THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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11,800 Election Ballots Go Out; Nine Locals Are Disqualified

A total of 11,864 Guild members will be eligible to vote in the Sept. 28-Oct. 3 referendums for three regional vice presidents—83 percent of the regions' active members.

The entire memberships of nine locals were declared ineligible by the International Election and Referendum Committee Sept. 8 because of the locals' failure to submit per-capita payments in time.

The committee certified 3,643 voters in Region 1, 73 percent of the membership; 5,319 in Region 3, 90 percent, and 2,902 in Region 6, 86 percent.

Locals whose members will be ineligible to vote are Canadian Wire Service and Ottawa in Region 6, Battle Creek, Kenosha, Lake Superior and Muskegon in Region 3 and Providence, Brockton and Kingston in Region 1.

Canadian Wire Service is the home local of Gilles Desjarlais, a candidate in the Region 6 election.

Desjarlais is opposed by Glen Ogilvie of Toronto in Region 6; Noel L. Wical of Cleveland is running against Marshall W. Schiewe of Chicago in Region 3, and Carl J. Pesavento of Wilkes-Barre is pitted against Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., of Pawtucket in Region 1.

Voting elegibility is based on per-capita payments posted to ANG by Aug. 15, reflecting good standing as of Aug. 1.

The Election and Referendum Committee rejected appeals from the Canadian Wire Service, Buffalo, North Jersey and Twin Cities locals to enfranchise members despite late per-capita payments.

The Canadian local, with 280 active members, pointed out that its Canadian Broadcasting Corp. members were on checkoff and thus in good standing under the ANG Constitution, although the company failed to transmit their checked-off dues until too late to meet the Aug. 15 deadline.

Twin Cities made a similar appeal for 10 members on checkoff at the Catholic Bulletin.

But ANG counsel Irving Leuchter, in a memorandum submitted to the election committee, said that the Constitution requires that in ANG elections good standing "must be supplemented by a showing of such good standing by per-capita remittances by Aug. 15 for the member to be eligible to vote."

Buffalo asked that disqualified members be declared eligible because per capitas were mailed Aug. 15 although postmarked the

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Mellett Unit Gives $8,700 For Press Councils In Illinois

The Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press last week announced an $8,786 grant to Southern Illinois University to develop pilot community press councils in two Southern Illinois towns.

It is the second such project to be sponsored by the Mellett Fund, created through a bequest from columnist Lowell Mellett to the Guild to explore ways of encouraging press responsibility without infringing on press freedom. A $16,250 grant to support pilot councils in two West Coast towns was announced in July.

The new award will support the creation of councils in Cairo, Ill., served by the daily Cairo Citizen, and Sparta, Ill., served by the weekly Sparta News-Plaindealer. Southern Illinois University will contribute $5,333 toward costs of the project.

The project will be administered by Dr. Howard R. Long, chairman of the university's journalism department and a former newsman for Associated Press and newspapers in Arkansas, Missouri and West Virginia.

The councils, as projected by the university in its proposal to the Mellett Fund, will consist of approximately 15 members "broadly representative of the community," including a representative of the publisher. But the two councils will function in different ways.

The Cairo council will operate with a minimum of publicity, under direction of a university representative. It will consider specific performances of the newspaper, taking formal votes on any

The Sparta council will operate with maximum publicity, without direction from a university representative. It will consider "general community information needs" and "citizens' responsibility to contribute to flow of information," avoiding votes or formal judgments on specific press performance.

The councils will function from next month through September 1968; members of each council will be asked at the end of that time whether their council should

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Editorial Unit Picks Guild In Atlantic City

Atlantic City, N.J.—The Philadelphia Guild won a representation election among editorial employes of the Atlantic City Press last week by a vote of 24 to 20.

The Guild gained bargaining rights in balloting Sept. 14 despite an intensive company campaign that included a series of five letters to employes.

It was the second new unit to be gained by the Philadelphia Local in little more than a year. The Guild won representation rights at the Pottstown (Pa.) Mercury last year.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, in a postelection message to the Atlantic City Unit, congratulated it on its victory and urged those who had opposed the Guild as well as those who had supported it to unite behind the bargaining committee in contract negotiations.

The unit plans early selection of a negotiating committee. It also announced its intention of affiliating with the Atlantic City AFL-CIO Council.

Philadelphia had a contract at the Atlantic City Press and Union, the Press's predecessor, in the 1940s but later lost its bargaining rights.

A Guild pre-election meeting Sept. 10 was followed by tragedy when Michael Potash, a Philadelphia Inquirer rewriteman who had come to describe the benefits of a Guild contract, died in an auto accident while returning to his home in nearby Margate.

Potash, a former Press employe, was killed when he lost control of his car, crossed the road and crashed into the side of a house in Margate.

World Journal's Death

Management Role To Be Probed

"Management decisions that [illegible] mise" of the World Journal Tribune will be explored by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee when it resumes its hearings on the "failing-newspaper" bill, it was reported last week.

The New York Times said the committee believes that information on the causes of the World Journal's failure "may illuminate its entire inquiry" into the bill and its rationale.

World Journal Publisher Matt Meyer and a representative of the New York Guild are among those expected to testify when the [illegible] in December.

A memorandum from Meyer read into the record during the first round of hearings sought to place responsibility for the World Journal's death on the Guild and other unions. Subcommittee Chairman Philip A. Hart said he would like to hear Meyer expand on the memorandum and indicated that a Guild representative would be allowed to reply.

The Times said the subcommittee also plans to delve deeply into the effects of newsprint prices, wire-service practices and syndicate exclusivity on newspa[illegible]

It listed these "chief questions that the committee wants answered":

► "Do newsprint companies give special discounts to some newspapers, making it difficult for another newspaper without such a discount to compete with them? The subcommittee is particularly interested in newspapers holding stock in newsprint companies.

► "Do the pricing policies of the news services discourage the starting of a new newspaper? Wit-

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Escalation At The Checkout Counter

Cost Of Living Chills Smiles Over Record Raises

ANY SUSPICIONS that the cost of living has been doing strange things to record Guild wage gains are confirmed by an ANG study that shows the U.S. cost of living in the first seven months of 1967 increased in a manner unprecedented in recent years.

The cost-of-living increase, in fact, has already made obsolete by $2.30 and $1.15 the wage goals set by delegates to the Guild's Ottawa Convention in July.

After remaining unchanged in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index, the cost-of-living yardstick, climbed progressively faster in five of the next six months.

► Up .1 point, or nearly .1 percent, in February over January.

► Up .2 point, or nearly .2 percent, in March over February.

► Up .3 point, or nearly .3 percent, in April over March.

► Up another .3 point, or nearly .3 percent, in May over April.

► Up .4 point, or more than .3 percent, in June over May.

► Up .5 point, or more than .4 percent, in July over June.

Such a nearly arithmetic escalation in the rate of increase has not occurred in the first seven months of any of the past five years, according to the Collective Bargaining Department study.

The Price Index from January through July in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 had remained stable in at least two of the seven months or had its rate of increase slowed or reversed.



Bernhardt in the Wall Street Journal

'Government economic advisors, however, were quick to point out that the cost-of-living increase amounts to only 1/10th of one percent a day.'

In Canada, too, the cost of living rose sharply during the year's first seven months—by 3.3 points, or 2.3 percent—though in a more sporadic manner than in the Untied States.

The rise of 1.8 points on the U.S. index since December, if projected arithmetically in the same pattern as occurred through July, would produce an increase for the year of more than 5.5 points, or about five percent.

If this occurs, ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz pointed out, a person earning $100 a week at the beginning of 1967 would have to be earning $105 a week at the year's end just to have kept even with rising living costs. Someone earning $150 in January would need to have had a $7.50 increase, and someone earning $200 a week would need a $10 raise.

When the average 3.2-percent annual rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' productivity index is added to the cost-of-living projection, it indicates that the same Guildsmen will need $107.20, $160.80 and $214.40 a week by the end of the year in order not to have lost ground.

Increases in the U.S. cost of living and productivity in 1966 over 1965 necessitated a wage increase of 6.1 percent last year to keep even, the Collective Bargaining Department reported earlier.

When the Ottawa Convention set new ANG wage goals of $315.50 and $157.75 a week it used the May cost-of-living figure.

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Guild Moving To Save Jobs In Bakersfield

Bakersfield, Calif.—The Bakersfield Guild has applied the brakes to a move by the Bakersfield Californian to switch to a carrier delivery system at the expense of 17 or 18 helpers' jobs.

Management on Sept. 6 announced plans to institute a "Little Merchant" system Oct. 1, converting district managers to carrier supervisors and dismissing all but one or two of 19 helpers. The announcement came shortly before the scheduled start of bargaining for a new contract.

