 132-to-35 vote in balloting tabulated early this month.

The action places Buffalo on the same footing as other locals whose dues schedules were below the model adopted by ANG's 1965 Convention. The model dues top is currently $6.25 for employes earning $120 a week and over; the top will mount to $10 for members earning $195 and over in three more steps concluding in 1968.

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Revised bylaws were adopted by the Washington Guild in a referendum last month, providing for an automatic dues reduction of nearly 17 percent as soon as the local's defense fund recovers from the effects of last spring's 47-day strike at the Baltimore Sunpapers.

The dues rate, currently 6 percent of a week's pay per month with a top of $12, will drop to 5 percent when the fund contains $50 for each of the local's 1,450 members.