

The Guild Reporter



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4% Increase At St. Louis Sets \$145 Top Minimum

St. Louis, Mo.—A four percent wage increase, with no individual increase, however, to exceed \$7, has been negotiated by the St. Louis Newspaper Guild with the Pulitzer Publishing Company for close to 700 employees of the Post-Dispatch, KSD and KSD-TV.

The settlement also greatly improved the starting minimum for reporters, salesmen and other "A" classification jobs; shortened progression steps for most clerical and inside classified sales employees, and attained additional increases for two classifications.

The average increase, effective Jan. 1, will be \$4.53, while the increases for adult, fully-experienced employees will run from \$2.50 to \$7. Beginning copy boys will receive a \$1.50 increase and experienced copy boys a \$2 increase.

The average pay for all employees represented by the Guild will be \$125.01 and a new top minimum for "A" classification employees of \$145 will be attained. The straight-time cost will be about \$165,000 annually and overall cost about \$180,000, the company estimated.

The starting minimum for reporters, display advertising salesmen, etc., which would have become \$69 otherwise, was increased to \$80. The top minimum for classified outside salesmen was increased by an extra \$5 to \$130.50.

Clerks, stenographers, secre-

taries, and holders of many miscellaneous jobs in the same three classifications will reach top experience after three years instead of four as in the past.

Where classified inside salesgirls formerly required five years to reach the top minimum, they now will reach a top minimum of \$98 in four years.

An extra \$2 also was added to the minimums for janitresses and elevator operators, the lowest paid adult classifications.

Classified adjusters and classified "auditors" will be moved from a classification with an \$80 new top minimum to one with a \$90 new top minimum.

The application of the four percent increase will be to the nearest half dollar above or below, both in the case of minimums and of individual salaries.

Negotiations were by a committee composed of John Sabin, chairman; Cleve Mathews, Ray Kringer, Jack Mathews, Mike Dowling, Harold Gregory, Kenneth Moore, and Mike Silva. Rollin Everett, executive secretary, was spokesman for the Guild and Richard Baumhoff for the company.

Philadelphia Guild Faces Heavy Loss At Daily News In Reorganization Program

Philadelphia, Pa.—With immediate extinction of the Daily News as an only alternative, the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia last night voted to grant extra-contractual leeway to management at the News in reorganizing its staff. The prospect is loss of jobs to a substantial percentage of the more than 200 Guildsmen at the plant.

Those who resign or are let go will receive severance pay, the agreement stipulated.

Prime reason for the unprecedented move was the conviction of Guild leaders that News management had been losing money steadily, despite record highs in circulation and advertising revenue. In a statement issued last night, the Guild officers said that M. H. McCloskey, News owner, demonstrated to their satisfaction that the reorganization was necessary, if the paper was to continue.

Last evening was the non-agreement-set deadline for a Guild decision.

McCloskey told the Guild that he had intended to close out the newspaper enterprise into which he ventured less than two years ago, at the end of the present calendar year, and without previous notice.

He was persuaded, he said, that with a staff reduction, the

News could continue to earn its way, and gain "a place in the sun."

As part of the reorganization, McCloskey announced that David "Tommy" Stern, III, son of the publisher of the defunct Philadelphia Record, would become Daily News publisher next Wednesday. The younger Stern now operates the New Orleans Item, purchased by his father a few years after the Record, along with Stern's two Camden papers and Radio Station WCAU, were sold, ten years ago next month. Tommy Stern at that time headed the Camden newspapers.

McCloskey said that the younger Stern had planned to start a new daily at Pennsauken, a New Jersey suburb of Philadelphia, but in discussions regarding the Daily News situation had abandoned the plan in favor of aiding McCloskey with the Daily News.

The Daily News owner is a construction contractor, with heavy interests in the reconstruction projects along the former Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way in the heart of downtown Philadelphia. He is treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

An astonishing facet in the News situation was that first knowledge of the developments came to officers of other unions at the plant through a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Newspaper Union Council of Philadelphia, when the Guild, a council affiliate, reported.

A sharply worded protest was directed by resolution to News management, expressing "deep shock" that McCloskey planned so serious a departure from his previously good record in labor relations.

When ANG officials at Washington learned of the proposed staff curtailment, Executive Vice President William J. Farson conferred with local officers here, and met with News corporation spokesmen.

At that time, management declared that it must "have a free (Continued on Page 2)

Hoiles Doctrine Is Poisonous To Colorado Springs Civic Life

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Come January 27, union printers of Local 82, International Typographical Union, can observe a tenth anniversary. For that long they have been at war with R. C. Hoiles and his Gazette-Telegraph, furnishing through their I.T.U.-sponsored Free Press about the only opposition to "freedom's reign" over the 80,000 souls in this community.

Through The Free Press, established on February 3 following the lock-out, the 32 printers have continuously made a living under union conditions. Through it, too, union pressmen and stereotypers, who refused to honor the printers' picket line until they suffered a like fate with the printers, now earn a livelihood, as does the unorganized editorial, advertising and office staff.

But Colorado Springs will never be the same, with Hoiles, according to journalistic pundits in sister Colorado cities who dub it "the neurotic city, living in fear" of the Gazette, whose shadow is everywhere.

Editorially, Mr. Hoiles has made "labor unions" bad words, frequently with heavy emphasis on ITU and its policy of "enslavement of its members" in what he calls opposition to the American Way. These editorials seem to be calculated to try to put a

wedge between union members and their International.

Whether the purpose is to enable such organization as his to hire journeymen workmen should he succeed at his wedge-placing, is not known. (Only one ITU printer "rat"ed on the union.) It is known, however, that typographically the Gazette is far from a workmanlike job and that the wage scale is lower than ITU scale. Many of the printers are said to be GI apprentices.

Readers of the dull-gray pages, however, continue to subscribe to Hoiles' paper in great numbers—condemning it, but excusing themselves by saying they don't read the editorials.