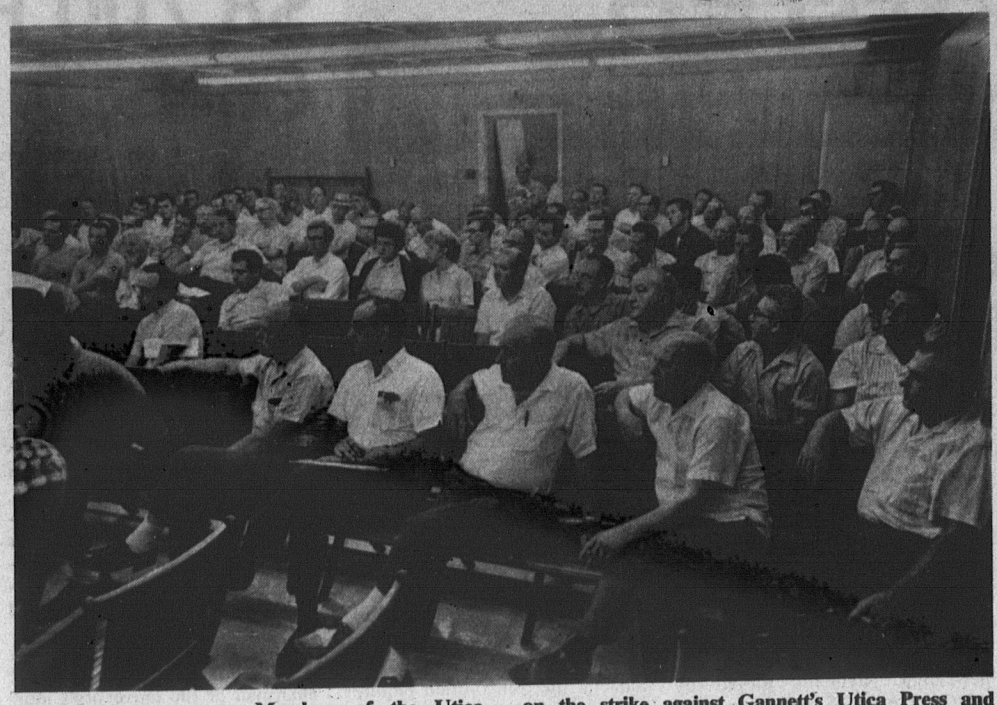
The Guild, in a letter from Local President Robert L. Jones, served notice on management that it could not institute the change without bargaining on it and that the Guild's contract forbade farming out any Guild work to "little merchants."

Jones said that, in any case, the Guild would insist that no helpers be dismissed in any circulation changeover. He warned that the Guild would file an unfair-labor-practice charge if the company persisted in its plans to begin the new system Oct. 1.

A company spokesman indicated after receipt of the letter that the paper would not attempt to initiate the system until next year. As originally announced, it would be instituted by stages, one district at a time.

The plan would be accompanied by mechanization of mailroom operations, with a reduction from six mailers to two. The mailroom is covered by a contract with the ITU Mailers.

Pressmen Settle Manning Issue In Utica Strike



MASS MEETING: Members of the Utica Guild and the Pressmen's, Stereotypers', Lithographers' and Photoengravers' and Typographical unions hear a report on the strike against Gannett's Utica Press and Observer-Dispatch at a mass meeting of the five unions. The unions have agreed that their members will not return to work until all have settled.

Utica, N.Y.—The Pressmen's manning issue that precipitated the 60-day-old Utica newspaper strike was settled this week, and Guild bargaining was resumed after a month's suspension.

Management of the Utica Press and Observer-Dispatch agreed to have 16 employes (on two shifts) man a new press to be acquired from the Dallas Times-Herald. The company had originally sought to have it manned by the same 14 men that have operated its present smaller press.

Pressmen's President Leon E. Villeneuve said he was "quite pleased" wth the terms and would recommend them to the membership. Economic issues remain to be resolved.

The agreement was hammered out at a 10-hour bargaining session Sept. 19, with presidents of the Guild and other newspaper unions sitting on the Pressmen's committee.

Guild bargaining took the center of the stage the next day, but President Edward A. Ruffing reported "no appreciable movement" at a 2½-hour session devoted to noneconomic issues. A Guild shop is among the principal issues in dispute.

Another Guild bargaining session was scheduled for today.

The meetings were arranged last week at a bargaining session with the Typographical Union, which is concentrating on economic issues. Presidents of the five Utica unions—the Guild, Pressmen, Stereotypers, Lithographers and Photoengravers and printers—serve on each other's negotiating committees.

The Guild has opened up a new strike headquarters at 140 Genesee St., a block away from the struck plant.

Ruffling reported a total of $4,561 in strike contributions as of Sept. 1, including the following new donations:

Pawtucket Guild	$ 50
Los Angeles Guild	50
Portland (Ore.) Guild	25
Manchester Guild	50
Newburgh-Beacon Guild	50
Rochester Guild	100
Cleveland Guild	100
Washington-Baltimore Guild	50
St. Louis Guild	50
Toledo Guild	100
Middle Atlantic District Council	150

Locals Reminded

Third Dues Change Slated Oct. 1

The third stage of changes in ANG's model dues schedule voted by the Guild's 1965 Convention will take effect Oct. 1, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., reminded locals last week.

Dues will be raised automatically on that date for members earning over $150 in locals whose schedules are below ANG constitutional requirements. The Constitution reguires locals to adopt either the model schedule, a five-percent-of-salary schedule or one that will yield "substantially equivalent" income.

Under the adjusted model dues schedule, members earning from $150 to $154.99 will pay $7.75 a month, those earning from $155 to $159.99 will pay $8, those from $160 to $164.99 will pay $8.25, those from $165 to $169.99 will pay $8.50 and those over $170 will pay $8.75.

Dues will remain unchanged in lower brackets. The dues ceiling will be extended to $10 for members earning $195 and over in the final stage of the increase in October 1968.

Dues collections for October should be made on the basis of the new schedule in locals affected by the change, Perlik wrote. He advised locals with checkoff provisions to notify management sufficiently far in advance to permit the adjustment of checkoff machinery without delay.

Implementation of the new schedule does not require local action, Perlik noted.

Railmen Find Right Track

The Switchmen's Union turned to the logical place last month when it came to judging a contest for its local publications—and went straight to the top.

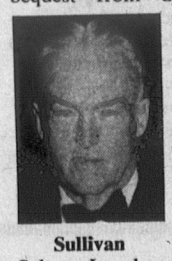
It asked ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson to pick the winner of its first contest for shop publications.

Farson not only did so but sent off a letter, to be printed in the national Switchmen's News, presenting a criticism of the papers submitted and suggestions for improving them.

"A shop paper is one of the most important ways to keep local members informed and interested," he wrote. "Let's have bigger and better shop papers in the future."

ANG Gets $1,695 Check From Member's Estate

ANG this month received an initial payment of $1,695 on its bequest from a Salem Guild member who left almost 10 percent of his estate to ANG and three Guild locals.



Sullivan

Attorneys for the estate of Henry A. Sullivan, a charter member of the Salem Local, said they expect an additional amount to be forthcoming when federal and state inheritance taxes have been cleared.

Sullivan left an estate valued at more than $100,000, bequeathing two percent to ANG, five percent to the Salem Guild and one percent each to the Boston and Lynn Guilds. He left an additional five percent to be divided among his colleagues at the Salem News.

Sullivan, retired sports editor of the News, died in January at the age of 75. A widower, he lived modestly, investing extensively in stocks and bonds.

Printers Urge Tourists To Skip Tucson

Tucson, Ariz.—Union members are being asked to eliminate Tucson from their vacation agendas in a nationwide tourist boycott being launched by the Tucson Typographical Union.

The printers announced the boycott as a result of what it termed the failure of Tucson's "civic leadership to assist in bringing about an honorable solution" to the union's 10-month-old strike against the Tucson Citizen and Arizona Daily Star.

The Typographical Union said municipal and business representatives have failed to honor a union request for a fact-finding committee to make recommendations for a strike settlement.

The Tucson printers are asking Typographical Union locals throughout the United States and Canada to adopt resolutions condemning Tucson's civic leadership for its "inactivity" and recommending that their members take vacations in "other areas of the country where a fair attitude toward working people exists."

Printers' locals are being asked to introduce similar resolutions in central labor bodies.

Judge Upholds Antiwar Ads

New York City—Freedom of the Press extends to subway advertisements, Federal Judge Dudley B. Bonsal decreed last week. He ruled that the New York City Transit Authority could not arbitrarily reject posters opposing the war in Vietnam.

Bonsal, acting in a suit brought by the Students for a Democratic Society, said the authority could reject such ads only if their display created "a clear and present danger" to public safety. The authority contended that the SDS posters were provocative and inflammatory and would be likely to cause disturbances.

The judge said that question would have to go to trial.

IT SEEMS TO US

Stafford Scores Woods On Schiewe Support

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

I am shocked, astonished and disappointed at Jim Woods's entry into partisan, regional politics by his endorsement of Noel Wical's rival candidate in the Sept. 8 issue. It was especially reprehensible because it was almost his first public act after election as ANG president.

I learned to admire and respect Jim during my years with him on the IEB. I must say, regretfully, my regard has been greatly diminished by this underhanded tactic.

Timed neatly to prevent any effective countermeasure, the maneuver is nothing but dirty politics, and I hope Marsh Schiewe had nothing to do with it. In the interst of fair play, the Guild Reporter should not have printed it.

ROBERT C. STAFFORD
Cleveland 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.

Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and subsequent issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

Reply by Woods: I am more than a little surprised that Bob Stafford expresses "shock" in a rather vituperative letter regarding my statement on the Region 3 election.

Certainly Bob, immersed in Guild politics over a period of years, had every means of knowing that presidents (and I still am only president-elect) have taken political stands repeatedly. This is not precedent-shattering.

