

Anti-Trust Issue Seen By Celler.

A request from ANG Executive Vice President William J. Parson to the Justice Department, asking for renewed inquiry into whether the Hearst and Scripps-Howard interests have sought illegally to divide newspaper markets, has drawn support from Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

"It appears that serious anti-trust questions may be presented," wrote the Congressman. "In light of all the circumstances, I am taking this matter up immediately with the Department of Justice."

Parson's request went last week to Robert A. Bicks, assistant attorney general in the department's antitrust division. No reply has been received at this writing, but release of the text of the letter brought prompt denials from officials of the two newspaper chains.

Parson wrote that in view of the recent merger in San Francisco of the Hearst Call-Bulletin and the Scripps-Howard News, it might be well for the department to determine whether the San Francisco combination "is in fact part of a division of market areas and whether further combinations, mergers or purchases are planned."

At the time Hearst sold the International News Service to the Scripps-Howard United Press, in 1958, Parson had directed a letter to the department, which noted that persistent rumors linked the wire service merger to other possible mergers, naming San Francisco and Pittsburgh as the locales.

The Justice Department replied that it had been assured that no agreement had been made for further combinations, in markets where Scripps-Howard and Hearst compete.

In July of this year, a few weeks before the San Francisco combination was made public, Editor & Publisher had been given emphatic denials that any change in San Francisco was in the making. Editor & Publisher later learned that the News-Call Bulletin merger had been in the discussion stages in 1958.

"These facts throw into serious question the assurances given the

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Guildsmen Hit In Merger Quick To Find New Jobs

San Francisco, Calif.—About two-thirds of the Guild members who lost their jobs in the merger of the San Francisco News and the Call-Bulletin already have found new employment, reports Sam Eubanks, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

He said the original estimate that 155 employees in the Guild's jurisdiction would be laid off proved too high (final total was 130) and that virtually all of the employees laid off in the business offices and advertising departments quickly found other positions.

Still to be placed are about 40 Guildsmen in various editorial department classifications.

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AFL-CIO Mounts Offensive Against Anti-Labor Combine



Regional Support: The substantial "anchor man" in the Reno Guild group of pickets is Ray Bach, of Sacramento, president of the California-Nevada District Council. On a weekend trip to the strike headquarters, Bach found morale high, with excellent public interest in the Guild-published weekly. The CNDC backed up his visit with a first check for \$500 to the Reno strike fund. From the left are Betty Bliss, Gazette society editor; Alvide Saumer, national ad manager; Bach; Agnes Nelson, head librarian, and Katharine Mergen, local president and entertainment editor.

Reno Strikers Urge Study By Governor

Reno, Nev.—The Reno Guild has asked Gov. Grant Sawyer to intervene in its strike against the Reno Gazette and Nevada State Journal to seek a solution to the dispute, now in its ninth week.

The request was made by a committee of striking Guild members under the terms of a Nevada statute. The law permits either party to a labor-management dis-

pute to request such intervention and allows the governor to call for non-binding arbitration of the issues.

The 34 members of the local struck on June 29 when negotiations for a renewal of their contract with the papers broke down. Wages, hours, pensions, vacations and the agency shop are the outstanding issues.

Immediately, Publisher Charles Stout, representing the Spindel chain which owns the papers, set about to break the strike. With the aid of both the Associated Press and the United Press International he installed teletyping equipment. Then he began to import scabs to replace both the strikers and printers who refused to cross the picket line.

In bargaining sessions called by the Federal Mediation Service, Stout refused to respond to the Guild's settlement proposals and declared that all but a few of the strikers had been replaced.

A heavy flow of contributions and success of their boycott efforts has kept morale high among the strikers despite continued publication of the papers. Two issues of a Guild-sponsored tabloid were distributed throughout the city to convey the strikers' story to the community.

Advertising and circulation of the Gazette and Journal have been cut sharply, and a noticeable lack of community news has created interest among citizen groups in the possibility of a locally-owned competing daily.

Unity House, Pa.—A counter-offensive has been mounted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council against what it called an attempt to dismember the labor movement by an alliance of big business forces and right-wing politicians.

In a series of statements unanimously adopted at its meeting here last week, the council lumped together the drive for anti-labor legislation, the "conspiracy of organized industry" that resulted in the steel strike and the propaganda barrage based on the scareword "inflation" as part of a single campaign to gut the trade union movement and turn over control of America's economic and political life to big business.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters covering the meeting that the Landrum-Griffin bill passed by the House of Representatives is "part of the program of big business to hamstring labor and harass the trade union movement in every possible way." The ultimate objective, he said, is a weak and ineffectual labor movement.

A summary of the major statements and actions of the council:

► **LABOR LEGISLATION.** The council branded the Landrum-Griffin bill "anti-labor," declaring it was the culmination of 12 years of anti-labor propaganda triggered by the National Association of Manufacturers. Under the guise of eliminating corruption, the NAM and its allies are seeking to "tip the Taft-Hartley scales still more in favor of employers and against workers," the council said (see related story on page 7 and Shelton column, page 5).

The AFL-CIO "will continue our fight against corruption and racketeering by union representatives, employers or their agents,"

while pressing the determined struggle "for a better life for the workers of America."

► **STEEL STRIKE.** The council declared that the steel strike is not an ordinary labor dispute but goes to the heart of the economic and social lives of every citizen as part of the "conspiracy which organized industry has been mobilizing against the wage earners of America."

In a five-point program to put the full strength of the labor movement behind the Steelworkers, the council:

(1) Urged President Eisenhower to call a White House conference of steel industry and union leaders and throw the "weight and moral influence" of the presidency into efforts for a "fair, honest, decent, non-inflationary" settlement.

(2) Called on the 13.5 million members of the federation to give "all practical aid and support" to the striking steelworkers.

(3) Designated Labor Day 1959 as "Support the Steelworkers Day" and called for rededication of all trade unionists to "the spirit of unity" in the crisis.

(4) Summoned the AFL-CIO's General Board—composed of the presidents or principal officers of all affiliated unions—to a special one-day session, September 18, during the federation's convention in San Francisco, to formulate a program which will insure the Steelworkers of maximum organizational, financial and moral support.

(5) Established a special Executive Council subcommittee to serve as liaison between the Steelworkers and the federation in coordinating all forms of labor support.

► **INFLATION.** The council accused the Eisenhower Administration, in team with big business,

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Collis Asks ITU Action For United Labor Front

Philadelphia, Pa.—"The closest kind of coordination among all newspaper unions at all levels" was urged by ANG President Joseph F. Collis at the International Typographical Union's convention here.

The key to an effective united front against publishers' tactics of strike insurance and city-wide lockouts, Collis declared, "is our ability, and our willingness, to take every possible action in support of one another."

The remarks were part of a brief speech conveying the Guild's greetings to delegates to the ITU's 101st convention.

Collis noted that the contract settlements of each union in the

newspaper industry are influenced by the gains of other unions.

"In one city," he said, "Guild bargaining sets the pattern; in other cities, you do; in still other cities, other unions do."

"Whether we like it or not, we bargain for each other and it's in our own self-interest to help each other get the best bargain possible."

Publishers aren't alone in their attacks on labor, Collis declared. "Unions today face the most intensive and carefully coordinated management opposition since World War II. Publishers—the record shows—are protected by strike insurance, assisted by professional strikebreakers and supported by an increasingly com-

(Continued on Page 2)



Something New: Labor and the nation have grown stronger since this 45-star flag was carried by 1902 Labor Day paraders depicted at an Oregon Labor Centennial exhibit. Trade union marchers this year will carry flags with 48 or 49 stars. Next year a 50th will be added.

Industry Unions Should Join Hands, Says Collis

(Continued from Page 1)

pleasant National Labor Relations Board... and find it cheaper, when they can, to buy off corrupt union officials than to bargain in good faith with their employees.

"Everywhere management is pooling its resources to fight labor. The airlines are sharing their strike losses, and steel talks, at least of doing the same. The railroads, taking a leaf from the publishers' book, propose to insure their strikes. In turn, unions everywhere are concentrating their forces, as they must, even the railroad brotherhoods talk of One Big Union.

"It seems clear to me that the key to effective defense against the publishers' united front is our ability to wait out the period of their strike insurance—which may run as long as 100 days and \$2 million—just as the key to an effective united front of our own is our ability and our willingness to take every possible action in support of one another."