At present, in so far as can be ascertained, no union member of any craft is employed on the Gazette-Telegraph, those remaining when the printers went out having been discharged, locked out, fired, or under some pretext or other, dispensed with, and replaced with new people from one or the other of old Hoiles stands.

An unproved rumor says printers from these plants are standing in readings to work in Grand Junction, Colo., where the ITU recently suffered contract trouble with the publisher, and started a paper of its own. Rumor centers around the thought that Hoiles is trying to acquire the Grand Junction daily paper, which gave rise to its failure to honor ITU's contract.

Should this prove to be true,

it would be in line with the pattern followed and reported in The Guild Reporter of December 14, regarding Lima's Guild contract, and with the pattern employed in the ten-year-old Gazette lock-out, where new people from other Hoiles papers were brought in when unions were forced out. E. R. McDowell, Lima News general manager, was on hand then, too.

Rumor reporting, rather than fact, is nothing new concerning Hoiles activities—since few wish to be quoted. No one wishes to oppose Mr. Big Churches, public schools, the municipally owned Memorial Hospital, labor unions and public officials all come in for their share of condemnation, or accusations of socialist leanings.

Hoiles is anti-everything.

Advertisers continue to support the Hoiles-owned paper, however, for fear, they say, of boycott because they are "Jews, unionists, Christians or something—other—something opposed by Mr. Hoiles." Cultural aspects are slowed down because city officials of this home-rule government are reluctant to move as fast as the city's growth indicates they should. Through an organization begun in opposition to a city-controlled garbage collection whereby a buck was added to a citizen's utilities, councilmen have been publicly persecuted, the cheap and eff-

(Continued on Page 2)

Gary Gets \$9 Package, Guild Shop, Hours Cut

Gary, Ind.—Settlement has been reached between the Gary Guild and management of the Post-Tribune on a new contract affording employees a \$9 increase divided equally between the two years of its life, and cutting the work week to 37½ hours in the first year, then to 35 hours in the second year.

The agreement places the top reporter minimum at \$121.50 for the first year, moving to \$126 next October 23, the anniversary date.

In place of a maintenance-of-membership clause, the new contract provides for a nine-out-of-

ten Guild Shop for new employees. Other gains: A four week vacation earned after 20 years' service, an increase from 30 to 40 weeks in the "ceiling" on severance pay, and several clarifying and strengthening changes in other contract provisions.

Knoxville Charges Pay-Data Refusal

Knoxville, Tenn.—Charges have been filed by the Knoxville Newspaper Guild against management of the News-Sentinel, for refusal to supply the Guild officers with payroll data necessary to collective bargaining.

Late in October, in anticipation of opening negotiations for a contract renewal, the Guild asked management for the figures, detailing what was needed to make for intelligent wage appraisals.

Management replied stiffly that it did not intend to "negotiate throughout the contract year," and an explanatory second letter failed to bring response.

Through the local's attorney, formal charges were prepared and filed with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, at Atlanta.

The charge recites that the local sought without success to obtain wage data, length of service (Continued on Page 3)

More About Hoiles

Freedom Newspapers, Inc., the publishing empire of R. C. Hoiles, California multimillionaire, has most recently made itself felt, unbearably, in Lima, Ohio. (Guild Reporter, December 14)

Herewith is a report from another segment of his holdings, in Colorado.—Ed.

What Hoiles Really Thinks Of Organized Labor

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Under the masthead of the Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph appears the credo of R. C. Hoiles, its eccentric millionaire owner. He invokes the Golden Rule, the Ten Commandments and the Declaration of Independence, and pledges the newspaper to be consistent with the truths in these great moral guides.

On last April 9, the double columned editorial space beneath the masthead contained the following:

Union Definitions

A new vocabulary has come into common usage. It contains words and phrases which have normal meanings when applied generally, but special meanings when labor bosses use them. In an effort to understand what the labor bosses mean, we list some of the more common, together with the definitions attached to them by unions.

Right to Work: An unholy movement sponsored by capitalists who want to see to it that an individual worker has rights which are not granted by the union. Unthinkable.

Right to Organize: The right unions have to bully, cajole, intimidate, use violence or anything else necessary in order to assure labor bosses of a good fat income from union members.

Right to Strike: The right unions have to ride roughshod over anybody in order to terrify and to get their way through the use or threat of force.

Collective Bargaining: The process whereby the union supersedes the normal rights of individual workers (wage-headers) and bullies and bludgeons uncooperative capitalists into giving certain workers more than they are worth

"Save This Forever . . ."

"Please save this forever as a reminder of—Why the Guild?"

That typed caption appears at the heading of a slightly-yellowed clipping from the Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph, thumbtacked to the Guild's bulletin board in the Denver bureau of the International News Service.

The Guild Reporter is indebted to the bureau Guildsmen for furnishing the text of the clipping for publication here.—Ed.

and others less, thereby maintaining unions in power.

Closed Shop: The device whereby the union quite properly shunts aside the capitalist owners of a business or enterprise and substitutes union rule in several areas, notably that of handling all personnel.

Union Shop: A silly halfway device granted to capitalists who resist unionizing. Once the union shop has been secured it is only a matter of time before the closed shop is inevitable.

Open Shop: A vicious carryover from feudalism which presumes that individual workers have as much sense as a labor boss. Ridiculous assumption, to be opposed at all costs.

Job Priority: A device used by a union to insure the placement of all strongly pro-union workers in good positions so that the non-union men will have to take poorer jobs.

Human Rights: The prerogative of all union bosses to do as they please. The complete lack of any such rights for everyone except union bosses.

Liberals: A sap who can't see through the union racket and goes along with it. (?) **Woodhead:** Any worker who signs up with a union. (?)

Right to a Job: The union owns all jobs. It will sell them or give them away without regard for anybody or anything except the further increase of power for unions.