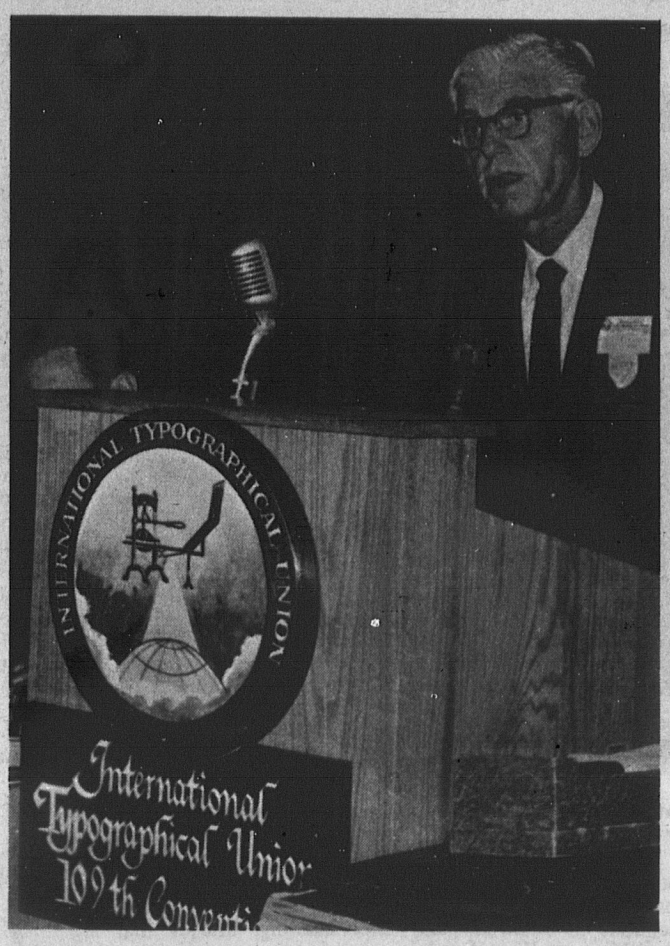
I promised Marsh Schiewe June 5 at the Midwest-POI joint meeting in Indianapolis that I would support him. I reiterated that stand at the convention. Was I supposed to back down on that?

After Noel Wical entered the race on the last day of the convention, I told him that I was backing Marsh. He certainly was aware of my position.

I would have supported Marsh had I not been elected. I don't see that election as president should make me a political eunuch.

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ITU Convention Supports Steps Toward Merger With Pressmen



AT PRINTERS' PARLEY: ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson sets forth a proposal for a council of AFL-CIO communications unions at the International Typographical Union's annual convention.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The International Typographical Union's annual convention this month approved steps that President Elmer Brown said "should lead to an economic merger" with the Printing Pressmen.

The convention acted after hearing Pressmen's President Anthony J. DeAndrade report on preliminary agreements on the mechanics of such a merger, reached by executive councils of the two unions last month.

DeAndrade said the two unions' officers believe they have "overcome all serious obstacles to merger . . . and that within a reasonable period of time we will merge into one mighty, united union of graphic-arts communication workers."

DeAndrade presented a joint report prepared by the ITU and Pressmen's executive councils, which said that committees will be appointed to work out a merger program for ratification by the memberships of both unions.

The convention urged "full and complete support" of efforts by Brown and the executive council "to accomplish, at the earliest possible date, unity and merger" of the two unions.

The convention voted aproval of an agreement with the Pressmen to resolve jurisdictional disputes by machinery culminating in binding arbitration. The plan is contingent on ratification at next year's Pressmen's convention.

Under preliminary agreements reached thus far, both the general and defense funds—but initially not "fraternal funds"—of the two unions would be merged. Union publications would be merged and a joint headquarters established, although the two unions would also retain separate headquarters.

A joint board of directors, consisting of an equal number from each union, would be established, and as many operations as possible consolidated.

The board would have supervision over the merged organization's policies and pass upon such questions as strikes and lockouts. It "would not require the curtailment of any representatives or officers" of either organization, the report said.

No name has yet been selected, but it was agreed that it should be one "anticipating the entrance of other crafts into the union."

Among questions still to be resolved are dues structures and a constitution.

Officers of the two unions are agreed that "we should move with all possible speed toward the objective of merger," DeAndrade reported.

The idea of a printing-craft merger was also supported in an address to the convention by John Connolly, president of the Bookbinders. ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson urged the early formation of a council of AFL-CIO communications unions (GR, Sept. 8).

The convention adopted a resolution calling for defeat of the "failing-newspaper" bill to exempt newspaper mergers and semimergers from the antitrust laws, and another opposing compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

Merger Talks Approved By Stereotypers

Dayton, Ohio—Delegates to the International Stereotypers' Union convention voted unanimously last week to pursue a merger with other graphic-arts unions, subject to a membership referendum.

Members will be asked to approve a proposition authorizing renewed merger talks with other graphic-arts unions. The Stereotypers have had discussions with the International Typographical Union, the Printing Pressmen and the Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union.

Secretary-Treasurer Frank G. Creamer, in an address to the convention, said prospects of reaching a new merger agreement with the LPIU appear good. A merger agreement approved by last year's convention failed to win ratification in a subsequent referendum.

The officers made no new merger recommendation this year, but 13 locals submitted proposals to make another attempt. The convention, in sending the proposition to referendum, set guidelines to be observed in drafting new terms.

To Aid Organizing

Everett Urges Bargaining Districts

St. Louis, Mo.—A proposal for organization of "bargaining districts" with full-time executive officers to help small Guild locals and thus free ANG international representatives for organizing was advanced this week by Rollin Everett, executive secretary of the St. Louis Guild.

Everett sent a three-page "suggested organizing plan" to members of the 1967 Convention's Organizing Committee and other local leaders. He said he hoped his proposal would stimulate other suggestions for consideration by the special interim committee the convention authorized to "recommend to the next convention an integrated program to promote and finance the organizing and collective-bargaining programs of ANG."

Everett, a member of the convention's Organizing Committee, told the Guild Reporter he was making the proposal as an individual in the hope of stimulating an awareness that "there must be more to a new organizing program than merely spending money and sending more men into the field."

Declaring that the ANG staff presently "largely is tied up by servicing problems," Everett warned in his proposal that "if new techniques and careful planning are not applied to an expanded organizing program, these servicing problems will be multiplied and the program will be self-defeating."

"Unless organizing is accompanied by a sound plan for servicing," he said, "there exist hazards for the Guild as well as opportunities."

He urged prompt steps "to test the effectiveness of organizing existing locals which do not have executive officers into bargaining districts which can support such paid representatives."

"The Guild organizing program should be designed for creation of effective bargaining districts," Everett added.

The effort could be launched, he suggested, through one or both of two pilot programs:

► Organization of an existing group of locals into a bargaining district, preferably in an area where there is additional organizing potential for the growth of the district and where locals are favorable to such a trial setup.

► Launching an organizing campaign, with the assistance of other unions, in an unorganized or largely unorganized area that has the potential for a bargaining district.

Bargaining districts would be self-sustaining and "govern themselves with the same degree of autonomy as locals," Everett suggested.

"In some situations of compact population," he said, "a bargaining district might in fact be a local, as is in effect the situation in New York City. In other situations a bargaining district would be through a confederation of locals.

"Some problems obviously would have to be overcome in a district setup," he pointed out, "such as the efficient scheduling of an executive officer's time. . . . But the advantages of year-around, experienced servicing should more than offset the difficulties."

Pointing out that ANG "already has given aid to some locals in their efforts to extend their organizing and servicing," Everett observed that "using a local with paid personnel as a hub for an extended bargaining area is sound" as long as the object is that the area will "as soon as possible sustain its own expanded efforts."

Everett said "an organizing director of outstanding ability" would be essential to the success of his proposal, not only to direct initial projects from the field and "subsequently make field inspections where necessary" but more importantly for the "refinement of organizing techniques . . . and, particularly, the recruiting and training of personnel."

Wire Service Parleys To Discuss AP Policy

Steps to combat anti-Guild policies by Associated Press will be on the agenda at four Wire Service Guild sectional conferences next month.

The management campaign, including efforts to whittle down Guild jurisdiction, will be aired at meetings in Atlanta Oct. 7 and 8, San Francisco Oct. 14 and 15, Chicago Oct. 21 and 22 and New York Oct. 28 and 29.

Arbiter Forbids Cutting Corner On Severance

New York City—An attempt by management of Radio Free Europe to scrimp on severance pay by forcing the retirement of three Guild employes a month ahead of time has been rebuffed by an arbitrator.

The arbiter, I. Robert Feinberg, ruled that there was no justification in the contract for management's attempt to retire the trio July 1 instead of Aug. 1.

Aug. 1 was the effective date under a contract clause stipulating "the first day of the month following the date of attaining retirement age." Pay raises that went into effect during July increased management's severance-pay obligation to the three.

The New York Guild's Free Europe executive council, before sending the dispute to arbitration, expressed "dismay at the attempt of Free Europe management to circumvent its contractual obligations."

Paper Handlers Settle; N.Y. Guild Talks Go On

New York City—The Paper Handlers' Union reached a settlement with the New York Times, Daily News and Long Island Press Sept. 7, leaving five unions, including the Guild, still to settle.

Mediator Theodore W. Kheel said terms of the agreement were similar to those covering printers, deliverers, mailers and pressmen, calling for a 21-percent money package over three years. He voiced "guarded optimism" that a settlement with the Stereotypers' Union was near.

Guild bargaining was continuing at the Times and News, with a full Guild shop reportedly the principal remaining issue at the News. The old contract provides for Guild membership by 14 out of 15 employes, with exemptions for 100 advertising salesmen and for employes on the payroll before 1938.

Guild unit officers at the Times last week adopted a resolution urging round-the-clock negotiations. Management, however, agreed only to a minimum of two sessions this week and three next.

The Paper Handlers' settlement came shortly after a strike vote and the entry of International Vice President Frazier Moore into negotiations. It included a reduction in the work week to 37½ hours on the day shift and 35 hours at night.

