New St. Louis Dispute Idles 1,000 Guildsmen

Stereotypers' Hassle Shuts Both Papers

St. Louis, Mo.—Most of the approximately 1,000 members of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild were idled, June 10, by a strike by Stereotypers Local No. 8 against the Pulitzer Publishing Company.

The company publishes the Post-Dispatch and prints the Globe-Democrat by contract. The company also operates KSD-TV and KSD, around which picket lines have been placed.

Relatively few Guild members crossed the picket lines at the newspaper plants. The Executive Committee had sanctioned the strike before the picket lines were set up and a local membership meeting endorsed that sanction by an overwhelming vote, June 12.

A resolution adopted by the meeting deplored the actions of those few who had crossed the line and ruled that there would be no benefits for those who continue to do so, even though they later might be locked out.

At the Globe-Democrat, where a 96-day strike against the Newhouse ownership only recently had been won, approximately the same number of employes crossed the line as in strike meetings consistently voted against the position of the Guild. They were termed by management the "courageous 24." At the Post-Dispatch about 16 at the latest count were entering, largely on the news side of the paper. Of these, several were of a capacity at least partly supervisory.

The Guild's attorney ruled that to phone in or in any way send in work over the picket line constituted crossing the picket lines and that members would be protected in refusing to do so. Some beat men and out of town employes were not immediately aware of their rights in this regard but subsequently were notified of the ruling.

Principal issue in the dispute was a desire by management to transfer to printers the cutting and trimming of base materials for cuts. The Stereotypers say they have done this work for 40 years. The printers are not claiming jurisdiction. Also at issue had been separation of morning and evening work and wages, but these issues were said to be such as could be settled.

A tentative settlement of the

(Continued on page 2)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXVI—No. 13 Washington, D.C. June 19, 1959

Guild Strikers In San Jose Win Contract Settlement

Last Straw? **Three-year-old Kevin lends the weight of his presence during the final days of Guild picketing at the San Jose Mercury and News, marching with his mother, Nadine Matthews, an employe in the advertising service department. Tentative agreement on a new contract was imminent at GR press time.**

San Jose, Calif.—A strike settlement providing a general increase of $3.50 to $5.50 and upgradings as high as $9.89 has been recommended to the San Jose Guild by its negotiating committee.

Terms of the proposed agreement were reached in a 15-hour meeting between Guild and company bargaining teams as the newspaper strike which closed the Ridders' Mercury and News on February 14 entered its 18th week.

The settlement is subject to approval by the local and the International Executive Board's Contracts Committee.

The shutdown was begun with strikes by the Pressmen and the Stereotypers which idled members of other unions at the Mercury and News, including some 255 Guildsmen. The Guild joined the crafts on the picket line when its contract expired, April 30.

The Pressmen since have reached agreement on a new contract and the Stereotypers are reported near agreement, with only a narrow issue still in dispute.

If management and the Stereotypers come to terms in time, publication of the Mercury and News may be resumed Monday, June 22.

Plans were to continue publication of the Guild's interim paper, the San Jose Reporter, through this week.

The Reporter was the only daily paper in the community during the suspension of the Mercury and News. It was produced by the striking Guild members themselves and quickly won the acceptance of readers and advertisers.

The final negotiating session which produced the tentative Guild settlement began at 10 a.m., June 15, and lasted, with brief interruptions, until 1 a.m., June 16. The entire local bargaining committee sat in. The 15-hour meeting, the first since June 4, was sought by management after the Guild refused to reduce its proposals further.

It was the first sign of concession from the company on wages since its pre-strike offer of $2 to $4 in the first year and $1.50 to $3 in the second year of a two-year agreement.

Against this, the Guild won, among other things:

► A general increase of $3.50 to $5.50 with the contract reopenable on wages after one year. (This sends the top minimum for reporters to $142.50 a week.)

► Upgrading of society reporters by $9.89 to a weekly minimum of $137 at the top experience level and to parity with other reporters at the end of one year.

► Additional adjustments in other minimums ranging up to $8 a week.

► The night differential of $1 a shift is increased to $1.50 and will apply to all employes (under the former contract, it applied only to the editorial department, janitors and night telephone operators).

► Paid sick leave of up to six weeks, depending on length of service, with no one now on the staff to receive less than four weeks. Four weeks of sick leave was the maximum guaranteed by the old contract.

► Contract coverage for three independent correspondents.

► Agreement by management on conditions under which it will exercise exemptions to the 9-out-of-10 Guild Shop, and a pledge not to concentrate exemptions in any one department.

► A guaranty of immunity for returning employes against reprisals for their strike activity.

Convention May Set Mark In Attendance

New York City—Guild politics and the promise of all-out hospitality from the New York Guild may bring the largest attendance ever recorded at an ANG convention to the 26th annual session which opens next Monday at the Astor Hotel. At last count, some 235 delegates had been named, with several locals still to be heard from.

With the Guild's biennial elections falling this year, a contest for the ANG presidency appears in the making between Joseph F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, who has held the post since 1953, and Arthur Rosenstock of New York, a former ANG vice president. All other offices also will be at stake.

Added to the roster of convention speakers are former Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., and U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York. Mr. Berle will speak at the banquet, Tuesday evening, and Senator Javits is to make an address at the Friday morning business session.

Joseph B. Kommer, president of the New York Guild, will call the sessions to order Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mayor Robert F. Wagner will bring greetings, and others who will speak welcoming messages will be Harry Van Arsdale, president of the Central Labor Council; Harold Hanover, president of the State AFL-CIO; Michael Mann, regional AFL-CIO director; Louis

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Bitter Attack By Amberg Scored In Guild's Rebuttal

A bitter, post-strike attack against the Guild by the publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has been answered by ANG officers in an advertisement scheduled for the June 20 issue of Editor & Publisher.

The two-page ad is in reply to charges by Publisher Richard H. Amberg in another ad which appeared in the June 6 issue of E&P. Amberg attempted to belittle the gains scored by the Globe-Democrat strikers and to discredit the Guild.

He repeated many of the statements which appeared originally in a signed editorial in the Globe-Democrat on its first day of publication after the Guild strike. The editorial was answered locally by the St. Louis Guild in a full-page ad in the Post-Dispatch financed by the contributions of union members.

The signers of the ANG statement—President Joseph F. Collis, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.—noted that Amberg had circulated his attack throughout the newspaper industry via the pages of E&P.

"We feel that the true facts and

(Continued on page 2)

NLRB Vote Set Among Rochester Ad Employes

Rochester, N.Y.—Advertising department employes of the Rochester Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle will vote July 1 on the issue of Guild representation.

Date for the National Labor Relations Board election was set at a conference Friday, June 12, after the Guild had sought recognition as bargaining agent and had petitioned the Board for certification.

Involved in the election are 168 employes of the two display departments, the classified department, the national ad department and the dispatch department. The Guild has represented editorial department employes for more than 20 years.

Excluded from the voting are the managers of the five ad departments. Balloting has been scheduled for 9 to 10:30 a.m. and 5 to 7:30 p.m. Temporary employes filling in during the vacation season will not vote.

Representing the Guild at the conference conducted Friday by NLRB Field Examiner Hyman Dishner were ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter, International Representatives Fred Jones and Robert Bruner and Rochester Guild President Mitchell Kaidy.

Appearing for management were Don U. Bridge, general manager of the Gannett Co. Inc.; Attorney Richard Turner; Joseph Adams, business manager of the Times-Union; Al F. Mahar, business manager of the Democrat & Chronicle, and John Heselden, labor relations director for the company.

Labor Press Pact: A "first" for the Portland, Ore., Guild was the signing of a contract with the Oregon Labor Press, publishers of a union periodical for a dozen labor organizations in the state. From the left are A. R. Clayton and George Lightowler of the Labor Press board; Freda Cowling and Local President Bob Shults, for the Guild.

Hawaii In Contract Snag, Takes Solid Strike Vote

Honolulu, Hawaii—The Hawaii Newspaper Guild is negotiating with the management of the Star-Bulletin, under the spur of a near-unanimous strike vote authorization taken at a meeting of its 110-member unit.

Bargaining has been stymied by management's reluctance to make an adequate counter-proposal to a Guild "package" which included three weeks' vacation after five years' service, one additional paid holiday, job security based on "just and sufficient cause" for dismissal, the Guild shop, and a substantial pay increase.

Just prior to the meeting set for taking the strike vote, management accepted the holiday and job security sections of the Guild's proposal, but both the negotiating committee and the membership rejected the partial concession.

Strike sanction has been received by wire from Executive Vice President William J. Farson, in Washington, addressed to Charles Dale, international representative assigned to aid the local in its bargaining situation.

Thirty-nine members of the ILWU who comprise the Star-Bulletin's circulation staff also voted unanimously for strike action, should their negotiators fail to reach agreement on a contract.

The Hawaii Guild has moved to set up a full roster of strike committees, in the event negotiations fail.

. . . St. Louis

(Continued from page 1)

dispute was at one time recommended by the negotiating committee of the Stereotypers but was rejected by the membership.

The strike broke on what was to have been the first pay day for Globe-Democrat members since they went on strike, February 20.

The Globe, a morning paper, managed to get out its June 10 editions, but the Post-Dispatch, a PM, failed to publish. Publication of both papers has been suspended since then.

Conciliation of the dispute was recessed over the weekend but was due to resume Monday, June 15.

New York Lists Magazine Awards

New York City—The New York Guild's 1959 Page One Awards in magazine journalism go to Fred J. Cook for the best magazine feature, "The FBI," which appeared in The Nation, and to Edward M. Korry for the best magazine reporting, "India, 1958," which appeared in Look.

Judges were Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University; Louis Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation, Harvard University, and A. J. Liebling of the New Yorker Magazine. They are the same judges who, on May 20, announced the local's Page One Awards in newspaper journalism. Their decision on the magazine awards was held up for lack of time.

Bronze sticks of type and citations recognizing all the awards will be presented to the winners at the New York Guild's Page One Ball, June 26, at the Hotel Astor, following the ANG convention.

Harry H. Hamby

Terre Haute, Ind.—Harry H. Hamby, one of the earliest members of the Terre Haute Newspaper Guild, died June 9 at the age of 61. He had been in failing health for some time.

A member of the Terre Haute Tribune staff since 1920, he was state editor and church editor of the paper at the time of his death.

His widow, Frances, also is a member of the Terre Haute Guild. She is employed as a switchboard operator for the paper.

Guild Quotes The Record, Refutes Amberg's Claims

(Continued from page 1)

the good name of the Guild compel an answer," they said.

Amberg also sought through an advertising agency to buy a page of space in the Guild Reporter for the reprinting of his charges. The offer was rejected on the grounds that its acceptance would not be in line with the Guild Reporter's constitutional duty "to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG. . . ." It would be improper, the Guild Reporter said, "to permit a publisher to buy advertising space in the Guild's own publication for the purpose of attacking the Guild."