Union Security: What the union uses for sales talk when it wants to enslave certain weedheads into surrendering their individual rights forever.

Union Dues: A pitifully small sum which is used to pay big salaries and unlimited expense items for all union bosses.

Assessments: A necessary increase of money to the labor bosses whenever they feel they need more money, and there aren't enough dues.

COPE: The concentration camp for unionism by means of which money can be siphoned away from the workers for purposes of electing politicians who have no integrity whatever and will do whatever the unions ask.

Maintenance of Membership: The use of any device, legal or otherwise, which keeps reluctant workers paying dues and assessments.

Check-off System: A neat little device for getting the workers' dues before he even gets his hands on his pay-check. Eliminates backsliders and helps to maintain subservience and docility.

Union Objectives: Anything at all that favors collectivism over individualism. Separate Autonomy: The manner whereby the International takes all power away from the separate local.

Union Leader: Any man, preferably with a criminal record, who rises to power in a union. A prerequisite is that he shall have no respect for law and order and must not be afraid of bloodshed or violence.

Majority Rule: The democratic procedure whereby anyone who opposes what the labor boss says is blackballed into submission.

Free Rider: A non-union worker in an

open shop who gets more money than the union wants him to have. Ugh!

Scab: An unspeakable person who feels that he is a free self-determining American. These are very rare and must be stamped out. They are so foolish as to think that they can resist what the labor boss decides. The scab is the clearest which forms on a given body when the union has administered a mortal wound and expects the body to bleed to death. When the union opens a business it expects that business to bleed to death. Scabs prevent this. The most undesirable person there is.

Fringe Benefit: A way of squeezing still more out of the capitalist after he has already granted more pay increases than can be justified.

Union Pay Scale: An arbitrary standard maintained by force and violence which has no relation to supply and demand and is arrived at by labor boss dictum.

Guaranteed Annual Wage: A new device whereby the union can pluck the last dollar out of an otherwise healthy business.

Communism: A Russian plan to dominate American unions. Very vicious. Must be opposed so that the union-made American brand of communism can triumph.

Union Representative: A man who pretends he is speaking for the rank and file of workers, union or non-union, but who actually speaks only for the labor bosses.

Union Educator: Any gangster who will apply physical persuasion upon anyone to get him to change his mind and see things the way the labor boss says.

Union Analysis: A careful selection of figures which reject anything truthful or otherwise harmful to the labor boss so that the viewpoint of the labor boss can be upheld by figures. Very effective.

—(?) This cynical definition is actually in use among labor bosses although they try to carefully hide their conclusions from others.

...Hoiles In Colorado ... Philadelphia Faces Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

cient collection "outlawed" through Gazette agitation.

From the original organization came "ORG," organization for representative government, which continues its harassment of public officials, schools, churches, and all things not favored by Mr. Hoiles.

In the words of a printer, "everybody hates Mr. Hoiles but he's a good enough salesman to sell his lousy products."

One Colorado Springs resident doesn't mind being goaded. He is Jack Mohler, a former Guildsman who now edits the Free Press here.

Says Mohler: "Colorado Springs has been hard hit, in my opinion, by the Hoiles-owned newspaper here. This paper's continual harassment of city officials, the public schools systems, all departments of city government and, most lately, an attack on the United States armed forces has had its effect."

"This effect has been to hinder, or slow down at least, the progress Colorado Springs was capable of making in the past 10 years. That this area has grown and prospered, despite the Hoiles-inspired attitude of defeatism, is credited to natural causes, and to a handful of determined and progressive men and women of this community."

"The longer this paper exists in its present context, the worse the situation will get, in my opinion. If it were not for the Free Press opposition to Hoiles, I feel certain that a generation of citizens would attain maturity without ever hearing anything but Hoiles propaganda. 'Libertarianism,' which amounts to the order of the day in Colorado Springs."

"The tide here is turning, however, against the Hoiles-owned paper. The Free Press more and

more is assuming a role of leadership in this community, and fewer and fewer people pay attention to the ravings of the paper I always refer to as the tired old Panther of Pikes Peak Ave."

Writing Jobs Open

The Raritan Arsenal at Metuchen, N. J. is employing writers "with general writing experience" under Civil Service conditions, with a starting pay at \$5,440 per year, and opportunity to advance to \$6,250 in the classification, through annual step increases.

Fringe benefits include vacation, sick leave, life insurance coverage and retirement pay. Details may be obtained by writing the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the arsenal.

The IEB contracts committee, meeting at Washington yesterday afternoon, declared its view that the publisher of the Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

hand" if the paper were to continue in operation, and specifically, that a year's "moratorium" would be needed from the restrictions set up in the Guild contract.

Two days later, in a meeting at McCloskey's office attended by ANG Director of Research and Information Ellis T. Baker, the local Guild's counsel, M. H. Goldstein, and Sidney S. Shulman, Guild accountant, McCloskey agreed to reduce to ninety days the period during which reorganization would be in effect. Beyond that concession McCloskey would not go.

Unit members voted 165 to 38, with one abstention, to accept. A later meeting last evening of the Representative Assembly was attended by Baker, who is a member of the IEB contracts committee. The RA directed its emergency committee, with

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Baker, to make another attempt at a more satisfactory settlement.

McCloskey and William Stewart, corporation secretary, held to their position, that a decision must be made by the Guild as of last night, or the paper would shut down today.

"I want it settled, one way or the other, by Friday," said McCloskey.

In the statement subsequently issued, the Guild, over the signature of I. Michael Segel, local president, said that it was "impelled to take this action not only out of consideration for the continued employment of as many of its own members as possible, but also out of consideration for the needs of the 500 other News union employees and their families, and the welfare of the community."

His successor, installed the same evening, is Jerry Rosenthal, women's page editor at the Sentinel, whose Guild background includes early membership in Peoria and more recent organizing efforts in Waukegan, Ill.