The New York Post last week bought the old Journal-American plant to help it meet expanded demand generated by the World Journal Tribune closing. Its circulation has grown from 400,000 to more than 700,000 since May.

Acquisition of the Hearst plant will enable the Post to exceed the 96 tabloid pages to which it has been limited in its present building. Publisher Dorothy Schiff said it is studying modernization of the Journal-American plant, including the installation of high-speed color presses.

Meanwhile, the Times this month printed a second pilot version of an afternoon paper to replace the World Journal but remained undecided on whether to take the plunge.

The pilot paper, entitled the New York Forum, contained 40 pages in eight-column format and was described by assistant managing editor A. M. Rosenthal as different in "total concept" from "any other U.S. newspaper."

Guild Protests Scab Stories

New York City—The New York Guild last week protested what it described as "outright strikebreaking" by the New York Post in the New York City teachers' strike.

Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy acted after the Post printed two stories by staff members assigned to cross picket lines to serve as volunteer teachers in their children's schools. He demanded that the paper withdraw its reporters from any such further assignments.

Murphy told the Post that if such strikebreaking continued it might become an element in bargaining for a new Post contract.

Argentine Report

How Guild Helps Build 'Bridges Of Friendship'

The following article by Enrique H. Volpe, writer-editor of a Buenos Aires television station's daily news program, "Nuevediario," is reprinted in part from Enfoques Gremiales, a U.S. Information Service publication in the Argentine capital. It relates the impressions of a group of Argentine newsmen who toured the United States under auspices of ANG and the Agency for International Development, one of many such foreign teams to which the Guild has helped play host in recent years.

By ENRIQUE H. VOLPE

LATIN AMERICA must be heard! It must make others understand its concerns, its present realities, its future possibilities. And in the United States there are many people ready to listen to Latin American voices which call for fairness and for a closer and more authentic friendship.

It was with such thoughts in mind that a group of eight Argentine newspapermen visited the United States in March 1967. They traveled to different cities in the United States, not only to increase their knowledge of trade-union and professional matters but to examine and learn for themselves what is the spirit of the North American people, the people to whom all Latin American countries are tied intimately by politics, history, economics and feelings.

On March 13 the delegation from the Asociacion de Periodistas de Buenos Aires arrived in Washington. It was made up of men active in the various media. Newspapers, magazines, radio, television and the newsreels were represented by persons active in these fields and in the labor movement. Young men as well as mature men were in the group.

They had tried to divest themselves of preconceptions, to be objective observers of the way that Americans live, what they think of their own country and of other countries, what problems bother them most and how they confront questions affecting everybody in this world: welfare, brotherhood, work, social justice and progress.

They were not restricted; they moved freely in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, where they found a generous spirit, where they could ask for information, present viewpoints and discuss fully. People were frank with them. Their experience was vivid and positive.

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THE FIRST surprise for the newspapermen's delegation was encountered in the Department of Labor. In the presence of several trade-union leaders from the Washington area, officials of the department explained the handling of trade-union questions and the position occupied by collective agreements in labor-management relations.

The surprise reached its height when a film about the history of the American labor movement was shown, with scenes of physical struggle, police repression, hostile meetings with management, scenes of violence and of workers mistreated by the guardians of the law. This meant that the government itself was displaying to a group of foreign trade unionists, in its own house, the past mistakes and injustices committed against American workers during a sad and dramatic era.

This forthrightness constituted a test as to how problems are faced up to directly at present. All this does not mean to say that the American worker now lives in a paradise; similar things can still happen in isolated cases. But this conscientious attitude toward the solution of problems arising from the modern setting is fundamental as a basis for social peace.



The author, right, and a fellow Argentine newsman receive a lesson in Guild history from Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker on a visit to ANG Headquarters.

We found that similar frankness about the negative aspects of things or about past errors was usually present during our interviews with government functionaries, trade unionists, personnel of co-operatives, newspaper people, teachers, students and ordinary people.

From our first day to our last in the United States, we Argentine newspapermen felt that we were *en tierra amiga,* in a friendly country. We could comment freely, even make critical remarks about certain U.S. actions in Latin America. We realized that inadequate or distorted information from Latin America was often at fault and stood in the way of better rapprochement.

On occasions our arguments convinced the listener and caused a change of concept or attitude. Dialogues were constructive, conducted between friendly people acting in good faith, people who wished to resolve difference and eliminate useless friction (which can be so helpful to the enemies of freedom and democracy, who desire to be destructive and accomplish dissent).

We wished to contribute to a better mutual understanding, to bring our peoples closer together so that their friendship would persevere—as it should—in spite of obstructive circumstances. We have similar origins and common ideals of liberty and democracy as the essential basis of our lives and progressive future.

We asked all with whom we met to work toward a better understanding of Latin American problems. We found among Americans the wish to know more about Argentina, not purely from economic and political motives but from a basic interest in other peoples of the New World. We are sure that we managed to build bridges of friendship and understanding, bridges that are solid and real.

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OUR CONSTANT contact with officers of the American Newspaper Guild, the AFL-CIO and many trade-union organizations helped us to appreciate the advanced development of the North American trade unions and their influence on the economic and democratic life of the country.

We had an opportunity to observe the solidarity within labor that had been brought about through hard struggles and the sacrifices of the membership and now was bringing into being an improved relationship between workers and employers. And this in turn was tending toward a constant improvement of the socioeconomic balance.

The way in which the social protection of the worker seemed to be desired by both sectors was an indication to us of how trade unionism had developed alongside of industrial modernization. There is a joint effort to weld a peaceful coexistence through collective agreements and profit sharing. Modern formulas are being devised to solve the complex problems created by industrial progress and automation.

Unemployment caused by automation is also being dealt with in a realistic manner. As employers gradually realize that it is in their economic interest to have a humanistic attitude toward their workers, perhaps such problems can be solved without dangerous friction or injustice. Having observed the labor unity in the United States and the strong internal discipline of the large unions, we feel sure that the serious problems of unemployment caused by automation can be solved in a fair and satisfactory manner.

'The Best Newspapermen'

Guildsmen Reap Major Share Of '67 Newspaper Awards

Long ago the Guild adopted the slogan, "Most of the Best Newspapermen are Guildsmen."

Guildsmen are still proving it today by taking a major share of the nation's newspaper awards and fellowships, including Harvard University's coveted Nieman fellowships.

Among 12 Nieman fellows who will study at Harvard during the current academic year are Guildsman **Gerald P. Grant,** national education writer for the Washington Post, and three former Guildsmen: **Gene E. Miller** of the Miami Herald, a 1967 Pulitzer and Broun Award winner; **Jacob C. Landau** of the Newhouse National News Service, and **Philip D. Hager** of Newsweek's Los Angeles bureau.

Among the winners of journalism fellowships at Stanford University are **Norman R. Kempster** of United Press International's Sacramento bureau; **Peter J. Shaw** of New York UPI, **Moira Farrow** of the Vancouver Sun, **Allan Hale** of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and **Jefferson Morgan** of the Oakland Tribune.

Winners of the first fellowships at Northwestern University's new Urban Journalism Center include **Christopher Chandler** of the Chicago Sun-Times and **Donald Sabath** of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Canada, Southam Fellowships at the University of Toronto were won by **Peter Ward** of the Toronto Telegram and **Barrie Zwicker** of the Toronto Globe & Mail.

Winners of Canadian National Newspaper Awards included **Robert Reguly** of the Toronto Star for spot-news reporting, **Betty Lee** of the Globe & Mail for feature writing, **Norman James** of the Star for spot-news photography, **David Paterson** of the Vancouver Province for feature photography and **James Kearney** of the Vancouver Sun for sports writing.

Marie Moreau of the Star won two awards for the best men's and women's fashion writing, the first time one writer has taken both prizes.

In the United States, winners of Sigma Delta Chi's Distinguished Service Awards included **Richard Harwood** of the Washington Post for Washington correspondence.

Brian R. Donovan of the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle was among two winners of the Paul Tobenkin Memorial Award for writing "in the fight against racial and religious hatred."

Overseas Press Club citations for distinguished achievement went to **Fred S. Hoffman** of Associated Press for reporting on Vietnam and to **D. H. Loucheim** of the Washington Post for reporting on Nigeria.

Hoffman's Vietnam reporting also won him a National Headliners Club award. Other Headliner winners included **Wolf Von Eckardt** of the Washington Post for writing on architecture, **John Sinor** of the San Diego Union for best local column, and **Jack R. Thornell** of Associated Press for a picture of James Meredith after he was shot on his Mississippi march.

Former ANG International Representative **Loel Schrader,** now a sports writer for the Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram, won the National Newspaper Association's annual contest for best sports story for a feature on athletic nicknames.

Two Washington Post writers, **John P. MacKenzie** and **Leonard Downie, Jr.,** won American Bar Association awards, MacKenzie for interpretation of Supreme Court decisions and Downie for a series that led to reforms in Washington's General Sessions Court.

Barbara Yuncker of the New York Post won the Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Award in the newspaper field, and **Albert Rosenfeld,** science editor of Life magazine, won the magazine award.

LABOR BEAT

The National Labor Relations Board has directed its examiners to phrase NLRB orders in simple English instead of legalese.

Showing what they meant, board members Sam Zagoria (a former newspaperman), Gerald A. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr., changed the board's usual jargon in which management is required to declare it will not "coercively interrogate or poll our employes with respect to their union desires" and will offer fired employes "immediate and full reinstatement to their former or substantially equivalent positions."