Amberg's charges, ANG officers noted, boil down to four major points:

A. That the strike was precipitous and was, perhaps, even forced upon an unwilling membership for some sinister purpose.

B. That the Guild's pension demands before the strike would have wiped out all profits.

C. That the strike was useless because, the publisher says, it gained nothing for the employes.

D. That the Globe-Democrat itself has won rights it says it never had before, to lay off employes and make changes in its operations.

In replying to these charges, the Guild's officers called attention to bald mis-statements of fact made by Amberg:

► "At no time did the company, as Mr. Amberg claimed, submit 'a funded, jointly administered pension plan.' Instead, Mr. Amberg offered to start talking about 'the beginning' of a plan—if the Guild would agree to wait another 10 months."

► "Mr. Amberg did not ask for a 'few days' to study the problem (as he claimed in his ad). He asked for up to 10 months further delay in addition to the 15 months the Guild already had waited." (The St. Louis Guild first proposed a pension plan in November of 1957 but agreed to postpone negotiations until the midterm reopening of the contract a year later so that management would have time to consider the proposal.)

► "The members never were told that the strike vote likely would not be used (as Amberg claimed). On the contrary, they were advised not to vote for a strike unless they intended to carry out their decision should efforts to win a just settlement fail. They were warned, too, that a strike against a Newhouse paper might be a very long one."

► "More than 250 members—four-fifths of the employes involved—jammed the meeting hall when the strike vote was taken. Mr. Amberg's assertion that only 80 members were present is untrue."

► "So is his assertion that more than 100 of the 300-odd Guild members signed petitions urging postponement of the strike. There were actually 47 signers and many of these immediately repudiated the petition. Some explained they had feared company reprisals if they refused to sign and others said they been told the Guild wanted them to sign."

► "The company was given no new right as to 'determination of the size of the staff,' as Mr. Amberg claimed. In fact, since the purchase of the Globe-Democrat by S. I. Newhouse four years ago, the size of the staff has been reduced from about 400 persons to about 300. The contract always had contained provisions for economy dismissals."

► "The company did not gain a right to downgrade employes (as Amberg claimed) and any attempt to do so arbitrarily will meet with firm resistance from the Guild. The employes demanded and won the right to claim a job in a lower classification, by seniority, if displaced by an operational change."

► Throughout the strike, and in his post-strike statements, Amberg insisted that the cost of the pension plan proposed by the Guild would be $1,200,000 a year, a sum which he said raised the issue of bankruptcy. The Guild officers noted that the plan he was talking about would have covered all other employes, in addition to Guild members, and that he continued to cite the "astronomical" cost figures even after the Globe-Democrat building was sold and most of its mechanical employes went to work for the Post-Dispatch. They also pointed out that Amberg was talking about a fully-funded pension plan whereas the Guild did not insist on full funding but offered before the strike to settle for token funding.

"Would Mr. Amberg have us believe that $17,000 a year—$1 a week per employe—would bankrupt the Globe-Democrat?" the officers asked.

As for who won what in the way of pension benefits, the officers declared that Amberg "is flatly misstating the results of the strike when he says 'the Guild did not gain a single pension benefit which it did not have before.'

"Before the strike each Globe-Democrat employe had to negotiate individually his own pension when he reached retirement age. Marvin Kornhauser, an actuary employed by the St. Louis Guild, found after examining the record of past pension payments that employes retired in 1958 received benefits one-third less than those given previously retired employes.

"Is this 'the full measure of generosity' which Mr. Amberg says was applied in the past? If so, it is precisely why Globe-Democrat employes wanted a plan under which they would get definite pension credits according to years of service and salary, which could not be cut or taken away at the whim of the owner. That is what they won.

"One of the leading actuaries and pension experts in the country, Harold Faggen of New York, after checking the details of the pension settlement for the Guild, said:

" 'The terms of the settlement relating to pensions require the employer at the very outset to assume the liability for the full cost of past service in an amount up to $1,500,000. If the employer had agreed to set up a funded plan its liability would have been limited to a small portion of the cost of past service each year so that more than 10 years would have to elapse before the employes could be as secure as they are now.

" 'Moreover this guaranty is backed not only by the assets of the employing corporation but also by more than $25,000,000 of assets in the stockholding corporation.

" 'In all my experience I have never seen a pension plan so well secured at its inception'."

The officers also noted that an employe's life insurance will no longer be reduced on his retirement and the company will pay the same share as when the employe worked. Individual Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums also will be paid by the company as they were when the employe worked.

"The employes sought and won the same benefits as those paid at the Post-Dispatch."

As for job security, the officers declared:

"The Guild does not believe it can or should control the operations of the newspaper. We could not prevent the sale of the building, which eliminated the work of the maintenance men, or the abandonment of the rack system of circulation.

"But under the newly won job security provisions we can give far better protection against many potential injustices than under the old contract. Seniority rights are amplified and strengthened. There are the strongest new protections against discriminatory or unnecessary dismissals. Protections against speedup and excessive work loads are actually spelled out. The establishment of new jobs with dual or multiple duties is forbidden, as is the use of part-time or temporary employes for work properly done by full-time employes.

"These are job security provisions long sought by the Guild and won in the strike settlement.

"And it was the Guild, not Mr. Amberg, that wrote the proposal for arbitration of grievances. We believed this to be the best protection for the employes under the new operation. But arbitration applies only to matters under the contract. The Guild retains the traditional right to strike in a dispute over a new contract or contract reopening."

The officers could agree with Amberg on at least one point:

"Rumors that the Globe-Democrat would be sold to the Post-Dispatch were, indeed, cruelly harmful," they said. "The St. Louis Guild is on record as desiring that the city continue to have two newspapers under two owners.

"It is unfortunate that a representative of Mr. Newhouse himself lent authenticity to these rumors of impending sale by a threat, made during the strike in the presence of trained newsmen, that the Globe-Democrat might never resume publication unless the Guild surrendered to the company's demands."

Hampton Roads Adds New Unit

Norfolk, Va.—The Hampton Roads Newspaper Guild has organized the 20-member planning and service department of Norfolk - Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc., and seeks an NLRB election on bargaining rights.

The company publishes the Virginian-Pilot and the Ledger-Dispatch & Star, with editorial employes already Guild-organized. The planning and service department was formerly known as advertising control, and serves both dailies. The Guild, through Local President John I. Brooks, sought recognition from management, which was refused, and then filed formal application for a representation election, with the NLRB office in Baltimore.

Membership cards from a large majority of the eligible group have been signed.

Chicago's Page 1 Ball Honors Craftsmanship

Chicago, Ill.—Ten Chicago newspapermen received Stick-O-Type awards from the Chicago Newspaper Guild at its annual Page One Ball, June 13, in the Palmer House.

For the first time The Page One Award was the top prize of the night. It went to the entry, who in the opinion of the four-man judging committee, had the most outstanding presentation among the 10 Stick-O-Type winners.

The top honor this year was received by Dan Sullivan, cable editor at the Chicago Daily News.

Sullivan won his Stick-O-Type in the editing division for his "imaginative and effective editing and display of foreign news."

Nick Shuman of the Daily News won the feature writing prize for his group of stories during a day's work at the scene of the Our Lady of Angels school fire.

Ed Baumann of the Daily News won the investigative writing prize for his reporting on the Harold J. Tallett candidacy for the probate judgeship in Lake County, Ill.

Ray Vicker of the Chicago office of the Wall Street Journal was selected for the interpretive award for his articles from the Mid-East and South America during periods of political and social upheaval.

The best series honor went to Ruth Dunbar of the Sun-Times for her first-hand appraisal of the conditions in Russian schools.

Jack Jordan of the Sun-Times staff won the editorial art Stick-O-Type "for his consistently fine and descriptive graphic material."

Stick-O-Types for photographic work went to Sun-Timesmen Bob Kotalik, Ralph Walters and Joe Kordick, for single photos in spot news, features and sports, respectively.

Ralph Grobert, advertising salesman for the Daily News, was recipient of the selling award for his work in the loop area.

An award for his "outstanding contribution" to the American Newspaper Guild went to Al Jackson, copy reader at the Sun-Times. One of the first presidents of the Chicago local, Jackson was cited as a pioneer Guildsman in the Midwest "who helped to lay the foundations of a solid and still-growing union for the betterment of newspaper white collar employes."

Also honored were Robert Bottorf, executive editor of the Wall Street Journal, for his "outstanding contribution to the newspaper industry," and Joe Meegan, executive secretary of the Back Of The Yards Council, for his "outstanding contribution to the community."

Denver Guild Negotiates Pension At Scripps Daily

Denver, Colo.—The Denver Newspaper Guild has completed negotiations for a renewal contract which gives some 127 employes at the Scripps-Howard daily, the Rocky Mountain News, their first pension plan.

The contract provides for wage increases over a two-year period, ranging from $2.50 to $5.50 and bringing the top reporter minimum now to $125 and moving it to $130 next January.

The publisher has been contributing $1.50 per employe per week into a fund earmarked for pension purposes, pending agreement on the contract. The payments are increased to $3 as of the contract's effective date, go up to $4.50 one week after signing of the agreement, and become $5.50 per employe per week next January, the midpoint of the contract.

The pension plan compares with that already in effect at the Denver Post, but adds such features as death and disability benefits and other options.

Also new in the contract is a provision for the arbitration of dismissals other than those to reduce the working force. Grievance procedure is spelled out as to tighter time limitations, and job security is strengthened by a clause requiring just and sufficient cause for dismissal.

Collegiate Kudos: Robb Burlage, editor of the Daily Texan, publication of the University of Texas which took first honors in this year's competition sponsored by the Guild's Southern District Council, receives plaques from Ray Lockler, Houston Guild president, at ceremonies in Austin. Center is Houston Guildsman Ernest Baily, Austin correspondent for Scripps-Howard.

Council Award: ANG President Joseph F. Collis presents the Middle Atlantic District Council's Collegiate Press Award to Robert Walters, editor-in-chief of Brown and White, student newspaper at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. The presentation occurred at a luncheon in Allentown. Others are Sidney Benjamin of Scranton, left, council president; Robert M. Golden of Lehigh Valley, center, contest chairman, and J. B. McFadden, right, faculty advisor.

Politics, Hospitality May Lure Record Convention Attendance

(Continued from page 1)

F. Donato, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and James Quinn, treasurer of the Central Labor Council.

Francis G. Barrett, president of the New York Typographical Union, Local 6, will speak to the convention at the Thursday afternoon general session.

All the convention activities at the hotel will be centered on the 8th floor, where the North Ballroom will house the general sessions and where the convention office and registration desks are located.

Plenary sessions are scheduled for Monday, Thursday and Friday, while committee and panel meetings are set for all day Tuesday, and Wednesday morning. Monday afternoon the delegates will tour the United Nations center, with Director General Dag Hammerskjold and Henry Cabot Lodge as hosts. Following the tour there will be a reception in the lounge, sponsored jointly by the Knott Hotels Corporation and the UN Correspondents Association.

Wednesday afternoon the entire convention group goes by bus to West Point, to tour the U. S. Military Academy, followed by a dinner at Bear Mountain Inn, some miles south on the Hudson River. The New York local is host at the dinner.

Council sessions will precede the convention week, and Monday evening there will be an organizing clinic, in recognition of this year's emphasis on expansion of the Guild membership.