Tony Ingrassia, a member of the Sentinel sports staff, was named executive secretary.

Ottawa To Arbitrate Overtime Pay Claim

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa Guild's executive committee has voted to submit to arbitration a grievance arising in the Ottawa Citizen engraving department.

The dispute is over non-payment of overtime to an employee called to work on his regular day off, to replace an injured worker. The management view is that the situation is an emergency, and exempt from overtime provisions. The Guild holds that precedent exists for the payment. Seven and one-half hours time is involved.

Notice of motion has also been given by local officers for a proposal to levy six monthly assessments to establish a fund to pay special negotiators when the present contract comes up for renewal. The proposal is subject to membership approval at the annual meeting next month.

from the left, are Dudley Geren, city circulation manager; William Lambert and James Segbers, Guild negotiators; Tankovich, Orville Meebates, Dispatch unit chairman; and Robert Boughton, another Guild negotiator.

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BLUE RIBBON AFFAIR—Milwaukee Guildsmen gathered at the Pabst Brewery hall to honor Paul Gustafson, retiring after two years as local president. Examining the gifts presented to mark his services are, from the left, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry

Milwaukee Fetes Gustafson For Two Years' Presidency

Milwaukee, Wis.—Some 100 Milwaukee Guildsmen and wives participated in ceremonies at the Pabst Blue Ribbon Hall when local officers were installed, and honors were paid to Paul Gustafson, retiring after two years of service as local president.

Gustafson was lauded for his efforts at inducing interest in all phases of Guild activities, launching both the series of Page One balls and its accompanying Page One magazine.

Gifts to him from the members were a wrist alarm watch and a leather traveling kit. To Mrs. Gustafson, for "lending her husband" to the Guild, went an electric clock. Gustafson will continue in Guild activity as advising manager of the local's Page One publication. He is church news editor at the Milwaukee Sentinel.

His successor, installed the same evening, is Jerry Rosenthal, women's page editor at the Sentinel, whose Guild background includes early membership in Peoria and more recent organizing efforts in Waukegan, Ill.

Tony Ingrassia, a member of the Sentinel sports staff, was named executive secretary.

Others who took office are: Vice presidents, Herb Hansen, editorial, and John Gordon, classified advertising; secretary-treasurer, Rosemary Rieck, public service staff; executive board members, Bob Riordan, Hank Garvey, Al Elewiz, Sherb Stroebe, Loppnow, George Place, James Koonis, Gretchen Greiner, Patti Wagner, Art Clark, Lorraine Kaczynski, Ed Zeldier and Ed Clark.

Ingrassia and Jerry Cahill were named delegates to the Midwest District Council, with Bob Heckel as an alternate. Rose Howard, Katharine Koch and Heckel were chosen delegates to the Milwaukee County CIO Council, Ed Bryl and Norbert Kontowicz were named as delegates to the State CIO council.

Motion pictures of the 1956 Page One affair, taken by Stroebe, were shown at the hall during the evening. The Pabst Brewing Company was host.

IFJ Bureau Holds Free Press Is Issue In Hungarian Revolt

London—Press freedom is a vital issue in the Hungarian uprising of recent weeks, it is declared in a resolution adopted here by the Bureau of the International Federation of Journalists, nationalists.

The American Newspaper Guild is the largest union affiliate of the IFJ, which includes which commands the support and encouragement of the free dissemination of news.

"Believing press freedom to be the touchstone of true democracy, the Bureau of the International Federation of Journalists is convinced that it expresses the feelings of the people and the requirements of true democracy in calling upon all journalists to cooperate in defense of the liberty of the press."

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1956 Broun Award

DEADLINE for entries: February 1, 1957.

SEND entries to the Broun Award Committee, American Newspaper Guild, 1128 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRIZE is \$500 in cash and a Guild citation, to be awarded for the outstanding journalistic work "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," done or completed between January 1, 1956 and December 31, 1956.

ELIGIBLE are all newspapermen and women in Guild jurisdiction in the United States and Canada, whether they are Guild members or not.

ENTRIES should be submitted in scrapbook form with an accompanying letter telling the circumstances under which the work was done.

JUDGES will be a panel of distinguished leaders in the newspaper field.

EDWARD J. DONOHUE
Broun Award Chairman

by the deadline, Dec. 5, 1957, set forth in the constitution of AFL-CIO.

Autonomous unions of the federation also have been affected by the merger spirit.

The State County & Municipal Workers merged with the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee to spur organizing of blue and white collar government workers at several levels.

The Barbers & Beauty Culturists and the Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists have reaffiliated.

The small Metal Engravers union has merged with the Machinists.

And next year, merger is planned by the Paper, Workers and Paper Makers.

In the past year, the various departments and committees of the AFL-CIO quickly began to function effectively.

Organizing, a major task of the new federation, is being carried out across the country by 300 staff members, most of them working under the close supervision of the AFL-CIO's 22 regional directors.

Legislative action has been strengthened by the fact that labor now speaks with a single, authoritative voice in its requests for legislation beneficial to the entire country.

Political action, too, was strengthened by unity, and in its first year the Committee on Political Education (COPE) could point with pride to the scores of liberal candidates it supported who won election despite the Eisenhower landslide.

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, established with the merger, has been given teeth for its fight to combat the infiltration of the labor movement by racketeers or communists.

The new Civil Rights department and a committee of the federation's chief officers are implementing the civil rights guarantee spelled out in the AFL-CIO constitution.

"There are still problems to be solved of course," Meany noted in his anniversary message. "Merger at the top level was only the first step in a long process. Given patience and good will, the rest of the job will be completed ahead of our most optimistic hopes."

Reviewing the year, he declared: "We have held true to our principles. We shall remain true to them in the future."