They substituted the following plain words in a declaration a Nebraska paving contractor was ordered to sign and post:

"After a trial in which both sides had the opportunity to present their evidence, the NLRB has found that we violated the law and has ordered us to post this notice and to keep our word about what we say in this notice.

"We violated the law when we had you vote on the union. We will not do this again. Since the board found that we violated the law when we fired Joseph Perez, Idisro and Peter Rodriguez, Tiofilo Ramirez and Tony Lopez over the union, we will offer them their old jobs back and give them back pay.

"We will not fire anyone over the union again. You are all free to become or remain members of Local 880, and we won't punish you in any way if you do."

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CANDY BOYCOTT

The Teamster's union is pressing a nationwide boycott against the Hollywood Candy Co., which has refused to bargain with the union despite a National Labor Relations Board order.

Candy manufactured by the company is sold under the brand names of Big Pay, Big Time, Butter-Nut, Hollywood, Milk Shake, Pay Day, Polar, Snow King, Teddy Bear, X-Tafy Nut, Zero, Sunday and Tuesday.

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Workers in a Calcutta ink factory won a 10-rupee wage increase recently in just 10½ hours of what might be termed a lock-in. When the owner refused the demand, they converged on his office, told him he couldn't leave, cut the telephone wires, turned off the lights and shut down the air conditioner. "Ten and a half sweltering hours later," the New York Times reported, "he finally saw the justice of their demands."

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UMBRELLA EXTENDED

Picketing of an employer to have him hire Negroes is protected activity under the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled, even if the employes act through other than union channels.

The board ruled that a taxicab company must rehire an employe who engaged in antibias picketing. Rejecting a court suggestion that the employes should have taken their complaint to the union before picketing, the board said it saw no basis for requiring them to do so. It pointed out they were not attempting to undermine the union.

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CAUGHT IN THE ACT

The Labor Department has found that U.S. companies cheated employes of at least 76 million dollars in fiscal 1967 by paying them less than the minimum wage, failing to pay overtime and refusing equal pay for equal work. It recovered 27 million dollars for the affected employes.

The year before the department found 90 million dollars in underpayments. The AFL-CIO research department attributed the decline to the fact that wage-and-hour investigators are spending less time on plant investigations.

N.Y. Contract Forbids Hours Cut For Part-Timers, Arbiter Rules

New York City—Part-time employes at the New York Daily News are protected under the Guild's contract from arbitrary reduction of their work, arbitrator Thomas G. Christensen has ruled.

Christensen said a reduction in work assigned to a part-time copyreader and rewriteman was equivalent to dismissal without just cause.

The copyreader had been working an average of 35 days each quarter year in 1964, when the Guild sucessfully pressed a grievance that won him a retroactive six-percent wage increase.

Thereafter he was called in less and less frequently while other part-timers with less seniority were used instead. In many quarters of 1965 and 1966 his work was less than half of what it had been.

Management argued that it had the unfettered right to choose whatever part-timers it pleased, but the Guild cited clauses protecting them from unjust dismissal and providing that, in filling vacancies, "due consideration" be given to present employes.

Christensen said the contract language requires that a "part-time employe who has successfully completed his probationary period not be substantially severed (without just and sufficient cause) from further employment through the use of new part-time employes or those who have not completed such a probationary stage."

He directed that the copyreader be given at least his previous 35 days' work per quarter and that he be recompensed for the differences between the pay for that much work and the amount he had received since 1965.

Vacation Benefits Won By D.C. Part-Timers

A decision by arbitrator Alexander H. Frey will give some 100 part-time employes at the Washington Post holiday benefits they have up to now been denied.

Frey upheld the Washington-Baltimore Guild's claim that part-timers who regularly work 18¾ hours a week or more are entitled, on a pro-rata basis, to the same holiday benefits as regular employes.

At issue was the Post's denial of benefits to part-time employes not scheduled to work on a holiday. The contract provides for an additional day off or an additional day's pay to employes whose regular day off falls on a holiday.

Frey rejected the Post's claim that, although the Guild had grieved many times on the matter, it had never before taken it to arbitration and therefore had accepted the company's position.

"It is the union's option to arbitrate or not to arbitrate," he said, "and to interpret its failure to arbitrate as proof that it concurred in the employer's conduct would transform its option to a perilous choice."

Bargaining Co-ordination Set At Boston Seminar

Boston, Mass. — New England Guild locals, at an ANG regional bargaining seminar here Sept. 15 agreed to co-ordinate their bargaining in a concerted drive for higher wage increases in the new round of negotiations now under way.

Similar co-ordination of regional bargaining in the last round of negotiations produced the best wage settlements in the history of several New England locals.

The meeting, sponsored by the New England District Council, was one of three special ANG regional wage-bargaining seminars scheduled for this fall. Other regional wage-bargaining seminars will be held in Los Angeles Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and in Toronto Oct. 14 and 15.

The New England seminar, held at Boston Guild headquarters, was conducted by ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz and Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker.

It included discussions of wages, prices and profits, and each delegate received a 200-page compilation of wage-bargaining data and a set of sample bargaining bulletins illustrating the data's use in negotiations.

Middle Atlantic Locals To Swap Negotiators

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Guild locals in the Middle Atlantic District Council will help in each other's bargaining by an interchange of representatives on local negotiating committees.

The arrangement, under which each local bargaining committee will have at least one experienced negotiator from an outside local, was approved at a council meeting here Sept. 9 and 10.

Delegates to the two-day meeting heard Paul Strongin, Northeast District manager for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, speak on organizing. The Wilkes-Barre Guild was host at a dinner Sept. 9.

AMONG OURSELVES

Washington-Baltimore Guildsman **Carl T. Rowan,** former director of the U.S. Information Agency, has been named co-chairman of the advisory council of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.



Rowan

Rowan, now a syndicated columnist, will serve with actress Myrna Loy at the helm of the advisory council. The committee provides research, information and technical assistance to groups working for fair housing.

Rowan, who served as a deputy assistant secretary of state and ambassador to Finland as well as USIA director, was formerly a Twin Cities Guildsman with the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and is the author of four books.

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Arthur E. Rowse, former Boston and Washington Guildsman, is the publisher of U.S. Consumer, a new biweekly newsletter, as well as the author of a new weekly newspaper column, Consumer Contact. Rowse formerly served as executive director of the President's Consumer Office.

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These are busy days for New York Guildsman **Milt Miller,** soccer editor of the Long Island Press and Star-Journal. In addition to serving as president of Soccer Associates, which distributes books and films on soccer and other sports, he is editor of a new bimonthly publication, Leisure Time. Miller is a former editor of Frontpage, the New York Guild's official publication.

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Pittsburgh Guildsman **Harold V. Cohen,** film and drama critic for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, has received a Distinguished Alumni Award from Pennsylvania State University. Cohen, a television commentator and founder of the Pittsburgh edition of TV Guide, has received numerous writing awards, including one from the Pittsburgh Guild.

Jurisdictional Hangup

Whose Work Was Labor Day?



MAGUIRE? . . .



. . . OR McGUIRE?

THE LABOR press has been propelled into the eye of an interunion storm over the paternity of Labor Day.

The International Association of Machinists last week laid claim to the honor on the basis of a copyrighted Labor Day story in the Paterson (N.J.) Morning Call.

The Call said its research indicated that Mathew Maguire, secretary of the IAM's predecessor, the Machinists and Blacksmiths Union, rather than Peter J. McGuire of the Carpenters was the father of the holiday. Up to now McGuire has been given the credit.

The Call said it was Machinist Maguire, not Carpenter McGuire, who first proposed a holiday in labor's honor to the New York City Central Labor Union in 1882. Both were members of a three-man committee subsequently set up by the CLU to press for the establishment of Labor Day.

The Call delved into the matter at the request of Maguire's granddaughter—the wife of a United Automobile Worker—who said the historians were mistakenly giving credit to McGuire for a famous Labor Day speech actually made by Maguire.

"I think the spelling threw them off," she said.

"The mixup over Maguire and McGuire isn't the first mistake the history books have made," the IAM's official publication, the Machinist, commented in its news story.

But Peter Terzick, editor of the Carpenter, belittled the idea that "a gear-stripper by the name of Maguire" deserves the credit.