"What this means is that as the publishers improve their cooperation, ours becomes more complicated and more costly. That, of course, is their whole point. The

Guild is a small union, but we face the same problems you and every other newspaper union now face. During the past year, strikes and lockouts took more of our time and money than ever before in our history, and much of that time and money was expended in supporting the strikes of other unions.

"But just because inter-union cooperation costs money is no argument against it. It's certainly no argument for it, but it's no argument against it."

The ANG itself, Collis recalled, voted at its 1959 convention to double the per capita allocation to its defense fund.

"Of course," he said, "we intend to get our money back from the publishers—with interest—in the next round of bargaining."

Another step toward all-out cooperation among newspaper unions was the meeting last June of the executive officers of the Guild and the printing craft unions, Collis said.

"I wish I could tell you we solved all our problems, but I can't. But we are still talking to each other and that, I'm sure you will agree, is progress."

Printers Will Vote Again On Daily For Westchester

Philadelphia, Pa.—The "Rochester plan" to assess members of the International Typographical Union for support of a union newspaper in Westchester County, a New York suburb, will again go to the union members in a referendum.

The proposal, sponsored by the upstate New York local, was defeated several months ago, but was revived by the ITU convention here in mid-August. It would raise a fund of \$1,300,000 by assessment—\$1 a week for 13 weeks from 100,000 working members—to establish union competition in the field now occupied by Macy's.

Westchester chain of dailies. The ITU has been on strike in the county for almost two years, and strike-breaking tactics of the Macy management led last May to a series of inquiry hearings by the State Department of Labor.

The convention gave a seven-to-one go-ahead for the proposal, which ITU President Elmer Brown said would aid in winning general membership support. Time for the referendum voting will be set by the executive council.

The convention heard Joseph F. Collis, ANG president, and officials of two other newspaper unions in pleas for inter-union cooperation. Anthony DeAndrade, Pressmen's union president, and Leo J. Feeney, a vice president of the Stereotypers union, were companion speakers on the theme. Details of the Collis speech will be found on Page 1.

GUILD Democracy demands
THOMPSON
(Incumbent)
Vice President Region I

Wilmington Unit Beats Back Assault, Nets \$5 To \$9 Hike

Wilmington, Del.—General increases of \$5 to \$9 over a two-year period were won by the Wilmington unit of the Greater Philadelphia Guild after it successfully fought off a management assault on basic contract conditions.

For the first time in the Guild's eight-year bargaining history with the Journal Evening & News, management negotiators were led by the "labor relations director" of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association.

After five weeks of negotiations and, finally, a warning from the Guild that a strike was in prospect, the company abandoned attempts to destroy the Guild shop, job security and Guild jurisdiction over circulation supervisors, decrease mileage allowances and weaken grievance and arbitration procedures.

The new agreement, which covers circulation employees, provides pay increases of \$3 to \$5 as of the effective date, September 1, and \$2 to \$4 a year later. The first step will send top minimums to \$148 for circulation supervisors, \$126 for district managers and roadmen, \$79 for bookkeepers, \$76 for bookkeeping clerks and \$73 for clerks.

Management also will pay an

Mrs. Mary Saffer Of Pittsburgh Dies

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mrs. Mary Shine Saffer, former president of the Pittsburgh Guild, died of cancer at the age of 49.

As club editor of the Sun-Telegraph, she was known as Mary Shine to thousands of club women in the Pittsburgh area. She came to the paper in 1929 as an assistant to her sister, Bernice Shine, then society editor. She became acting society editor in 1943 when her sister entered the Women's Army Corps. On her return from a brief leave of absence in 1945 she was named club editor. In that post she won a number of awards for her writing.

She was active in Guild work from the time the Sun-Telegraph unit was formed. In addition to serving as local president, she also was unit chairman for two years and was a delegate to several ANG conventions. Last June she resigned as first vice president of the local because of her illness. Survivors include her husband, two sisters and a brother.

E. George Green
Cleveland, Ohio.—E. George Green, 65, an early Guildsman and president of the Cleveland local in 1941, died August 12 in Hackley Hospital, Muskegon, Mich., of a heart attack.

He and his wife, Winifred, had been vacationing in their trailer at nearby Fruitport. He had been in excellent health.

Green had been with the Central Press division of King Features for 30 years and was assistant art director when he died. He was born in England and was in the British Army in World War I. He was a Mason and an elder in his Presbyterian church.

His wife, two daughters, a son and two grandchildren survive him.

Hal Heffron, Guild local president, said McWilliams in his writing personified "clarity, accuracy, enterprise, objectivity, thoroughness and cleanliness of style."

The award will be part of the Denver Guild's annual Gridiron Dinner program.

impending increase of more than \$1 a week in Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums.

Two employees of the inside circulation department currently on a six-day, 36-hour week go immediately to a five-day, 35-hour week. Other inside employees go from a 37½-hour, 5-day week to 36¼ hours now and to 35 hours next March 1. All other Guild employees have been on the 35-hour week for several years.

Other recent settlements:

TORONTO (ONT.) GLOBE & MAIL: Top minimums are up \$2 to \$4 retroactive to last November 20, \$1 to \$2 as of November 19, 1959, and \$2 to \$3 as of May 19, 1960, in a 27-month contract. In addition, effective January 1, 1960, any employee on the payroll November 21, 1958, who has not since received at least \$5 in increases will have the difference made up. In four lower classifications the base is \$3.

First step of the increases sends top reporter minimum to \$121. Among other gains are a work week of 36¼ hours (cut from 37½) for library staff, three weeks of vacation after two years of service instead of five, a \$2 increase in the company's payments for health insurance, an increase of two weeks in the severance pay ceiling (now 36 weeks) and improvements affecting union security, night differential, mileage, transfers, bulletin boards.

HAMMOND (IND.) TIMES: Minimums are increased generally \$1.50 to \$2.75 in the first year and \$1.50 to \$3 in the second year of a two-year contract. Society reporters and editors get further increases for a total of \$12.75 at the top minimum over the two years.

New top minimums effective last July 1 include \$139.75 for advertising, salesmen, and deskmen, \$137.50 for editorial deskmen and rewriters, \$129.75 for reporters, photographers and artists, \$115.75 for society reporters, \$90 for clerks.

The agreement also reduces the work week from 38¼ hours to 37½, adds the agency shop and dues checkoff, provides three weeks of vacation after four years of service instead of four, raises the severance pay ceiling from 40 weeks to 41 weeks this year and 42 next year, improves hospitalization and surgical insurance benefits, and raises pension benefits from the present \$1 a month per year of service to \$1.50 effective next November 30 and to \$2 effective January 1, 1961.

PITTSBURGH (PA.) SUN-TELEGRAPH: A wage reopening settlement provides general

George E. McWilliams
Denver, Colo.—The Denver Newspaper Guild has established an annual award in memory of George E. McWilliams, Post reporter who died last month.

The award will be a plaque and \$100 presented for news writing in Denver "best exemplifying the qualities for which McWilliams was known and respected."

Hal Heffron, Guild local president, said McWilliams in his writing personified "clarity, accuracy, enterprise, objectivity, thoroughness and cleanliness of style."

The award will be part of the Denver Guild's annual Gridiron Dinner program.

increases of \$2.25 to \$4 retroactive to last April. New top minimum for reporters is \$131.75.

SATURDAY REVIEW (N.Y.): A two-year contract increases salaries \$2.50 to \$6 in the first year, \$1.50 to \$5 in the second. Effective last July 1, top minimums go to \$57 for the lowest classification, messenger, and to \$167 for the highest, editorial associate.

Other gains include severance pay on retirement at age 65 after 25 years of service, a fourth week of vacation after 12 years of service and improvements in clauses dealing with holidays, protections in the event the property is sold, sick leave, health insurance and job security.

FLINT (MICH.) WEEKLY REVIEW (RAY CITY): General increases of 6 cents an hour in the first year and 8 cents an hour in the second are embodied in a new two-year agreement retroactive to August 28, 1958. Resulting new top minimums this year are \$103.25 for reporters, \$130.25 for editor.

An additional holiday, overtime protections and improved job security also are provided.

WILKES-BARRE (PA.) SUNDAY INDEPENDENT: A two-year contract effective October 5, 1958, includes general increases of \$2 to \$4 in the first year, \$1.50 to \$3 in the second. This makes the new top minimum for reporters \$122.50.

The contract also increases to 44 weeks the ceiling on severance pay, a gain of four weeks; adds the employee's birthday as another holiday and provides four weeks of vacation after 22 years of service instead of 25.