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Scripteasers

by NELL WOMACK EVANS

NOAH WEBSTER AND THE NEWSPAPER

NOAH WEBSTER said there'd be days like today when Americans would speak a language all their own, forsaking the King's English. He said it with his "Blue-Backed Speller," his first history of epidemic diseases, his revised version of the Scriptures, and finally, at 70, his "An American Dictionary of the English Language."

Newspaper columnists reviewing the two-volume, \$20 work, said it was "dull, cold and formal... without a ray of genius." Just what you'd expect, they implied, from the "curious, quaint, Connecticut-looking apparition" who authored "Noah's Ark."

Seventy thousand listings this first "Webster's" had, and it was 20 years in the making. The paradox of the whole thing is that this great American arbiter of English semantics, championing a new language, coined only one word himself—demoralize.

What the Briticism for this word was or is, I do not know. I know my counterpart in England puts on a roll-on while I don a girdle. Either and while I'm in a state, she's two-and-eight. I know when I get a haircut she gets a hairdresser. I get a hair-do, she a coiffure; I buy a sweater, she a jumper, and when I would have a cup of tea it's a cup of char she's having.

BUT IT ISN'T our language that's so different. It's the lingo, the speech habits of the great majority of persons. Lingo it was that Noah Webster dignified by inclusion in his book, and newspapers have popularized by its use making it the broad approach to grammar, and American speech virile and picturesque.

Take the contributions to journalism made by the Indians, all good Webster words now: Wigwam, squaw, papoose, porrow, canoe, prairie, skunk, and maize—the grain and the word for it. In the southwest Mexican-Spanish terms enrich our language: Canyon, spelled without the y on most newspapers of southwestern locale, poncho, mesa, lariat, ranch, stampede, rodeo. King's English purists would frown on these, perhaps, calling them colloquialisms had they not appeared in American dictionaries.

Stockton's Irvine Sprague Gets Washington Job

Stockton, Calif.—Irvine Sprague, member of Stockton Local of the Guild, has resigned from the news staff of the Stockton Record. He will become administrative aide to John J. McFall, elected to represent the 11th California District in the House of Representatives last month.

McFall, a Democrat, defeated Leroy Johnson, who had represented the district for 6 terms.

Sprague is a past president of the Stockton local, former treasurer of the California-Nevada District Council, delegate to the district council for 7 years and to several national conventions. He was chairman of the local's negotiating committee for 8 years, during which reporters

pay rose from \$32.50 to \$119.50, full-time correspondents were covered by Guild contract, 3-week vacations gained, the 5-day week extended and the contract otherwise strengthened. As chairman of the organizing committee he saw the local go from 16 to 90 members by addition of previously unorganized departments.

Stark and Tate had voted against accepting a bid from E. P. Taylor at that time. The new board members are reportedly amenable to such a sale, favored by the Hindmarshes and the younger Atkinson.

Hindmarsh, a native of Missouri, held a legendary place in Canadian journalism. He is credited with having built the Star to its financial eminence through lavish use of pictures, huge display type, and disregard for costs in obtaining the story, regardless of the corner of the world in which it originated.

To the American Newspaper Guild, he will remain in the records as the man who broke a management bloc of opposition to unionization for newsmen, and paved the way for wide improvements in the financial

IUE president; Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, U. S. Sen. H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, vice chairman of the Wilson Centennial Commission, and William J. Farson, executive vice president of the American Newspaper Guild. The Guild is a Murray Building tenant.

"THIRTY"

Oscar B. Rogers

Manchester, N. H.—Oscar B. Rogers, 51, long active Guild member and current president of the Manchester Newspaper Guild, died December 22, less than a week after he underwent a serious operation.

A newspaperman for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Rogers was associated with the Manchester Union Leader as copy editor at the time of his death. He had been with the Manchester papers for the past 10 years. Prior to that time, he was suburban editor of the Springfield, Mass., Union. While in that city, he met Mildred Carmel, a labor reporter for the same paper, and the couple married in 1945.

He was an active leader in the Springfield Newspaper Guild and had an active part in the bitter strike against the Springfield papers. A short time later, he accepted a copy desk position with the Manchester papers. In Manchester, Mr. Rogers again took an active part in Guild matters and was one of its most devoted workers.

A lover of Shakespeare and poetry, he was the author of a number of published poems and articles. He was an active member of the International General Semantics association and of the American General Semantics association.

Mr. Rogers' love for words was not confined to the English language. He had mastered French, Latin and Greek and at the time

of his death was rereading Virgil's Aeneid in the Latin version. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son Bailey, 10; and a daughter, Nancy, 5.

Philip J. Austensen
A Washington Post reporter for almost 30 years, Philip J. Austensen, 54, died last week after hospitalization for a heart ailment.

He served in 1946 as president of the Washington Newspaper Guild. At the time of his death he was a free lance writer for a number of county publications in nearby Maryland counties. He lived in Silver Spring, and was the Post's first fulltime reporter in Montgomery and Prince Georges counties. He was employed by the Post from 1924 to 1953.

The Washington Guild local plans to institute a memorial award in his name, to be bestowed at the annual Page One affair.

Francis F. Kellogg
Boston, Mass.—Francis F. Kellogg, 62, a telegraph editor at the Boston Traveler until his death of ill health, died on Christmas Day at his home in Concord.

On the Traveler staff since 1924, he had been a member of the Boston Newspaper Guild since 1936. Earlier news jobs were in Burlington and Rutland, Vt., and Worcester.

His wife, a sister and a brother survive.

Toronto's Hindmarsh Dies, Signed First ANG Contract

Toronto, Ont.—H. C. Hindmarsh, 70, president of the Toronto Star, who headed the management negotiating team which closed the first Canadian contract with the American Newspaper Guild, died suddenly December 20, of a heart attack.

He collapsed at his desk a few hours after a major change had occurred in the personnel of the five-member board of directors of the newspaper, Canada's largest. The shift saw the resignations of Alexander Stark, counsel, and Frederick L. Tate, business manager, and the choice of their successors, William J. Campbell, advertising manager, and Burnett M. Thrall, production engineer.