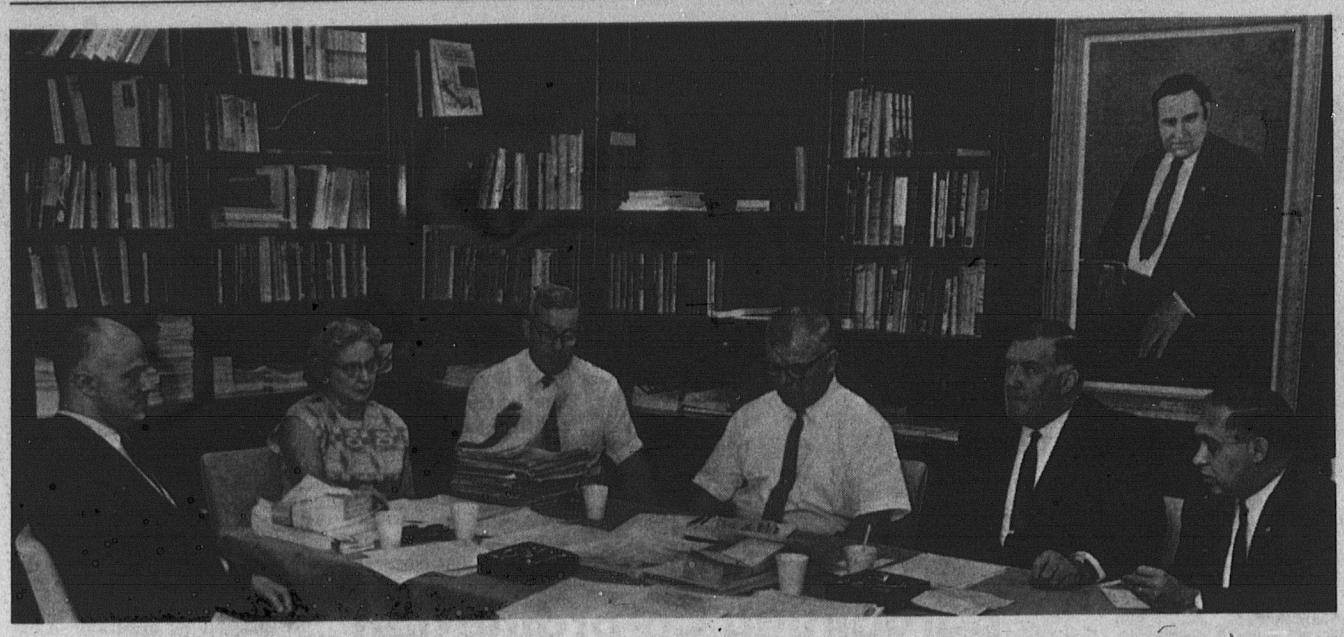
"Paternity contests are as old as sex and as diversified as sex," he said, "although they are somewhat unusual 85 years after the event."

"After all, who else but a carpenter could have written the purple prose which history credits to Peter J.?" (The famed speech by McGuire—or Maguire—began: "On this day the hosts of labor shout their hosannas. From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.")

Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist (and a former ANG international vice president) is asking the International Labor Press Association to appoint a committee to resolve the matter for once and for all.

He suggested in a letter to ILPA President Ray Davidson (a former ANG international representative) that two labor editors, Guildsman David Selvin, editor of San Francisco Labor, and Leon Stein, editor of the ILGWU's Justice, be named to the committee. Both are authors of books on labor history.

Both Cole and Terzick suggested that it wasn't the first time the other union had claimed someone else's work.



ELECTION PRELUDE: ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, third from left, presents local eligibility lists to the International Election and Referendum Committee. Committee members, from left to right, are Edward Gilbreth of Chicago, chairman Roberta Bailey of Philadelphia, Fred Seguin of Ottawa, George Holmes of New York and Philip Feldman of Rochester.

11,800 Ballots Sent Out For IEB Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

18th. North Jersey made a similar request for members whose dues were paid in time but whose per capitas were sent late.

Under instructions issued by the election committee, all ballots must be counted by locals on the final day of the referendum, Oct. 3. Returns certifying the results must be returned to ANG headquarters postmarked not later than midnight Oct. 5.

The election committee will meet in Washington Oct. 13 to inspect the returns and certify the election results. Those elected, together with officers named without opposition at the annual ANG Convention in July, will take office Oct. 15.

New board members elected without opposition at the convention were Region 2 Vice President Joe Holt Anderson, Jr., of Washington-Baltimore, and At-Large Vice Presidents Harry Ryan of New York, James H. White of Memphis and James G. McMahon of Detroit. Region 3 Vice President James B. Woods of St. Louis was elected president, also without opposition, to succeed retiring President Arthur Rosenstock.

Re-elected at the convention were Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., At-Large Vice Presidents George M. Muldowney of Wire Service, Robert D. Nordin of Vancouver-New Westminster and Barney Peterson of San Francisco-Oakland, Region 4 Vice President Hugh H. Harrison of Seattle-Tacoma and Region 5 Vice President Bernard W. Stein of New York.

L.I. Agency Held Front For Paper

New York City—A National Labor Relations Board hearing on the New York Guild's petition to certify 21 reporters of a Long Island news service as members of the Guild's Long Island Press Unit was closed Sept. 15 after testimony that the agency functioned as an appendage of the Press. A ruling is being awaited.

Two Guild witnesses testified that they were hired to work for the agency, ABC News, by the Press managing editor, Harold Starr, while a third said he was transferred to ABC after being hired by the Press.

Another witness testified that Starr would call ABC employes in every six months to announce raises. And there was testimony that ABC's "editor" was in actuality only a payroll manager.

Company witnesses maintained that ABC employes worked out of the Press office only as a "convenience."

Guild attorney Stephen Weiss, in summarizing, termed the agency nothing but a device to circumvent Guild-shop provisions at the Press.

Questioning by Weiss at the hearing produced an admission by Starr that the Press had failed to notify the Guild of more than 30 bargaining-unit employes, aside from those of the agency.

. . . Mellett

(Continued from Page 1)

continue to operate. In Sparta a survey will be made of readers' knowledge about and attitude toward the paper before and after the council.

Ben H. Bagdikian, president of the Mellett Fund, said it is hoped that the councils in Illinois and on the West Coast will provide a body of knowledge that will help others in establishing a continuing critical and creative relationship between newspaper and readers, without endangering the independence of the paper.

The Fund's West Coast grant went to Dr. William L. Rivers of the Stanford University Department of Communication to establish councils in Bend, Ore., and Redwood City, Calif.

The Redwood City council will operate without publicity while that in Bend will function publicly, Dr. Rivers said. The Bend council was to hold its initial meeting today; the Redwood City group will get under way Sept. 29.

Boundaries For Monopoly

L.A. Case Hinges On Market Area

Los Angeles, Calif. — Whether the government is successful in its antitrust suit to undo the Los Angeles Times's acquisition of the San Bernardino Sun and Telegram may depend on the court's definition of a newspaper market.

Summary arguments in the case last week centered on whether San Bernardino, 66 miles away, is part of the Los Angeles market area.

Bernard Hollander, chief counsel for the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, contended that the 10 counties of Southern California constitute a single market area in which daily newspapers compete for advertising and readers.

He cited Times promotional advertising that claimed the Times was the dominant voice in this market area and the paper's demand for exclusive rights to syndicated material within it.

The Times's counsel, Julius von Kalinowski, argued that only 15 percent of the paper's circulation is in the San Bernardino circulation area and that there was no interchangeability of demand between the Times and the Sun and Telegram.

The case is the first in which the definition of a newspaper market area for antitrust purposes has been placed before the courts. Federal Judge Warren J. Ferguson indicated after summary arguments that he would hand down a decision soon.

No matter which way he rules, the case is expected to go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Times-Mirror Co., publisher of the Times, is continuing to extend its diversified empire. Its latest acquisition, announced this month, is the Denoyer-Geppert Co. of Chicago, producer of maps, globes, instructional charts and science-teaching aids for schools.

The Wall Street Journal reported it as a "multimillion-dollar transaction."

Company Role In Death Of WJT To Be Probed

(Continued from Page 1)

nesses complained of being required to pay at least a year in advance at the top price for the market or of not being able to acquire a basic wire service at any price when starting a new paper.

"Is the practice of syndicates in granting to a newspaper within a large geographical area the exclusive right to their columns and features a violation of the antitrust laws, and how does this practice affect the chances of new newspapers breaking into the market?"

Among others expected to testify when the hearings resume are small publishers belonging to the Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press, organized to oppose the bill. Their principal concern is provisions of the bill that would immunize joint advertising and circulation rates as well as joint production arrangements from antitrust prosecution.

Meanwhile, the executive council of the California Labor Federation went on record last month in opposition to the bill, which would grant antitrust immunity to mergers and semimergers of newspapers that appear "unlikely to remain or become" financially sound.

If You Can't Lick 'Em, Buy 'Em

Monopoly newspaper publishers are finding it difficult to even tolerate the existence of the new crop of urban magazines, according to the Wall Street Journal.

It cited the case of San Francisco magazine, which published an analysis of the 1965 San Francisco newspaper merger suggesting that the joint publishing company is "a mutual admiration and assistance society in gross violation of fair trade."

Shortly after the story appeared, reported the Journal, "Publisher John A. Vietor says he was approached by a representative of the surviving newspapers and asked if he would be interested in selling his magazine."

Block Chain Purchases Small California Daily

Monterey, Calif.—Paul and William Block, publishers of the Toledo Blade and Times and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, have acquired the 28,000-circulation Peninsula Herald here.

Acquisition of the evening daily by T.B.P. Corp., a subsidiary of the Toledo Blade Co., was announced early this month. The Blade Co. publishes the Red Bank (N.J.) Register as well as the Pittsburgh and Toledo papers.

Bearding The Boss

'Castro' Charge No Firing Cause

An employe who stands up to reply to his boss's antiunion speech can't be fired for protesting when he's told to sit down.

Or even for comparing the boss to Fidel Castro.

That's the finding of a National Labor Relations Board panel in a case involving a textile-plant manager who asked for questions after making a speech to his employes against the Textile Workers Union.

When an employe stood up to reply, the manager ordered him to sit down. The employe did but then got to his feet again and made a remark comparing the manager with Castro. He was fired.

The board said that since the manager had opened the meeting to questions, he "unreasonably interfered" with the employe's rights under the National Labor Relations Act "by ordering him to refrain from expressing his pro-union views and then discharging him" for protesting the order.

As for the Castro remark, the board said the employe was not referring to any political belief but portraying the manager as an "industrial dictator who, while willing to submit to questioning, was in fact unwilling to hear both sides of a question."

The board concluded the employe should not be denied the law's protection for using "an unfortunate figure of speech . . . in a moment of emotional stress."