LYNN (MASS.) DAILY EVENING ITEM: Minimums are up generally \$3.50 to \$11 in a one-year pact effective last June 15, with a \$3 general increase for all employees at or above the top minimums. New top minimum for reporters and display ad salesmen is \$112.

The contract also reduces the five-day work week from 40 hours to 37½ hours and guarantees an existing pension arrangement under which any employee who elects to retire at age 65 after 35 years of service receives \$20 a week.

Profit-Loss Item

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Guild here loses a longtime leader, and the Typographical union regains a working member.

Art Atwell, several times elected as Guild local president, has quit his Guild-covered job as advertising salesman for the Herald-Examiner, to resume his former trade as a compositor. He returns to the composing room to find that his retention of an ITU card for the past 14 years had also held his seniority rank in the print shop. Among 300 present employees, Atwell ranks second from the top.

Atwell began in 1913 as a Herex bicycle messenger, and six years later attained journeyman status as a printer, advancing to the position of makeup foreman before he took his hand, successfully, at selling advertising space.



Back Pay, Job Back: Pete Kallemeyn, part-time library assistant at the Denver Post, returned to his job with back pay when the Guild took his discharge case to arbitration. He was fired for studying calculus during a coffee break, which, said management, infringed an "efficiency" rule. Arbitrator John Gorsuch, Denver attorney, ruled otherwise. Here are Don W. MacMillan, Guild executive secretary, with Kallemeyn and Doug Bradley, grievance committee chairman. Back pay grossed \$777.

IEB's 9 'Veteran' Vice Presidents Show 40 Years Of Total Service

The nine ANG vice presidents reelected to new terms in October, through unopposed nomination at the June convention, carry with them a total of 40 years of service on the International Executive Board.

Joseph F. Collis, of Wilkes-Barre, served eight years, as a vice president at large prior to his election in 1953 to the presidency of the Guild. After six years as presiding officer, he returns to vice presidential status for the new term starting October 15. He is succeeded by Arthur Rosenstock, a former ANG vice president, of New York. Collis is assistant managing editor of the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Second in length of service among the nine is Ed Marciniak, of Chicago, who was first elected at large in 1953, completes six years of IEB membership this year and enters on a fourth two-year term. Marciniak gained Guild-wide attention through repeated service as chairman of the constitution committees at Guild conventions. Marciniak is an as-

Re-elect THOMPSON
The Members' Candidate

sociate editor of Work, a monthly for the Chicago Catholic Council on Working Life.

Harvey H. Wing, San Francisco-Oakland, was elected a vice president at large in 1955, and gained reelection in 1957, for a total of four years on the IEB. As in Marciniak's case, his earlier bids for office were won through campaigns, and his new term is his first by convention acclamation. Wing is police reporter for the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin.

Frances D'Hondt, of Detroit, enters a second two-year term this year. She was an at-large candidate in 1957, when two opposing slates were offered to the Guild electorate, and was the only candidate in a field of ten who was endorsed by both political camps. She is a reporter for the Detroit Times.

James B. Egan, New York City, has served two years on the IEB, his first incumbency being as a vice president at large. He was shifted, in the convention-approved lineup, to representation on the board for Region V for his second two-year term. Egan is in the advertising production department at the World-Telegram & Sun.

Richard Lane, Memphis, begins

a third two-year term in October as vice president for Region II. Lane has been the unopposed choice of his region in each instance. He is telegraph editor of the Commercial Appeal, and a charter member of his Guild local.

James B. Woods, St. Louis, won his campaign for a first term as Region III vice president in 1955. Two years later he was the unopposed choice for reelection, and at this year's convention was endorsed for his upcoming third term. He is State editor at the Post-Dispatch.

Jack Howard, San Francisco-Oakland, begins his second term as Region IV vice president. He was his region's unopposed choice in 1957 and again at this year's convention. Howard is labor reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle.

All Canada comprises Region VI, and twice the locals there have chosen Eric R. I. Cawdron, of Ottawa, as their unopposed nominee for the vice presidency. Cawdron is on the night city desk at the Ottawa Citizen, and is a charter member of the Ottawa Guild.

Ballot Campaign Set For Region One V-P

Ballots will go out at the end of this month to officers of twenty-five locals located in the Guild's Region I, which next month will ballot for its regional representative on the International Executive Board.

The contest is between Daniel A. McLaughlin, of the North Jersey Guild, and John H. Thompson of Boston. McLaughlin served a two-year term as a vice president at large on the IEB from 1955 to 1957; Thompson is the incumbent regional vice president, nominated to a fifth term.

Two other groups of members will also be eligible to vote—some 115 members-at-large who belong to the provisionally constituted Providence Guild local, and about 155 members of the nation-wide Wire Services Guild whose base of operations is in the geographic region. The Wire Services Guild office in New York City will handle the election for its eligible members. A scattering of members in the armed forces will be supplied ballots direct by mail from the ANG office, to addresses furnished by the locals.

The distribution of ballots will be in accordance with good-standing records filed by local treasurers as of August 1. Those eligible to vote will be those whose financial obligations are met in full for the month of July. Advance estimates place the total "electorate" at somewhat more than 4,000.

Supervision of the election is in the hands of a committee chosen at the New York convention in June, comprising Roberta Bailey, Philadelphia; Tom Fay, New York; Tony Ingrassia, Milwaukee; Mike Mastrullo, Cincinnati; and Charles J. Tiano, Kingston.

The committee will meet at Washington August 29, to decide

Pressmen Win In E. St. Louis

East St. Louis, Ill.—The dispute which caused a brief strike of Pressmen and a one-day suspension of the East St. Louis Evening Journal last week has been settled with agreement on a new contract.

The agreement provides wage increases totalling \$7 and maintains the size of the press room force. A management demand for the elimination of one position in the press room had been a principal issue in the walkout.

On advice of the Pressmen, editorial department employees, represented by the St. Louis Guild, and members of other craft unions continued to work. The Pressmen themselves returned to work under instructions from their international union. Their agreement with the company followed a request for official strike sanction from the international.

'59 Manuals Ready

The 1959 Constitutional manual, containing the text changes ordered by the June convention, is ready for general distribution. Sample copies have been sent to all local presidents, and extras for membership use are available at five cents per copy. They may be ordered from the Research and Information department at ANG headquarters.

questions of eligibility, allot the ballots and seal them for mailing. It will meet again after the voting period, set from September 16 to 21, to make formal tabulation of the results, September 30.

Terms of the new IEB start October 15, a change from the former November 1 date ordered by the 1959 convention to avoid conflict with Election Day duties, sometimes experienced by former board personnel.

The locals in Region I are Albany, Boston, Bridgeport, Brockton, Buffalo, Erie, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Hudson County, Kingston, Lehigh Valley, Lynn, Manchester, Newburgh-Beacon, North Jersey, Pawtucket, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Rochester, Salem, Scranton, Utica, Wilkes-Barre, Woonsocket and York.

Balloting procedure and voting hours will be designated by the local in each case, but return sheets must be post-marked not later than September 22, addressed to the committee at Washington. The return envelopes will remain sealed until the committee tabulation starts September 30.

... Anti-Trust

(Continued from Page 1)

Justice Department at the time of the UP-INS deal," Farson wrote the antitrust division.

Last week the Associated Press quoted Joseph R. Fawcett, counsel for Scripps-Howard, as saying there is "no basis" for the Farson request.

"The merger speaks for itself," said Fawcett. "The whole transaction was a business necessity in order for the papers to survive."

And General Manager Harold G. Kern, speaking for Hearst, said in San Francisco, "If we thought the merger violated the antitrust regulations, we certainly wouldn't have gone through with it."

In 1958, following the UP-INS transaction, the antitrust division conducted a four-day investigation. Victor R. Hansen, then in charge of the division, wrote to Farson that the acquisition of INS by UP came under the "failing corporation" section of the Clayton Act and therefore was exempt from antitrust action.



Vote For
Daniel A. McLaughlin
North Jersey Newspaper Guild
For Vice President, Region I
CAPABLE EXPERIENCED

The Guild Reporter

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

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Union Trade Mark

Union Label Week is to be celebrated this year from September 7 to 13, with special note of the fact that 1959 is the golden anniversary of the founding of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.

Designedly, the week of celebration is launched on Labor Day. That coincidence offers opportunity for some comment on what is too often taken for granted by even active union members.

Labor Day itself has been regarded by most of us as merely the last "long weekend" during that part of the year when recreation, sports and vacation periods give way to school, job routines and the return of standard time with its early dusk.