Hindmarsh, his wife and her brother, Joseph Atkinson, were the remaining members of the board, which conducted the Star for the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, set up in the will of the late senior Atkinson. The board had been divided on the question of selling the Star, under the requirements of the provincial Charitable Gifts Act which called for disposal of the enterprise by last spring.

That spirit has continued through all subsequent negotiations with the Star, and has contributed to the reaching of agreements which have been in the forefront of Guild contracts in Canada.

"Please accept my sincere personal sympathy and regrets, at this time of loss to every member of the staff of the Star."

"There was a time (the leaflet reads) when a 5-buck pay raise was considered pretty good. That is what the Post-Dispatch has offered this year at the top classification level of \$139.50.

"One Guild member started figuring recently just what this would mean on the family's daily budget as compared to a year ago. He was surprised to find it would not even mean an extra quarter of milk."

"He figured the federal income tax at 22.2%; state income tax at 1.5% and city payroll tax at .6%. To be conservative he rounded his tax cost off at \$1.15, leaving \$3.85 out of the \$5 proposed increase.

"That seemed to mean 55 cents more each day for the family budget.

When his death occurred, C. Joseph Beaulac, ANG's regional vice president for Canada, sent the following letter to Mr. Atkinson:

"The American Newspaper Guild has heard with regret of the death of Mr. H. C. Hindmarsh, president of the Star."

"When the Guild's first contract covering a Canadian newspaper was negotiated, covering the editorial staff of the Star, Mr. Hindmarsh headed the management negotiating team, and contributed greatly to the atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect in which the negotiations were conducted."

"That spirit has continued through all subsequent negotiations with the Star, and has contributed to the reaching of agreements which have been in the forefront of Guild contracts in Canada."

"Please accept my sincere personal sympathy and regrets, at this time of loss to every member of the staff of the Star."

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Local Copy

COPE Reviews Election, Finds Cause For Hope

COPE has sized up the election results and come to these conclusions:

"As far as Congress is concerned," COPE reports, "the results were pretty much of a draw."

"In the Senate, neither party gained a single seat; each party lost a few old places and each gained enough to offset the losses. There was no significant shift in the number of friends or enemies of labor."

"In the House, the situation was about the same. The Democrats gained one seat, the Republicans lost two. Again there was no change in the number of friends or enemies of labor."

"It is possible that in both houses there may be some improvement in the attitudes of incumbent congressmen toward labor—something of a shift for the better. Some of the new people elected with labor support are particularly able, and this will help."

"On the State level, the Democrats elected 16 governors and the Republicans 15, a gain of 1 for the Democrats."

"In the legislatures, there were liberal gains in 10 states and losses in 8."

"Adding it all up, labor was able to hold its ground well in the non-presidential fights, whether state or national, and even took up a little, against a landslide for the President."

"However, if you look at some special angles that don't show up in overall figures, you get even more evidence of labor strength."

"Kansas is one good example, where a Republican candidate for governor campaigned on a promise to sign so-called 'right-to-work' legislation and was defeated—and in a state that almost always goes Republican in everything."

"In Washington state, a 'right-

to-work' measure was defeated on referendum by more than 2 to 1."

"In Nevada, another effort to repeal a similar law by referendum failed, but by a narrower margin than in the past."

"The most impressive gains made by liberals were in states west of the Mississippi, where 15 of the 19 states in which labor has merged at the state level are located. There is no doubt about it: merger made a tremendous difference."

"In the Presidential race, it is not true that there were substantial shifts from Stevenson to Eisenhower in the so-called labor wards of the big cities."

"Preliminary checks of the voting patterns in these wards indicates a small decline in the vote for Stevenson but no corresponding increase in the vote for Eisenhower."

"There was a heavier shift in some of the Negro wards, but not in those which are effectively organized either politically or in unions. The heaviest switches were in the South. There was no change, or only a slight one, in cities like Philadelphia where labor organization is good."

"So where do we stand? The returns prove very clearly, it seems to us, that labor's political organization paid off handsomely."

"We could have been swept off our feet in Congress if we had not been organized. Our people might have stayed home in droves except for our register-and-vote campaigns. There might have been a truly disastrous swing in the Negro vote if labor had not been on the job explaining the issues."

"It looks as if the big-city machines have broken down and the Solid South is smashed beyond repair. This offers labor a great opportunity if only we keep on building effective political organization."

\$5 Raise? It Works Out To All Of 14c Per Day

To some people \$5 still sounds like a pretty good raise, but have you ever stopped to figure how much real increase it means?

The St. Louis Guild did. The answer? 14 cents a day. Here's how, as reported in a Guild leaflet headed:

"Amount of Company Offer Is Almost Gone Already"

"There was a time (the leaflet reads) when a 5-buck pay raise was considered pretty good. That is what the Post-Dispatch has offered this year at the top classification level of \$139.50.

"One Guild member started figuring recently just what this would mean on the family's daily budget as compared to a year ago. He was surprised to find it would not even mean an extra quarter of milk."

"He figured the federal income tax at 22.2%; state income tax at 1.5% and city payroll tax at .6%. To be conservative he rounded his tax cost off at \$1.15, leaving \$3.85 out of the \$5 proposed increase.

"That seemed to mean 55 cents more each day for the family budget.

Organization Called Key To White-Collar Problems

First Came The Guild

"The earliest and most complete organization of a white collar industry was achieved by the American Newspaper Guild."

"Professional newspapermen and women decided early that job insecurity, substandard wages and working conditions far worse than those prevailing in a unionized auto plant or electrical machinery shop."

"Today the nation's newspapermen and women have one of the strongest and most effective unions in the entire AFL-CIO."