Wives and families of delegates will have special events for their entertainment. A three-hour boat trip around Manhattan Island is planned for Tuesday. On Thursday there will be a visit to a television studio and that afternoon the wives of delegates will go to Gracie Mansion, the Mayor's home, where Mrs. Wagner will receive them.

Friday evening all delegates will be guests of the New York Guild at the 25th Anniversary Page One Ball, in the Grand Ballroom at the hotel.

Additional locals which have filed credentials for representation at the convention are:

Erie—Bernice Brower, Charles Stockman, Elwyn Hildum.

Ottawa—T. G. Craig, Eric Cawdron, Pat Best.

Pawtucket—Thomas M. Buckley, Jr.

Pueblo—George H. Luby, Dayle H. Molen.

St. Louis—Norma Stallings, John Sabin, William Cento, Ray Vodicka, George Dent, Pete Goldman, Jack Mathews, Dolores Ryan, Frank Suroff, James B. Woods, Rollin H. Everett, Robert Mathes.

Salem—James M. Shea.

San Jose—Kenneth A. Palmer.

Scranton—A. J. Sandone.

Seattle-Tacoma—George W. Lambert, Jean H. Lunzer.

Terre Haute—Elvin C. Mahan.

Toledo—James Richardson, William D. Hahnlen, Cletus Buckenmeyer, Delores Regner, Kenneth Rieger.

Utica—Charles M. McCarthy, Jean B. Treacy.

Washington—Grant H. Siverts, Fred Ross, G. Russell Thornton, Charles W. Puffenbarger, Harris G. Monroe, Walter E. Bassford, Stanford Felder, Bernard Nossiter.

Wire Services—Leonard G. Milliman, Joe R. Wilson, Raymond A. Mann, Robert Crocker, John Averill, Felix B. Wold, Robert Moore, George Muldowney, Alvin Spivak, Jack Brannan.

Providence—John Callahan; alternate, Redwood Wright.

Vancouver—Richard Goehring, Robert Nordin, Dan Illingworth, Christopher Crombie, Bruce Smillie.

Wilkes-Barre—Kermit E. Griffiths, Joseph F. Collis, Nicholas Krill, Kathaleen L. Brislin, Israel Wruble, Robert Patton.

Youngstown—Andrew E. Holiday.

$4 To $9.50 Pay Hikes Won At Stockton Record

Stockton, Calif.—A new one-year contract with the Daily Record gives Stockton Guild members pay increases of $4 to $9.50 as of April 1 and an additional $1 in six months.

Top minimum for reporters goes up $7 to $140 as of the effective date of the contract. Other increases include $9.50 for classified sales personnel, who go to $124.50 at the top, and $5.50 for circulation district managers, bringing them to $124.50.

Top job covered by the contract, the city editor, is increased to $165 now, plus $1.50 in six months.

Society and women's page writers are to move up to parity with reporters, for a $14 increase at the top minimum.

In other improvements, the local extended the five-day week to five jobs formerly exempt from that provision. Henceforth, employes in those jobs will be so exempt only when substituting for absentees during vacation periods and illness.

Leaves for military training are provided for the first time, as is maternity leave of six months. Other gains include broader experience credit, a ban on unilateral transfers to another city, and a model information clause.

Sam B. Eubanks, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, led negotiations for the local.

Glenn Hartman

Youngstown, Ohio—Glenn Hartman, 31, former treasurer of the Youngstown Guild, died June 3, at Cleveland, where he had been hospitalized with a brain tumor.

The Guild Reporter

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, Editor
JOHN M. BARRY, Asst. Editor

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $3 per year. Single copy 15c.

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Vol. XXVI—No. 13 7 7 June 19, 1959

Last Resort

It has been a strike-marked year for the American Newspaper Guild.

The observation is occasioned by a glance through the copies which make up Volume XXV of the Guild Reporter, recently received from the laminating and binding processes and now a part of the reference shelves at ANG headquarters.

Scarcely an issue throughout the year failed to have its Page One story of a strike in process, a strike vote being taken, or a lockout affecting our members' welfare. The few times that strike news was absent almost always presented a related subject—the financing of the union's defense fund, for the support of collective bargaining emergencies.

The cumulative impression produced by such a cursory review is that the Guild looks like a strike-happy outfit, a quarrelsome lot, hard to live with, quick on the trigger, a "bad" union.

Well, is it actually so? Hardly.

The Guild Reporter tells the news, what's going on in our membership throughout our nearly 100 locals. And because almost by definition news consists of the unusual, strikes and lockouts get major attention when they break.

There's an obvious parallel in the case of daily newspapers, with which we are all familiar. It's the murder, the broken marriage, the fatal accident, which gets the display treatment and the front page attention. The routine and the ordinary, the humdrum of daily life, go without saying.

In our own case, the vast majority of our members—numbering close to 32,000 men and women—have pursued their way throughout the year without incident, unionwise. They have elected their officers, attended Guild meetings in usually small numbers, paid their dues and (recently) assessments with the reasonable amount of grumbling that any taxation evokes, checked on their local negotiating team when contract renewal time came around, and ratified the proposed settlement after the bargaining period was ended.

Our members have attended Page One Ball affairs, turned out for picnic programs, assembled for the honoring of a retired or promoted colleague, read their local Guild publication pretty thoroughly, and at least thumbed through the Guild Reporter when it arrived twice monthly at their homes. They have, sometimes, kicked in a buck for political education and activity, more rarely have caught fire and really done a job in local politics, and have been somewhat better than average in seeing to it that they are registered in public politics and go to the polls on Election Day.

Strike-happy? Not in the least.

Although strikes have occurred aplenty, none was called until every other avenue had been found closed, leading to the goal of economic justice in Guild working conditions.

Prime objective of a labor union is the success, not the breakdown, of collective bargaining. When all parties to negotiating a contract approach that job in complete good faith, strikes simply aren't necessary. They remain where they belong, in the category of last resort.

. . . Which Governs Best

The notion that the sole concern of a free society is the limitation of governmental authority and that that government is best which governs least is certainly archaic.

Our object today should not be to weaken government in competition with other centers of power, but rather to strengthen it as the agency charged with the responsibility for the common good. That government is best which governs best.

—Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic.

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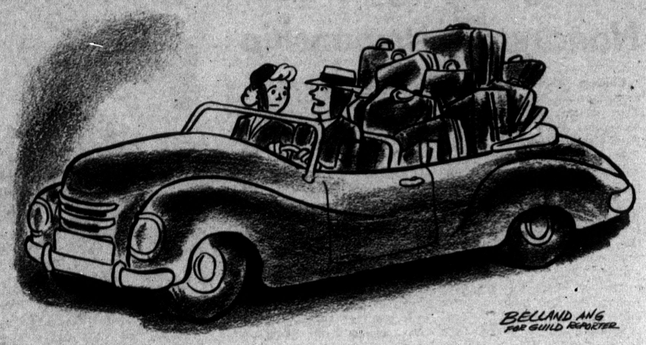
"Are You Sure We've Got The Kids And The Credentials?"



ATTACKS BIAS, DELAYS

Pucinski Calls For NLRB Probe

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), a member of the Chicago Newspaper Guild, has called for an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, linking the reported inefficiency and conflict within that agency to the demand for labor reform legislation.

Pucinski acted after the Chicago Sun-Times ran an exclusive story on what it called "a devastatingly critical" analysis of the board by the management consulting firm of McKinsey & Co., Inc.

Pucinski, himself a reporter for the Sun-Times before his election to Congress last year, later clashed with NLRB chairman Boyd Leedom over the McKinsey Report. He accused Leedom of suppressing the report because of its unfavorable findings.

Leedom admitted that the report had not been made public but denied treating it as a secret. He charged Pucinski with a lack of understanding of both the NLRB and labor law. He said the Sun-Times had treated the report "in tabloid fashion as an expose," and labelled the story "yellow journalism."

The Congressman retorted that the Sun-Times "made public what goes on in the Board."

Milburn P. Akers, editor of the Sun-Times, commented in Chicago:

"The Sun-Times obtained and printed a report prepared by an agency retained by the NLRB itself. This was not an isolated newspaper report; this was the publication of an official survey about which the public was entitled to know. It is apparent from Mr. Leedom's testimony that he read neither the original report nor the summary of it published in the Sun-Times."

Announcing that he intends to press formally for a sweeping investigation of the NLRB, Pucinski said he is convinced "that no matter what kind of law we write it won't work if it is executed in the manner in which the Board has administered the Taft-Hartley Act."

He accused the NLRB of interpreting labor law to the advantage of big business in its relations with labor organizations.

Pucinski further contends that long delays by the Board in handling unfair labor practice cases fuel the demand for labor reform. If the NLRB operated more efficiently, he says, there would be less demand or need for labor reform legislation.

The McKinsey report on the Board's operations was ordered by the NLRB itself after a Supreme Court decision made it clear the caseload would increase by 20 pereent.

According to the Sun-Times, the McKinsey report contained these main findings:

► Despite the conflict built into the NLRB by the Taft-Hartley Act in defining the roles of the general counsel and the five-member board, the NLRB has never proposed any legislative remedy for the internal power struggles.

► The NLRB in Washington has hogged responsibility, leaving field officials with no authority while the board became increasingly swamped with difficult cases.

► The NLRB has tolerated poor performance, neglected to set up procedures for hiring, firing, transferring, disciplining or evaluating the work of its employes.

The study reportedly made two key recommendations: that the five-man board and its general counsel agree to let the latter handle administrative or "housekeeping" chores, and that Congress drop the non-communist affidavit requirement for unions using the NLRB. On this last point, the study said the oath requirement has not served its purpose and delays cases.

In looking at the workload, the McKinsey study saw the board falling behind even before the extra 20 percent of cases expected to follow from the Supreme Court's ruling that it must assume many cases previously refused.

The NLRB in fiscal 1958 received 16,748 cases, about 15 percent of which filtered through for final decision in Washington.

Some 9,200 of these were "C" cases involving difficult unfair labor practice charges. These took an average of 444 days to reach a decision; the more complex cases took an average of 555 days.

This means, the story said, the parties involved must plan on waiting at least 18 months before their complaint case is settled.

In the same period, there were some 7,400 recognition cases. These involve the relatively simple issue of whether a union does or does not represent a majority of employes. According to the Sun-Times story, the 16 to 18 legal aides in the office of each board member spent 65 percent of their time on these simpler "R" cases.

IT SEEMS TO US

Sees Golden Opportunity For 'Overhauling' ANG

NEW YORK CITY

Editor: In the light of the alleged presidential hassle between brothers Collis and Rosenstock, heretofore bosom pals, it would seem proper to inquire who is double-crossing whom.

Moreover, this looks like a golden opportunity for the ANG convention to completely overhaul our national management, to serve as a shining example to all other labor unions.

I've in mind the Swiss system of rotation of the presidency, possibly among the six regional IEB members, who would serve six years, vacancies to be filled from at-large IEB members, who would serve two years as at present.