Living Costs Chill Record Wage Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

The increase in the cost of living since then, Blatz said, has made the $315.50 goal obsolete—it should now be $317.80. The $157.75 goal should now be $158.90 on the basis of the cost of living alone.

ANG's wage goals are a restating of the goals set by the 1946 Convention in terms of productivity and cost-of-living increases since then. The 1946 Convention set $100 a week as the goal for experienced workers in key classifications, and $50 as the goal for beginners in these classifications and for experienced workers in all other adult classifications.

CLC Asks Unions To Support NDP

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Labour Congress last week urged its affiliates to give "all-out support" to the New Democratic Party in forthcoming provincial elections.

Acting CLC President Donald MacDonald said the elections in Ottawa and Saskatchewan were of particular importance to unions in the light of "a mounting attack" on social legislation and the labor movement.

The CLC's appeal for support to the New Democratic Party exempted those unions that are constitutionally prohibited from taking a political position.

$15,000-$20,000 Pay Seen Needed To Hold Reporters

GOOD NEWSPAPER reporters should be paid between $15,000 and $20,000 a year, according to Julius Duscha, associate director of Stanford University's Professional Journalism Fellowship Program.

The fact that they aren't is the most important factor driving them out of the industry, he said.

Duscha, a former political reporter for the Washington Post and author of two books on politics, sets forth his views in the current issue of the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"In my judgment," he said, "low pay and the anti-intellectual atmosphere of most city rooms and editors' and publishers' offices drive men away from newspapers.

"On balance, I think that the dismal economics of the reporting profession is probably a more important factor than the anti-intellectualism of most newspapers. The most stimulating intellectual atmosphere does not put a reporter's son through college.

"Time after time I have been shocked to discover that respected reporters with national reputations are earning only $225 to $250 a week.

"In Washington most of the government's public-relations men make more money than the reporters covering the capital—and this includes most reporters working for major newspapers and, of course, for the low-paying wire services.

"Not only is pay low, but editors and publishers have a habit of pinching pennies in a way calculated to drive reporters into the public-relations business.

"Recently I heard of a man who had been assigned to Washington by his newspaper. On the trip east he had some automobile trouble which necessitated that he stay two days instead of only overnight in some obscure motel. The second night was disallowed on his expense account.

"The reporter is no longer in the newspaper business.

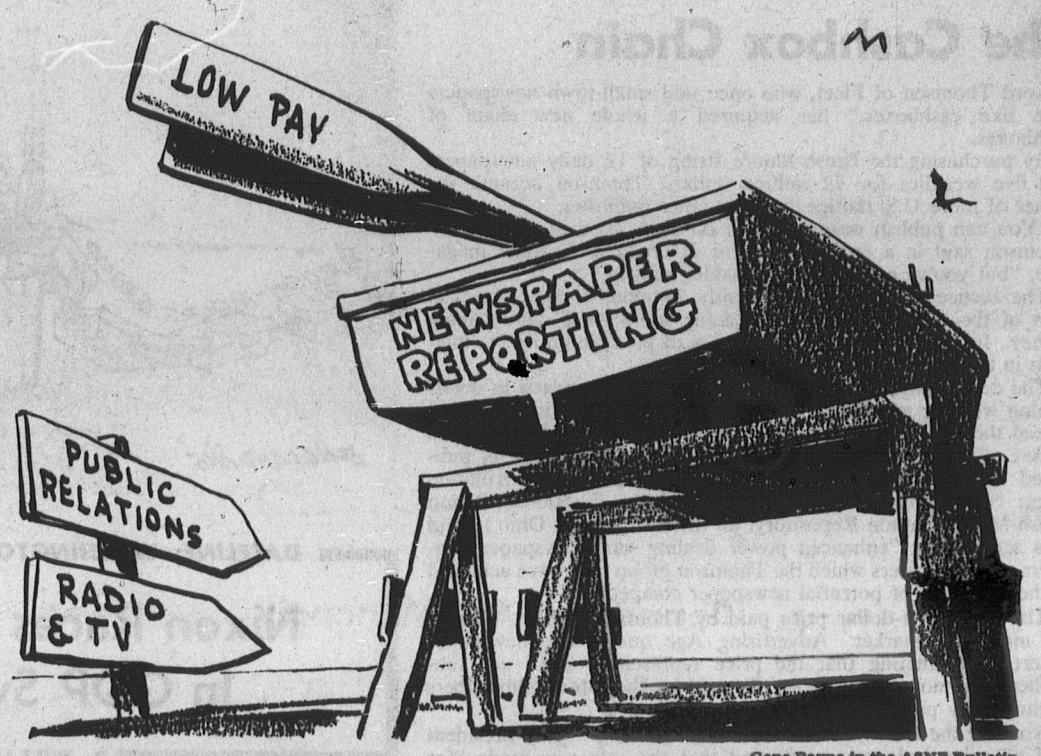
"A friend of mine who won a fellowship assigned to make him a better, more informed reporter had to pay for his own company-financed hospital- and health-plan insurance while he was on leave because his employer refused to do so.

"Another friend wanted his newspaper sent to him while he was on a fellowship. He was told to please remit the subscription price. . . .

"A good reporter ought to be paid from $15,000 to $20,000 a year [$268 to $384 a week], and I am not just talking about Washington reporters or reporters working in large cities. Good magazine reporters and writers are paid this much, or more, and for many radio and television reporters salaries at this level are minimums. . . .

"Can newspapers afford to pay the kind of salaries needed to attract the best men?

"Unfortunately, no one really knows how profitable newspapers are. My only criterion is the weight test. When even newspapers with circulations of less than 50,000 run to 50 and 60 pages two or three times a week, the money must be available."



Gene Payne in the ASNE Bulletin

A Modest Proposal

Boulder, Colo.—"Editorial salaries need to go up 50 percent right now," press analyst Ben H. Bagdikian told the Association for Education in Journalism last month. "The average paper can afford it."

Bagdikian, relating the fact that reporters currently get paid "at about the same scale as laborers in the back room," said pay "becomes of commanding importance" in determining whether reporters leave the industry "when the work becomes boring or frustrating."

"One of the more interesting papers I know of," he said, "has a policy of keeping its reporters so busy and interested that it is some time before they realize that they are underpaid."

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Prosperity Nibbles At Times Earnings

Prosperity reduced the New York Times's profits in the first half of 1967, according to a company report.

Largely as a result of the costs of increased circulation following the World Journal Tribune closing, the Times's net income slipped from $5,130,000 in the first half of 1966 to $4,591,000.

But it won't be long before the circulation increase brings its reward. The paper's Sunday newsstand price was raised in June, and advertising-rate increases of nine percent took effect Aug. 1.

Operating revenues were up $9,638,000, to $94,339,000, the company reported. Net income, in addition to suffering from the circulation increase, was reduced by a lower investment tax credit and expenses accompanying discontinuation of the Times's European Edition.

Advertising was up 1,493,362 lines, to 41,758,986, and daily circulation rose 114,928, to 863,207.

Time Inc. reported net first-half earnings of $15,383,000, down from $17,730,000 in the same period of 1966.

Like the Times, Time reported an increase in gross income, from $239,212 to $252,892. But profits were eroded by increased costs at a pulp and paper subsidiary and development costs of a new subsidiary, Selling Areas-Marketing Inc.

Meanwhile, the Cincinnati Enquirer declared an extra fourth-quarter dividend of 10 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents. Total dividends for the year were $1.50 per share.

DAY BOOK

Referendum for international vice presidents from Regions 1, 3 and 6, Sept. 28-Oct. 23.

Southern California Bargaining Seminar, Sept. 30-Oct. 1, Olympian Motor Hotel, Los Angeles.

International Election and Referendum Committee, election tabulation, Oct. 13, ANG headquarters, Washington.

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 30-Nov. 2, ANG headquarters, Washington.

Thirty-fifth Annual ANG Convention, June 17-21, 1968, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Cleveland.

ANG Bargaining Guides Revised; New Editions Sent To All Locals

New editions of ANG's Convention Recommendations on Collective Bargaining, its Collective Bargaining Program and Model Contract, reflecting changes made by the Guild's 1967 convention, have been mailed to all locals.

The Collective Bargaining Program and Model Contract have been updated to reflect the Guild's new wage goals of $315.50 a week for experienced employes in key positions and $157.75 for any adult classification and beginners in key classifications.

More extensive changes have been made in the Convention Recommendations on Bargaining. Following are the sections that have been added:

WAGE DATA: Locals should obtain complete, detailed payroll information without limitation or restriction on its use. Locals are entitled under U.S. law to such information in order to negotiate intelligently for new contracts or administer existing contracts.

Locals in Canada also should seek wage information even though the employer is not compelled by law to furnish it and should negotiate contract provisions requiring the employer to furnish such information. A number of Canadian contracts contain such provisions.

There is no legal bar to the disclosure of such information to the membership in such forms as bulletin-board notices or local publications. The information also should be forwarded to ANG so that it can be made available to other locals.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: Continued efforts should be made to wipe out discrimination against women, usually most apparent in pay for women's news reporting.

INTERUNION CO-OPERATION: Continued efforts should be made to build interunion cooperation on the local and international levels.

CLERICAL WAGES: Locals should give special attention to wage improvements in clerical wage classifications to bring these rates up from substandard levels where necessary.

SURVEILLANCE OF EMPLOYES: Locals should demand elimination of secret surveillance of employes as well as the use of electronic supervisers, tape recordings, telephone-monitoring systems and similar procedures and devices.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: Locals are urged to give greater emphasis in bargaining to measures that would help increase employment opportunity — such as higher premium pay to discourage excessive overtime work.