Labor Day was, of course, established as an annual reminder that work is the producer of all real wealth. It served to point up the dignity of toil, and, in the spirit of the Carpenter of Nazareth, the worth of the individual, however engaged for his means of livelihood.

That emphasis ought, this year particularly, to be regained, and labor union members are the readiest means of underscoring the point, during Union Label Week.

The union label, and its fellow symbols, the shop card and the service button, give public notice that the product has been made or the service performed under conditions established through union negotiations, by men and women who take pride in their work and have banded together to insure a continuance of high quality in both the workers and the product.

The 65 million wage earners in this country owe it to their own future welfare to give full recognition to the union label, by checking on every purchase made, every service contracted for.

For the rank and file of organized labor this is basically just good business, a means of cooperating with members of all other unions in maintaining working conditions conducive to well-being and self-respect for all concerned.

With all organized labor now under concerted attack from its well-heeled if misguided enemies, it will be profitable to remember that this nation's standards of living, highest in the world, have been established only through the long-continued efforts of labor unions, in their insistence on a more equitable distribution of the profits of toil.

The union label is a safeguard for everyone who works for his living. Look for it. Ask for it. Buy by it.

Congressional Quote

"It is too easy to forget, when headlines in the press are focused on the doings of a small number of corrupt elements which have wormed their way into certain parts of the labor movement, that the friends of labor are, after all, the overwhelming majority of the American people, who know that a strong and honest labor movement is an essential part of a democratic society."

—From an address by U. S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, July 20, 1959.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Philip Murray Building

1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRESIDENT: JOSEPH F. COLLIS

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM J. FARSON

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: 1—John H. Thompson, 1124 Furness Brook Parkway, Quincy 9, Mass. 2—Richard Lane, 81 North Beach St., Memphis, Tenn. 3—James B. Woods, 7147 Princeton, St. Louis 20, Mo. 4—Jack Howard, 174 4th Ave., San Francisco 21, Calif. 5—Walter S. Alexander, 880 Val Park Avenue, No. Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y. 6—Eric R. I. Caverton, 225 Powell, Ottawa, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Frances D'Hondt, 3915 Michigan Ave., Wayne, Mich. James B. Ryan, 387 Allen Avenue, Allentown, Pa. J. Ed Savinick, 11 West Superior, Chicago 16, Ill. Thomas J. Murphy, 2015 St. Paul Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y. Harvey H. Wing, 1129 Hamilton Lane, Burlington, Calif.

DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION: J. William Biale

ROBERT E. BRUNER, Kenneth B. Byrd, Joseph L. Campo, Bob Christoferson, Joseph G. Colaninno, Charles Dale, Fred Jones, Peter Reilly (on leave), Luel Schrader, John Sloan.



Cites Unselfish Attitude As Thompson Characteristic

ALBANY, N.Y. Editor: As I write this note, John H. Thompson, candidate for reelection as vice president, Region I, is preparing to appear as an unpaid observer at Hearst Chain Council negotiations being held in this city. This is typical of the unselfish attitude I have come to admire and respect in Brother Thompson over the years.

In a fiercely competitive newspaper city like Boston, it has always been a source of wonderment to me how John could take over a Hearst problem at the Record-American, with all the aplomb and dignity he is wont to use at the Herald-Traveler.

Now that I am chairman of the Hearst Chain Council, I can't think of a better idea than to recommend Brother Thompson to Hearst members in Region I.

In fact, this whole shooting-match looks more and more like a contest between Guild brass and Guild members. Think I'll stick with the members and vote for John Thompson.

GEORGE DWYER
Boston Guild

Sees Tireless Courage In McLaughlin Record

SCRANTON, PA. Editor: It is my sincere belief that electing Dan McLaughlin vice president will be to the best interests of the Guild.

Dan is a tireless worker in all ANG matters, has a long background in labor-management relations, and would bring to the position the kind of courageous leadership so sorely needed in the challenging years ahead.

I know I speak for the entire Middle Atlantic Council, which recently tendered Dan its "Service to the Guild" award, in this unsolicited endorsement.

SID BENJAMIN
Scranton Guild

McLaughlin Supported As Ace Troubleshot

PATERSON, N.J. Editor: Having been closely associated with Danny McLaughlin in the Guild movement for the past six years, I want to urge Region I members to help elect a most capable man vice president.

For the six years I have been a Guild member, Danny has been the chief troubleshooter for our local—and in troubled times he's

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

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

proved himself an ace marksman. In almost every battle, his ability, experience and personality have sighted the enemy and made him ours.

One of the most important things is that Brother McLaughlin is always available to give assistance—and I do mean always. He has always been ready to help—day and night, days off, holidays and vacations.

This has been true of all his Guild activities—as chief negotiator for our local, as chairman of the standing committee that handles most grievances and as local and unit officer for many years. This same attitude of undivided devotion to duty also was most evident in his term as a vice president during 1955-57.

Because of his ability and experience and his willingness to work unlimited hours, I again urge everyone in Region I to vote for Brother McLaughlin in the September referendum.

HERB NEBEL
North Jersey Guild

He Favors Thompson On Organizing Stand

READING, MASS. Editor: This is supposed to be the Guild's organizing year.

Consequently, it is somewhat disturbing to find a candidate for the IEB campaigning on a program of timidity and defeat.

"In the present political and economic climate it is almost impossible to organize from the outside," says Dan McLaughlin in what I presume to be a campaign pledge.

Mr. McLaughlin is not only cautious—he's wrong. During the last year, working in Providence and here in Boston, I found organizing no worse than it was six years ago in Hampton Roads—in fact a bit easier. If we're failing to organize in new areas it is not because it can't be done—it's because too few of us are willing to do it.

With mergers cutting our ranks

constantly, merely picking up fringe members in organized locals isn't enough.

We need some leadership on the IEB that is willing to take chances, to organize the people most desperately in need of our help—the completely unorganized.

That's why I'm voting for John Thompson. And that's why I fear placing on the IEB the tired young man from New Jersey.

WILLIAM H. WELLS
Boston Guild

Cites Thompson's Interest In Higher News Standards

CONCORD, MASS. Editor: I believe the election in Region I is especially important to the Guild's dedicated policy of trying to improve the nation's press as well as its employee contracts.

I do not know Mr. McLaughlin but I have known John Thompson for nearly four years as a fellow copy editor on the Boston Traveler. And in my opinion, he is not only a vigilant champion of the Guild but is sincerely concerned with the larger job of improving the flow of the news to the American public.

I believe the Guild has been fortunate to have such a sincere, dedicated journalist on its executive board. And I earnestly hope that enough other Guild members will agree with me to reelect Thompson on election day. Here is a man who will serve the cause of good journalism everywhere as well as union affairs in Region I.

TED ROWSE
Boston Guild

New England Common Sense Supports John Thompson

BROCKTON, MASS. Editor: To interested voters in Region I.

We little leaguers in New England would like to keep a New Englander in office, and there can be no better man than our own John Thompson.

As you know, I am one of the Old Guard and as such have known John for many years. He has always been willing to take part in our many problems, and has always given good advice at such times.

When a busy man can and does give of his time for the small

(Continued on Page 8)

HOW TO BUY

Fall Food Prices To Swing Down

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Guild Reporter Consumer Expert

You can look forward to stable living costs until at least next spring. The third round of inflation since the end of World War II has finally been ended for the time being by heavy crops and cheaper food.

In particular, the largest production of pork in sixteen years is arriving on the market.

If you plan your buying, and especially your meals, on the basis of current trends, you'll have a chance to keep down food bills and catch up on other family needs. This fall, alert families will use more pork, be careful about beef which has not come down as much, switch to small and medium-sized eggs which are better value than big ones this time of year. Broilers aren't quite the bargain they were last year, but fowl is relatively cheap this fall and turkeys remain a good buy.

The September canned-goods sales are an opportunity to stock up on staples as the grocery stores clear out last year's pack to get ready for this year's. Some big crops of fresh fruits and vegetables, especially pears and peaches, also offer a chance to keep down food bills.

And you may find it cheaper to heat your house. Fuel oil prices have come down, although the oil companies now are talking about reducing production to prevent prices from falling.

It's even getting a shade cheaper to operate your car. Prices of both gasoline and tires have been trimmed. If you need tires, look for cut prices in the annual Labor Day sales.

In home equipment, the big bargain this fall is household appliances. Prices of automatic washers and dryers have been getting a little cheaper each year since 1957. Now, one of the biggest makers has announced price cuts of 4-10 percent on 1960 models.