Further, after serving their union without pay, with success and distinction, they'd become eligible for executive vice president, who in turn would become editor of the Guild Reporter.

Only the office of secretary-treasurer would remain as is.

Patterned indeed after our congressional elections, the regional six would be in the senatorial class, while the at-large six would be in the representative classification.

This new line-up would at once put to rest the political chicaneries so hurtful to good Guild government.

Last, the most urgent need is teeth in our national referendum rules and regulations.

Toward that end I'd be glad to address the convention upon written request.

BOB MAYER
Registered unit, New York Guild

Letters shall be limited to 300 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.

During elections or referenda, letters on the question to appear in the edition immediately preceding the distribution of ballots shall be confined to rebuttal of material appearing in the preceding edition.

AT FLORIDA TRIAL

'Jim Crow' Catches Ted Poston

Tallahassee, Fla.—Ted Poston, a Negro reporter for the New York Post and a member of the New York Newspaper Guild, was not permitted to sit with white reporters covering the trial of four white youths charged with raping a Negro co-ed here.

He reported that he was forced to cover the trial "from the peanut gallery" overlooking the courtroom from a higher level.

"Old Jim Crow finally caught up with me on my rather long hit-and-run newspaper career in my native South," Poston wrote after the first day of the trial.

He said it was the first time in 25 years of reporting activity in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and several other Deep South states, including his native Kentucky, that he had been confined to the peanut gallery to cover a rape trial.

"But then," he said, "I am also covering my first trial where white men face serious consequences for crimes committed against a Negro woman."

Poston reported that Sheriff William P. Joyce had made the decision before he arrived. He said the sheriff told him he was doing him a favor.

"Several of the white boys saw where you were going to sit and demanded they be put up there, too, but I said we had to have nothing unusual in the court, so they had to stay downstairs," the sheriff told him.

Poston noted that only on the circuit court here could this situation arise. There is no segregation at all in the federal court nor in the state supreme court across the way. In the city court, one side of the main room is set aside for Negroes, the other for whites, but "no one really observes the lines."

The four white men were found guilty in the trial but the all-male, all-white jury recommended mercy, thus saving the four from Florida's otherwise mandatory death sentence in rape cases.

Poston in 1949 won the Guild's Heywood Broun Memorial Award for coverage of another Florida rape trial in the face of threats and danger to his life. In that case, too, four men were involved. They were Negroes, however, and one of them was shot down by a posse, two were sentenced to death, and the fourth—who the woman's husband admitted was not even at the scene of the rape—was given life imprisonment.

WIDER HORIZONS

Six Guildsmen In Nieman Posts

Cambridge, Mass. — Six Guild members are among Nieman Fellows who will begin an academic year of study at Harvard University next September.

The fellowships have been awarded to newspapermen annually since 1938 under the terms of a bequest by the widow of Lucius W. Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal. The Fellows, who will be on leave of absence from their jobs, are free to pursue studies of their own choice as background for journalism.

Guild members in the 1959-60 group are:

Peter Braestrup, assistant news development editor of the New York Herald Tribune. He will study social, economic and political problems of urban life.

John F. Burby, city hall reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle. He will study municipal government problems.

William G. Lambert, reporter for the Portland Oregonian, who, with a colleague, Wallace Turner, won the ANG's Heywood Broun Award and a Pulitzer Prize two years ago. He will study government and law.

Ralph M. Otwell, assistant city editor of the Chicago Sun-Times. He will study economics and urban problems.

Edmund J. Rooney, Jr., reporter for the Chicago Daily News. He will study state and local government.

John G. Sampson, reporter for the Associated Press in Albuquerque, N.M. He will study the Far East to prepare for correspondent service there.

Other 1959-60 fellows are Neil V. McNeil, Washington correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers in Texas and a former Guild member; Dominic D. Bonafede, reporter for the Miami Herald; Thomas L. Dearmore, co-editor and co-publisher of the Baxter Bulletin, Mountain Home, Ark.; John R. Murphy, Atlanta correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, and Robert K. Plumb, science reporter for the New York Times.

GUILT BY RELATIONSHIP?

Mighty Risky, Those Chinese!

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN
National Labor Service
New York Guild

Hum See, a 60-year-old gear inspector at the Arma Corporation plant on Long Island, is a naturalized citizen who has been in the United States for more than 20 years and has worked for Arma since 1943.

See has no access to classified information. But in June 1958, he was dismissed from his job because it was discovered that he has close relatives on the Chinese mainland.

Local 460 of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), brought the case to arbitration and arbitrator Robert Stutz, pointing out that no question had ever been raised about See's "loyalty, honesty or character," ruled that See must be reinstated and paid $6,000 back salary.

Now Arma refuses to rehire See until he is cleared by the Defense Department, even though the security program does not extend to jobs not involving classified information. It looks as though a trip to court will be necessary before See is found "not guilty" even though he is related to his uncles, his cousins and his aunts.

In another security case, the Supreme Court overturned the dismissal of Interior Department employe, William Vitarelli, on the grounds that he had been denied "a meaningful, fair, decent and dignified hearing." Vitarelli, a teacher on a Pacific island, was fired in 1954 on charges of Communist associations.

One of the most shocking features of this case were the questions put to Vitarelli to determine whether or not he was a "security risk." Did Mr. Vitarelli think "maybe Negroes and Jews are denied some of their constitutional rights?" Had he "voted for Norman Thomas and Henry Wallace?" Was he "quite hepped up over the One World idea?" Was he "an extremist on equality of races?"

When the Supreme Court ruled in 1956 that only sensitive jobs can be covered by the security program, Vitarelli sued for reinstatement. In as sneaky a bit of bureaucratic law evasion as we have seen in some time, the Interior Department withdrew its security charges and fired Vitarelli retroactively.

Now the Supreme Court has ordered Mr. Vitarelli's reinstatement and back pay. But it seems to us that something still needs to be done about those who administer the security program with such outrageous disregard for American principles. Are they not the real risks to the security of American democracy?

NY Typos In Contract Vote

New York City—By direction of its international union, Local 6 of the Typographical Union will conduct a local-wide referendum July 1 on acceptance of a new contract governing working conditions on 10 metropolitan newspapers.

The proposal is the same which was turned down by a membership vote taken at a meeting May 10, at which both local and international officials had urged acceptance. The vote then was 704 to 443, for rejection of the settlement.

The proposal includes a wage increase of $7 spread over a two-year period—the pattern set when the New York Guild closed contracts with seven dailies last November 1. Of the increase, $4 would be retroactive to last December 8, the day after the former printers' contract expired. The hours of work are unchanged in the new proposal, ranging from 35 to 36¼ hours.

Dailies involved are the Times, the Herald Tribune, the Daily News, the Daily Mirror, the World-Telegram & Sun, the Journal-American, the Post, the Journal of Commerce, the Long Island Press and the Long Island Star-Journal.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

THE DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COUNCIL said over the June 13 weekend that the government couldn't get on a forward course again until a Democrat was in the White House and thus in a position to replace "government by veto" with leadership. It must be added that any Democratic nominee next year is going to have to run on the record of the Democratic 86th Congress, and that as of now he hasn't been given much of a record to run on.

SHELTON

Senator Mansfield promptly suggested the Advisory Council might wait until the record was completed, and this point of course is valid. It is equally true that in our system—where the Chief Executive has gradually become the prime initiator of legislation—it isn't possible for Congress to smash through, totally on its own, affirmative domestic and foreign policy. This point was easy to make last November immediately after the election—and some of us made the point—despite loose talk about "the biggest majorities since the New Deal days."

This is not the same as saying, however, that Democrats in control of Congress have thus far made the best of their opportunities to define and emphasize whatever distinctions there may be between Mr. Eisenhower's ideas and liberal Democratic policies.

* * *

THERE IS A WARNING in what happened during the Republican 80th Congress—the one Harry Truman ran against and beat—for Democratic majorities in the 86th.

When the late Senator Taft came smoking into town, confident that the 1946 GOP victory meant presidential victory in 1948, Harry Truman met the Republicans head-on with a program of his own. He kept it up for two years.

When Truman thought Taft's Congress was wrong—on the Taft-Hartley bill, on price controls and inflation, on housing, social security, minimum wages and civil rights—he said so. When he was nominated for another term in the hot summer of 1948, he dramatized the issues by calling Congress back into special session. The GOP turned down his program but they lost control of the issues and the election.

It was said that Thomas E. Dewey ran a "bad campaign" against Truman, that he lost because he didn't "fight" hard enough. In fact, he had no real choice except to pretend that the issues Truman emphasized did not exist. He was bound by the record Taft had allowed to come into existence.

Mr. Eisenhower's "issues" are merely the catch phrases of "inflation" and "spending," and the Democrats have not yet shown unity of purpose in challenging them. They don't seize their opportunity to make the point that the President is far more reactionary on non-spending issues—such as housing, labor and unemployment compensation—than Taft was. They just argue back that they are as "responsible fiscally" as he is.

* * *

IT IS ON THE NON-SPENDING ISSUES, indeed, that the Democrats are missing most of their chances.

Do they not realize, for example, that the American people would welcome a broadening of the social security system so as to include benefits giving retired workers special protection against the heavy surgical, nursing and hospital expenses to which older people are subject?

The American Medical Association is opposed to such protection, but the people have repeatedly shown that they value the system of social insurance they have developed and that they are willing to pay the costs of broader coverage. A bill to make a beginning—a bill by Rep. Aime Forand of Rhode Island—has been kicking around for years, and the heavily Democratic House hasn't been able to persuade the Ways and Means Committee to schedule hearings.

Or take the matter of getting new and higher federal standards of unemployment compensation. The people overwhelmingly approve the principle of insurance for jobless workers; it is recognized as a social and economic asset, and the Administration agrees that state standards are too low. But the Ways and Means Committee hasn't been able to agree on an initial step toward new federal standards.

The Democratic majorities have plenty of brains and ideas on both domestic policy and foreign. Chester Bowles in the House, although a freshman member, is making a remarkable contribution in defining issues in both areas. Senator Fulbright is bringing fresh vigor into the task of redefining foreign "aid."

A cynic can say it is better, politically, for Congress to "wait until next year," so that clashes on such issues between the Democrats and the White House will be fresh in the minds of the voters. This is true only if the Democrats are using time to develop a spirit and a common sense of purpose which makes them more likely to pass the bills, and challenge the President to veto them, next year or any old time. The evidence of such a spirit isn't noticeable.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—IN NEW YORK CITY, in a report on the persistence of African witch-craft today, the New York Times related this anecdote: "Now and again, ancient methods are adapted to modern use. When an African trade union of railway workers called a strike not long ago, its members, new to this sort of action, ignored their union's decision and carried on with their work. After a while union bosses called in a witch doctor who proclaimed a curse on each and every locomotive. This was 100 per cent effective; no scab went near a locomotive until eventually, when the strike ended, the witch doctor was called in again to lift the curse."

—IN ALBANY, N. Y., the state's highest court, after a long battle in lower tribunals, ruled in favor of Mrs. Keith Shaw, of North Tonawanda, in a precedent-setting decision. Declared the State Court of Appeals: A girl who quits her job to get married is fully entitled to collect unemployment compensation.

—IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, the visiting vice-president of Yugoslavia, Edward Kardelj, inspecting the famous Tuborg Brewery, in effect had the rug pulled out from under him by a union workman. Approaching the worker, Kardelj inquired what his wages were. "I average between $37 and $40-a-week," said the brewer. "Good gracious, that's more than I make myself, but then I sometimes feel that I get too little," said the Yugoslav vice-president. "Well, don't forget my work is precision work," retorted the union worker.

—IN PRINCETON, N. J., the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, after long study, confirmed what U. S. production workers have suspected for years—that the number of bosses in industry has been increasing out of all proportion to the number of workers.

In a detailed study of 50 companies, the university researchers discovered that over a recent eight-year period the ratio of executives to total number of employes soared 32 per cent and the number of assistants to executives skyrocketed by 52 per cent. In one case a machinery manufacturer increased the ratio of executives by nearly 68 per cent while production workers dropped off by 4 per cent.

Dr. Frederick Harbison, director of the study, reported that many of the companies flatly refused to credit the findings. "Some of them refused to believe their own statistics and took three months to recheck," said Harbison. What causes this screwball mushrooming of executives, big bosses and little bosses? One explanation offered by Harbison: "Bureaucratic expansion, more popularly referred to as empire-building . . ."

—IN LONDON, ENGLAND, the National Union of Bank Employes got thousands of girls to join the union by asking about figures —their own. The girls—all bank clerks—were invited to participate in "mannequin parades" with the possibility of part-time careers as models if their figures were in properly curvy proportions. With this as a prime attraction there was almost no attention paid to another contest to increase union membership. This was a wine-tasting competition for men on a river steamer.

—IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, an American union member was charged with interference in two elections resulting in losses by two Labour Party candidates. The American, unwitting villain of the piece, was Comedian Phil Silvers. Peak voting hours in England are between 6 and 8 p.m. Labour Party forecasters predicted that many of their adherents would stay home to watch television's Sergeant Bilko, a new smash hit on home screens at 6:20 p.m. They were right. The Labour Party lost the two by-elections to the Tories, whose members—opinion polls had previously disclosed—don't dig Sergeant Bilko's humor at all.

—IN GOSFORTH, ENGLAND, union painters from one end of the country to the other chuckled over the story of the repainted fence. For a full week non-union painters slapped green paint over a 25-yard long wooden fence. Somehow, however, between sun-down Saturday and sun-up Sunday, the fence was completely repainted—white. To emphasize that the job had been no casual project, a plaque had been screwed to the fence. It read: "This Fence Repainted In the Interests of Aesthetics by Voluntary Union Labor."

AMONG OURSELVES

Haig Anlian, former Hudson County Guild president, has been elected, in his first bid for public office, to the Ridgefield Park, N.J., Board of Education.

Milton Miller, New York Guildsman who edits 338 News, a labor monthly, has been cited by the National Soccer Coaches Association for his promotion of that sports activity. And this month he will receive the year's award for newsmen from the Old Timers Soccer Association at Philadelphia.

Jack MacCaugherty, vice president, and **Chris Crombie,** executive secretary, will represent the Vancouver Guild on the public relations committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labor.

Jack Scott, winner of last year's Bowater award for journalism, has been promoted to the post of editorial director of the Vancouver Sun.

Dewey Ray, vice chairman of the Oregonian unit of the Portland, Ore., Guild, has been named the sole labor representative on Governor Mark Hatfield's advisory commission on educational television.

Robert J. Pauley, Albany Times-Union unit chairman, has been promoted, out of Guild Jurisdiction, to the post of retail advertising manager. He has been on the T-U advertising staff since 1946.

Phyllis Wilson, charter member and first secretary of the Ottawa Guild, has a piece in the current National Geographic Magazine on the visit to Parliament of Queen Elizabeth II. It's embellished with color pictures.

St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.—John Sabin, who was first vice president of the St. Louis Guild, has succeeded Cleve Mathews as president. Mathews has moved from the Post-Dispatch here to the foreign desk of the New York Times.

Sabin is a KMOX newswriter. He has long been an active Guild worker and officer. He has served as a delegate to four ANG conventions, heading the credentials committee at two.

Mathews was one of the most active St. Louis Guild leaders, having served in various offices and committees and as chairman of negotiations committees.

An election will be held late in June to fill the vacancy in the first vice presidency.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

All The Other Kids

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

Among the ordeals of parenthood, the problem of Other Children ranks high on the list. I suspect that Other Children—usually referred to by your own child as All the Other Kids—cause more hand-wringing among parents than do many other difficulties (including night feedings, chicken pox and the high cost of dentistry) combined.

Other Children are as inescapable a by-product of parenthood as the toidy seat. They crop up as a problem about the time your child gets his first tricycle. ("But Mommy, all the other kids get to ride down to the end of the block!") The problem will still be a problem when he gets his first hot rod. ("But gee, Mom, none of the other kids bother about insurance!")

Other Children are the true idle rich of this world. None of them have to make their own beds or help with the dishes or pick anything up or put anything away. ("Gosh, Mom, this room is **clean!** You oughta see the way other kids keep their rooms, and their mothers don't yap at them all the time!")

Other Kids never have to take baths or brush their teeth or do their homework. ("If you think my report card is bad, you should see the marks the other kids got! The trouble with you is, you don't appreciate me!")

All of them come from families in the 90 percent tax bracket. They get enormous allowances, and they spend all of it, depending on their ages, on candy or cigarettes. They accompany their parents on glamorous vacations to Hawaii and Disneyland, and they have wardrobes that Adolph Menjou and Zsa Zsa Gabor would envy. ("I don't even have one cashmere sweater, and all the other kids have dozens and dozens.")

They lead a cafe society existence. The six-year-olds eat candy for breakfast, attend four movies every weekend and they are permitted to stay up to watch the late-late show any time they feel like it. The 15-year-olds date on week nights and nobody tells them what time to get home. ("Why can't you be reasonable like the other kids' folks? My gosh Mom, I can't be home at midnight. The dance isn't even over until eleven o'clock!")

Although Other Children include, according to your child, "everybody but me," it is difficult to track down even one of these glittering, golden creatures. The children your child brings home from school look remarkably ordinary.

Can that little boy who needs braces on his teeth really be a member of the charmed circle? If that 14-year-old girl has all those dyed-to-match skirts and sweaters, why does she wear that too-short cotton dress?

Sooner or later you will find yourself at a PTA meeting, surrounded by your child's classmates' mothers. The atmosphere at these gatherings is as chilly and suspicious as a meeting of foreign ministers. You aren't the only one who's been hearing about The Other Kids. Every mother regards the others present as Other Children's mothers, and she has a good mind to report them to the proper authorities. The very idea of letting an 11-year-old have dates!

If you are brave enough to cut through the chill, you may possibly compare notes with another mother, who clearly regards you as unfit to rear children: "Do you really let your fifth-grader stay up as late as she likes?" she asks you severely.

"WHAT?" you gasp. "Why her bedtime is 8:30 sharp!"

"Well, Nancy said that all the other children's parents let them stay up till they get sleepy. So I thought . . ."

You gleefully report this conversation to your own child, but she is not at all flustered by this damning piece of evidence. You have, it seems, picked the only child in the class who is not one of All the Other Kids.

"Oh Nancy!" she snorts. "Why, her mother's even worse than you are! She makes Nancy come straight home from school every day! Why, Nancy's never seen the Jack Paar show once, and All the Other Kids get to watch it every night!"

This speech is delivered with such passionate sincerity that it is hard to believe your child could be deliberately deceiving you. Or could she? At any rate, you certainly will not let her stay up till midnight. Absolutely not!

You do, however, relent to the point of letting her stay up till nine. Which was probably all she was hoping for anyway.

Vinyl Rates High In All-Around Tests Of Floor Coverings

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

Both users' experiences with hard-surface floor coverings, and laboratory tests rate 100 percent vinyl tiles high for all-around satisfaction at a medium price. Interestingly, some of the most expensive floor coverings turn out to be not necessarily the most practical.

Tests of wear by the Texas Experiment Station found vinyl and rubber tiles most resistant to wear, and asphalt least resistant. In between are vinyl asbestos, linoleum, linotile and cork.

Besides its good wear resistance, 100 percent vinyl has a smooth, lustrous surface that holds its colors well and is easy to clean. Vinyl does have one shortcoming. It tends to shrink slightly. This may be more apparent in some brands than others and is a point to inquire about when you buy.

Vinyl asbestos is another reasonably-priced tile that performs fairly well. This is asbestos with a vinyl plastic surface. For a few dollars more, 100 percent vinyl is superior on most counts but preferably is used only for above-grade installations or, with special adhesive, on grade (ground-level), but not in basements nor on concrete.

Vinyl asbestos or asphalt can be safely used on floors in contact with the ground, or below grade in basements. Vinyl asbestos costs somewhat more than asphalt, but waxes better, has a higher gloss and is more resistant to grease, acids and solvents. Asphalt, which is lowest in cost of all floor coverings, has been widely used for radiant-heated floors, but vinyl asbestos can be used for this purpose too.

Vinyl asbestos, however, has only a little more resiliency than asphalt tile. As many people who have asphalt tile know, it has virtually no recovery from indentations caused by heavy furniture, and is hard underfoot. Vinyl asbestos has a little better recovery, but still rates low in comfort and quietness.

Rubber and linoleum floors are high in resiliency and 100 percent vinyl is good in this respect.

The Texas study found that dark, solid colors in most floor coverings show wear the most, except in rubber tile. The testers also found that waxing and cleaning off old wax before applying a new coat helped keep up the appearance of all the floor coverings. But only in the case of linoleums and cork did it also help resist wear.

In waxing hard-surface floor covering, all experts advise that several light coats are more effective than one heavy coat. They recommend that you let each coat dry completely before the next is applied. That sounds like more work than one heavy coat, but you won't have to wax as frequently.

Avoid the use of abrasive powders on floor tiles and linoleum. Abrasives, especially wet abrasives, tend to break and roughen the surface so that dirt gets a foothold and is hard to remove. Similarly, wet shoes or overshoes bringing in sand or mud are also hard on floor coverings. Door mats save money as well as work.

Don't hesitate to comparison-shop prices of both tiles and installation. These charges do vary among dealers.

Compare gauge (thickness) in buying tiles or linoleum. The thicker the more durable. But costly heavy gauges are not too essential for light traffic areas.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Rising Sales Herald Boom For Press Manufacturers

Rising circulation coupled with with increasing demands for ROP color by advertisers are behind "a burgeoning boom" in sales of newspaper mechanical equipment, Editor & Publisher reports.

A survey of manufacturing suppliers by E&P turned up recent sales of more than $20 million in press equipment alone since the first of the year. In addition, both the Intertype Corporation and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company reported noticeable improvement in recent sales of composing room equipment.

Goss Printing Press Company has had more than $5 million worth of orders from daily newspapers, plus additional orders from weeklies, since January 1.