Evidence shows that some employers abuse the concept of overtime to avoid hiring sufficient employes. Where this is the case, locals may find the solution is to seek to increase the penalty nature of premium pay by bargaining double time in place of time and one half for work beyond regular hours.

The ANG endorses the goal of spreading employment by various means, including the shorter work week. Excessive overtime as a means to avoid the hiring of needed additional employes defeats an important purpose of premium pay and holds down employment opportunity in the newspaper industry.

JOB FRAGMENTATION: Contracts should prohibit by an appropriate provision the subtle elimination of jobs by fragmentation, by which duties of a given job are assigned to varicus other jobs, thereby eliminating that job.

In addition, the following sentence has been added to the section on pensions:

"Locals are urged to make efforts to bring new or existing pension plans under ANG's Commingled Pension Trust, for higher return on investments which this fund can bring, and for lower costs of administration."

Newsprint Usage Up

U.S. newsprint consumption was at a record level of 2,862,662 tons during the first five months of 1967, according to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, up 1.7 percent over the same period in 1966.

Editorial

The Cashbox Chain

Lord Thomson of Fleet, who once said small-town newspapers "are like cashboxes," has acquired a whole new chain of cashboxes.

By purchasing the Brush-Moore string of 12 daily newspapers and five weeklies for 72 million dollars, Thomson became the owner of more U.S. dailies than any other publisher.

"You can publish newspapers to do some good in the world," Thomson said in a recent statement of credo to Fortune magazine, "but you've got to tie it to making money."

The Justice Department, apparently, is taking a more skeptical view of the connection between "doing some good" and making money. It has initiated an investigation of possible antitrust violations in the Brush-Moore purchase.

The department, Advertising Age reports, is interested in determining whether any of the Brush-Moore papers are in areas that placed them in competition with any of Thomson's other 24 U.S. dailies. (Thomson's 15,000-circulation Alliance Review is published 13 miles to the west of Brush-Moore's 12,000-circulation Salem News and 18 miles northeast of the 72,500-circulation Brush-Moore Canton Repository, all in Northeastern Ohio.) And it is scrutinizing "enhanced power dealing with newspaper suppliers and advertisers which the Thomson group may have achieved to the detriment of potential newspaper competitors."

The 72-million-dollar price paid by Thomson is high, even in the monopoly market. Advertising Age quotes one newspaper expert as estimating that the price represented $130 per subscriber, $40 more than is generally paid for the captive subscribers of monopoly papers.

None of the Brush-Moore papers were failing. Their president said all were making a profit and that the sale was made "for tax purposes."

The world's biggest publisher has become the United States's biggest publisher. All that may now stand between Thomson and an eventual stranglehold on the nation's smaller newspapers are the antitrust laws.

This is no time to weaken them.

Publishers, Please Copy

Newspapers that resist the Guild shop might give some thought to the position taken by one of their number, the Idaho State Journal in Pocatello.

The Journal came out foursquare recently against the eighth attempt to enact a "right-to-work" law that would ban the union shop in Idaho.

"It is bad legislation," said a Journal editorial. "A misnomer, 'right to work' is designed to destroy organized labor. It upsets worker stability, disrupts labor-management relations and cheapens the economy."

That it does. By making it illegal for a union to insist that all employes benefiting from a contract contribute their share toward obtaining its protections, "right to work" undermines the wages and working conditions of every employe in the state.

If the prohibition of a union shop does this on a statewide scale, the resistance of an individual employer to a union shop does it plantwide.

Some publishers still maintain that the Guild shop is pernicious. The Idaho State Journal, at least, knows better.

The Guild Reporter

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

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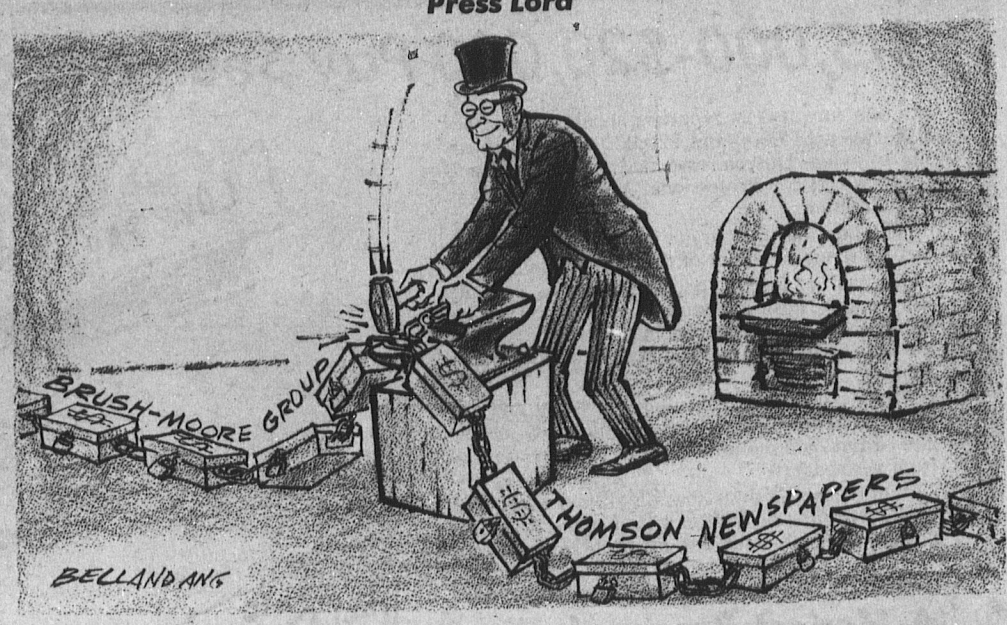
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Press Lord



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nixon Races To Early Lead In GOP Sweepstakes



By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

A LITTLE more than 10 months before the Republican National Convention one fact seems overriding: The GOP hasn't yet come up with a candidate.

New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, well qualified by experience in foreign affairs and in administration—to say nothing of the fact he has won elections three times—says he is for Michigan's Gov. George Romney.

Give Romney the benefit of the doubt, [illegible] edged he made a hapless public claim when he said that in Vietnam in 1965 he was successfully "brainwashed" by U.S. military and diplomatic spokesmen.

Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois is admittedly no better than a long shot. As for the coupling of those tremendous states, New York and California (Rockefeller-Reagan), David Broder had a delightful column in the Washington Post about the last time the GOP tried it. That was the Truman year, 1948, when the Republicans nominated Govs. Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren.

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VIEWED from this nonprophetic corner, Rockefeller and Gov. Ronald Reagan might very well be the strongest ticket the Republicans could throw against President Johnson. Rockefeller is an extraordinarily able public official, and it seems to me that Reagan has shown in less than a year that he is much more than a television personality and by no means a right-wing fool.

But Rockefeller isn't going to get the top nomination except via draft, and the more he talks about Romney the more he shuts himself out. You can count with zeros the number of times a major-party nomination has gone to a potential candidate who refuses to campaign for it.

So who is left? Why, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a substantially matured Nixon who is campaigning for the job and leaves no doubt that he wants it.

Against Nixon is his so-called reputation as a "loser."

He lost to Jack Kennedy, all right, in 1960, but by an eyelash, and from mid-October until the election he gained ground in great leaps (nobody in the Kennedy camp believed it would turn out to be so close).

He lost to Pat Brown when he ran for governor in 1962. His staffers say, very simply, that he lost because of Kennedy's successful handling of the Cuban-missile crisis.

Nixon has assets: an intimate association with local Republican leaders in every state, almost in every congressional district; a long experience as the principal Republican public spokesman even in the Eisenhower years.

[illegible] astonishingly enough, has added the asset of flexibility — enough, at least, to let him approach Republican liberals and moderates when it seemed that his principal opposition might come from Reagan. He has inherited most of the Goldwater delegate strength, and with the one-time Taft Midwestern bloc, a candidate doesn't need much more.

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ALL OF this speculation is subject to the Republican primaries, beginning in New Hampshire in March.

But Rockefeller won't run, and Romney says he was "brainwashed." It is somewhat difficult to think that Reagan can sweep a New England state, particularly when he has made the gesture of sending an emissary to try to pull his name out.

The Percy boomlet this observer will believe when Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the GOP floor leader, makes really persuasive noises about his yearning to promote the cause of a very junior junior from his home state, even though he has now allowed Percy to be the Illinois favorite son.

The Republicans, let's face it, don't have any overwhelming candidate—not, at least, in the sense that Barry Goldwater was the overriding candidate at this time four years ago.

A good many of us neglected to notice—and print—what a great lead the senator had taken in 1963. To some extent, however, that resulted from guidance from the late Vivian Johnston, who quoted the Arizona campaigner as saying he was just "pooping around" on his many visits to the states as Senate Campaign Committee director.

As a guess, which I hope is informed, Nixon seems by far the most likely candidate for the Republicans among others commonly mentioned—Romney, Percy.

If Rockefeller should eventually come out running openly, the bets on both the nomination and the election would be off. But Rockefeller doesn't have much time to spare; the ides of March are relentless.

L. LaPointe, 73; Drew Labor Day Stamp

Camden, N.J.—Lawrence V. LaPointe, a Philadelphia Guildsman who designed the 1956 Labor Day commemorative stamp, died here Sept. 16 at 73.

LaPointe, a long-time member of the Guild's representative assembly, worked for more than 50 years as a commercial artist on the Philadelphia Record, Camden Courier, Philadelphia Inquirer and Philadelphia Daily News.

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