It also will cost you a little less to make home repairs this fall. The new tight-money situation limiting the availability of mortgages is forcing a cut in home building. In turn, prices of asphalt roofing, lumber and plywood have dropped from last year's lofty level. Some plumbing and heating equipment also has been reduced.

This is not to say that all prices are coming down. You'll pay a little more for children's school clothing and women's coats this fall and substantially more for shoes. If you time your buying, you'll find reductions on clothing

starting with October sales. Furniture and rug prices also are a little higher this year, with the next cut-price sales scheduled for January.

Fall and winter also is the best time to shop for auto seat covers. Business is slow in those seasons and most seat cover shops will be seeking buyers.

Beware high-pressure promoters in this field. They advertise clear plastic covers, for example, for \$18.95. These are really as thin as 8-gauge and can rip easily. The best gauge is 16, for which advertised-brand promoters charge \$35 and independent custom trim shops about \$32.

But the clear plastics are losing a little of their popularity among new car owners. And for older cars the choice generally falls among other materials. Fiber covers sell for about \$16 and have an estimated life of one to two years. Plain Saran, a woven plastic selling at about \$25, will last two to three years, and puff Saran at \$35 will last three years or more.

For a car you expect to keep only a short time the fiber covers are suitable enough. Otherwise plain Saran is the best choice, offering the most potential wear at a suitable price.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

When The Face Is TOO Familiar

By JANE GOODSELL
Portland, Ore., Guild

I never forget a face. By this time, I've seen so many faces that everybody I meet reminds me of somebody else. Our milkman is a dead-ringer for Tony Curtis, and the laundryman looks exactly like Mr. Mertz in "I Love Lucy," who very strongly resembles my Uncle Henry. The girl next door's mother-in-law is the image of Mrs. Sherman Adams.

One of the checkers at the supermarket where I shop looks exactly like Mrs. McMillan, the postmistress at the beach we went to when I was a child. What I mean is, the checker looks the way Mrs. McMillan looked then, I saw Mrs. McMillan last summer, and now she looks just like Edna May Oliver, who played the part of Aunt Betsy Trotwood in the movie of "David Copperfield."

What Aunt Betsy Trotwood reminded me of was Harpo Marx impersonating a woman.

If you're confused, think how I must feel! This habit I have of

seeing resemblances in people results in practically all faces looking familiar. But the trouble is that I don't know if I've seen those particular faces before or whether they simply remind me of other faces I've encountered. In my confusion I snub old friends and blow kisses to total strangers, and there I am again, wishing the floor would open up so that I could sink through it.

Take the party I went to the other night. I edged timidly into the crowded room, gazed wildly at the sea of faces and, finally spotting one that looked familiar, I bowed my way toward it. I pumped the hand of an astonished gentleman, who returned my hurried greeting of, "How wonderful to see you! You're looking marvelous! You've lost weight, haven't you?" with a dazed expression and mumbled, "It's been a long time, hasn't it?"

Several humiliating minutes later, I realized why his face was so familiar. He looked exactly like Chief Justice Warren.

This experience had such a

shattering effect on my confidence that I subsequently stared straight through a couple who used to live next door to us, and I snubbed my daughter's Sunday school teacher. I figured they must look familiar because they reminded me of somebody else.

Of course the next thing that'll happen is I'll meet somebody who looks like Katie's Sunday school teacher and, once again, I'll clasp a perfect stranger to my bosom.

Aside from ruining my social life, this habit of mine has other disastrous consequences. For instance, the attendant at the filling station I patronize has an amazing resemblance to the actor who plays Perry Mason on television. Of course I know he isn't Perry Mason and I know, too, that Perry Mason isn't the filling station attendant. But I don't watch Perry Mason any more because I have the queer feeling that he leads a double life, filling gas tanks and cleaning windshields in between courtroom cases.

Are they sure Rudolph Hess committed suicide? I could swear he ushered me to my seat in a theater the other night. Luckily I recognized him right away. I'd hate to think I'd mistaken him for a friend.

Then there was this very nice man on a ladder, washing the windows of the house next door. He looked awfully familiar, and we called to each other about what a nice day it was. I had this persistent feeling that I'd seen his face before, but it didn't come to me until several hours later. It hardly seems likely that it was he, but what is Henry Wallace doing these days, anyway?

I spent a week in Hollywood a couple of years ago, but I didn't get a single autograph. How was I to know it really was Kim Novak and Cary Grant? Sure their faces looked familiar, but whose doesn't?

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

By WILLARD SHELTON
Washington Guild

Willard Shelton is on vacation. Reprinted here in place of his special column for the Guild Reporter, is his column for the August 22 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

IT HAS BEEN WRITTEN that the Senate of the United States is the last refuge of legislative reason, of the cool second or third thought permitted by the Senate's tradition of unlimited debate. One would not have recognized the place on August 17 as Karl Mundt, a South Dakota Republican of mediocre abilities, bullied his peers for two hours about the House-passed Landrum-Griffin Bill, and pretentiously insisted that he be guaranteed a right to vote on it.

The notion that "the people" are demanding specifically the Landrum-Griffin Bill has no place in the Senate—not if the Senate is true to the traditions that enabled the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) to block President Harry S. Truman's hasty and foolish "draft-the-railroad-strikers" bill of 1946.

The Senate in those days did not approve drastic anti-union legislation merely because a President, lacking understanding at the moment and erring under pressure, went to the radio networks and argued that Congress should jump to the crack of his whip.

Yet the Senate in 1959 let itself get entangled in a debate about labor legislation in which Mundt clearly threatened the chamber's ordinarily fair-minded majority that they had better take Landrum-Griffin or else have it stuffed down their throats.

IT IS SELDOM THAT A LYNCH SPIRIT invades the Senate chamber. Mundt and his colleagues of the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition had something close to that working for them August 17. Mundt and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) who minded his parliamentary manners more carefully, manipulated elaborately and strung out with great emphasis a routine debate on whether Senate conferees should try, in all wisdom, to temper the Landrum-Griffin Bill. "Look, you," they seemed to be saying, "We've got the votes. We're going to put it over. Get out of our way."

There isn't a member of the Senate who does not know that the Landrum-Griffin bill goes far beyond an attack on corruption and strikes hard against the rights of workers to maintain themselves in the face of anti-union employers.

Every senator has read the devastating columns of two thoroughly conservative columnists for the Republican New York Herald Tribune, Joseph Alsop and Walter Lippmann, who have shown themselves shocked at the vindictiveness of the forces exploiting McClellan committee hearings for the purpose of passing anti-union legislation.

Where is the senator who can stand up on his hind legs and use the free-speech tradition of the Senate, as Taft did 13 years ago, to halt a legislative blunder?

REP. FRANK THOMPSON (D., N.J.), who personally supported House Labor Committee's Elliott Bill, dumped without a vote by the chamber, summed up one potential effect of Landrum-Griffin in these perceptive words:

"I am amazed by the overwhelming support of this proposition coming from northern industry and management forces, since it is nothing more or less than a license for the South to steal northern industry. If it remains in its present form, loss of our industries to a cheap southern labor market where there will be no unions is the inevitable result."

"We have well-established, honest and well-entrenched unions in the North and they will continue to exist. The South is largely unorganized and thanks to Messrs. Landrum, Halleck, and the Southern-Republican coalition, there will be no further organization in the South. They have, thereby, created a huge vacuum so great that it will suck up our industries."

Rockford Wins Pay Case

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Guild has won an arbitration case against management of the Morning Star and Register-Republic, affecting two copyreaders substituting in a higher-paid job classification.

When Rockford Newspapers, Inc., refused to admit the Guild had cause for grievance, the local president, Roger A. Hedges, moved the case to arbitration through Attorney Robert Plonkin, of Chicago. It was heard and decided by Peter M. Kelliher, Chicago attorney and lecturer on labor law and arbitration.

At issue was a contract paragraph calling for \$1.50 premium per shift for substitution in an

editor classification, or for work as a supervisory employee in the latter's absence.

Raymond Lloyd and Robert M. Corbett are Morning Star copyreaders. They had substituted in the slot position for the assistant city editor, but were paid premium rates only on the editor's night off, not when he was doing non-desk work in the office.

Kelliher ordered premium pay retroactive to April 10, whenever the assistant city editor was "absent from his position" in the slot, and ruled further that such absence included time when he was in the office on other than desk duty.