R. Hoe & Company reports orders for its color press equipment in the past 90 days have exceeded $5 million. The company had received orders for 51 press units within the last three months, E&P reported.

Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation listed recent sales of presses and related equipment as exceeding $6,500,000 and the Walter Scott Division reported additional sales amounting to $3,150,000.

Wire Service Newsman Top Minimums

Wire service newsman top minimums in cities where the Guild has newspaper contracts compare with the highest reporter minimum, as of April 15, 1959, as follows:

City	AP Newsman	UP Newsman	Reporter
Albany	$143.50	$142.50	$115.50
Baltimore	143.50	142.50	129.50
Boston	154.50	154.50	133.25
Buffalo	143.50	142.50	144.50
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Cleveland	143.50	142.50	135.75
Columbus	143.50	142.50	123.50
Denver	143.50	142.50	125.00
Detroit	154.50	154.50	143.64
Greensboro, N. C.		130.00	106.00
Harrisburg	143.50	142.50	110.00
Houston	143.50	130.00	113.25
Indianapolis	143.50	142.50	118.00
Knoxville	143.50	130.00	113.50
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Sacramento	143.50	142.50	136.00
St. Louis	154.50	154.50	156.00
St. Paul	143.50		132.50
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SAN MATEO (CALIF.) TIMES: Minimums are increased $1.25 to $3 effective last November 16, $1.75 to $3.50 as of May 16, and $1.50 to $3 effective next February 16. The contract runs for two years. The raises bring reporters to a top minimum of $129 now. Society editor gets increases of $3, $3.50 and $6.50, going to $104.50 now. Outside classified salesmen are up $3, $6.50 and $2. Other improvements include a Guild Shop affecting 9 out of 10 new employes instead of the old 2 out of 3, elimination of exceptions to the 5-day week, and a faster severance pay accrual rate with the ceiling moved up four weeks to 26.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES-DISPATCH & NEWS-LEADER: Minimums are up $2 with the top minimum for reporters up $3 in a new one-year agreement.

SCRANTON (PA.) TIMES: Minimums are increased $1.70 to $4.27 effective last October 1 and $1.28 to $3.20 as of next October 1, in a two-year renewal. Top minimum for reporters goes to $139.65.

A seventh holiday is added—the employe's birthday or a substitute if the birthday falls on his day off, a holiday or during his vacation. A fourth week of vacation goes to employes with 25 years of service. Weekly mileage allowance for photographers is up $1.50 to $16.50. Mileage over 150 and straight mileage for others goes up 1 cent to 11 cents.

GREENSBORO (N.C.) NEWS AND RECORD: A general increase of $2.50 affects all employes at the top minimum under a new contract running a year from April 1. Minimums for others in the reporter group go up $2. Severance pay ceiling is increased from 12 weeks to 15 and the third week of vacation now goes to employes with 10 years of service instead of 12.

BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) ENQUIRER & NEWS: Increases range from $1.50 to $4 effective last October 19 and from $1.50 to $3 as of next October 19. Special adjustments send top minimum for society editor to $113.25 now. Other top minimums are society writers $103.25, deskmen $129 and sports editor $131. Night differential is increased 50 cents per shift to $2.50 and $1 a week to $6. Other gains affect compensation when a holiday falls on a day off and military service training leave.

CONSUMERS UNION (NY): General increases of $2 to $4.50 in the first year and $1 to $3.50 in the second are contained in a new agreement retroactive to April 1 covering employes of Consumer Reports. Minimums are raised as much as $33.25, making the new top minimum for assistant editors, art layout men, senior project engineers and promotion writers $171.50 after 5 years of experience instead of the old $153.25 after 6 years.

A fourth week of vacation now is given after 10 years of service instead of 12 and improvements are written in clauses governing holidays, economy dismissal protections and maternity leave.

New sick leave provisions include a specific schedule based on length of service. Maximum is 100 days at full pay, 100 at half pay after 9½ years of service.

MICHIGAN CATHOLIC (DETROIT): A flat increase of 3.5 percent results in raises of $1.81 to $4.17 in a new one-year contract dated March 1. Top reporter minimum goes to $123.21. Clauses affecting holidays, transfer protections and dismissal notice are improved. Service time for the fourth week of vacation is reduced from 30 years to 25 and the publisher agrees to meet with the Guild in the next 4 months to consider improvements in pension and health plan clauses.

DULUTH (MINN.) HERALD & NEWS-TRIBUNE: Minimums are increased 3.6 percent with a ceiling of $4 in the first year, and 2.6 percent with a ceiling of $3 in the second. In actual cash, the raises range from $1.61 to $4 effective last May 1, $1.21 to $3 effective next May 1. The agreement runs for two years.

PITTSBURGH (PA.) POST-GAZETTE: A one-year contract effective April 1 provides increases of $1.75 to $3 a week. In addition, management assumes full cost of group life insurance which previously was on a 50-50 contributory basis, and the cost for covering dependents under the hospitalization plan.

HARRISBURG (PA.) PATRIOT & NEWS: A general increase of 4 percent with a ceiling of $4 for those making $100 or more sends the top minimum for reporters to $114 a week. The one-year contract is effective as of last January 1. In addition, the contract for the first time provides for arbitration of grievances involving application of the agreement.

KENOSHA (WIS.) NEWS: A general increase of $5 in the first year and $4 in the second applies to reporters, photographers and librarian. Sports, wire and society editors get 5 percent, with a floor of $5, each year. Society reporter is increased to parity with reporters by the addition of a 6th year step-up, and the librarian is benefitted by a 5th year step-up.

Severance pay ceiling is increased by two weeks to a new top of 32 weeks and the mileage rate is up 1 cent to 11 cents. The ceiling on accumulation of sick leave is up four weeks to 30 weeks. Other improvements affect hiring, leaves of absence, jury duty.

Firing Was Provoked—But By Whom?

Twin Cities, Minn.—A country circulation supervisor who covers seven counties was called into the office to take an assignment. He lived in a community 175 miles away and was an hour late.

His boss reprimanded him severely and sent him out on the assignment. Because it was already late in the day, the supervisor went home. He was beginning to fume because of the "chewing out" and because the method which the company used to set up the assignment. (Without telling him anything about it, management sent a number of circulation workers into his territory to start a circulation project and then, with no advance information, turned the project over to him.)

One day later, two company representatives drove up to his house, waited until he came home from work, and "grilled him" about not having worked on the assignment. The country circulation supervisor, emotionally shaken after the questioning, promised to come in the next morning and start the assignment.

By the next morning, he had recovered somewhat from the grilling, and, needled by his wife, who had witnessed the "going over," he sent the company a telegram saying that he could not come into the office, as he had promised.

The company, the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, then sent him a wire, warning him that unless he reported for the assignment the next day, he would be dismissed.

The supervisor ignored the telegram and did not report. The company promptly fired him and refused severance, claiming he had provoked his dismissal in order to get the dismissal pay.

The Guild did not contest the discharge but claimed severance, moving the case to arbitration after two grievance sessions.

The Guild claimed there was no evidence to show the supervisor had provoked his dismissal.

The arbitrator, Dean William Lockhart, of the University of Minnesota Law School, agreed with the Guild that the employe was not trying to force dismissal.

"Rather," said Lockhart, "his conduct was the result of an angry resentment for what he considered unfair abuse over a situation for which he felt he was not responsible, coupled with a fear that the abuse would be continued if he reported for the Circle Pines job (the missed assignment)."

Motive is the important factor in a case of this nature. It is up to the arbitrator to decide what "frame of mind" the employe was in, using all of the available evidence, and his best judgment, said the arbitrator.

"There is no justifiable basis in the evidence for concluding that the employe set out to terminate his employment," he said.

The severance pay award in favor of the Guild resulted in more than $1,000 for the man.

The arbitrator did conclude, however, that there was proper cause for discharge.

Labor's *Lighter* Side

By LES FINNEGAN, *Washington Guild*

—**IN NEW YORK CITY,** in a report on the persistence of African witch-craft today, the New York Times related this anecdote: "Now and again, ancient methods are adapted to modern use. When an African trade union of railway workers called a strike not long ago, its members, new to this sort of action, ignored their union's decision and carried on with their work. After a while union bosses called in a witch doctor who proclaimed a curse on each and every locomotive. This was 100 per cent effective; no scab went near a locomotive until eventually, when the strike ended, the witch doctor was called in again to lift the curse."

—IN ALBANY, N. Y., the state's highest court, after a long battle in lower tribunals, ruled in favor of Mrs. Keith Shaw, of North Tonawanda, in a precedent-setting decision. Declared the State Court of Appeals: A girl who quits her job to get married is fully entitled to collect unemployment compensation.

—**IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK,** the visiting vice-president of Yugoslavia, Edward Kardelj, inspecting the famous Tuborg Brewery, in effect had the rug pulled out from under him by a union workman. Approaching the worker, Kardelj inquired what his wages were. "I average between $37 and $40-a-week," said the brewer. "Good gracious, that's more than I make myself, but then I sometimes feel that I get too little," said the Yugoslav vice-president. "Well, don't forget my work is precision work," retorted the union worker.

—IN PRINCETON, N. J., the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, after long study, confirmed what U. S. production workers have suspected for years—that the number of bosses in industry has been increasing out of all proportion to the number of workers.

In a detailed study of 50 companies, the university researchers discovered that over a recent eight-year period the ratio of executives to total number of employes soared 32 per cent and the number of assistants to executives skyrocketed by 52 per cent. In one case a machinery manufacturer increased the ratio of executives by nearly 68 per cent while production workers dropped off by 4 per cent.

Dr. Frederick Harbison, director of the study, reported that many of the companies flatly refused to credit the findings. "Some of them refused to believe their own statistics and took three months to recheck," said Harbison. What causes this screwball mushrooming of executives, big bosses and little bosses? One explanation offered by Harbison: "Bureaucratic expansion, more popularly referred to as empire-building . . ."

—**IN LONDON, ENGLAND,** the National Union of Bank Employes got thousands of girls to join the union by asking about figures —their own. The girls—all bank clerks—were invited to participate in "mannequin parades" with the possibility of part-time careers as models if their figures were in properly curvy proportions. With this as a prime attraction there was almost no attention paid to another contest to increase union membership. This was a wine-tasting competition for men on a river steamer.

—IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, an American union member was charged with interference in two elections resulting in losses by two Labour Party candidates. The American, unwitting villain of the piece, was Comedian Phil Silvers. Peak voting hours in England are between 6 and 8 p.m. Labour Party forecasters predicted that many of their adherents would stay home to watch television's Sergeant Bilko, a new smash hit on home screens at 6:20 p.m. They were right. The Labour Party lost the two by-elections to the Tories, whose members—opinion polls had previously disclosed—don't dig Sergeant Bilko's humor at all.

—**IN GOSFORTH, ENGLAND,** union painters from one end of the country to the other chuckled over the story of the repainted fence. For a full week non-union painters slapped green paint over a 25-yard long wooden fence. Somehow, however, between sun-down Saturday and sun-up Sunday, the fence was completely repainted—white. To emphasize that the job had been no casual project, a plaque had been screwed to the fence. It read: "This Fence Repainted In the Interests of Aesthetics by Voluntary Union Labor."