—James E. Carey, president of the IUE, addressing the AFL-CIO White Collar Conference.

ing at \$82 per week, against only \$61 per week in retail trade."

The changing nature of his job, largely as a result of automation, also is affecting the white collar worker's attitude toward his status and toward unions. Lois McKinstry, of the Rail Clerks, reported.

"As the number of professional and technical personnel in large scale plants has increased, their jobs have become rationalized, diluted, standardized and routinized," she said. "They are expected to exercise less judgment and initiative and at the same time are subjected to the kind of bureaucratic regimentation which the man on the assembly line had long been plagued with."

As a result, the professional employee in many instances has begun to lose his identity in the multitude and to become just another part of the labor force.

"Precisely the same thing is happening to the clerical worker and at an even greater pace. Within this group the occupation which increased most rapidly between 1940 and 1950 was that of the office machine operator—an increase of 338 percent against a 57 percent increase for all clerical and kindred occupations. Moreover, office machine operators are beginning to realize that they are not very different from machine operators in a factory."

"Office operations," Mr. Astin emphasized, "have reached a staggering size and complexity. In fact, the analyses and the processing of papers in modern offices have now reached such frightening proportions that they become obstacles to growth, efficiency and effective management."

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White-collar Attitude: Myth Versus Reality

"Attitude towards unions, on the part of the white collar worker, is a by-product of his attitude toward his job, his group and his own total situation," John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, told the conference.

"These attitudes, obviously, are developed over a period of time embracing not only the period of present employment for the worker, but also the pre-employment period."

"It should be understood, of course, that a discussion such as this must confine itself to the attitudes of white collar workers in general, rather than attempt to define the many variations and grades of attitudes due to difference of educational, marital and professional background or family role."

"To a very large extent, his attitude has been fashioned for him by the persistent myth of white collar supremacy in prestige, status and social acceptability."

"His attitude has been influenced by the notion that the traditional white collar work situation encourages, protects and advances his individual freedom and gives the greatest opportunity for his personal success."

"The white collar worker finds himself in a contradictory situation."

"He has been led to believe

"ALWAYS BUY UNION LABEL" IT'S YOUR GUARANTEE OF GOOD WORKMANSHIP!

Union Services and Products . . . They're Ubiquitous



90 SHADY LANE, ANYTOWN, U.S.A., is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. America and their two wonderful kids. Mr. America works for the XYZ Broadcasting Company. He's a member of the union representing the firm's technicians and his wages and working conditions are spelled out in the union contract.

In his own words, Mr. America will "never get rich," but he's "doing all right." A good union man himself, Mr. America made sure that his house was built by skilled union carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, electricians, and other workers.

Mrs. America knows that union-made is better made and she approved all the way. She knows the score and she's active in the local PTA and in the women's club, helping to build a better community. Every year, she and John work to get out the voters on Election Day.

Mr. America starts his day the union way. He shaves with blades made in a unionized plant. His mirror was made by skilled union glass workers. His socks were made by union hosiery workers. His suit was purchased upon the recommendation of a union salesman and bears the label of the men's clothing union inside the inner pocket of his jacket.

Dad covers a morning program so breakfast is early in the America home. Dishes were made by union potters. The milk was delivered by a union driver. Dad gets a quick glimpse at his newspaper before breakfast is served. It was written by union newspaper men and women and printed by union craftsmen on newsprint made by union paper workers.

Mr. America rides to work in an automobile made by men and women who enjoy union wages and working conditions. He recently purchased a set of tires produced by union rubber workers. Natural rubber in these tires was brought to the United States on a vessel built by union shipyard workers and manned by union sailors.

On his way to work, Mr. A. notes with satisfaction that the new bridge is almost complete. This is the last link in a new expressway that will cut commuting time substantially. The expressway is being built by union construction workers of union made steel and cement. The big beams of the bridge were made by union steelworkers and are being put into place by members of the structural steel construction workers' union.

Continuing downtown, Mr. A.

notes a city automobile parked at the side of the road. Nearby, in consultation with a contractor, is his friend Jim, a city inspector. Jim is president of the local union of municipal employees. He and Mr. A. have served as labor representatives in the Community Chest Federation. Mr. A. shouts a hearty "hello" as he whizzes by.

Upon reaching work, Mr. A. soars up to his job on the seventh floor in a union made elevator, installed by union mechanics and operated by a union elevator operator. In the broadcast studio, everything is being kept on schedule by union radio and TV actors, announcers, stage hands, and Mr. A.'s fellow broadcast technicians.

During the morning, Mr. A. calls New York to check on programming. His call is placed by a telephone operator who is a member of the union of communications employees. Shortly thereafter, he picks out a memo for the next shift, using a typewriter made by union members in a nearby plant. After that he takes a short break and enjoys a cigarette made by union tobacco workers.

At lunch, our friend John is served by a waitress who is a member of the restaurant workers' union. He is served a basket of bread and rolls made that morning by members of the bakery workers' union. Mr. A. notes that the label of the latter union is still attached to the heel of rye bread in the basket.

That afternoon, something goes wrong with the air-conditioning. Mr. A. calls the chief building mechanic who holds a stationary engineer's license and who is a good union man. He fixes things promptly. After that, John makes a personal call to his insurance agent who also carries a union card.

Throughout his normal working day, Mr. America uses products and services made or provided by union members. What is true of John is equally true of Mrs. America, who begins her day by washing the dishes in a machine made by members of the electrical manufacturing workers' union. Her other household appliances are also union made.

Mrs. A. is proud of her early American furniture pieces which she coats with a new type of non-rubbing wax made by union chemical workers. The pieces are reproductions, but their fine lines and finish are glowing testimony to the skills of the union furniture makers who made it. They are made of fine native woods taken from the forest by lumber workers who proudly proclaim their union affiliation.

A NEW BOOKLET entitled, "Mr. and Mrs. America, The All Union Family," is off the presses this week from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. It presents in readable fashion the ways in which unions and their products and services affect the "average" family, and concludes with a brief summary of how organized labor aids in bettering the whole Nation.

Copies of the booklet are available from the IUD publications department at 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Before lunch Mrs. A. runs the vacuum over her broadloom rugs which were made by skilled union operatives. Later, she launders a few of John's good shirts and some cotton dresses. These garments were cut and sewn by members of garment unions from cloth made by union textile workers. She uses a detergent manufactured by union members.

Shortly after lunch, the meter reader for the local power company comes round. He's a shop steward and an active member of the union representing the employees of the company. After he goes, Mrs. A. leaves the house to pick up a few food items on which she has run short. She hasn't far to go to the nearest shopping center and she rides a



bus driven by a union driver.

Mrs. A. shops at a super-market, where her purchases are tallied at the checkout station by a union retail clerk. Her selections include a carton of beer made by union brewery employees. She also stops to pick up a pair of John's shoes she had previously left at the shopping center shoe repair shop. The new soles were tanned by union leather workers.

After returning home, Mrs. A. plans the evening meal and completes the preliminary preparations. The meal will feature a juicy steak prepared and cut by union butchers. About this time, the youngsters come home from



school. Her housework done, Mrs. A. relaxes as she and the children await John's return from work.

On the way home John stops to fill the family bus with gasoline produced and refined by union petroleum and oil workers. Following dinner, the family goes off to a drive-in to see a movie shown by a union projectionist. After returning home, it's off to bed for the whole family for a well-earned rest between union made sheets.

This is typical of a day in the life of an average American family. There is hardly a citizen of our great nation who does not use union products or services at some time during his normal day. Union members serve America well and play a major role in keeping her strong and free. Unions are a permanent part of our national life. They are as American as mother's proverbial apple pie.

UNIONS ARE GOOD FOR AMERICA because they assure its workers fair wages, better working conditions and a say on the job. Unions are the "town meeting" of industry, where workers come together to discuss and act upon their work problems. They engage in free collective bargaining with employers to obtain contracts establishing job rules and procedures. Every year, tens of thousands of union-management agreements are negotiated amicably. Although strikes sometimes make the headlines, there are comparatively few of them. Union members go on strike only when they have no alternative.

Over 15 million American working men and women are members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. These workers voluntarily support their unions. About a million of them hold unpaid offices in their organizations as local officers and union representatives on the job.

In the past two decades, hundreds of thousands of workers have voted in elections conducted by the National Labor

Relations Board to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by a union.

In the great majority of these elections, the workers have voluntarily chosen to be represented by a union.

Today, about one-third of all union-eligible American employees are members of unions. There are unions in almost all fields of American economic life because employees have found them to be the most effective way to establish a mutually satisfactory relationship with their employers.

Unions began as a revolt against sweatshop conditions in industry. Unions have driven most of those conditions out of American life and are your best safeguard against their return. You know that goods and services produced by union members are produced by workers who enjoy fair wages and good working conditions.

Unions assure the worker purchasing power necessary to keep our industrial machine rolling ahead under full steam. America must have an expanding economy or there will be large scale joblessness. Organized labor is productive and seeks to obtain for the workers their share of the increased industrial output that labor helps to create.

Labor's legislative program is designed to build a better America for all citizens—the farmer, the small businessman, the housewife, the pensioner, the children, and, of course, the worker. Labor is a major spokesman for better schools, better homes, better communities, improved social security, fairer tax laws, improved wage and hour laws, and other similar improvements.

Organized labor urges its members to be good citizens at all times. It supports and serves in community agencies. It acts to strengthen freedom, economic security, and individual rights at home and abroad. It does these things because it knows that what is good for the American people is good for labor. A free, successful labor movement in the United States is our best guarantee against despotism.

Local Balloting

Washington

Arthur Riordan, of the IUE News, has been reelected president of the Washington Newspaper Guild, heading a slate of officers chosen without contest, and taking office in January. Riordan's term is his second. He served the Greater Philadelphia Guild for five terms as president.

Elected with him are: Wes Barthelme, Post & Times Herald, vice president; Miltz Bales, secretary, P&TH; Milton Magruder, United Press, treasurer; Russell Thornton and George Beveridge, Star, at large. All are incumbents except Beveridge. The officers listed, together with unit representatives to be chosen in January, comprise the local's executive board.

The membership, in a referendum, has changed its by-laws to allow units of 25 or more members to have executive board representation. Immediate beneficiary of the action, adopted by a 203 to 13 vote, is the Labor Press unit, which has grown to nearly 100 members in less than a year.

New York City

New York City—Joseph B. Kommer, associate editor of Standard & Poor's financial service, will succeed Joseph P. Murphy, of the AP Bureau, as presi-

dent of the New-York-Guild in 1957.

Kommer headed a slate of nominees chosen in October, none of whom was opposed for election. Others named were:

Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer M. Michael Potoker, Vice Presidents Thomas J. Fay, Victor Leo and George McNickle.

Members of the new executive board are ANG Vice President Wilfred E. Alexander, Magnus Breidenbek, Eileen Callahan, Eugene Connolly, Ralph J. Frantz, James P. Gallagher, Morris Iushewitz, Edward Johnson, Don A. MacDonald, Marian Minus, Leeds Moberley, James B. Egan, George Muldowney, Joseph P. Murphy, Andrew Rapp and ANG Vice President Arthur Rosenstock.

Manchester

Manchester, N. H.—The Manchester Newspaper Guild nominated its 1957 slate of officers at a special meeting December 21. Chosen were:

Louis Kuzcek, current vice president, president; Walter Healy, vice president; Raymond Dery, secretary; and Eleanor Clark, current secretary, treasurer.

Joseph I. Dery, treasurer of the Manchester local since its charter 16 years ago, declined renomination due to ill health.

~~1958~~ 1957