Custom Fit: The days of the village smithy are gone, but the 85-year-old International Union of Journeymen Shoemakers survives with 350 members in 17 locals. Race tracks keep the members busy these days. Shoeing "King Cotton" at the Detroit, Mich., track is Irvin McChesney, president of New Orleans Local 4.

Seaman Cartoon Book Marks His 25th Year

New York City—A collection of the cartoons of Guildsman Bernard Seaman has been published by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to mark his 25 years of service with the union. The book, issued at the ILGWU convention, contains a selection of cartoons drawn by Seaman over the last 10 years for the union's newspaper, Justice. Three of them are reprinted on this page. Seaman, now 45, has been with the ILGWU since 1934. In addition to his cartoons, his work also has included the design and illustration of pamphlets and other literature published by the union. Since 1945, he also has been art editor of the Seafarers' Log, the official publication of the Seafarers International Union. He also has done cartoons for the New York Post and the now-defunct PM. During World War II Seaman was an art consultant to both the Treasury Department and the War Production Board. His cartoons in both the Log and Justice have won many awards in the annual competitions sponsored by the International Labor Press Association. They have been widely reprinted in magazines, newspapers and

books in this country and abroad. In 1951 he won a Page One Award of the Newspaper Guild of New York; the only time this honor has gone to a representative of the labor press. The following year, a single advertisement he designed for the Liberal Party of New York won the Printers' Ink award as the best ad of the year. A native New Yorker, Seaman attended the University of Alabama and continued his art education at the Art Students League in New York and at the New York School of Industrial Arts. He also studied painting under Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the famous Japanese-American painter, at the New School for Social Research. Seaman, who has been active in the New York Guild for many years, says: "I consider myself first a trade unionist and secondarily an artist. I am happiest on the side of labor. The labor press is the only large 'opposition' press that exists in this country today, where any real political and social criticism can be expressed. Since the essence of political cartoons is that kind of criticism, I have found the greatest freedom to do the kind of things I want to do in the labor movement."

Get Lowdown On Horses, But Never Place Bets

Detroit, Mich. (PAI)—When the announcer at the Race Track yells, "They're Off!", several union dues-paying employees toss horseshoe-filled boxes and equipment into their cars and are homeward-bound—leaving the sometimes disastrous art of horse race betting to excited spectators.

They are members of one of the smallest, and one of the oldest, unions in the country—the International Union of Journeymen Shoemakers, says the Michigan AFL-CIO News. Initially organized in 1874 at Philadelphia, the group was chartered internationally in 1895.

Responsibility is the trademark of these workers. One has to consider that one slip with a hammer or nail can seriously lame or injure an up-and-coming two-year-old, a top money winner worth thousands of dollars, or a highly-prized pacer or trotter.

Only some 350 members comprise 17 locals countrywide. All have served three- to five-year apprenticeships to become journeymen and now have apprentices under their wing.

There's a certain amount of danger involved in shoeing a racing horse.

Take the case of Jack Reynolds, second vice-president of the International Union, who works in Detroit during the summer and in New Orleans in the winter.

A 20-year veteran of the trade, Reynolds was shoeing an entry recently. The horse lunged, lost its balance and fell heavily on Reynolds. Pinned underneath, he suffered two broken ribs but was back on the job after medical treatment.

"I shoe about 1,000 horses a year, and it doesn't happen very often," Reynolds said. "But when it does, it's dangerous."

How does one become a shoemaker?

Several colleges and universities offer courses on basic horseshoeing, but practical experience is the payoff. Each journeyman is a "shop" in himself, having the right to train one apprentice for three years and, sometimes, even five years.

Both journeymen and apprentices can work at any race track in the country.

There is a maximum age limit of 25 for apprentices except for veterans who can be 30 years old. The pay is good, based on a

shoe-a-horse fee, but there are transportation and equipment costs involved. Shoers receive \$10 for standard horseshoeing, and up to \$30 for corrective shoes.

One job can take 40 minutes to 1½ hours, and there's no guarantee that a worker will shoe one or eight horses during a day.

The horseshoers get a lot of time to "talk" to the horses. They settle the horse down if

it's ornery, remove the old shoes, trim off the excess hoof, fit a new shoe and nail it on.

Despite this "inside" information and additional tips from trainers, jockeys, and stable hands, very few horseshoers are speculators.

"I've had thousands of tips, but I would be broke keeping track of all of them," Reynolds said. "Actually, I've never bet a dime."

Guild BOOKSHELF

THE HOME TEAM: 100 Years of Baseball in Baltimore, by James H. Brady. Published by the author at 698 Gladstone Avenue, Baltimore 10. \$4.50.

This, as the title page accurately notes, is "a patriotic story told with emotion, arithmetic, glass plates and band music" by a long-time Guild member who now is editorial writer and book columnist for the Baltimore Sunpapers.

Brady published it himself, not because nobody else would ("I never tried New York," he says) but for the experience. He's getting more experience than he bargained for but less money than he deserves, for this is a fascinating book for baseball fans and Baltimoreans everywhere. Maybe

—although one hesitates to suggest it—there just aren't enough Baltimoreans. "The Home Team" is primarily the story of baseball's single most picturesque line of descent, the Baltimore Orioles, told with humor and affection and traced through their various reincarnations in several leagues from the old world champions of McGraw, Robinson and Keeler to Hoyt Wilhelm's no-hitter over the Yankees 62 years later.

Babe Ruth was an Oriole, of course; so was Dennis Patrick Casey who, Brady proudly insists, was the mighty gentleman who struck out. (But whether Baltimore also was Mudville, Brady doesn't say.) And just as Babe Ruth invented the home run, the old Orioles invented inside baseball: the hit and run, the squeeze, the hidden, extra ball in the outfield grass, the inclined third base line which rolled bunts fair, the sharpened spikes.

But there's more to "The Home Team" than just the Orioles and Baltimore; indeed, many contemporary readers will find most interesting those early pages which describe the origins of baseball in the last century when there was

only one ball and one pitcher to a game, catchers caught bare-handed, batters could call for high or low pitches, fouls didn't count, a walk took nine balls and the best bats—American willow loaded with ash—cost 75 cents each.

All in all, it's a wonderful baseball story, delightfully illustrated with old photographs, clippings and cigarette cards and containing a poem by Ogden Nash ("Wee Willie Keeler runs through the town . . .") and the welcome information that even Roy Campanella once played in Baltimore, for the Elite Giants in the Negro National League. —E.T.B.

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS: An Informal History of Denver and The Rocky Mountain News. Robert L. Perkin. Doubleday and Company, New York City. 624pp. \$5.95.

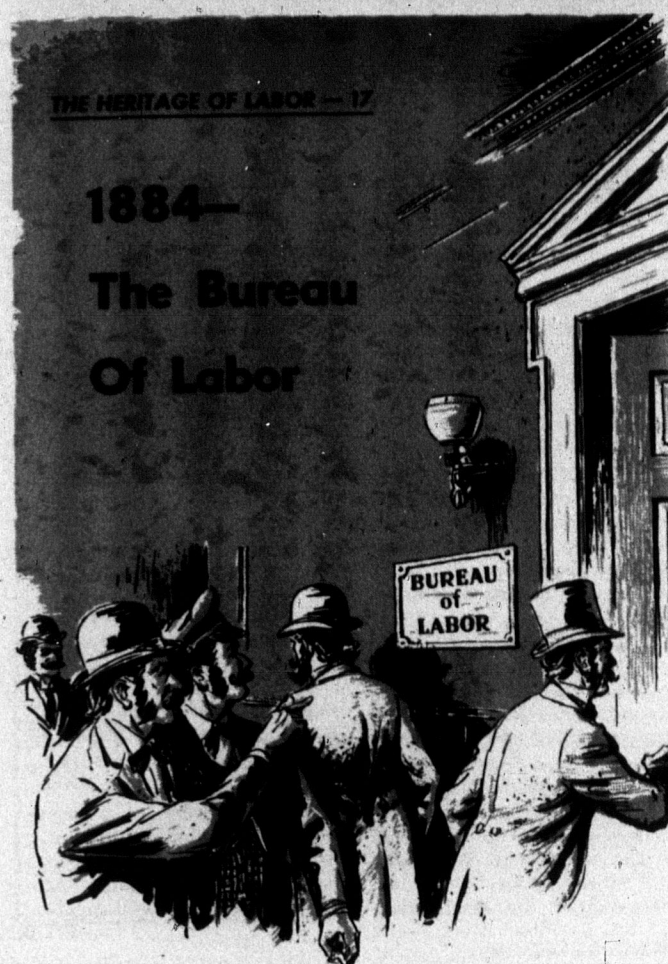
One need not be in the newspaper business to be fascinated by this detailed but fast-moving account of the decades which comprise the first century of Denver as a community and the News as its gadfly promoter.