AMONG OURSELVES

Haig Anlian, former Hudson County Guild president, has been elected, in his first bid for public office, to the Ridgefield Park, N.J., Board of Education.

Milton Miller, New York Guildsman who edits 338 News, a labor monthly, has been cited by the National Soccer Coaches Association for his promotion of that sports activity. And this month he will receive the year's award for newsmen from the Old Timers Soccer Association at Philadelphia.

Jack MacCaugherty, vice president, and **Chris Crombie,** executive secretary, will represent the Vancouver Guild on the public relations committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labor.

Jack Scott, winner of last year's Bowater award for journalism, has been promoted to the post of editorial director of the Vancouver Sun.

Dewey Ray, vice chairman of the Oregonian unit of the Portland, Ore., Guild, has been named the sole labor representative on Governor Mark Hatfield's advisory commission on educational television.

Robert J. Pauley, Albany Times-Union unit chairman, has been promoted, out of Guild Jurisdiction, to the post of retail advertising manager. He has been on the T-U advertising staff since 1946.

Phyllis Wilson, charter member and first secretary of the Ottawa Guild, has a piece in the current National Geographic Magazine on the visit to Parliament of Queen Elizabeth II. It's embellished with color pictures.

St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.—John Sabin, who was first vice president of the St. Louis Guild, has succeeded Cleve Mathews as president. Mathews has moved from the Post-Dispatch here to the foreign desk of the New York Times.

Sabin is a KMOX newswriter. He has long been an active Guild worker and officer. He has served as a delegate to four ANG conventions, heading the credentials committee at two.

Mathews was one of the most active St. Louis Guild leaders, having served in various offices and committees and as chairman of negotiations committees.

An election will be held late in June to fill the vacancy in the first vice presidency.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

All The Other Kids

By JANE GOODSELL, *Portland, Ore., Guild*

Among the ordeals of parenthood, the problem of Other Children ranks high on the list. I suspect that Other Children—usually referred to by your own child as All the Other Kids—cause more hand-wringing among parents than do many other difficulties (including night feedings, chicken pox and the high cost of dentistry) combined.

Other Children are as inescapable a by-product of parenthood as the toidy seat. They crop up as a problem about the time your child gets his first tricycle. ("But Mommy, all the other kids get to ride down to the end of the block!") The problem will still be a problem when he gets his first hot rod. ("But gee, Mom, none of the other kids bother about insurance!")

Other Children are the true idle rich of this world. None of them have to make their own beds or help with the dishes or pick anything up or put anything away. ("Gosh, Mom, this room is **clean!** You oughta see the way other kids keep their rooms, and their mothers don't yap at them all the time!")

Other Kids never have to take baths or brush their teeth or do their homework. ("If you think my report card is bad, you should see the marks the other kids got! The trouble with you is, you don't appreciate me!")

All of them come from families in the 90 percent tax bracket. They get enormous allowances, and they spend all of it, depending on their ages, on candy or cigarettes. They accompany their parents on glamorous vacations to Hawaii and Disneyland, and they have wardrobes that Adolph Menjou and Zsa Zsa Gabor would envy. ("I don't even have one cashmere sweater, and all the other kids have dozens and dozens.")

They lead a cafe society existence. The six-year-olds eat candy for breakfast, attend four movies every weekend and they are permitted to stay up to watch the late-late show any time they feel like it. The 15-year-olds date on week nights and nobody tells them what time to get home. ("Why can't you be reasonable like the other kids' folks? My gosh Mom, I can't be home at midnight. The dance isn't even over until eleven o'clock!")

Although Other Children include, according to your child, "everybody but me," it is difficult to track down even one of these glittering, golden creatures. The children your child brings home from school look remarkably ordinary.

Can that little boy who needs braces on his teeth really be a member of the charmed circle? If that 14-year-old girl has all those dyed-to-match skirts and sweaters, why does she wear that too-short cotton dress?

Sooner or later you will find yourself at a PTA meeting, surrounded by your child's classmates' mothers. The atmosphere at these gatherings is as chilly and suspicious as a meeting of foreign ministers. You aren't the only one who's been hearing about The Other Kids. Every mother regards the others present as Other Children's mothers, and she has a good mind to report them to the proper authorities. The very idea of letting an 11-year-old have dates!

If you are brave enough to cut through the chill, you may possibly compare notes with another mother, who clearly regards you as unfit to rear children: "Do you really let your fifth-grader stay up as late as she likes?" she asks you severely.

"WHAT?" you gasp. "Why her bedtime is 8:30 sharp!"

"Well, Nancy said that all the other children's parents let them stay up till they get sleepy. So I thought . . ."

You gleefully report this conversation to your own child, but she is not at all flustered by this damning piece of evidence. You have, it seems, picked the only child in the class who is not one of All the Other Kids.

"Oh Nancy!" she snorts. "Why, her mother's even worse than you are! She makes Nancy come straight home from school every day! Why, Nancy's never seen the Jack Paar show once, and All the Other Kids get to watch it every night!"

This speech is delivered with such passionate sincerity that it is hard to believe your child could be deliberately deceiving you. Or could she? At any rate, you certainly will not let her stay up till midnight. Absolutely not!

You do, however, relent to the point of letting her stay up till nine. Which was probably all she was hoping for anyway.

Vinyl Rates High In All-Around Tests Of Floor Coverings

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

Both users' experiences with hard-surface floor coverings, and laboratory tests rate 100 percent vinyl tiles high for all-around satisfaction at a medium price. Interestingly, some of the most expensive floor coverings turn out to be not necessarily the most practical.

Tests of wear by the Texas Experiment Station found vinyl and rubber tiles most resistant to wear, and asphalt least resistant. In between are vinyl asbestos, linoleum, linotile and cork.

Besides its good wear resistance, 100 percent vinyl has a smooth, lustrous surface that holds its colors well and is easy to clean. Vinyl does have one shortcoming. It tends to shrink slightly. This may be more apparent in some brands than others and is a point to inquire about when you buy.

Vinyl asbestos is another reasonably-priced tile that performs fairly well. This is asbestos with a vinyl plastic surface. For a few dollars more, 100 percent vinyl is superior on most counts but preferably is used only for above-grade installations or, with special adhesive, on grade (ground-level), but not in basements nor on concrete.

Vinyl asbestos or asphalt can be safely used on floors in contact with the ground, or below grade in basements. Vinyl asbestos costs somewhat more than asphalt, but waxes better, has a higher gloss and is more resistant to grease, acids and solvents. Asphalt, which is lowest in cost of all floor coverings, has been widely used for radiant-heated floors, but vinyl asbestos can be used for this purpose too.

Vinyl asbestos, however, has only a little more resiliency than asphalt tile. As many people who have asphalt tile know, it has virtually no recovery from indentations caused by heavy furniture, and is hard underfoot. Vinyl asbestos has a little better recovery, but still rates low in comfort and quietness.

Rubber and linoleum floors are high in resiliency and 100 percent vinyl is good in this respect.

The Texas study found that dark, solid colors in most floor coverings show wear the most, except in rubber tile. The testers also found that waxing and cleaning off old wax before applying a new coat helped keep up the appearance of all the floor coverings. But only in the case of linoleums and cork did it also help resist wear.

In waxing hard-surface floor covering, all experts advise that several light coats are more effective than one heavy coat. They recommend that you let each coat dry completely before the next is applied. That sounds like more work than one heavy coat, but you won't have to wax as frequently.

Avoid the use of abrasive powders on floor tiles and linoleum. Abrasives, especially wet abrasives, tend to break and roughen the surface so that dirt gets a foothold and is hard to remove. Similarly, wet shoes or overshoes bringing in sand or mud are also hard on floor coverings. Door mats save money as well as work.

Don't hesitate to comparison-shop prices of both tiles and installation. These charges do vary among dealers.

Compare gauge (thickness) in buying tiles or linoleum. The thicker the more durable. But costly heavy gauges are not too essential for light-traffic areas.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Rising Sales Herald Boom For Press Manufacturers

Rising circulation coupled with with increasing demands for ROP color by advertisers are behind "a burgeoning boom" in sales of newspaper mechanical equipment, Editor & Publisher reports.

A survey of manufacturing suppliers by E&P turned up recent sales of more than $20 million in press equipment alone since the first of the year. In addition, both the Intertype Corporation and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company reported noticeable improvement in recent sales of composing room equipment.

Goss Printing Press Company has had more than $5 million worth of orders from daily newspapers, plus additional orders from weeklies, since January 1.

R. Hoe & Company reports orders for its color press equipment in the past 90 days have exceeded $5 million. The company had received orders for 51 press units within the last three months, E&P reported.

Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation listed recent sales of presses and related equipment as exceeding $6,500,000 and the Walter Scott Division reported additional sales amounting to $3,150,000.

Wire Service Newsman Top Minimums

Wire service newsman top minimums in cities where the Guild has newspaper contracts compare with the highest reporter minimum, as of April 15, 1959, as follows:

City	*AP Newsman*	*UP Newsman*	*Reporter*
Albany	$143.50	$142.50	$115.50
Baltimore	143.50	142.50	129.50
Boston	154.50	154.50	133.25
Buffalo	143.50	142.50	144.50
Chattanooga	143.50		108.50
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Top minimums for United Press International newsmen in other cities include:

$154.50—Atlanta and Dallas.

$143.50—Charleston, W. Va., Des Moines, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Kansas City, Mo., Louisville, Miami, Newark, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Salt Lake City.

$130.00—[illegible] Augusta, Austin, Baton Rouge, Billings, Bismarck, Boise, Carson City, Cheyenne, Columbia, Concord, Des Moines, Fargo, Frankfort, Helena, Jackson, Jacksonville, Jefferson City, Lincoln, Little Rock, Madison, Montgomery, Montpelier, Nashville, Olympia, Phoenix, Pierre, Providence, Raleigh, Salem, Ore., Santa Fe, Sioux Falls, Spokane, Springfield, Ill., Tallahassee, Topeka, Trenton, Tulsa.

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Other recent contract settlements include:

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) SENTINEL: Agreement on a wage-hour reopening provides increases of $1.75 to $4.50. In addition there were several adjustments in individual classifications. The differential for subeditors, previously $3, goes to $5.

SAN MATEO (CALIF.) TIMES: Minimums are increased $1.25 to $3 effective last November 16, $1.75 to $3.50 as of May 16, and $1.50 to $3 effective next February 16. The contract runs for two years. The raises bring reporters to a top minimum of $129 now. Society editor gets increases of $3, $3.50 and $6.50, going to $104.50 now. Outside classified salesmen are up $3, $6.50 and $2. Other improvements include a Guild Shop affecting 9 out of 10 new employes instead of the old 2 out of 3, elimination of exceptions to the 5-day week, and a faster severance pay accrual rate with the ceiling moved up four weeks to 26.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES-DISPATCH & NEWS-LEADER: Minimums are up $2 with the top minimum for reporters up $3 in a new one-year agreement.

SCRANTON (PA.) TIMES: Minimums are increased $1.70 to $4.27 effective last October 1 and $1.28 to $3.20 as of next October 1, in a two-year renewal. Top minimum for reporters goes to $139.65.

A seventh holiday is added—the employe's birthday or a substitute if the birthday falls on his day off, a holiday or during his vacation. A fourth week of vacation goes to employes with 25 years of service. Weekly mileage allowance for photographers is up $1.50 to $16.50. Mileage over 150 and straight mileage for others goes up 1 cent to 11 cents.

GREENSBORO (N.C.) NEWS AND RECORD: A general increase of $2.50 affects all employes at the top minimum under a new contract running a year from April 1. Minimums for others in the reporter group go up $2. Severance pay ceiling is increased from 12 weeks to 15 and the third week of vacation now goes to employes with 10 years of service instead of 12.

BATTLE CREEK (MICH.) ENQUIRER & NEWS: Increases range from $1.50 to $4 effective last October 19 and from $1.50 to $3 as of next October 19. Special adjustments send top minimum for society editor to $113.25 now. Other top minimums are society writers $103.25, deskmen $129 and sports editor $131. Night differential is increased 50 cents per shift to $2.50 and $1 a week to $6. Other gains affect compensation when a holiday falls on a day off and military service training leave.

CONSUMERS UNION (NY): General increases of $2 to $4.50 in the first year and $1 to $3.50 in the second are contained in a new agreement retroactive to April 1 covering employes of Consumer Reports. Minimums are raised as much as $33.25, making the new top minimum for assistant editors, art layout men, senior project engineers and promotion writers $171.50 after 5 years of experience instead of the old $153.25 after 6 years.

A fourth week of vacation now is given after 10 years of service instead of 12 and improvements are written in clauses governing holidays, economy dismissal protections and maternity leave.

New sick leave provisions include a specific schedule based on length of service. Maximum is 100 days at full pay, 100 at half pay after 9½ years of service.

MICHIGAN CATHOLIC (DETROIT): A flat increase of 3.5 percent results in raises of $1.81 to $4.17 in a new one-year contract dated March 1. Top reporter minimum goes to $123.21. Clauses affecting holidays, transfer protections and dismissal notice are improved. Service time for the fourth week of vacation is reduced from 30 years to 25 and the publisher agrees to meet with the Guild in the next 4 months to consider improvements in pension and health plan clauses.

DULUTH (MINN.) HERALD & NEWS-TRIBUNE: Minimums are increased 3.6 percent with a ceiling of $4 in the first year, and 2.6 percent with a ceiling of $3 in the second. In actual cash, the raises range from $1.61 to $4 effective last May 1, $1.21 to $3 effective next May 1. The agreement runs for two years.

PITTSBURGH (PA.) POST-GAZETTE: A one-year contract effective April 1 provides increases of $1.75 to $3 a week. In addition, management assumes full cost of group life insurance which previously was on a 50-50 contributory basis, and the cost for covering dependents under the hospitalization plan.

HARRISBURG (PA.) PATRIOT & NEWS: A general increase of 4 percent with a ceiling of $4 for those making $100 or more sends the top minimum for reporters to $114 a week. The one-year contract is effective as of last January 1. In addition, the contract for the first time provides for arbitration of grievances involving application of the agreement.

KENOSHA (WIS.) NEWS: A general increase of $5 in the first year and $4 in the second applies to reporters, photographers and librarian. Sports, wire and society editors get 5 percent, with a floor of $5, each year. Society reporter is increased to parity with reporters by the addition of a 6th year step-up, and the librarian is benefitted by a 5th year step-up.

Severance pay ceiling is increased by two weeks to a new top of 32 weeks and the mileage rate is up 1 cent to 11 cents. The ceiling on accumulation of sick leave is up four weeks to 30 weeks. Other improvements affect hiring, leaves of absence, jury duty.

Firing Was Provoked—But By Whom?

Twin Cities, Minn.—A country circulation supervisor who covers seven counties was called into the office to take an assignment. He lived in a community 175 miles away and was an hour late.

His boss reprimanded him severely and sent him out on the assignment. Because it was already late in the day, the supervisor went home. He was beginning to fume because of the "chewing out" and because the method which the company used to set up the assignment. (Without telling him anything about it, management sent a number of circulation workers into his territory to start a circulation project and then, with no advance information, turned the project over to him.)

One day later, two company representatives drove up to his house, waited until he came home from work, and "grilled him" about not having worked on the assignment. The country circulation supervisor, emotionally shaken after the questioning, promised to come in the next morning and start the assignment.

By the next morning, he had recovered somewhat from the grilling, and, needled by his wife, who had witnessed the "going over," he sent the company a telegram saying that he could not come into the office, as he had promised.

The company, the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, then sent him a wire, warning him that unless he reported for the assignment the next day, he would be dismissed.

The supervisor ignored the telegram and did not report. The company promptly fired him and refused severance, claiming he had provoked his dismissal in order to get the dismissal pay.

The Guild did not contest the discharge but claimed severance, moving the case to arbitration after two grievance sessions.

The Guild claimed there was no evidence to show the supervisor had provoked his dismissal.

The arbitrator, Dean William Lockhart, of the University of Minnesota Law School, agreed with the Guild that the employe was not trying to force dismissal.

"Rather," said Lockhart, "his conduct was the result of an angry resentment for what he considered unfair abuse over a situation for which he felt he was not responsible, coupled with a fear that the abuse would be continued if he reported for the Circle Pines job (the missed assignment)."

Motive is the important factor in a case of this nature. It is up to the arbitrator to decide what "frame of mind" the employe was in, using all of the available evidence, and his best judgment, said the arbitrator.

"There is no justifiable basis in the evidence for concluding that the employe set out to terminate his employment," he said.

The severance pay award in favor of the Guild resulted in more than $1,000 for the man.

The arbitrator did conclude, however, that there was proper cause for discharge.

Six High School Students Chosen For $1,500 AFL-CIO Scholarships

A girl who kept house for her father during her mother's illness and a boy who has had to walk over a mountain to get to school are among the six high school students who have won AFL-CIO merit scholarships for 1958-59.

Despite the complete freedom of choice as to what college courses they plan to pursue, all six winners are much interested in scientific educations at the college and university level.

The scholarships, three of which went to the children of union members, provide up to $1,500 a year for four years. The six winners were selected from 10,000 students who qualified after examinations conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, an independent non-profit organization.

The winners:

Joyce Ellen Zars, 17, Bellwood, Ill., who placed among the top ten in her class of 1,058. Due to her mother's illness, Miss Zars has had to keep house for her father, mother and grandmother. She plans to enter Massachusetts Institute of Technology, majoring in chemistry.

Larry Clyde Headley, 16, Harts, W. Va., first in his class of 110 pupils. Larry has had to walk over a mountain before getting on a bus for a 17-mile ride back and forth to school each day. He also serves as janitor for the elementary school where his mother teaches. His ambition is to study electronics engineering at West Virginia University.

Richard John Olson, 18, Council Bluffs, Iowa. His father has been a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers since 1934 and works for the Union Pacific Line. The young scholarship winner also plans to attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Christopher Paul Ehret, 17, Santa Paula, Calif. His father was an Air Force pilot who was killed in a plane crash. Young Ehret was number one in his class at Santa Paula Union High School. He is interested in journalism and the field of international affairs and athletics. He intends to study at the California Institute of Technology.

David James Kennedy, 17, Louisville, Ky., son of James G. Kennedy, a member of Post Office Clerks for the past 19 years. He has been a class officer for two years and editor of the school paper.

Bruce Henry Kole, 17, Oak Park, Mich., is the son of Carl Kole who at the time of his death last December was a member of Local 157 of the United Automobile Workers. Young Kole helps support the family by working in a food store and is himself a member of the Retail Clerks. He plans to take a pre-medical course at either Wayne College or the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Buffalo's Best: Local President Jean Dingle presents a pair of Buffalo Guild awards for outstanding newspaper and Guild work. Ed May of the News, left, won the Walter O. Bingham award for his newswriting. ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was given a special plaque commending his service to the Guild. The presentation was at the local's eighth annual Page One Ball.

Buffalo Celebrates Its 25th Birthday

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Guild celebrated its 25th birthday at its eighth annual Page One Ball. A crowd of 450 persons filled the Buffalo Athletic Club and applauded the presentation of 18 awards of distinguished journalism.

A special plaque, commending long and distinguished service to the Guild at both the local and international levels, went to Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., a past president of the local.

The Walter O. Bingham Award for outstanding newspaper work in 1958—a "best of show" selection from among the winners of 17 individual categories, went to Ed May of the News for a story about street manholes, which topped the entries in the humorous writing category.

A ten-man team from the News was cited for overall coverage of a jet bomber crash; Bob Buyer, Ralph Wallenhorst, Ed Hale, Tom Kelly and Paul McClennan, reporters; Bud Wacker, Ralph Dibble and Joe Koralewski, rewrite; Norbert Schultz and Merrill Matthews, photographers.

Other winners: sports news, Phil Ranallo, Courier-Express; sports picture, I. Russell Sorgi, C-E; sport news, George Short and Mort Carpenter, Tonawanda Evening News; feature story, Dave White, News; straight news, Don Barry, C-E; sports feature, Larry Felser, C-E; spot news picture, George Butler, News; feature picture, Norbert Schulz, News; women's page writing, Sue Fruchtbaum Buyer, News; columns and special subjects, Dick Hirsch, C-E; series, Dick Hirsch, C-E; editorials, Leonard Halpert, News; headlines, Elwood Wardlow, News; cartoons, Bruce Shanks, News; illustrations, Karl Wurzer, News.

Initial judging of the 477 entries was done by the Toronto, Cleveland and Detroit Guilds. The Bingham Award winner was chosen by the faculty of Syracuse University School of Journalism.

Miss Arlene M. Rollek, a Courier-Express secretary, reigned as queen of the ball. Her attendants were Miss Yvonne Lucore of the News and Mrs. Clyde Serfustini of the Tonawanda News.

Tom Kelly, secretary of the local, was general chairman of the affair.

North Jersey Guild Marks Senator's Public Service

Elizabeth, N. J.—U. S. Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., who last November became the first Democrat to be named to the Senate from New Jersey in 21 years, was honor guest at North Jersey Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball last month. He was given the Guild's award for distinguished public service. Guildsmen and guests from Elizabeth, Plainfield, New Brunswick and Paterson units attended the affair.

Williams is a former member of the House of Representatives from the Union County district, and is one of the few candidates for public office to win the endorsement of the local, prior to both his congressional campaigns.

Previous winners of the public service citation were Jacob M. Ecocoff, Elizabeth community welfare leader; and a former acting prosecutor in Passaic County, Charles S. Joelson, now deputy attorney general of the State.

Joan B. Haggerty was chairman of the general committee, aided by Joseph Famulary, Joseph Galetta, S. Walter de Lazaro, Robert V. Hochreiner, George Licas, Harry Demarsky, Guy D. Peck, Lawrence Dalia, Frank Hayes, Mrs. Samuel Czuchta, David J. Eisen, R. Allen Durling and Charles T. Hearn.