Perkin, a Guildsman since he went to the News in 1937, has done a prodigious job of research, but there is nothing tedious in the resulting text. Particularly in the first dozen years, before the Pony Express was outmoded by the first transcontinental news wires, the News perforce held the view that all news is local. Its detailed accounts of the gold mining operations following the Pike's Peak rush as chronicled by William Byers, founder and publisher, are themselves a gold-mine of information for the historian.

Illustrations, a thorough-going index and an extended bibliography add to this book's reference value, but it is sheer entertainment as well.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS



—Reproduced by permission of The Laborer, official organ of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

In the early days of the union movement, leaders of organized labor felt a growing need for facts and figures about working people, their wages, hours and conditions.

They demanded and obtained the establishment of state bureaus of labor statistics in Massachusetts in 1869, in Pennsylvania in 1872, in Ohio in 1877, and in Missouri in 1879. On a national scale they sought to have the United States Government give some recognition to working people through establishment of a federal agency to compile labor facts.

In 1884 a Bureau of Labor was established in the Department of the Interior. This bureau later developed into a Department of Labor without cabinet rank, and subsequently was returned to the status of a bureau as part of the Department of

Floor Boy Tests Adopted

Baltimore, Md.—Three-way cooperation is responsible for the launching of aptitude tests for composing room "floor boys" at the Sunpapers plant. The first tests were conducted July 13, and are expected to cut down the turnover experienced in this job classification.

The group is under Guild contract jurisdiction. The job is comparatively low paid, but can lead to apprenticeship as a printer.

Sunpaper management, the Guild and the Baltimore local of the International Typographical Union have agreed on the new plan, and the two unions supervise the tests.

Last month's tests were the standard pre-apprenticeship examinations, and all present employees in the floor boy group were eligible, whether or not they had completed the time requirements under ITU rules.

Failing grades in the first test did not mean dismissal, but served to warn the boy that he was wasting time in a dead-end job, or that he would require intensive study to pass another test when his service time qualifies him to take it.

All future applicants, unlike present employees, will be given the test immediately, and must pass in order to be employed.

Pressure Politics Wins Passage Of Landrum-Griffin 'Killer Bill'

Organized labor suffered a severe body blow with the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill by the House. In the process it received a lesson in pressure politics it is not likely to forget.

But the worst may still be to come.

The joint Senate-House conference committee attempting to reconcile differences between the Landrum-Griffin measure and the Senate-passed Kennedy Bill is dominated by anti-union elements. Reports filtering from the conference indicate the toughest provisions of both bills are being welded together.

The tactics which led up to the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill by the House were described by one Congressman as "the biggest, most ruthless steamroller in recent Congressional history."

Labor's own lobbyists proved no match for the coalition of Southern Democrats, the Eisenhower Republican Administration and big business represented by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

These groups teamed up with threats, promises and trades to swing the key vote in favor of the Landrum-Griffin bill, 229 to 201.

President Eisenhower himself in a nation-wide broadcast led the attack against a moderate bill which would curb racketeers but avoid punishing honest union members for the sins of a few.

He was aided in the final stages of the campaign on Capitol Hill by Vice President Nixon, Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, Attorney General William Rogers and Republican National Chairman Thurston Morton.

A key figure in the attack, Rep.

Charles Halleck of Indiana, GOP House floor leader, declared: "We want a killer bill or nothing."

The pressures to achieve the "killer bill" took these forms:

► Republican National Chairman, Morton pressed two Congressmen for their votes. One refused to commit himself; the other did. Before the day was out the Administration announced the closing of a federal installation in the district of the uncooperative representative and the opening of a new installation in the district of the one who knuckled under.

► One GOP Congressman told of receiving a phone call from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to this effect: "Congressman, we want to know what we can do to help tell your people back home about your strong support for the Landrum-Griffin Bill."

The Congressman protested that he hadn't even seen the bill and that it hadn't yet been introduced. Then came, within 24 hours, a flood of telegrams from his home district warning him to get in line.

► Rep. Roman Pucinski, a Chicago Guild member, said he received many wires from people who work in his district but who live in other districts.

"Many of these people," he said, "were obviously pressured by their employers on company time to wire me in support of the Landrum-Griffin Bill." He said some of the wires were on his desk three hours before the bill was introduced and more than a day before it was printed.

It was obvious, Pucinski said, "that the people who sent the wires did not know what was in the bill."

► Rep. John Rooney of New York received wires pressing him to vote for the Landrum-Griffin Bill from two Brooklyn financial institutions with which he had

"done business." When he questioned the right of these firms to spend stockholders' funds in this way, he learned that the wires actually had been sent by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

► A Southern Democrat who opposed the Landrum-Griffin Bill was visited by the editor of his home town paper, which had always backed him. The editor, who urged him to vote for the Landrum-Griffin measure, later admitted that the local Chamber had paid his way to Washington.

► A Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania was offered a chance to name an Assistant Postmaster General in return for a favorable vote on the Landrum-Griffin Bill.

► A Republican Congressman from the Midwest was told on the floor of the House that if he did not vote for the Landrum-Griffin Bill the party would run a candidate against him in the next primary.

► Rep. Fred Schwengel of Iowa, one of 17 Republicans who voted against the Administration, said: "I've never been threatened more in my life. The threats were made about my political future and about others' things. One Iowa businessman said: 'We're not going to give money to the Republican Party if they have fellows like you around.' I had pressure from Iowa labor leaders, too, but I had no threats from them. Iowa labor leaders aren't that type."

► Rep. Erwin Mitchell, the only Georgia Democrat to vote against the Landrum-Griffin Bill on the key vote, said the pressure was the most terrible he was ever under, even worse than when he was a fighter pilot.

Mitchell said he, his friends and his family for days on end had been hounded by telephone calls from manufacturers and businessmen in his district.

MR. EDITOR, MR. LABOR REPORTER, or MR. RAILROAD NEWS WRITER:

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CARTOONS BY SEAMAN



AFL-CIO Council Statements Hit Politico-Business Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

ness, of "seeking to brain-wash the country" with a hypocritical and phony crusade against inflation toward the goal of replacing growth policies with "reactionary policies" that have brought economic disaster in the past.

In two other statements the council warned that there is a considerable amount of slack in the economy, including persistent unemployment at or about 5 percent of the labor force, and strongly opposed efforts of the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board to abolish the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds. It urged again wider representation for labor, consumers and small business in the federal reserve system.

► **POLITICAL ACTION.** The council called for wider participation in the work of the Committee on Political Education. Meany told reporters that House passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill means there is need for a greater effort, not a "slowdown." Political activities, he said, will follow the same general lines as in the past, with emphasis on "educating our people" on the issues and the candidates. "We have done this to some extent," he said, "but we must do more of it." As to the relationship between organized labor and the Democratic party, Meany commented that a victory for the Democrats was not necessarily a victory for labor. "We do not consider ourselves part of the Democratic party and never will," he said.

► **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.** In a statement dealing with the forthcoming visit to the United States of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, the council reaffirmed its policy and the policy of the International Confederation

of Free Trade Unions against exchanges of union delegations with the Soviet Union. The council said the AFL-CIO cannot "give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions" and which seeks to destroy human freedom in any form.

Three members of the council opposed the statement but Meany said the body was "completely unanimous" in regarding world communism as a threat to the free trade union movement. He said the statement "will not preclude those who feel they make a contribution in the fight against communism from meeting with Khrushchev."

► **FOREIGN TRADE.** Meany told a press conference that the problems posed by imports manufactured under substandard labor conditions will be considered by a staff group of the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions to work out possible solutions without abandoning labor's traditional support for reciprocal trade programs.

► **HOUSING.** The council sharply assailed President Eisenhower's veto of the housing bill, declaring that any stopgap bill the President forces Congress to pass cannot begin to meet the nation's housing requirements. The housing bill which the President vetoed, the council said, was not a far-reaching one but a minimum bill that "could only have begun to meet the nation's highest priority requirements for housing and urban redevelopment."

► **LONGSHOREMEN.** The council approved affiliation of the International Longshoremen's Association with the AFL-CIO on a two-year probationary status pending approval of the San Fran-

cisco convention. The ILA, which was expelled by the Federation in 1953 for failure to clean out corrupt and criminal elements, has shown tremendous improvement in this respect and in its contracts and its internal democracy, Meany said. The affiliation is subject to certain conditions, especially the working out of an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, which was chartered by the AFL-CIO after the expulsion of the ILA.

► **INTERNAL DISPUTES.** The council set up a special subcommittee to study the problems causing disputes among federation affiliates. Meany said a progress report is expected from the subcommittee in time for the AFL-CIO convention. The study will cover the no-raiding clause in the AFL-CIO constitution, the agreement between the Building Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department, the movement of federally-chartered locals into national and international unions, the controversy between the IUD and the Metal Trades Department, ethics in competitive organizing drives, and contracting-out provisions in collective bargaining agreements. The AFL-CIO No-Raiding pact is not involved. Meany said it is working well.

GLASS CONTAINERS HAVE BEEN UNION PRODUCED IN THE U.S.A. SINCE 1842

IT SEEMS TO US

(Continued from Page 4)

groups, I think it is only common sense to return him to office. I am all for him.

H. CORINNE THOMPSON
Brockton Guild

Sees 'Partisan Gushings' In GR Editorial Comments

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Editor: If any Guildsman ever had any doubts about the ineptness of the self-appointed oracles who for years have prostituted The Reporter into an anti-Republican propaganda sheet, let him re-read this paragraph in the August 14 editorial diatribe against Mr. Eisenhower:

"The workingman has seen his pension calculations frittered away through inflation, he has seen his living costs soar from the same cause."

Yea, verily! But he isn't dumb enough to forget that it was in Truman's administration, not Ike's, that his dollar's buying power was cut in half. And did these gents who now nip at Ike's heels yip then at the Democrats, who made their pension dollar worth 50 cents? Not a yip. These are the starry-eyed political sages who now presume to lead us in the way we should go—Democratic, of course!

"Eisenhower was bewildered,"

says the editorial writer. "Mr. Eisenhower seems not to know" and "The President seems not to understand," pens Brother Shelton arrogantly and monotonously. Why not a clinic, staffed by these two eminently qualified gentlemen, for the instruction, education and enlightenment of U. S. presidents?

Is it too much to suggest that our union paper become a union paper, belonging to all of us, and no longer a soapbox for the gushings of partisan zealots?

L. C. FLINT
Youngstown Guild

"For the good
of the Guild"

Re-elect

JOHN H.

THOMPSON

Reward Brother Thompson's distinguished Guild career with your vote. His Board decisions will be forthright, fair and objective, because he is beholden to no one but Region I members, whom he has represented vigorously for eight years.

Vote — Vote — Vote
Sept. 16-21

Chicago Unit Wins Pact, Ups Pay \$5, Other Gains

Chicago, Ill.—A management offer of \$5 across the board and affecting all minimums, together with improvements in other contract clauses, has averted a strike of Guild members employed by Prosveta, publication of the Slovene National Benefit Society.

The unit had voted to strike and the local had obtained strike sanction from ANG before the wage offer, first made by Prosveta management in more than three months of collective bargaining, led the way to settlement of the renewed contract.

Management had sought to eliminate arbitration of grievances, but the settlement gives the Guild arbitration under AAA regulations, an improvement. New language contains a picket line clause sought by the Guild and model contract language for try-out of new employees. Improvement was also written into the vacation provisions.

International Representative John Sloan, Executive Secretary Stuart Broad and Unit Chairman George Witkovitch comprised the team which concluded negotiations.

Richard C. McDowell
Onetime reporter in New York, in Rome, and on the West Coast: Your daughter Marian is anxious to get in touch with you. Please write Box 31, Guild Reporter.

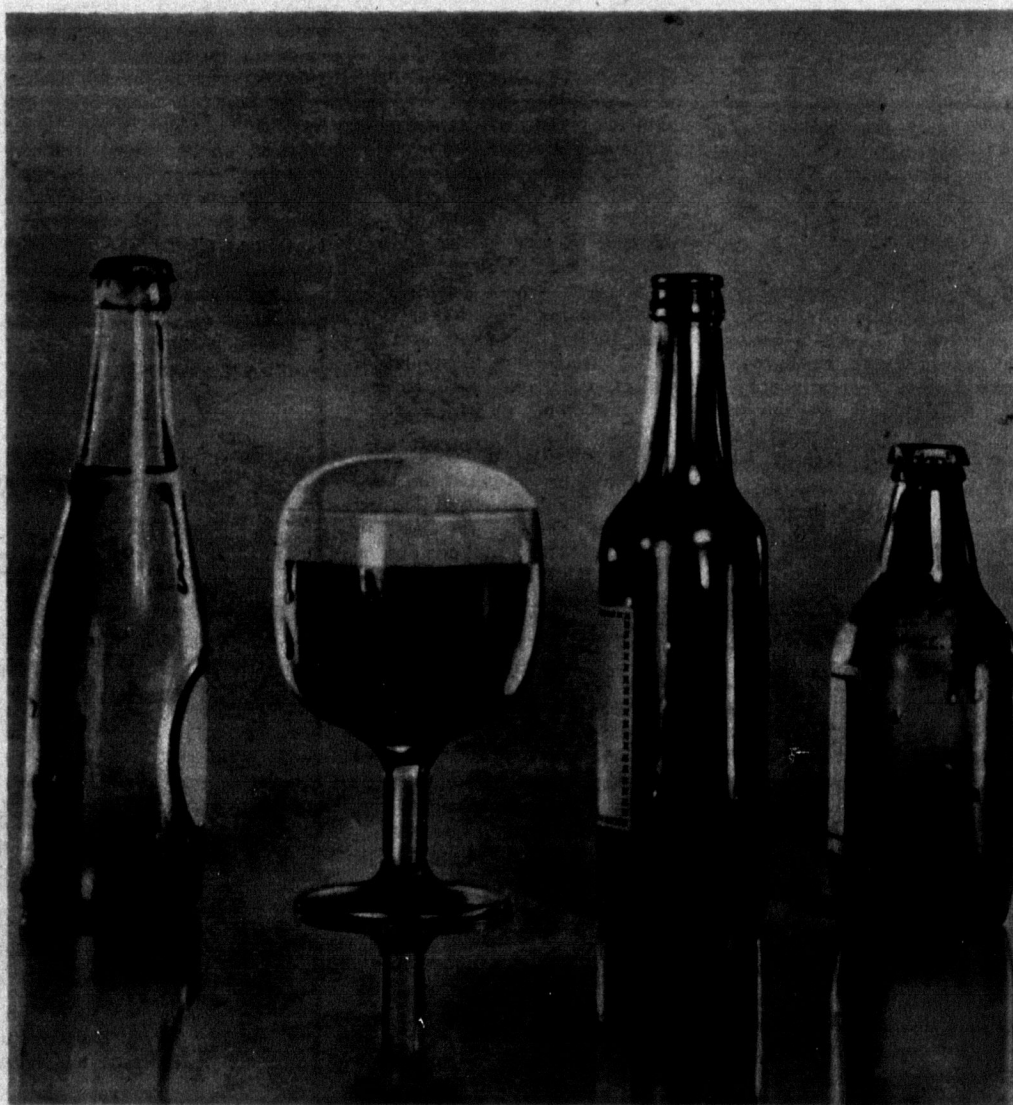
Concurrently, the local won an arbitration case involving a Prosveta employee who lost \$5 a week in trying out for a new post and returning to her former job. The pay cut—both jobs had been rated at the same minimum—was restored by decision of the arbiter, John F. Semhower, retroactive to last January.

Loss Registered In Chicago Vote

Chicago, Ill.—Employees in the commercial departments of the Northside Newspapers, where the Chicago Guild has had contractual relations for several years in the editorial department, turned down the Guild as bargaining agent in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

The vote was 30 for the Guild, 59 for no union, and six ballots were challenged. The board had listed some 98 as eligible, 18 more than the Guild had calculated as the bargaining unit.

Deemed the decisive factor in the outcome of the balloting was a three-page letter sent the day before the election to all the employees affected. It was signed by Leo Lerner, editor and publisher, and urged a vote against the Guild. Lerner has enjoyed a reputation as a liberal, and a friend of organized labor.



"So good in glass"

People who know fine flavor insist on beer in glass bottles—because sparkling glass can't change beer's brewery-fresh appeal.

GLASS CONTAINER MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK