

THE GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), 63 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

Vol. XII—No. 12

NEW YORK, N. Y., JUNE 8, 1945

Reentered as second class matter May 27, 1940,
at New York Post Office under act of Aug. 24, 1912

Published the 2nd and 4th
Fridays of each month.

Spreading the Victory News



When the ballots were counted, Guild leaders began spreading news around New England of the 55-44 NLRB election victory on the two Worcester papers. At the phone is Robert Crocker, local president. Rear row, left to right are John Ullman, ANG international representative; Daniel J. Murray, United Steelworkers field representative; Sam Baron of the Textile Workers; and Edward J. Hilland of the Steelworkers. In front are Mrs. Crocker and Lorraine Thebodeau, Guild member. Other unions aided the Guild.

2 Worcester Papers Vote Guild 55-44

Worcester, Mass.—The Worcester Newspaper Guild was chosen collective bargaining agent by the editorial and promotion employees of the Telegram and Evening Gazette in an NLRB election.

The Guild won, 55 to 44, with three votes challenged, two by the Guild and one by the company. There were 102 eligible employees on the two papers. With two servicemen also voting, 102 votes were cast.

George F. Booth is publisher of the two papers.

ANTI-UNION DRIVE

The election was marked by an intensive campaign by management to defeat the Guild. Just before the election the publisher dispatched a four-page letter to all eligible voters.

There were 'interviews,' one firing, a general shakeup, a general wage increase, and other activity. But the Guild won out despite the pressure.

The New England District Council directed organization, the NLRB hearing and the election.

GUILD UPHOLD

At the NLRB hearing to determine the unit, management submitted a list of 128, including correspondents in the area who

held down other full time jobs—a police chief, an attorney and a school teacher. Only names not on the management list were the publisher, his son, and the managing editor.

The NLRB upheld the Guild's contentions on the unit.

Other unions, including the Textile Workers and the United Steelworkers, aided the Guild in the campaign.

Preliminary organization was handled by Larry MacLean, council executive secretary, and James White, ANG international representative.

CHARGES PENDING

Later, John Ullman, ANG international representative took over. Ullman, provisional president of the new local, had been fired by the Telegram for his share in organizing the papers. NLRB charges are pending. George Harris, council president, also assisted in the final stages of the drive.

A Guild had been organized in Worcester before, but died out in a few years.

Officers of the Worcester Guild include Robert M. Crocker, president; William H. Moiles, vice president; Gertrude L. Holbrook, secretary; and T. J. Thibodeau, treasurer.

Full Convention Attendance Seen

With more than 35 locals already reporting having elected delegates, and more to be elected in the next week, indications are there will be maximum attendance at the twelfth annual ANG convention in St. Paul, Minn.

Sessions open Monday, June 25 at the Hotel St. Paul, and continue through Friday.

Twin Cities was host to the first convention of the ANG in 1934, and this is the first time the Guild has returned to a city for a convention.

MUCH ENTERTAINMENT

While the convention may be lacking in numbers, each local may cast its full quota of votes, and the convention committee of Twin Cities Guild has arranged a full program of entertainment.

Officers for the next two years will be nominated at the convention.

Local Guilds acted to limit the convention to one delegate per local in order to co-operate fully with the government, and ODT regulations. However, while the convention is streamlined, each delegate can cast the full quota of votes to which his local is entitled.

FEWER COMMITTEES

In a further effort to follow ODT regulations, it is proposed to allow, for this year only, delegates to be members of locals other than the one they represent. Several Guilds have elected representatives who are not members of that local, thus being able to have a voice in the convention.

Because the convention will be smaller and more compact, due to fewer delegates, plans are to dispense with various committees. Instead, delegates will meet as a committee of the whole to discuss reports and to formulate policies for the year. In the committee of the whole each delegate has only one vote, the same as he

did in committee meetings of previous conventions.

FULL QUOTA OF VOTES

The committee of the whole then will report to the convention, and in convention each dele-

Other convention stories, pg. 2. Sketches, pictures of delegates, pages 4 and 5.

gate can cast his local's full quota of votes, as in other conventions. Only Guild members may attend committee of the whole sessions.

"Convention delegates thus will have an opportunity to participate in all committee discussions, which was not possible when there were a number of commit-

tees, William W. Rodgers, ANG secretary-treasurer, explained.

The convention will review the state of the union, and will shape policies for the year. Among the matters to be aired are the National Wage Program, formulated at a special conference in Washington, and shaping up for special presentation to the National War Labor Board.

NOMINATIONS SET

One of the important matters of business will be nomination of officers for the next two years. Under the constitution, candidates for the IEB are nominated at the convention. A referendum election then is conducted after the convention.

The convention will open at 10 (Continued on Page Two)

Hospital Plan Gets Big OK in Hearst Units

In a referendum, Guild members gave rousing approval to the proposal to continue the Hearst National Memorandum for another two years in return for a Group Hospitalization Plan to be paid for by management.

Approximately 3,500 employees will be affected in the 13 Hearst papers covered by Guild contract.

Only unit to vote against the proposal was the New York Mirror, which cast 2 votes for, and 148 against. In all other units the proposal carried by sweeping margins.

Following ratification of the proposal, details of the hospitalization plan will be negotiated on a national basis. The Hearst management is studying various plans, and will submit a proposal to the Guild.

It is understood the plan to be submitted will provide hospitalization insurance at least equivalent to that generally identified as the Blue Cross plan.

If similar benefits were purchased individually, it is estimated this protection would cost Guild members some \$40,000 annually.

Management has agreed to negotiate the details of the plan, which must be mutually acceptable, so as to make it operative at the earliest possible date, but not later than Nov. 26, 1945. If no agreement is reached, the Guild is released from any obligation to continue the memorandum agreement beyond Nov. 26, 1945.

Negotiation of this hospitalization insurance plan marks the (Continued on Page Six)

Vet Has Absolute Right to Old Job

Washington—The returning veteran who meets all requirements of the Selective Training and Service act for re-employment in his former job has an absolute right of reinstatement in his former position or in a substantially similar position, according to a statement issued by national headquarters of the selective service system.

It's a Convention Idea



Photo by HI Paul, St. Paul Dispatch.

Because six pairs of women's hose are to be given away in a local contest as preliminary to the 1945 American Newspaper Guild convention in St. Paul, Minn., June 25 to 29, the St. Paul members of the arrangements committee took special pains to study feminine hosiery, in well filled form. Shown standing, left to right, are: Carl G. Langland, general chairman; Gene Aretz, Mrs. Amy Birdsall, Ray Thibodeau, and Roscoe Macy; seated are Betty Engle and William Hendrickson, president of the Twin Cities local. All are staff members of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

5 Social Events Slated For Delegates

St. Paul—Although the June convention of the American Newspaper Guild will be a war edition, with delegates from outside the Twin Cities limited to 50 under ODT regulations, there will be a generous measure of entertainment provided by the Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities.

Twin Cities also was host to the first ANG convention in 1934.

To guarantee that the convention will more than make up in quality what it may lack in size, a convention committee of Twin Cities members, headed by Carl G. Langland, city hall reporter for the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, has worked out what they believe will be an outstanding entertaining program.

Five major events have been scheduled—all that the busy convention program will permit.

The opening event will be a cocktail party, at which B. H. Ridder, publisher, and the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press



will be hosts. The party will be staged in the auditorium of the Dispatch building, a few blocks from convention headquarters at Hotel St. Paul. It will be held for delegates, IEB members, and local Guild officials, starting at 4 p. m. on Sunday, June 24.

Two social events have been scheduled for Monday. One will be the annual dinner, to be held in the Hotel St. Paul. All members of the Twin Cities Guild and other Guild members are being invited to attend this event.

The same evening, and following the dinner, a free dancing party will be given, with a 10-piece orchestra providing music. This is expected to attract a large number of local members, as the only admission, require-

(Continued on Page Two)

Veterans Head Arrangements For Convention

St. Paul—Arrangements for the 1945 convention of the American Newspaper Guild, to be held in St. Paul and Minneapolis, are being made by a committee of Twin Cities Guildsmen, many of them veterans of the long series of Gridiron dinners staged successfully by this local.

Chairman is Carl G. Langland of the St. Paul Dispatch. Chairman for Minneapolis participation is Earl Almqvist of the Minneapolis Tribune. Ray Tibbodeau of the St. Paul Dispatch is finance chairman, and William Hendrickson, of the Dispatch, president of the local, is general advisor together with John J. Biddison, local executive secretary.

Others on the committee are Emil Krieg and Ed Franey of the Minneapolis Daily Times, Roscoe Macy, A. H. Cook, Gene Arzeta, James McCord, and Mrs. Amy Birdsell of the Dispatch and Pioneer Press staff; Milton Kaplan of the Minneapolis Tribune; Patty Lilly and Betty Marvin of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, and R. S. Gillfillan of the Farmers' Union.

Other members of the Guild are asked to join the committee when special needs must be met.

WEATHER MAN TO DO HIS BIT AT CONVENTION

St. Paul—Excellent weather has been promised for the American Newspaper Guild convention to be held here June 25-29.

In Minnesota, the best summer weather usually comes late in June. Normal temperatures are moderate and comfortable; the Twin Cities lie in a parkland of trees, streams, and lakes, and it is generally conceded—Minnesota is at its best then.

For those who have been led to believe that Minnesota is a cold and forbidding state, it might be explained that the winters are cold but the summers are warm and enjoyable.

Delegates are reminded that summer clothes are proper—even tropical wear—are to be desired. Straw hats are worn in Minnesota in the summer; sport shirts are good for those who like them. It might be advisable for the cautious to tuck a raincoat in their traveling bag—some times there are showers in June.

CITY MAN DIES

Kingston, N. Y.—Lewis Heiser, collector for the Daily Freeman and a charter member of the Kingston Guild, died here.

'Trolley Song' for Delegates

(Continued from Page One)

ment will be a paid up Guild membership card.

Because the IEB reported that Tuesday and Wednesday nights may be needed for convention business, no social events will be held those nights.

But on Thursday night the theme will be "Clang, clang, clang, went the trolley." Chartered street cars will carry the entire convention from Hotel St. Paul to Theodore Wirth park, in Minneapolis, where an impromptu entertainment will be staged and with beer and smorgasbord served.

The same street cars will carry the convention from the chalet in the park back to the hotel.

This entertainment is being provided by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, through its passenger agent, Robert F. Fitzsimons, a charter member of the Twin Cities Guild and a former president of the local.

With the convention ending on

Memories from First ANG Convention Also in St. Paul

(R. S. GILLFILLAN, one of the founders and first president of Twin Cities Guild, local No. 2, was president at the first ANG convention in St. Paul. Through the years he has continued active in local Guild affairs.)

(With the convention returning to St. Paul this year, Gillfillan, who will attend the 1945 convention, has written some reminiscences of the first ANG convention.)

By R. S. GILLFILLAN
Twin Cities Guild

St. Paul—All of us are just 11 years older than we were when we met at the first ANG convention here June 5 to 8, 1934.

And I'm sure many of us are a little wiser. A lot of water has gone over the dam in those 11 years.

We were so young—in 1934.

As I look forward to this in St. Paul, it brings back memories of the earlier gathering.

BROWN—RUMPLED, FRIENDLY

I can see big, rumped, friendly, militant Heywood Brown, presiding with finesse—and occasionally with heat. So determined, so anxious to bind us all together into a militant union! He'd have to excuse himself in the midst of a meeting to be could meet the deadline with his daily column.

Jonathan Eddy, then secretary, was not as tired as he had been in Washington in December (at the ANG organization meeting). Eddy and I went up to the state capitol to get Gov. Floyd B. Olson to come down to the hotel and give the boys and girls the score. Floyd was Farmer-Labor, left wing, and some of the Puritans there didn't like it. But, of course, he was governor of Minnesota, and he got by big with most of us.

Both Brown and Olson had departed, but they both helped show us the way. It was the first ANG convention, and we were charting a new path.

We had a "picnic dinner" back in 1934. Two of the Twin Cities publishers were guests. Three didn't come. Today there are only two publishers in the Twin Cities.

Our "guest committee" also had had luck with some of the big names around the country. They were invited by the bachelors, but none of them came to our first convention.

H. V. Kaltenborn said he was "very much in sympathy with the Guild's purpose" but couldn't get there because he was on his way to Russia.

SEND REGRETS

Roy Howard sent regrets. So did H. L. Mencken, Walter Lippman, J. N. Darling, Walter Winchell, Edgar Guest, George Jean Nathan, Grantland Rice, Frank

STONG Acts to Prevent Abuse of Bulletin Boards

San Francisco—Abuse of Guild bulletin boards in some newspaper offices here resulted in action by the May representative assembly of STONG.

As a result of the following notice has been posted on all the boards:

"All Guild bulletin board statements must be signed by the responsible party and signed copies of such statements must be filed with the unit chairman for permanent unit records.

"Any member of the Guild who fails to comply with this procedure shall be liable to charges by the unit.

"All bulletin board notices or statements must remain thereon for not less than five days, and there shall be no alterations or changes in the original form and wording at any time."

simmons, a former newspaper Friday, a goodbye cocktail party is scheduled for late Friday afternoon, with Pillsbury Flour Mills as the host.

Earl Almqvist of the Minneapolis Tribune, is Minneapolis chairman. Ray Tibbodeau of the St. Paul Dispatch is financial



R. S. GILLFILLAN
He remembers

T. McCutcheon, Alexander Wollcott, George Ade, and others. Publisher Frank Gannett ended his regrets with "trusting you will have a successful convention..." (We did, Mr. Gannett. Perhaps you've heard.)

Looking over the list of delegates to that 1934 convention here I see names of friends I would like to see again. Where is Don Strouse of Akron? Lloyd White of Cleveland? Paul Conly French of Philadelphia? Good old A. Judson Evans of Richmond, Va.? Jud was an orator, especially if he wasn't cold sober.

Sam O'Neill was there with his vivacious, lovely wife, "Tillie." He was from St. Louis. He's now publicity director for the Democratic National Committee.

LEHIGH VALLEY GUILD NOTES 11th ANNIVERSARY AT PARTY

Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh Valley Guild observed its 11th anniversary at a party May 29 at the North End Republican club.

Speakers at the short formal program were Frances Weishaupt, local president, and Robert O. A. Wolfe, returned Red Cross field director and chairman of the committee.

Joseph Walsh, ANG vice president of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, brought the greetings of the IEB. He was accompanied by Joseph Collis, Wilkes-Barre president, Marine Sgt. Mike Druegh, and Sara Kern, Wilkes-Barre members.

William Farson, Philadelphia, also an ANG vice president, also spoke.

The local had about 60 fellow employees of the advertising, business, circulation and three branch offices as guests. Dancing was to

AP Contract On Way to WLB

The 1945 Guild master agreement with the Associated Press, covering all bureaus represented by the Guild, is on its way to the WLB Newspaper Commission for settlement.

After a number of meetings, a stipulation was signed listing sections in agreement, and in dispute.

Eleven points are in agreement, 13 are in dispute.

Among issues in dispute are union security, wages, hours and overtime, holidays, job security, transfers, effective date, and whether or not correspondents are to be included. The Guild seeks full contract coverage for correspondents, and in two NLRB cases, they have been included in the unit.

In agreement is an improved severance pay clause, vacations, sick leave, and other sections.

The IEB will meet in St. Paul before and after the convention.

Well, Sam, one of our other delegates is down in Washington, too. That's Joe Ball. He was a depression-salaried reporter for the St. Paul Dispatch in 1934, and a delegate from Twin Cities.

Go up and see him sometime, Sam. He's Senator Ball now. Republican. Maybe you can do him some good.

(Ball told the Guild when I joined the CIO, saying he didn't want to associate with truck drivers and lunatics—B.)

There are lots of others I'd like to see, too.

Don Jennings was there from San Francisco. He was fired. And Louis Burgess from the same city, who also had been fired when the Guild was getting a start.

The Jennings case went through the supreme court, and that decision put approval on the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Many MEMORIES

The 1934 convention brings lots of memories. We were embarking on a new venture. The future was full of uncertainties.

The local committee raised funds to handle the first convention—locals did not have local treasurers. The group stretched itself in getting up an entertainment program that included cocktails, golf, country clubbing, and a canoe trip into the north woods.

Few took advantage of these attractions. There was too much work.

Those identification tags, the size of a postcard, which we all wore. They read: "I am enjoying every day of this convention. If I lose equilibrium, consulting Co. and Gluck's in Minneapolis. And there are lots more in Minnesota."

Population of St. Paul, estimated at 300,000; population of Minneapolis, estimated at 550,000; population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, about one million.

Minnesota's dirt-farmer governor, Edward J. Thye, has promised to attend the opening session Monday.

Newspapers: Minneapolis has the Tribune, a.m.; Star-Journal, p.m., and Daily Times, p.m.; St. Paul has the Pioneer Press, a.m., and Dispatch, p.m. All are Guild members. Wire service bureaus are organized too, as is one newspaper-owned radio station.

Delegates may buy train tickets and arrive at either St. Paul or Minneapolis, but it is suggested they travel to St. Paul directly, as the Hotel St. Paul is about five blocks from the Union Depot. The two cities adjoin each other, but the downtown business sections are 10 miles apart.

MARCH WITHOUT FOOD

The Nazis started to march the prisoners. They marched all day and into evening. "A Nazi soldier threw away a small, parrot-eaten apple, and, driven by hunger, I grabbed it and gulped it down before I realized what I was doing," Uzemack declared.

They were marched 30 kilometers (about 20 miles) and were put up in a church in a little village. They then got their first meal—half of a loaf of bread, a small piece of cheese and some jam.

SUPPOSED TO LAST

"Most of the men gulped it down, only to learn the next morning this was supposed to last for several meals," he narrated.

The march continued the next day, and en route they got a sliver of bread and a mouthful of synthetic coffee. That night 980 men were to share 20 loaves of bread and four cans of marmalade.

After three days, in which they were marched 100 kilometers, the men were herded into sheds overnight. No one could lie down, it was that crowded. The men were then jammed into box cars recently evacuated by horses.

"Our bedding was manure-filled straw," Uzemack related.

STILL NO FOOD

Fifty and 60 men were packed to a car. Still no food. As the train jerked along, and frequent stops (due to air raids) the train was caught in an air raid. Medics in one car got the doors open, and men fled to the fields.

"Despite their fear and panic, most of the men began to uproot vegetable patches and to cram the roots down their hungry throats," Uzemack told Guild members on the Times.

When the planes left, the Nazi guards ordered the men back into the cars. If men didn't move fast enough to suit them, the guards opened fire. One GI was shot in the back, and the guards ordered him hauled into a car. He died of exposure and lack of medical care.

READ HIS BIBLE

Christmas Day was spent on the train, the third day without food. "I read my Bible finding great consolation in the 23rd Psalm," Uzemack declared. They entered Frankfurt that day, and in the evening they arrived at a siding at Bad Orb, site of the prison camp.

The men tried to sing carols, but the spirit was broken over bickering and quarrels for sleeping space. After midnight the Nazis dumped eight loaves of bread and seven cans of meat into a car. This was to be shared by 56 starved men.

"In the dark, someone stole a can of meat," he related.

AT THE CAMP

The day after Christmas the men were unloaded into the camp, nine days after being captured. (The Bad Orb camp dates back to the last war, when it housed German troops and later Allied prisoners. More recently it had been a children's camp, then a concentration camp and once again a PW camp.)

After prisoners were counted, 300 men were assigned to each barracks. There were no beds. Some dirty excelsior was the only bedding. Fresh straw was prom-

QUICK Convention FACTS

St. Paul—The 1945 convention of the American Newspaper Guild will be at Hotel St. Paul June 25 to 29. Delegates from local outside Twin Cities are limited to 60 because of ODT regulations, with each local to have only one delegate. However, each delegate can cast the full number of votes to which his local is entitled.

Hosts to the convention will be the Newspaper Guild of Minneapolis and St. Paul, holding charter No. 2 in the American Newspaper Guild.

Twin Cities was host to the first convention of the Guild in St. Paul 11 years ago.

Delegates are advised to bring bathing suits, if they like to swim. Also, to drop a few packages of cigarettes in their bags, if they are heavy smokers. Some cigarettes will be available, but the amount cannot be guaranteed.

With two lakes inside St. Paul, at least eight inside Minneapolis, and the Mississippi river running through both cities, there will be plenty of water to drink. Also, bottled flavored extracts—bottled, blended, and imported, are available.

Five breweries are located in the Twin Cities—Hamm's, Schmidt's, and "Young" in St. Paul, and the Minneapolis Brewing Co. and Gluck's in Minneapolis. And there are lots more in Minnesota.

Population of St. Paul, estimated at 300,000; population of Minneapolis, estimated at 550,000; population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, about one million.

Minnesota's dirt-farmer governor, Edward J. Thye, has promised to attend the opening session Monday.

Newspapers: Minneapolis has the Tribune, a.m.; Star-Journal, p.m., and Daily Times, p.m.; St. Paul has the Pioneer Press, a.m., and Dispatch, p.m. All are Guild members. Wire service bureaus are organized too, as is one newspaper-owned radio station.

Delegates may buy train tickets and arrive at either St. Paul or Minneapolis, but it is suggested they travel to St. Paul directly, as the Hotel St. Paul is about five blocks from the Union Depot. The two cities adjoin each other, but the downtown business sections are 10 miles apart.

MARCH WITHOUT FOOD

The Nazis started to march the prisoners. They marched all day and into evening. "A Nazi soldier threw away a small, parrot-eaten apple, and, driven by hunger, I grabbed it and gulped it down before I realized what I was doing," Uzemack declared.

They were marched 30 kilometers (about 20 miles) and were put up in a church in a little village. They then got their first meal—half of a loaf of bread, a small piece of cheese and some jam.

SUPPOSED TO LAST

"Most of the men gulped it down, only to learn the next morning this was supposed to last for several meals," he narrated.

The march continued the next day, and en route they got a sliver of bread and a mouthful of synthetic coffee. That night 980 men were to share 20 loaves of bread and four cans of marmalade.

After three days, in which they were marched 100 kilometers, the men were herded into sheds overnight. No one could lie down, it was that crowded. The men were then jammed into box cars recently evacuated by horses.

"Our bedding was manure-filled straw," Uzemack related.

STILL NO FOOD

Fifty and 60 men were packed to a car. Still no food. As the train jerked along, and frequent stops (due to air raids) the train was caught in an air raid. Medics in one car got the doors open, and men fled to the fields.

"Despite their fear and panic, most of the men began to uproot vegetable patches and to cram the roots down their hungry throats," Uzemack told Guild members on the Times.

When the planes left, the Nazi guards ordered the men back into the cars. If men didn't move fast enough to suit them, the guards opened fire. One GI was shot in the back, and the guards ordered him hauled into a car. He died of exposure and lack of medical care.

READ HIS BIBLE

Christmas Day was spent on the train, the third day without food. "I read my Bible finding great consolation in the 23rd Psalm," Uzemack declared. They entered Frankfurt that day, and in the evening they arrived at a siding at Bad Orb, site of the prison camp.

The men tried to sing carols, but the spirit was broken over bickering and quarrels for sleeping space. After midnight the Nazis dumped eight loaves of bread and seven cans of meat into a car. This was to be shared by 56 starved men.

"In the dark, someone stole a can of meat," he related.

AT THE CAMP

The day after Christmas the men were unloaded into the camp, nine days after being captured. (The Bad Orb camp dates back to the last war, when it housed German troops and later Allied prisoners. More recently it had been a children's camp, then a concentration camp and once again a PW camp.)

After prisoners were counted, 300 men were assigned to each barracks. There were no beds. Some dirty excelsior was the only bedding. Fresh straw was prom-



Pfc. Ed Uzemack shows the type of newspaper he got out with a pencil stub for Stalag IV B at Bad Orb. They even had a banner on the Yanks crossing the Rhine.

Nazis Starved War Prisoners

Chicago—Pfc. Ed Uzemack, re-written for the Chicago Times, is back home after 106 days of hell in a Nazi prison camp. Uzemack was captured Dec. 17 during the Battle of the Bulge.

His story of treatment by the Nazis is one of studied brutality, planned starvation, and a callous disregard for human life.

This is Guildsmen Uzemack's story of how the Nazis starved American prisoners, marched them without food and water, and penned them up without bedding. He was held at Stalag IV B at Bad Orb, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

After participating in the bitter Huerfgen forest battle, Uzemack's outfit was transferred to a quiet area in Luxembourg. After several days of inactivity, the Germans unleashed a terrific barrage. For over a day they fought off Nazis, then came another barrage, followed up by an advance by Nazi Tiger tanks.

With tanks swarming all about, Uzemack and 17 buddies were captured by a crack Panzer division.

MISSED BREAKFAST

They were about to make breakfast when the battle started—a breakfast of pancakes, eggs and cereal. "I never forgot that breakfast we didn't get a chance to eat, all the while we were in captivity," he said.

Then started a nine-day journey to Stalag IV B. For four days and nights the men were jammed in a stinking freight car without food or water.

"First, on being captured, 400 men were jammed into a cave large enough for 200. Soon the air in the black, damp cave was foul. Three men had to lie on a bunk built for one. They got no food and little water that day and night."

MARCH WITHOUT FOOD

The Nazis started to march the prisoners. They marched all day and into evening. "A Nazi soldier threw away a small, parrot-eaten apple, and, driven by hunger, I grabbed it and gulped it down before I realized what I was doing," Uzemack declared.

They were marched 30 kilometers (about 20 miles) and were put up in a church in a little village. They then got their first meal—half of a loaf of bread, a small piece of cheese and some jam.

SUPPOSED TO LAST

"Most of the men gulped it down, only to learn the next morning this was supposed to last for several meals," he narrated.

The march continued the next day, and en route they got a sliver of bread and a mouthful of synthetic coffee. That night 980 men were to share 20 loaves of bread and four cans of marmalade.

After three days, in which they were marched 100 kilometers, the men were herded into sheds overnight. No one could lie down, it was that crowded. The men were then jammed into box cars recently evacuated by horses.

"Our bedding was manure-filled straw," Uzemack related.

STILL NO FOOD

Fifty and 60 men were packed to a car. Still no food. As the train jerked along, and frequent stops (due to air raids) the train was caught in an air raid. Medics in one car got the doors open, and men fled to the fields.

"Despite their fear and panic, most of the men began to uproot vegetable patches and to cram the roots down their hungry throats," Uzemack told Guild members on the Times.

When the planes left, the Nazi guards ordered the men back into the cars. If men didn't move fast enough to suit them, the guards opened fire. One GI was shot in the back, and the guards ordered him hauled into a car. He died of exposure and lack of medical care.

READ HIS BIBLE

Christmas Day was spent on the train, the third day without food. "I read my Bible finding great consolation in the 23rd Psalm," Uzemack declared. They entered Frankfurt that day, and in the evening they arrived at a siding at Bad Orb, site of the prison camp.

The men tried to sing carols, but the spirit was broken over bickering and quarrels for sleeping space. After midnight the Nazis dumped eight loaves of bread and seven cans of meat into a car. This was to be shared by 56 starved men.

"In the dark, someone stole a can of meat," he related.

AT THE CAMP

The day after Christmas the men were unloaded into the camp, nine days after being captured. (The Bad Orb camp dates back to the last war, when it housed German troops and later Allied prisoners. More recently it had been a children's camp, then a concentration camp and once again a PW camp.)

After prisoners were counted, 300 men were assigned to each barracks. There were no beds. Some dirty excelsior was the only bedding. Fresh straw was prom-

106 Days of Hell as Nazi Prisoner CHICAGO GUILDSMAN SAYS MEN FOUGHT FOR GARBAGE SCRAPS

EDITOR'S NOTE: These prison camp experiences of Pfc. Ed Uzemack, Chicago Guildsmen, are another reminder of the Nazi brutality inflicted also on political prisoners and civilians of conquered countries. While such memories at first burn into the mind, some people forget all too quickly. The Army has a 55-minute documentary film of concentration camp atrocities, but only about one-tenth of the material has been released to newsmen.

This film should be seen by every American, so we will not forget what we fought for, so we will take every step to prevent another such war.

There is too much editorial talk leading up to a soft peace maneuver. Every editorial writer should see this film, too.

is, and it came a month later. Every foot of space was occupied when the men lay down.

The washroom had but one sink. Uzemack declared, and most of the time the water was frozen in the pipe.

"Our toilet was a six-inch hole in the floor."

"The dimensions of that hole became extremely important to us after a while—within a week after we arrived about 75 percent of the men were suffering from chronic diarrhea," he narrated.

They had no soap for a month and were locked in the barracks the first two weeks. "The stench became almost unbearable."

NO UTENSILS

Food consisted of thin soup made of vegetables, some bread and ersatz coffee. Soup came once a day. It was a rare occasion when the men found a silver of meat in the soup.

Nazis made no effort to provide men with mess equipment. Uzemack reported. Men used tin cans, and fashioned spoons from wood strips torn from the barracks.

Standard Oil to Battle for Its Company Union

San Francisco (FP)—Standard Oil Co. of California announced it would fight in the courts for a rebirth of its 12-year-old company union, which was ordered dissolved by the NLRB.

The company acknowledged the NLRB order by posting notices in its El Segundo and Richmond refineries that the Standard Employees Assn., the dummy union, no longer is bargaining agent for employees, but said it would appeal the NLRB decision to the U. S. circuit court.

Dissolution of the SEA gave a boost to the organizing efforts of the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, which filed charges against the company union in 1943.

The NLRB order found that the SEA was set up in 19

Meet These Convention Delegates

Twin Cities

William Hendrickson is president of Local 2, of which he is a charter member. He has served on the membership, finance, contract, and negotiations committees. He also has served three times on the local executive board and has been editorial vice president.



Hendrickson

Hendrickson is a veteran employee of the editorial department of the St. Paul Dispatch, and is vice president of the Dispatch-Pioneer Press Credit Union. He is also serving his fourth year as delegate to the Ramsey County Industrial Union Council.

Toledo

Elsie McKay, reporter for the Toledo Blade, has been elected delegate to the St. Paul convention.

She is chairman of the unit. Miss McKay has been on the Blade staff for two years. Previously she was a reporter for the News-Messenger in Fremont, Ohio. This is the first ANG convention she has attended.

McKay

Philadelphia-Camden

Arthur Dennis Riordan is serving his fifth consecutive term as local president. Before that he had been chairman of the Record unit and a member of the Representative Assembly.

He is assistant telegraph editor of the Record. Riordan has been an active negotiator for all Guild contracts in the local.

He aided in organizing the commercial departments, and has been active in organizing other units of the local, which include Chester, Norristown, Atlantic City and Phoenixville.

He is delegate to the Pennsylvania District Council and was an ANG delegate to the CIO convention in 1943. He was a delegate to the Toronto, Memphis, Detroit, Denver, Boston and Milwaukee conventions.

Riordan

Milwaukee

J. Nash McCrea is secretary-treasurer of his local. At the organization meeting of the Midwest District Council he was elected president, and was renominated in 1943 and 1944. A charter member of the Milwaukee Guild, McCrea participated in the Guild strike at the Milwaukee Sentinel, where he is in the editorial department.

In 1935, 1936 and 1943 McCrea served as local treasurer before that office was combined with the secretaryship. He has served almost continuously on the executive board since the Milwaukee Guild was organized.

For the past two years he has been chairman of the bargaining and grievance committees. He was a delegate to the New York, Denver and Milwaukee conventions. In his home city he was chairman of convention arrangements.

McCrea

Indianapolis

Jack Munro, president of the Indianapolis Guild, is a display advertising salesman for the Indianapolis Times where he has worked for seven years. He formerly worked on Omaha newspapers.

He has served on local committees and was vice president of the local before being elected president.

As president, he started a local monthly paper in the local.

Munro

Rockford

Elizabeth McCarren is vice president of the Rockford Guild. She is the first woman to hold local Guild office, and is the first of her sex on a local negotiating committee.

She was a delegate to the 1944 convention.

Miss McCarren is on the women's staff of the Rockford Morning Star and also does feature assignments. In addition to her Guild work, she writes special bulletins for members in the armed forces.

McCarren

Memo

For Servicemen

Guild members in the armed forces are requested to keep the ANG office advised of address changes so that The Guild Reporter mailing list can be kept up to date.

War Department postal officers return publications if the military address is incomplete, requiring directory service, or if the address has been changed, or if the address has a temporary APO number.

Publications addressed to Army personnel in care of postmasters at ports of embarkation must include both a unit address and an APO number.

WHEN YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES, SEND US A NOTE.

The Guild Reporter mailing list also is used as an address list, and for mailing of ANG election ballots.

The Guild Reporter

63 Park Row

New York 7, N. Y.

Sabine-Neches

Mildred B. Cobb, charter member of the Sabine-Neches Guild in Beaumont, Texas, has served two terms as local president and two as treasurer. In other years she has been on the executive committee. She has participated in all local negotiations.

She has been reporter and feature writer for the Beaumont Enterprise, and is state editor. Before coming to the Enterprise in 1928 she edited a weekly paper.

On the side she is executive secretary of the Beaumont Tuberculosis association.

She was a delegate to the 1944 convention.

Cobb

St. Louis

Adolph J. Rahm, president of the St. Louis local, last year was chairman of the Post-Dispatch unit. He has been a member of the Guild since 1934.

He has served as a delegate to the Representative Assembly for four years.

He also was shop steward for two years.

Rahm

Salem

Warren Rockwell is president of the Salem Guild, serving a second term, also being president in 1938. He is a veteran Guild member, also having been a delegate to the San Francisco convention.

Rockwell has been active in work of the New England District Council.

He also has been a local negotiating committee.

She was a delegate to the 1944 convention.

Rockwell

New Orleans

Ward Melody, former president of the New Orleans Guild, is an ANG international representative. He was active in founding the local there. Before joining the ANG staff, he was news editor of the New Orleans Item.

He started as a cub reporter in Michigan, and has worked on a number of papers in various capacities.

In April, 1944, he went with the CIO as a member of the Eighth Regional WLB as a labor member. Currently he is a Guild representative on the Newspaper Commission.

Melody

San Antonio

J. S. McNeel, Jr., is president of the San Antonio local. He handles courthouse and city hall politics for the light.

He has worked on Texas weeklies, and also owned one. For three years he owned and published a business-men's magazine. He rejoined the light in 1942.

Earlier he also was secretary of the San Antonio Junior Chamber of Commerce, boosting the membership from 37 to 600. He represented his local at the Wage Conference. This will be his first ANG convention.

McNeel

Memphis

Allan L. (Pete) Swin is president of the Memphis local. He also has served several terms as city editor and tri-state editor of the Press-Scimitar. For five years he was chairman of his unit.

Active in CIO affairs, Swin is president of the Memphis CIO Council. He also is CIO representative on the labor-management committee of the Memphis district WMC.

Swin is a member of the labor advisory committee of the OPA and vice chairman of the Memphis War and Welfare Fund and chairman of the local Red Cross chapter. He has been a delegate at several ANG conventions.

Swim

Kansas City

Kenneth Clark is one of the founders of the Kansas City local, and has been president since 1943.

A wire editor for the Associated Press, he has been AP unit chairman for five years. He is a former chief of St. Louis AP bureau.

Clark was a delegate to 1941, 1942, and 1944 conventions. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Clark

Harrisburg

Sidney Barson, president of the Harrisburg local, has been a Guild member since the local was organized in 1934. He was the first treasurer, and since 1935 has been president of the local.

Barson is court reporter for the Harrisburg Evening News. He also is secretary of the Pennsylvania District Council, which he helped form. Active in CIO affairs, Barson is secretary of the Harrisburg Region Industrial Union Council.

He also is a member of the operating committee of the USO-Labor club in Harrisburg. He was a delegate to the 1943 and 1944 conventions.

Barson

Buffalo

Margaret Weil is secretary of the Buffalo local and a delegate to the Buffalo Industrial Union Council, where she serves on the legislative committee.

Before coming to Buffalo she was president of the Dayton Guild. In Dayton she also was active in the local industrial union council and in PAC. She was a delegate to the Ohio Valley District Council. This is her first ANG convention.

Weil

Massillon

Members of the Massillon Guild have elected Arthur Kochendorfer, Toledo Guild member, as their delegate.

Kochendorfer, business writer for the Toledo Times, is president of the Northern Ohio District Council.

He is being sent to the convention by the council, and will make a report on the convention and actions to individual locals, as well as at a council meeting.

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Kochendorfer

Crouse Attacks Directive for Atlantic City

Chicago—A directive has been issued in the dispute case involving the Press and Union of Atlantic City and the Philadelphia-Camden Guild.

Kenneth Crouse, ANG vice president and labor member of the Newspaper Commission, dissented strongly on many points of the order.

A \$55 minimum was set for sports editor, compared to \$60 in the Guild proposal. A \$55 minimum after four years was sought for copywriters and rewriters, which was modified by the commission to \$32.50 above the \$45 top minimum for reporters.

NIGHT DIFFERENTIAL
The Guild sought a \$2.50 per week night differential for night workers working more than three hours between 5 p. m. and 2 a. m. The commission awarded a 50-cent per shift night differential for those working the major part of a shift between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The Guild sought a flat 15 percent increase in minimums. No general increases had been made, and the commission ordered a general \$4 increase for those not benefiting that much under new minimums.

SEVERANCE PAY
Severance pay was ordered at the rate of one week for six months up to five years, and then one week per year to a maximum of 15 years.

CROUSE DISSENTS
Crouse dissented on maximum amount of severance pay, minimums for sports editors and copywriters and rewriters, and failure to add general increase to the minimums. He attacked the method used by the commission to find comparable rates.

In denying increases by setting minimums so low they would benefit only a few, the commission merely is putting its head in the sand and refusing to look at the facts in Atlantic City, rather than the facts in some of its other cities," he said in his dissent.

RITS REASONING
Declaring the commission's reasoning had collapsed completely on minimum wages, Crouse wrote, "A blind man playing tic-tac-toe over the paper's payroll could arrive at a more reasonable figure than that established."

"The vice chairman (Dr. F. S. Deibler) seems to believe that a scale should be so low that practically no one benefits by it."

Declaring that this case cuts right to the heart of several major points of dispute between the American Newspaper Guild and the commission, Crouse declared commission action on wages was imperiling the ANG.

Deibler was the public member, and C. Cooke Conn, ANPA representative, the industry member.

UAW Local Acts To Safeguard Members' Homesites
Detroit (FP)—The Packard local, UAW CIO, is conducting a campaign among its 27,000 members to convert into Federal Housing Administration mortgages any land contracts for purchase of homes that may still be in force among them.

The local explains that everything paid in on a land contract may be lost by one month's default, while an FHA mortgage offers extended security at low interest rates.

The local is making the effort as a safeguard measure for its members during the reconversion period.

BUY Extra BONDS

Detroit Wins Raises On Times, Free Press

Detroit—Wage boosts of \$1.25 per week for Guild-covered employees on two Detroit dailies are assured in the near future, subject to Newspaper Commission approval. Increases were added to minimums.

An arbitration panel headed by Ralph Zeigler, a public member of the Detroit Regional WLB, has awarded such an increase to employees of Hearst's afternoon Times.

INTERIM AGREEMENT
In an interim contract negotiated by the Newspaper Guild of Detroit, John S. Knight's morning Free Press has agreed to seek commission approval for a similar wage boost.

Zeigler's award, signed by the two Guild members of the five-man panel, is now in the hands of the commission. The Free Press application will be filed shortly. Times management representatives dissented, but fled no dissenting argument.

The Times award is retroactive to Jan. 26, 1944, reopening date of the current contract.

The Free Press will ask retroactivity to Oct. 30, 1943, expiration date of the former contract.

TERMS OF AWARD
The Times award will cover all employees except commission advertising solicitors, who received an increase during 1944 to offset income shrinkage due to space curtailment.

The Free Press agreement excludes those who have terminated employment between Oct. 30, 1943, and April 24, 1945, and those who have received \$1.25 or more through an arbitration award recently confirmed by the commission. The arbitration awards ranged generally from \$2 to \$4 per week in 27 classifications.

The Times award also included new minimum rates for composition.

Hospital Plan Gets Big OK
(Continued from Page One)
first time where such a commitment has been obtained in Guild contracts.

The vote, by units:

Unit	For	Against
Albert Times-Union	122	5
Boston Record American	122	5
Detroit	189	4
Los Angeles Herald	142	24
Milwaukee Sentinel	49	1
New York Journal-American	237	34
St. V. Mirror	10	148
Oakland Post-Enquirer	10	2
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph	123	7
San Antonio Light	44	9
San Francisco Call Bulletin	45	4
San Francisco Examiner	81	13
TOTAL	1,588	258

In the Hearst memorandum, general provisions are negotiated on a national basis, with wage and miscellaneous conditions negotiated locally.

Write today to a serviceman. The men like mail from home.

Members Get Back Pay As Contract Pays Off

Chicago—Employees of the Chicago Defender editorial department last week received their retroactive pay checks, ranging from \$2,200 to \$370 (minus tax deductions), the result of the one of the best Guild-negotiated contracts on a Negro newspaper.

Increases were retroactive to Dec. 13, 1943.

Individual pay raises under the contract ran from \$5 to \$30 per week.

Some of the boosts through contract minimums were to \$50

per week, compared to \$25 previously; to \$70 from \$47.50; and up to \$70 from \$40 prior to the contract.

The new wage minimums on the Chicago Negro newspaper were included in April paychecks, but because of payroll difficulties in switching from bi-monthly to weekly checks, payment of retroactive increases was delayed.

The contract had been signed July 17, 1944, and it was approved by the regional War Labor Board Feb. 16, 1945.

The editorial department, with 19 members, has a Guild shop.

The Guild recently was recognized as the bargaining agent for the commercial and maintenance departments after an NLRB card check.

Negotiations for a new agreement covering all departments now is under way. Members of the negotiating committee include Ed Marcinik and Robert Levin of the labor press unit, and Claire Cox and Marion Ford of the UP unit.

BEAVER!

The man behind the spinach is William R. Beaver, Coast Guard combat photographer. A member of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, he was a photographer for the Philadelphia Inquirer. Besides the beard, Beaver has produced excellent pictures.

Caine Quits as Newark Prexy

Newark—William Caine, Jr., president of the Newark Guild, has submitted his resignation effective July 1 because of the press of other activities. Kenneth Fiester of the Call is first vice president.

LEGION LABORITES
With some 125 union labor posts now in the American Legion, the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires reports steady growth.

WOMEN SCORING NOTABLE UNION GAINS IN WARTIME

Washington (FP)—Notable wartime gains have been won by women in American unions and women workers have a stake in planning for full production and full employment in the postwar period. That was the underscored theme of a conference attended by 31 women labor leaders in 23 international unions of AFL, CIO and independent affiliation, and sponsored by Director Frieda S. Miller of the Department of Labor's women's bureau.

A resolution adopted by the group said the women workers have sacrificed long-established essential standards in order to make their full contribution to the war effort.

As to the postwar period, they found that to reach full production and employment "the standards of living of the people as a whole must be raised." The resolution called for return of the legal labor standards and their improvement, restoration of full enforcement of prewar state and federal labor laws; extension of social security to workers now exempted and raising of wage standards in women-employing fields.

Miss Miller said that of 81 AFL and CIO locals reporting recently with a total membership of 200,000, one third had a membership that was 50 percent feminine. In half the locals women have become members only since the war began, and in half the locals women hold union offices. In the 81 locals, four-fifths of the contracts give women the same seniority provisions as men.

BONUS MUST STAY

Washington (LPA)—A guaranteed weekly bonus of 10 percent paid to 1,200 members of the Federal Labor Union, AFL, at the Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., for more than three years must be continued, the WLB ruled.

Sun in Chicago Belittles Self In WLB Appeal

Chicago—The Sun management has appealed a Newspaper Commission directive ordering a \$1.76 per week wage increase retroactive to June 1, 1944 on the grounds the Sun had not achieved "stability of operations."

The Sun is owned by Marshall Field. For business that started after June 1, 1941, the WLB has a different way of computing living cost increases. Instead of the 35 percent under Little Steel, the percentage increase in the rise of living costs since 'stability of operations' was achieved, and May, 1942, wage stabilization date, is allowed.

CHALLENGE COMPANY
The commission ruled the Sun had achieved stability of operations Dec. 1, 1941. The Sun's appeal denies this.

An open letter in the 'Sun Dial' shop paper of the Sun Guild unit, to Clem Randall, Sun business manager, stated:

"We have never thought the time would come when we would have to take up the defense of the reputation of a newspaper publisher."

"In effect your appeal says the Sun isn't a smooth running newspaper."

"The commission says stability of operations is when a company is fully equipped to produce the product." That means Dec. 1, 1941, when we started. You say that isn't so in your appeal."

CITE THE RECORD
The open letter asked if these things could result from instability.

A message to staff members from Mr. Field that "more and more" he was pleased with the paper.

A statement by E. S. Dinitz, executive editor, on his return from Europe, that the staff had done a good job.

Congratulations to the staff by Mr. Field on the handling of the news on the AP false peace story.

The letter also asked if the unit should give a libel suit from Sun advertisements on the "remarkable progress" of the paper. The letter concluded: "Frankly, we consider it an insult to the publisher and every man and woman on this newspaper."

Teachers Hit at Readers Digest

Palo Alto, Cal. (FP)—Until the Reader's Digest stops spreading poison against organized labor and the friendship of the United Nations, it will be barred from the classrooms of members of Local 442, American Federation of Teachers, AFL.

Ban on the weekly magazine was voted by the Palo Alto local on the basis of a report by a committee of the National Council of the Teachers of English, which showed that a majority of the articles in the Digest were planned by its editors rather than reprinted impartially from other periodicals.

Pointing out that the Digest has widespread influence in high school classrooms, the local charged that the magazine has deliberately printed articles "discrediting labor and unions," and impeding "the unity in the U. S. and among the United Nations, that is necessary for winning the war and establishing a sound peace."

CIO Urges Union Delegate Exchange

Washington (LPA)—An exchange of labor delegations between this country and Britain, France and the Soviet Union was proposed by CIO President Philip Murray as a means of furthering the solution of world problems of reconstruction and reconstruction.

LESS WORK IN MICH.

Laurens, Mich. (FP)—Employment in Michigan manufacturing industries in April was 7.7 percent lower than in April 1944.

Montgomery Ward CIO Drive Rolls

The CIO's No. 1 unionizing project, the complete organization of Montgomery Ward's 1,000-establishment empire—toward which effort \$500,000 stands pledged—is well under way.

The newly-established Montgomery Ward Organizing Committee, under the direction of Irving Abramson, on leave as New Jersey CIO head, has set up organizing staffs in most of the

nine cities where Ward's large mail order centers are located. These staffs, according to Abramson's headquarters here, also will act as regional agencies of the committee.

LARGE DOMAIN
Montgomery Ward's domain, in addition to the mail order houses, is composed of 645 department stores of varying sizes, 209 catalog offices, and five warehouses.

The Guild Bookshelf—

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGES. By Jack Chernick and George Hellickson. Minneapolis. University of Minnesota Press. \$2.50.

With problems arising on reconversion unemployment and purchasing power, labor and industry are talking of guaranteed annual wages. The government has ordered a study of this system in an effort to alleviate problems arising out of unemployment and reduced purchasing power.

This book is an unbiased report on guaranteed annual wages, the first popular treatment of the annual wage in operation and its effect on the community, through moving for full employment and maintenance of purchasing power, which is what keeps men at work in factories and mills.

Chernick is an economist with the University of Manitoba who has made this problem his special field. Hellickson, assistant city editor of the Minneapolis Star Journal, also has written on economic problems.

The book does not sermonize, but in careful presentation of operations of tested plans now in effect, offers powerful arguments for guaranteed annual wages as a solution to unemployment, worker migration, and declining purchasing power, which causes further layoffs in other industries.

No one plan is offered as a universal panacea; the authors agree that all wage plans must be measured to fit the peculiar problems of the industry.

The authors present the theory "that the traditional wage system of industry is obsolete and that, for the well-being of individuals and society as a whole, it must be supplanted by a mechanism that will make the operation of the economy more efficient."

Until something better comes along, they argue, the annual wage deserves a fair trial.

In brief, a guaranteed annual wage would mean assurance for

Arbitration Is a Long, Long Story

AFTER 2 YEARS, SACRAMENTO GETS ONLY HALF A DECISION

Sacramento—The troubles of Guild officers who lose patience with WLB delays are nothing compared with the experience of the Sacramento Valley Newspaper Guild in trying to settle a dispute through arbitration.

Here's a chronological history of the Guild's charge that a member was discriminated against by the Sacramento Bee through assignment of hours:

Feb. 26, 1943—Guild served notice of meeting of joint standing committee to discuss dispute.

March 12, 1943—Sixth meeting of joint committee with controversy unsettled; arbitration agreed upon.

March 29, 1943—Arbitration hearing opened before Gerald M. Desmond, Sacramento attorney, as chairman of the arbitration board.

April 5, 1943—Second hearing of arbitration board.

Some 80,000 persons are employed.

The nerve center of this industrial empire is in Chicago, where the fabulous, anti-union Sewell Avery, board chairman, sets policies.

Avery, charged to date with some 40 separate violations of the Wagner act, continues adamant as ever against union organization. The CIO is the special object of his bourbon wrath.

PLANTS SEIZED
His refusal to accept War Labor Board rulings has resulted in the Army's seizure, under presidential order, of Ward's properties in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Denver, and Jamaica, N. Y.

In spite of this fanatic opposition, CIO's United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees are organized and legal bargaining agents for Ward employees in Chicago, Detroit, Dearborn and Royal Oak, Mich., and Albany, N. Y. Department stores in Kansas City, Denver, Jamaica, Trenton and Plainfield, N. J., and Barre, Vt., also are organized by the URW&DSEA.

Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union has organized in Baltimore, St. Paul and Fort

Worth. The AFL's Retail Clerks International Protective Association has organized in Portland, Ore., and Oakland, Calif.

SHOWDOWN DRIVE
"This drive is a showdown on labor's right to organize," Abramson declared, charging that behind Avery is the constant support of Col. E. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

A number of other extremely wealthy, reactionary Chicagoans also are reported to back Avery's every anti-labor move.

NEW CHARGES
In addition, Abramson this week formally preferred charges with the New York department of labor that the Ward retail store in Albany violates the state equal pay law by payment of its women employees.

Last October Montgomery Ward's treasurer, H. L. Pearson, tendered his resignation, obtaining its acceptance last month; he insisted on quitting because of "intolerable management conditions."

It is frequently reported that stockholders are becoming restive at Avery's policies and their effect on the firm's goodwill and profits.

LARGE TURNOVER
Despite a \$600,000,000 gross business last year with \$25,000,000 net profit, after taxes, Montgomery Ward remains one of the last business institutions in the country that still has a 40 cents an hour minimum wage. As a result, the labor turnover is 176 percent yearly.

Members Hit Free-riders As AP Pays Back Raises

Pay increases under the 1944 interim Guild contract for 24 Associated Press bureaus are being paid. Retroactive benefits totaled up to \$200 for individuals.

The pay increases, retroactive to May 1, 1944, will total \$12,000 per year for the 24 organized bureaus, and as management put the same raise into effect for 49 scattered, unorganized spots, will total another \$13,000 for the latter group.

The Washington bureau was not included in the raises.

Increases were \$2 or \$4 depending on salary for employees who began working on the AP on or after Jan. 1, 1941, and prior to Jan. 1, 1944.

Sill in dispute in the interim contract are night differential, union security, and whether correspondents are to be included in the union.

Meanwhile, a new national agreement for AP is awaiting certification to the WLB.

Guild members had varied reactions to the pay increases. Following are typical excerpts from Guild members on AP, written to Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director for wire services.

An Atlanta member wrote: "I am proud to be a Guild member. If it were not for me and

the other members, nobody would be getting these raises. The Guild negotiates gains, and protects both members and non-members get the raises."

"Right now the ANG is getting us more pay. When the war is won it may be something different but it just comes up. What ever it is that management put on the ANG."

A San Francisco bureau member in commenting on the fact that unorganized AP bureaus also get the benefits of the Guild negotiations said it was obvious management was seeking to forestall Guild growth among its employees.

"Non-Guildsmen can manifest appreciation in more ways than a well meant 'thank you.' It is a fair assumption that the checks would not be forthcoming had not the Guild fought for the rights of those it represents," he wrote.

"With these non-members cash their checks and continue to ride free until next year and the next?"

Another San Francisco member observed that a lot of non-members owed thanks to the ANG for their latest salary boost, noting "the ANG is the organization whose sole purpose is to foster their welfare."

YOURS! A little more than EVERYTHING!

Personal satisfaction, which with over 25 ways to have fun, including Tennis, Golfing, Boating, Hunting, Fishing, Reading, etc., is yours!

At the Indian Lake Lodge, you can enjoy all these pleasures and more. Located on a beautiful 160-acre lake, the lodge is a perfect place for a vacation or a weekend getaway.

CHESTERS
A MODERN HOME IN THE MOUNTAINS

Located on a magnificent 16 mile long INDIAN LAKE. All sports, including fishing, boating, swimming, tennis, golf, hiking on woodland trails, etc., are yours. Extensive library of books and records. Fishing. Excellent modern kitchen. Non-sectarian. Open June 1st.

P.O. Box 1956, Grand Central Station, N. Y. C. Tel. WFL 1-2000

Indian Lake Lodge
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS
INDIAN LAKE, N. Y.

Located on a magnificent 16 mile long INDIAN LAKE. All sports, including fishing, boating, swimming, tennis, golf, hiking on woodland trails, etc., are yours. Extensive library of books and records. Fishing. Excellent modern kitchen. Non-sectarian. Open June 1st.

P.O. Box 1956, Grand Central Station, N. Y. C. Tel. WFL 1-2000

Indian Lake Lodge
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS
INDIAN LAKE, N. Y.

Located on a magnificent 16 mile long INDIAN LAKE. All sports, including fishing, boating, swimming, tennis, golf, hiking on woodland trails, etc., are yours. Extensive library of books and records. Fishing. Excellent modern kitchen. Non-sectarian. Open June 1st.

P.O. Box 1956, Grand Central Station, N. Y. C. Tel. WFL 1-2000

Indian Lake Lodge
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS
INDIAN LAKE, N. Y.

Murray Warns Of New Threat Of Inflation

Washington—CIO President Philip Murray has called for active participation in Fight Inflation Week, June 10-17. The call came in connection with the senate scheduled to act on extension of the price control law, which expires June 30.

"This is a sound proposal and should have senate approval," Murray declared.

Murray warned: "Senate Republicans propose to lead a floor fight to cut the heart out of price and rent control, and to give the green light to profiteers."

Senator Taft is leading the fight favoring inflation. On May 10 he told the senate that his purpose should be "the prevention only of unfair price inflation."

Declaring there would be fights for amendments to cripple the rent and price control laws, Murray urged CIO members to communicate with their senators, urging prompt support of the recommendations of the senate banking and currency committee to extend the price control law for another year.

CHICAGO ASKS LOCAL MEMBER FOR IEB POST

Chicago—Members of the Chicago Newspaper Guild instructed their delegate, Justin McCarthy, to nominate and support Chandler Forman for international vice president.

Forman, treasurer of the Chicago local, is a charter member of Twin Cities Guild, where he served on the convention committee at the first ANG convention in 1934. He was one of the Hearst strikers in Chicago, and now is on the foreign desk of the Times.

Not to Mention Cost in Lives!

Washington (LPA)—The Allies and the Axis spent more than 250 billion dollars a year to fight each other. American university experts report here. The war cost the U. S. even more than it cost Germany.

The total expenditure (since Germany began to arm in 1934) is 1 trillion, 30 billion dollars, which, if divided equally, would have given more than \$500 to every man, woman and child in the world.

Rev. Raymond D. Holmes Dies, Seattle Guild Strike Veteran

Seattle—The Seattle Newspaper Guild lost one of its charter members and one of the few remaining veterans of the historic 1936 strike against Hearst's Post-Intelligencer, in the death of the Rev. Raymond David Holmes, 49, on May 16.

"Holmes" as he was known to his friends, had been chief librarian at the Post-Intelligencer since 1922 and at the time of his death, also was priest-in-charge of St. Luke's Episcopal church here. He began his church career as a lay reader in 1931, later became a deacon and was ordained to the priesthood in 1943.

"Holmes" was one of the first to join the embryo Seattle Guild during the organizational drive in 1935. He and his wife, Lillian, were staunch supporters of the 91-day strike, on the picket line and in other ways.

Led by members of the Post-Intelligencer unit, Seattle Guild members have raised a fund to purchase a sanctuary lamp which, properly inscribed, will burn on the altar of St. Luke's as a perpetual tribute to the memory of

Other Unions and Publisher Help Chester Unit Celebrate

Chester, Pa.—Representatives of two AFL unions joined the publishers of the Chester Times in helping the Chester unit of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild celebrate its fourth anniversary on May 25 with a dinner party at Walbers-on-the-Delaware, Essington.

Alfred G. and Julia Hill, who took over the paper under lease in September, 1942, after the previous publisher had failed to settle a 10-month strike, were guests of honor at the affair.

Members of Chester Typographical Union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers took part in the festivities, which were arranged by a committee headed by Vice-Chairman Ruth Edgar. Other guests included Arthur Riordan, president of the Philadelphia local, and Wilbur E. Rade, editor of The Guild Reporter, who directed the strike from March to June 1942.

The Chester unit was organized late in May, 1941, by a handful of editorial department employees. Negotiations with Charles R. Long, then publisher, dragged along for months, with adver-



Four of the strike veterans in a "remember when" huddle: Bud Maguin, unit chairman; Ed Johnston, city editor and former unit chairman; Curtis Reburn, ad man; and George T. Hayes, reporter. Maguin and Hayes recently were honorably discharged by the Army. Not all the members could get in the picture.

tising, business and circulation workers joining the unit in the meantime.

A third strike vote resulted in the unit walking out on Nov. 4, with the paper suspending publication two days later after ineffective attempts to continue operations. The Guild carried on its fight for union security and improved working conditions until

the Times reopened Sept. 1, 1942, with Mr. and Mrs. Hill at the helm.

During the 16 months the Guild was fighting its winning battle in Chester, the strikers published the Chester Reporter, a daily paper which had a paid circulation of 10,000 when it suspended the day before the Times reopened.

The Chester Reporter was unique in many ways, being printed in nearby Wilmington and circulated in the Chester area by dealers who had distributed the Times. Besides the strikers, the staff included numerous volunteer contributors from the ranks of the Guild across the country.

Negro Writer In Bias Fight

Washington (LPA)—Ernest Johnson, representing the Associated Negro Press and 78 Negro newspapers throughout the country, is waging a battle against tradition and Jim Crow in the nation's capital to win official representation for himself and his papers in the Senate and House press galleries.

Johnson, acknowledged as one of Washington's outstanding journalists, is a member of the State Department Correspondents' association and covers the War Department, WPB, OWI, WLB and other government agencies for his papers. He returned last month from an assignment in England where he did a series of stories on British colonial policies.

BROCKTON GUILD HAS NEW TREASURER

Brockton, Mass.—Betina Kyper has been elected treasurer of the Brockton Newspaper Guild, succeeding Warner A. Morse, who resigned when he left the Enterprise to take a position with the Standard Modern Printing Co. as foreman.

Chicago Packs 'em in At Journalism School

Chicago—"If attendance is indicative of success, the newspaper school sponsored by the Chicago Newspaper Guild has attained it," Guildman Patricia McHugh, director of the school, said this week.

"Our attendance has averaged 50 students a lecture," she said, "and the interest in hearing some of the city's best journalists has been high."

Meeting in the Shell School of Social Studies each Friday night, the 11-week lecture course is intended to give an over-all picture of the duties performed by the



McHugh

Fla. CIO Fights For Union Shop; ANG Joins Suit

Washington—The Florida CIO council is filing suit in federal district court to test the constitutionality of Florida's so-called "right-to-work" amendment, voted last year, which bans organized labor's closed shop, union shop, and maintenance-of-membership. All requirement of union membership as a condition of employment is prohibited.

The decision to bring suit was made at a conference here early last month between CIO Counsel Lee Pressman and the counsel for interested CIO unions.

GUILD JOINS SUIT

Among these international unions was the American Newspaper Guild, which was represented by Morris Isersman, ANG counsel.

Frank Donner, assistant CIO counsel, filed a 42-page brief attacking the amendment.

Plaintiffs in the suit, in addition to the CIO, the ANG, and the Florida State Industrial Union Council, are the United Automobile Workers, the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the National Maritime Union, the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers, and locals of these unions in Florida.

The defendants are the governor and the attorney general of the state, and local enforcement officers.

THREE PRINCIPLES

The complaint rests on three main principles:

1. That the "right to work" amendment interferes with the civil right of labor organizations and their members to assemble and to work together in order to achieve trade union objectives;
2. That the union shop is a valuable property right which is arbitrarily destroyed by the Florida "right to work" amendment;
3. That a state statute which forbids closed shops in contracts between unions and employers engaged in interstate commerce is unconstitutional.

The local attitude on labor union was expressed recently by Tom Watson, attorney general of Florida, in a similar case brought by the AFL, when he referred to labor unions "as avaricious tentacles."

SCHEDULES NOT MET

Washington—Reduced schedules for munitions production in April were not quite met.

DEFY WLB—NO PRIORITY

Washington (FP)—By asking the WPB to deny priorities, Economic Stabilizer Wm. H. Davis cracked down on two garment manufacturers who refused to obey WLB orders.

Robert Comber, Guild Veteran, Is Dead at 60

Philadelphia—Robert W. Comber, 60, veteran political reporter and legislative correspondent of the Evening Bulletin, who died of a heart attack May 24, left this life as he would have wanted to go—a fully paid up member of the Guild.

On the day before his death, he visited the Philadelphia-Camden Guild office to make sure that he would be eligible to vote in the coming elections.

A member of the Bulletin staff since 1916, Comber was one of the founders of the local Guild, serving as its president in 1935. He was also a former chairman of the Bulletin unit and a vice president of the local.

Comber's death brought expressions of sympathy from Governor Martin and other state and city leaders of both political parties. His talent for accurately assessing political trends won him the confidence of Republican and Democratic party leaders alike.

It was a frequent experience to find his pre-election forecasts had become ballot history when the count was in.

He was past president of the Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' association, and a former governor of the Pen and Pencil club.

He is survived by the widow.

Steelworkers Ask 20 Percent

Pittsburgh—The executive board of the United Steelworkers of America is demanding an immediate revision of the national wage policy to permit an increase in basic wage rates of at least 20 percent.

President Philip Murray was instructed to present this demand on behalf of the steelworkers and the nation to President Truman and War Mobilization Director Vinson.

The steelworkers' demand is identical with the ANG Wage Program, which also seeks a 20 per cent increase in basic wages in addition to other improvements.

Capt. James Gallagher Died on Bataan, Delayed News Reveals

Philadelphia—For three years, Philadelphia-Camden Guildmen have hoped against hope that Jimmy Gallagher was still alive, either as a prisoner of the Japs or as a Philippines guerrilla.

But, now, after all those months of waiting, the War Department has announced that Capt. James McDonald Gallagher was killed in action in the Philippines on April 9, 1942, the day Bataan fell.

The department said that "unavoidable circumstances" had prevented furnishing the information previously.

Last word on Jimmy Gallagher had come on May 11, 1942, when the department informed J. F. Gallagher, Philadelphia postmaster, that his son had been missing in action since the fall of Corregidor. The same message revealed that Jimmy had been promoted to captain on the field of battle.

Young Gallagher was a star athlete at St. Joseph's Prep, Philadelphia, and at Georgetown University, participating in football, basketball, track and boxing.

They're Lined Up, Ready to Greet Delegates



Seven's a "natural" and these seven beauties are "naturals" for the American Newspaper Guild convention, to be held in St. Paul June 25 to 29. All members of the Twin Cities Guild, they are, left to right, Kay Schabert, Jane Kilroy, Eleanor Johnstone, Dorothy Stewart, Shirley Reynolds, Marie Lerch, and Betty Murray.

Buffalo News Flouts Law To Push Attack on Guild

Buffalo—Management of the Buffalo Evening News this week flouted a U. S. supreme court decision by denying to the Buffalo Guild its right to distribute literature throughout the plant, and further challenged the Guild's contract clause on bulletin board use by removing notices posted by Guild officers.

Soon after Margaret Well, Guild secretary, distributed shop papers to employees' mail boxes in the editorial offices, Samuel Head, assistant to the managing editor, removed the literature before anyone had a chance to claim it.

Only shortly before, the NLRB regional office in Buffalo had explained to the News management that under supreme court ruling the Guild is permitted to distribute shop papers, on the Guild member's own time, and on management's premises.

Telegrams supporting the Buffalo Guild's current fight against a company union posted on the

bulletin board were similarly removed by Alfred H. Kirchhofer, managing editor, who returned them to Charles M. Fox, Guild president, with a note protesting their "propaganda" nature.

The Guild contract provides for "use by the Guild" of the department bulletin boards, without qualification.

Both anti-Guild moves came while management was asking that the Guild withdraw charges of unfair labor practices, lodged against the News, in return for a management pledge to post a "cease and desist" order for the customary 60-day period.

Such a pledge and posted order, Guild members pointed out, are less than a "scrap of paper" while evidence persists of a continuing intention to violate the Wagner act.

DEMILLE TRIES NEW ANGLE IN HIS PRIVATE WAR ON UNIONS

Wichita, Kans.—Cecil B. DeMille, whose private war against unions in California has been stymied by the state courts and legislature, will come here late this month to launch a campaign to expand the local Town Hall club into a national clearing house for organizations aiming to "restore and protect constitutional government," club officials announced.

The organization, composed of businessmen, has worked closely with the Christian Front here, and has been active in promoting anti-union legislation in the Kansas legislature.

Management, represented by the NY State Publishers association, contends a contract is in effect because the local had approved contract terms, subject to ANG contracts committee approval. The proposals, however, were not signed by the Guild.

Changes were recommended by the contracts committee, and the local sought to negotiate further. James D. White, ANG international representative, was in charge of negotiations.

CIO MEMORIAL TO FDR

Toledo (FP)—CIO members will contribute money to build a wading pool for the Toledo Society for Crippled Children as a memorial to President Roosevelt.

Guildsmen Are Prominent at UNCIO Party

San Francisco—Among the more than 100 overflowing cocktail parties tossed in connection with the United Nations conference, the largest outpouring of Guildsmen and other members of the working press of the world appeared at a lavish affair in the palm court of the Palace Hotel.

SFONG leaders, headed by President Al Dipman, took an active part in welcoming the visiting firemen—and there was plenty provided to take care of fires, including champagne and less plentiful beverages such as bourbon.

Such celebrities as Jim Farley and Orson Welles mingled with the newsmen and numerous UNCIO delegates.

Heading the press-radio committee is William Losh, publicist, formerly active in SFONG. Busy helping the committee to garnish the affair were Pat Frayne, chairman of the SFONG UNCIO committee, and veteran Guildman Bob Greenock.

This was but one of numerous events staged for the visiting press and radio correspondents, included have been tours of San Francisco Bay and nearby spots by land, water and air.

TYPOS OPPOSE SPECIAL LEVY

Indianapolis—Members of the International Typographical Union in a referendum voted against a special defense fund levy of one-half of 1 percent on the income of members for six months.

The vote was 23,778 for, and 27,899 against.

Most of the big ITU locals voted against the proposal.

Biased School-Pay Ordered Stopped In South Carolina

Columbia, S. C.—A decision ordering the Columbia school board to cease discrimination in the payment of teachers' salaries on the basis of race or color, was handed down by Judge J. Watling in the case of Albert N. Thompson, a Negro teacher. Thompson was represented in his suit against the board in the U. S. district court here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

ANG Vice President in New Role



Gordon Cole, ANG vice president on leave with the Army in Germany, is pictured in a new role. He is shown at his desk "somewhere in Germany" as deputy chief of operations for psychological warfare with the Twelfth Army group. Cole has supervised setting up newspapers in liberated areas. Before his Army assignment, Cole was with PM's Washington bureau.

American Industry Enjoys War Profits At All-time High

Washington (LPA)—American industry is operating during this war at a profit rate unprecedented in American history.

Higher "war allied" profits; a more than doubled turnover (with the government taking the risks); a highly profitable "full employment" economy; increasing profits in civilian production; and the virtual domination of production by a handful of giant corporations, are among the reasons for the unparalleled prosperity now being enjoyed by the nation's industries.

This was disclosed in three reports issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The reports showed that:

1. "American industry made far more profit during the war than in peace." On a conservative basis "earnings remaining after taxes" were 80% higher in 1942 than in the pre-war period, even with the higher tax rate.
2. One of the most vital factors in industry's highly profitable operations is the fact that government has assumed many of the risks which private enterprise normally assumed. For example, the construction of buildings and other heavy capital equipment.

The report states: "Largely because of the increased production made possible by these additional facilities, \$2.93 sales were made in 1942 for each \$1 of corporate net worth, against \$1.16 in pre-war, 1936-1939."

In other words, "capital investment in wartime experienced a much greater turnover, more than twice as much as in the pre-war period."

3. A continued full employment economy can be extremely profitable.

Despite the high profit levels reached in 1942, the year 1944, with industry stabilized at the wartime peak, was even more profitable.

"For non-durable goods producers the 1944 rate, before taxes, constituted an all-time high, and for each of the others represented only a slight decline from the peak obtained in 1942."

4. In the earlier period of the war the larger profits were definitely in war work.

As the war economy stabilized, then, larger profits were in the civilian production.

5. A device which clouds the profit picture in favor of industry is the so-called contingency reserve.

"A contingency reserve is a portion of the net income set

aside in anticipation of a possible future expenditure," the report continued, and are in most instances really profit but are not counted as such.

Before the war "less than one-third of the companies had set up such reserves. In 1942 more than one-fourth of the corporations... set aside some portion of the 1942 profits after taxes, for future contingencies."

6. Profits can be high even when government regulation is relatively far-reaching and extensive.

"First half 1944 profits, before taxes, were larger in volume than ever before in peace or war."

7. "A comparative handful of giants flanked by a somewhat greater number of large corporations dominated the corporate scene in 1942 as completely as a slightly smaller group had controlled the pre-war economy," said the report.

In the pre-war period, the "large and giant corporations" each with assets of \$10,000,000 or more, although less than one-fourth of the total in number made \$17 out of every \$20 in sales and earned \$18 out of every \$20 in both, before and after tax profit.

The large and giant corporations in the war period made about eighteen out of every twenty dollars in sales and in profits, before and after taxes.

Wage Freeze For Belgium

The Belgian government has decided that all wages and salaries shall remain at their present levels for three months. Belgian workers are paid on the basis of 1940 rates plus 60%.

Black market prices, however, show astronomical increases. This wage freeze decree of the government has therefore met with much dissatisfaction in labor circles, especially among the coal miners.

New strike movements are reported from the mine areas in spite of the government's threat to decree martial law if these strikes do not stop.

NO U.S. LABOR PARTY, HILLMAN PREDICTS

Organized labor "will not create a third party, but will continue to work with both major parties," according to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, in an article in "Reader's Scope."

No More Strikes, Curran Says

Los Angeles (FP)—Dozens of important shipping company representatives and the mayor of Los Angeles listened approvingly while President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, CIO, offered continued teamwork to meet every need of the expanded west coast maritime industry.

"The days of lockouts and strikes are over," Curran said.

Curran, 25, was a member of the Record's advertising detail department when he entered the army four years ago. That department, numbering 18, was as aggressive a Guild group as any unit ever had. Seventeen of the 18 are now in the armed forces; the eighteenth, rejected, joined the Merchant Marine.

Walter's relatives are all in the Mailers' Union. His father, Harry, was a veteran of the bitter Electric Storage Battery Co. (Eddie) strike of 1937, when the CIO

Veteran Back, Gets Promotion

Albany—The Army co-operated nicely with Pfc. Cornelius J. Heffernan, a veteran Tri-City Guildman.

Heffernan, wounded in Germany last Christmas eve, received a medical discharge from the Army just in time to step into the city editorship of the Times-Union. He had been assistant city editor when he went into service on Feb. 3, 1944.

He was named city editor to succeed Guildman Herbert C. Campbell, who left the Times-Union to become publication editor in the N. Y. State Department of Commerce.

Heffernan earned the Combat Infantryman Badge, campaign stars for North France and Germany, and the Purple Heart.

AGREE TO "NO RAIDING"

Toledo (FP)—Neither AFL nor CIO will seek bargaining rights in any Toledo plant where the other already holds them, under an agreement already ratified by the Toledo CIO Council and awaiting early action by the AFL Toledo Central Labor Union.

In the pre-war period, the "large and giant corporations" each with assets of \$10,000,000 or more, although less than one-fourth of the total in number made \$17 out of every \$20 in sales and earned \$18 out of every \$20 in both, before and after tax profit.

The large and giant corporations in the war period made about eighteen out of every twenty dollars in sales and in profits, before and after taxes.

Wage Freeze For Belgium

The Belgian government has decided that all wages and salaries shall remain at their present levels for three months. Belgian workers are paid on the basis of 1940 rates plus 60%.

Black market prices, however, show astronomical increases. This wage freeze decree of the government has therefore met with much dissatisfaction in labor circles, especially among the coal miners.

New strike movements are reported from the mine areas in spite of the government's threat to decree martial law if these strikes do not stop.

NO U.S. LABOR PARTY, HILLMAN PREDICTS

Organized labor "will not create a third party, but will continue to work with both major parties," according to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, in an article in "Reader's Scope."

No More Strikes, Curran Says

Los Angeles (FP)—Dozens of important shipping company representatives and the mayor of Los Angeles listened approvingly while President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, CIO, offered continued teamwork to meet every need of the expanded west coast maritime industry.

"The days of lockouts and strikes are over," Curran said.

Curran, 25, was a member of the Record's advertising detail department when he entered the army four years ago. That department, numbering 18, was as aggressive a Guild group as any unit ever had. Seventeen of the 18 are now in the armed forces; the eighteenth, rejected, joined the Merchant Marine.

Walter's relatives are all in the Mailers' Union. His father, Harry, was a veteran of the bitter Electric Storage Battery Co. (Eddie) strike of 1937, when the CIO

Here's a Union Record

Philadelphia—Wartime critics of unions had better take a good look at the record of the Philadelphia-Camden local.

Walter's uncle, George, is chapel chairman for the Mailers on the Record. Uncles Charles and Robert are also in the mailing department. Brother Harry W. has just finished Navy boot training.

Sgt. Walter Allen was in Patton's Third Army tank corps. In the march on Austria, four tanks were roaring towards the enemy lines when the German cannon opened fire. Allen was the only one of 16 to escape. But, his trouble wasn't over. He writes:

"Boy, I can't forget how lucky I am to be still alive. I sure prayed hard and long, as I lay in the ditch after jumping from the tank. What with the Krauts sniping at me and the ammo from the vehicles exploding and the shrapnel hitting all around, I thought certainly that 'wouldn't it be'."

Walter already had lived through the hell of Bastogne. He was one of the GIs who received a commendation from Maj. Gen. "Pete" Middleton.

Then, he told his family as an afterthought:

"Forgot to mention before that I had a notebook in my top left field jacket pocket and that saved my life. A piece of steel tore it all to shreds, and went on through, and just broke the skin near my heart. Close, but no cigar."

Walter was taken to an Army hospital. His left leg was fractured and burned, and his right leg injured. His hands and arms were a mass of burns. Shrapnel had penetrated his skin at many points.

"I've been getting penicillin shots every three hours," Walter wrote, "and maybe my arms aren't sore. Too, I get sulfa tablets every four hours, eye drops every four hours and take sleeping and pain relief pills nightly."

He probably will be sent home early this summer.

Walter already had lived through the hell of Bastogne. He was one of the GIs who received a commendation from Maj. Gen. "Pete" Middleton.

Then, he told his family as an afterthought:

"Forgot to mention before that I had a notebook in my top left field jacket pocket and that saved my life. A piece of steel tore it all to shreds, and went on through, and just broke the skin near my heart. Close, but no cigar."

They're Fighting for This, Too



Cartoon by John F. Maloney, Los Angeles Guild

Labor Gets Bum Break in Industry's Post-War Plans

By BEN DOR

LPA Columnist

Have you seen WPB Release No. 7996?

I think that you would find it one of the most interesting documents you ever saw.

It won't look interesting when you first get it, because it's one of those plain mimeographed press releases put out here in Washington, by the dozen, each day. Also, it doesn't say very much and most of it is a lot of figures about reconversion.

But you ought to see those figures!

You ought to see, especially, the figures that the WPB thought so uninteresting that it didn't even mention them in the body of the statement. Every labor man ought to see them, because they tell so much about his chance of a job and the country's chance of prosperity after the war.

THE AUTO INDUSTRY

Let's take the auto industry, for example. By looking at the table and doing a little simple arithmetic, we find that this industry is now so set up that it would "break even—that is, it would recover all of its costs but make no profits—if it produced automobiles at 55% of its capacity.

Some of the other industries

listed in the table have higher break even points; others would come out O.K. at lower levels of production. For all of the industries listed in the table, the average break even point was at 52% of capacity.

Now the break even point in an industry depends on the price being charged for the article and the costs which go into making it.

As production rises above the break even point, profits will go up. If the break even point is very low—as this table shows it to be in many industries—profits will get fantastically high as production approaches 100% of capacity.

HIT BUYING POWER

One industry or a few small industries might get away with earning high profits for a long time. But if many of the important industries try it, the profits will be such a drain on purchasing power that only a small part of what can be produced will actually get sold.

Without customers for what industry can produce, there can be no jobs for workers producing them.

No industrialist or business leader who can read and write can claim that he doesn't know what he is doing when he sets a break even point as low as these

reported by the WPB. Economists and their own business analysts have said for years that the expanding capacity of industry has to go almost entirely into extra goods for the people of the country.

That means, as our ability to produce goes up, that prices have to come down and wages have to go up. Instead, industry is trying to turn this expanded capacity into gold and dividends, and the result will be economic collapse like the collapse of 1929.

MANY TO BE JOBLESS

A recent study by the Committee on Economic Development indicates that many people are already slated for long term, steady unemployment. But for many of those who go back to work soon after the cutbacks take place, these break even points will lie under their feet like delayed action bombs with the explosion held off by whatever savings have been accumulated during the war.

As these savings are spent, they will be added to the purchasing power which people will get from their wages. Those savings and wages together will mean greater markets and larger profits than these low break even points would otherwise make possible.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Second 'War Unity' Honeymoon Is Over

Washington (FP)—A Republican victory in a Montana congressional district became a national mandate and a "definitive test" in the eyes of Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., of the Republican National Committee.

Brownell was commenting on the election of Wesley A. D'Ewart in the second district of Montana June 5 over the Democratic nominee.

The Road Back



Cartoon by John F. Maloney, Los Angeles Guild

Covering the War on Okinawa

CITY EDITOR FINDS BATTLES WITH COPYDESK ARE GOOD TRAINING

On Okinawa Island—A city desk job never was quite as hot as a war correspondent's, even taking into consideration the many battles between the local side and the copy-desk.

Since I left Minneapolis on Jan. 9, assignments have carried me nearly 17,000 miles, most of this by ship and the remainder by plane. Correspondents who were in the European theater say covering the Pacific war zone is by far the tougher. The late Ernie Pyle was of the same opinion.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Some of the reasons are the greater distances to be covered, lack of adequate transportation in battle areas, difficulties encountered in sending press matter, and lack of recreation facilities or cities or towns to visit and relax in.

On top of that, climatic conditions such as heat, mosquitoes, rain, with only tents for shelter, and threat of tropical diseases, must be added.

As an example, over here in Okinawa, all towns have been

flattened by bombs and artillery shells, but I doubt that if they had been left standing they would have had anything to offer Americans.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM

Because everything has to be brought here by ships it sometimes is difficult for correspondents to get transportation and they have to plan jeep rides in groups to the various fronts. This means you either have to return when the majority wish to or take a chance on hitch-hiking back.

A jeep for each correspondent of course would be ideal but impossible. Another thing that adds to discomfort of correspondents over here is inability to find escape from Japanese shelling.

Okina is only about 12 miles wide at its widest point and where American troops landed about three miles separate the Pacific ocean from East China sea. Japs are able to toss artillery shells in any spot on the south end of the island from their positions.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.

Shelling he not conducive to sleep as there is constant danger they may catch you out of your foxhole. In our billet area we had three men killed by Jap shells within 200 feet of our tent.



HERB PAUL
In two wars

This had correspondents dangling on the edge of community foxholes and they acquired all the grace of a gopher in sliding into them.

SEVERAL WOUNDED

Although Ernie Pyle was the only correspondent to meet death out here, several Army photographers and correspondents have been wounded.

On my last trip to the front two of my companions in the jeep were awarded purple hearts for wounds suffered when a Jap shell landed about 40 feet from the vehicle.

Luckily I escaped injury, although a piece of shrapnel punctured the spare tire behind me. Most of the correspondents who go up front, have been planned down sometime or other by shell or mortar fire.

One of the biggest battles out here, of course, is with the censors. You can't mention many events until released in the communiques. Then communiques are released simultaneously at Guam and Pearl Harbor with those released here. This gives the communique writers a head start on getting their stories to the states ahead of ours.

THE REAR ECHELON

This is one reason you see so many Guam and Pearl Harbor datelines on service stories. Of course there is a lot of exaggerated news written by these rear echelon commandos, especially those with vivid imaginations.

Actual facts are distorted somewhat by many correspondents to make good reading. When a good feature breaks, such as the marriage of the captured Japanese officer to the Okinawa girl he was found with, it is released simultaneously and there is a mad race to get your story home at least in time with the press services.

Press services have preference, and rightly so, over regional correspondents in getting their stories radioed. All stories have to be sent out to a sending ship offshore and this means a rush to meet the deadline boat each evening.

3 Hearst Services Finally Sign Maintenance Agreement

Management of the three Hearst press services — International News Service, International News Photo, and Central Press — finally has signed a maintenance of membership agreement with the American Newspaper Guild.

Before signing, management appealed and lost, and then defied the National War Labor Board by refusing to comply with the

BRIDGE MAY BEAR ROOSEVELT'S NAME

San Francisco—The San Francisco CIO Council is urging that the San Francisco Bay Bridge be dedicated as a permanent monument to the late president and that it be named the Franklin D. Roosevelt Bridge.

Production Cutbacks Hit War Plants

Washington—A total of 249 production cutbacks involving 308 war plants were made in April, government procurement agencies reported to the War Production Administration committee. The value of April cutbacks amounted to more than \$3,000,000,000.

However, it was pointed out, approximately 31 percent of the reduction was "paper cutbacks"—cancellation of production that was scheduled but not actually started, thus not affecting current production levels or employment.

Only 8 percent of the April cutbacks will have an effect on production before July, it was added.

Largest cutbacks during April occurred in aircraft, merchant ships, ammunition, combat vehicles and other transportation equipment, PRC said. Sixty percent of the ammunition cuts and 56 percent of the tank cuts were "paper," in the sense that they cancelled expansion programs.

Of the 308 plants cut back during April, 64 were expected to reduce employment. The total number of employees expected to be released by prime contractors approximates 126,000 over a period of months.

This, however, does not include manpower affected in subcontracting plants. However, WMC reports a continuing urgent need for workers in critical war plants producing "must" items. According to the WMC bi-weekly report for the period ending May 4, more than 200,000 workers were needed. WMC urges all workers released from war jobs to apply at the nearest USES office.

Cutbacks Fire Thousands Without Any Advance Notice

Washington (LPA)—War plant cutbacks and mass firings are coming faster than either the headlines or the War Production Board can keep track of them, WPA officials admitted here last week.

WPA Chairman J. A. Krug announced that unemployment will hit 1,000,000 workers within three months. Labor leaders, however, say that his estimate may be short by 1,000,000. Krug admitted that "the military services are now reviewing their requirements and within a few weeks it is expected that another large stepdown will be ordered."

COMING FAST

The cutbacks are coming so fast and so suddenly, and to thousands without advance warning, that there is no longer any pretense of trying to follow WPA's Directive 40 which was designed to provide for previous notification of at least seven days before the closing of a plant.

The supposed guarantee of advance notice was violated in the case of Willow Run in Detroit where 10,800 workers were unexpectedly informed that the plant would be closed down by June 30. The workers will be laid off in quick lunches, and it was revealed that only planes on the assembly line will be completed.

A similar lightning cutback hit the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., last week and 1,900 workers turning out machine guns were told they would be laid off before the end of June.

STORY DUPLICATED

The same story was duplicated in scores of other war industries, shipyards, arsenals, textile and food plants. Late last week the War Department announced that Chrysler production of the M-4 medium tank would be halted on June 7. There was hardly any advance notice.

Other Army cutbacks announced the closing of the Curtis-Wright plants in St. Louis and Louisville. The Studebaker Corp. started

Schwellenbach Is Pledged Full Support of Labor

Washington (LPA)—When Lewis B. Schwellenbach, 50-year-old progressive westerner, steps down from the bench and takes over the helm as Secretary of Labor on July 1, he will have the solid support of organized labor, in the administration of his new office. This co-operation has been assured him by the leaders of all branches of the labor movement.

The retirement of Secretary of Labor Perkins was not a surprise. Having held the office for over 12 years, she has wanted to step down for a long time and had repeatedly urged the late President Roosevelt to let her go. Truman acceded to her wish.

FRIEND OF TRUMAN

In naming Schwellenbach, President Truman picked a close personal friend and one who has had a record of consistent progressivism and friendship toward organized labor. Born in Wisconsin, Schwellenbach moved with his family to the state of Washington when only a youngster of eight.

He studied law, and during his earlier years as an attorney defended unions in many cases, particularly in bitter strike battles. He crusaded, too, for public ownership of electric power.

When he ran for the senate in 1934 on the Democratic ticket, an outstanding feature of his campaign was his advocacy of "production for use."

DECENT WAGES

His platform called for creation of a state industrial authority which, with the assistance of federal funds, would take over idle factories and abandoned farms

plans for shutting down its plants at Chicago, South Bend, Ind., and Fort Wayne, Ind., following cancellation of its contract for B-17 bombers. Jack E. Hoffman, Ind. Cleveland, requested "voluntary resignations" from 4,300 workers, half of its staff, because of impending cutbacks.

With the wave of cutbacks flooding across the country, labor leaders became increasingly indignant at the absence of any plan to provide jobs for the hundreds of thousands of displaced workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT SEEN

The New York Times reported on May 29 that "Warnings that unemployment figures will jump sharply soon because of 'inadequate planning' for the reconversion period were voiced here yesterday by manpower, labor, production and welfare officials."

Other papers throughout the country iterated the same theme—plants closing down, no plans for absorbing the unemployed workers.

The collapse of Willow Run, which cost \$100,000,000, is rapidly becoming a symbol of the failure to plan for reconversion. Willow Run won international renown as "the plane-an-hour" plant which provided the U. S., Russian and British air forces with desperately needed Liberators in the critical early days of the war. In an effort to save the plant from becoming a "cobweb factory," R. J. Thomas, UAW president, has attempted to interest Henry Kaiser in taking over the huge modern plant for auto manufacture.

LABOR IN OFFICIAL VET JOBS GROUP

Washington—Leaders of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods were named to posts on a committee to aid the Veterans Administration in solving the problems of postwar employment and job seniority of returning servicemen.

Like Truman, Schwellenbach is a veteran of the first World War. He fought inside the American Legion against the reactionaries who were in control in his home state and who often used the Legion for "vigilante" attacks on striking workers. Victory in that battle came when he was elected state commander of the Legion.

He did not quite finish out his six-year term in the senate. Towards the close of the term in December 1940, President Roosevelt induced him to accept a federal judgeship for the eastern district of Washington. He has been serving on the bench ever since.



L. B. SCHWELLENBACH
Has a good record

and operate them, putting "people to work at decent wages."

"We cannot go on with thousands out of work while a few ride in private yachts and expensive automobiles," he declared then. "Among the great necessities are a change in the social order that will permit each man to provide for himself and his family."

Schwellenbach won out in the race, with the enthusiastic support of organized labor.

As a member of the senate foreign relations committee, he put up a stiff battle to stop the sale of scrap iron to Japan, and sought legislation toward that end. Schwellenbach also advocated nationalization of the munitions industry to "take the profits out of war."

WAR VETERAN

Like Truman, Schwellenbach is a veteran of the first World War. He fought inside the American Legion against the reactionaries who were in control in his home state and who often used the Legion for "vigilante" attacks on striking workers. Victory in that battle came when he was elected state commander of the Legion.

He did not quite finish out his six-year term in the senate. Towards the close of the term in December 1940, President Roosevelt induced him to accept a federal judgeship for the eastern district of Washington. He has been serving on the bench ever since.

Perkins Summed Up Her Basic Weakness as Labor Secretary

Washington (LPA)—It is likely that Perkins unknowingly summed up her basic weakness as a secretary of labor in the minds of the unions. Testifying before the house appropriations committee recently the following interchange took place:

Rep. Engel (R., Mich.): "The Department of Labor was organized, as you pointed out a number of times, for the purpose of looking after the interests of labor."

Sec'y Perkins: "The welfare of labor but not their 'interests'..."

Here, then, is the key to Miss Perkins' ineptness as a secretary of labor. Her conception of a Labor Department is that of a social worker who wants to "do good" rather than that of a person with a keen awareness of the interplay of forces in modern government.

It is a commonplace observation here in Washington that the Agriculture Department looks out after the farmers' interests (at times the big farmer); the Commerce Department looks out after the businessmen's interests, but the Labor Department looks out after nobody's interests—it is just a sterile bureaucracy.

This judgment is a little on the harsh side but in essence it is true.

LOW TURNOVER

San Francisco (FP)—Turnover of employees in the Pacific coast aircraft industry was reduced to an all-time low point in February, the Aircraft War Production Council announced.

LAYOFFS DUE

Wichita, Kans. (FP)—About 6,000 workers are expected to lose their jobs here within the next 30 days following WPA announcement of huge slashes in aircraft production.

PEOPLE WANT PLANNING

A nationwide survey reveals that 85 percent of the American people believe that congress now should be making plans to insure full employment after the war.

SAVE ON TRAVEL

Washington (LPA)—More than a half-billion passenger miles of rail travel have been saved as a result of the limitation on conventions, the ORT announced.

BRONX PAPER SOLD TO N.Y. PUBLISHER

Stock of the company publishing the Bronx Home News has been purchased by Mrs. Dorothy Thackrey, president and publisher of the N.Y. Post.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

Union Workers Given Praise

Washington (LPA)—Praise for the union men and women workers who have turned out the U.S. planes that made possible the victory over Nazism was expressed by Gen. H. H. Arnold in an announcement of plane production cutbacks.

"Working with your government," the General said, "you produced aircraft of high quality in great quantities. You furnished the planes we asked for when we asked for them. And you well know the vital part these planes played in winning the war in Europe."

The War Department disclosed that the cutbacks affect most of the nation's leading aircraft plants and many members of the United Auto Workers, CIO, and International Machinists, AFL.

Apprentice School Opened by Painters

Pitts, Ill. (LPA)—A school to "train young men in the painting and decorating trade and give them all phases of painting, paperhanging and decorating" has been started here by the Painters' Joint Apprentices Committee, of the Painters, Paperhangers & Decorators Union, and the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America.

Complete teaching facilities and tools are being provided.

UNION LABEL GETS WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

BONUS IS ORDERED FOR EXTRA SHIFTS

Washington (FP)—Thirty-eight northern California fruit and vegetable companies were directed by WLB to pay their employees a bonus of 5 cents an hour for second and third shift work.

STOCK OF THE COMPANY PUBLISHING THE BRONX HOME NEWS HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MRS. DOROTHY THACKREY, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE N.Y. POST.

WLB PROTECTION

Washington (FP)—Unless a closed shop contract exists, a manufacturer may not use the union label on its product because the union label is the property of the union and may be used only with its consent, WLB has ruled.

Jacko, Fischer Are Named to Steel Board

Washington—William Jacko and John Fischer of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, have been appointed alternate labor members of the tripartite Steel Commission, WLB announced.

Jacko, a graduate of Carnegie Tech, has been employed in the steel industry for many years and, before joining the staff of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission in a notice and proxy statement sent to all GM stockholders.

GM's protest at paying women 93 cents an hour was made public by the National War Labor Board. The WLB upheld a referee's award of 93 cents for all women employed at GM's Brown-Lipe-Chapin plant in Syracuse, N. Y.

"The company had appealed," says the WLB, "on the basis that the rates awarded were too high and that the referee went beyond his jurisdiction."

General Motors does not give President Wilson's hourly rate, nor how many hours he actually devotes to corporation work and it is not believed that he punches a timeclock.

Pressmen Strike at Donnelley Plant as Parleys Hit Snag

Chicago—More than 1,000 members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union (AFL) currently are on strike here against the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Lakeside Press. Members of the union voted to go on strike when the company refused to submit to arbitration 19 basic issues in dispute in current contracts negotiations, according to Louis A. Lopez, union international representative.

48-Hour Pay For 40 Hours

San Diego, Calif. (FP)—In the case of mounting aircraft layoffs, Judge 1125, International Association of Machinists, AFL, asked the National War Labor Board to grant workers the same take-home pay for a 40-hour week as employees are receiving for 48

Only One Authorized Strike Since July, Says WLB Chief

Washington (FP)—Only one authorized strike in the nation since last July 1, is all that Chairman George W. Taylor of the National War Labor Board has any knowledge of.

This striking evidence of organized labor's official effort to keep its wartime no-strike pledge was contained in Taylor's testimony before the house appropriations subcommittee at the hearing on the war agencies appropriation bill.

Asked by Representative J. Boell Snyder (D., Pa.) if he had said that "the number of walkouts and strikes authorized by the unions were less this year than last year," Taylor answered: "NO AFFILIATED UNION."

"I do not know of any strikes authorized by national union... so, there may have been one. There is the case of the Mechanics Educational Society of America (unaffiliated), but with that possible exception I know of no strike that was authorized."

The WLB chief continued that the "total number of walkouts increased to about 5,000 in 1944 as compared with 3,750 in 1943."

When pressed to state why the walkouts occurred, Taylor said "there would be a whole host of reasons to that. Sometimes it is claimed that the employer was provocative. In some cases the employer refused to accept the WLB's decision. There were cases where they claimed there was too much delay..."

"You have these folks who have developed a sense of grievance and they explode, even while the war is on."

Taylor was asked by Rep. B. Rabaut (D., Mich.) to state why the press of the country publicizes even small strikes.

ALL BUT 30 COMPLY

Taylor responded that "those of us who sit and watch these

General Motors Head Does, OK, Hits 'Equal Pay' for Women

Detroit (FP)—While General Motors Corporation officials protested that 93 cents an hour is too much to pay its women employees, it was rewarding President Charles E. Wilson at the rate of \$147.53 per hour—or \$1,180.24 per eight-hour day.

Wilson's remuneration for 1944 is conservatively calculated from corporation data disclosed by order of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission in a notice and proxy statement sent to all GM stockholders.

GM's protest at paying women 93 cents an hour was made public by the National War Labor Board. The WLB upheld a referee's award of 93 cents for all women employed at GM's Brown-Lipe-Chapin plant in Syracuse, N. Y.

"The company had appealed," says the WLB, "on the basis that the rates awarded were too high and that the referee went beyond his jurisdiction."

General Motors does not give President Wilson's hourly rate, nor how many hours he actually devotes to corporation work and it is not believed that he punches a timeclock.

Pressmen Strike at Donnelley Plant as Parleys Hit Snag

Chicago—More than 1,000 members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union (AFL) currently are on strike here against the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Lakeside Press. Members of the union voted to go on strike when the company refused to submit to arbitration 19 basic issues in dispute in current contracts negotiations, according to Louis A. Lopez, union international representative.

48-Hour Pay For 40 Hours

San Diego, Calif. (FP)—In the case of mounting aircraft layoffs, Judge 1125, International Association of Machinists, AFL, asked the National War Labor Board to grant workers the same take-home pay for a 40-hour week as employees are receiving for 48

Only One Authorized Strike Since July, Says WLB Chief

Washington (FP)—Only one authorized strike in the nation since last July 1, is all that Chairman George W. Taylor of the National War Labor Board has any knowledge of.

This striking evidence of organized labor's official effort to keep its wartime no-strike pledge was contained in Taylor's testimony before the house appropriations subcommittee at the hearing on the war agencies appropriation bill.

Asked by Representative J. Boell Snyder (D., Pa.) if he had said that "the number of walkouts and strikes authorized by the unions were less this year than last year," Taylor answered: "NO AFFILIATED UNION."

"I do not know of any strikes authorized by national union... so, there may have been one. There is the case of the Mechanics Educational Society of America (unaffiliated), but with that possible exception I know of no strike that was authorized."

The WLB chief continued that the "total number of walkouts increased to about 5,000 in 1944 as compared with 3,750 in 1943."

When pressed to state why the walkouts occurred, Taylor said "there would be a whole host of reasons to that. Sometimes it is claimed that the employer was provocative. In some cases the employer refused to accept the WLB's decision. There were cases where they claimed there was too much delay..."

"You have these folks who have developed a sense of grievance and they explode, even while the war is on."

Taylor was asked by Rep. B. Rabaut (D., Mich.) to state why the press of the country publicizes even small strikes.

ALL BUT 30 COMPLY

Taylor responded that "those of us who sit and watch these

A liberal estimate of his time would be 2,000 hours a year. That would amount to 40 hours a week for 50 weeks. It would allow for generous vacations in summer and winter, for generous 2-hour lunch periods, for time put in on Saturdays, for time devoted to his other interests and the like.

At 2,000 hours a year Wilson's total compensation from the corporation, of \$206,949.25 amounts down to \$147.53 per hour, or \$1,180.24 per eight-hour day. Total compensation for Wilson is calculated as follows:

Wilson's salary for 1944 (including bonus) \$151,000.00
Wilson's cash bonus for 1943 (1944 not available) \$2,648.25
Wilson's GM stock bonus (1,235 shares @ \$5.21 (1943 prices) \$6,428.23
Wilson's pension contribution by GM to pension fund 13,718.00

Wilson's total compensation (exclusive of dividends) \$183,844.28
Wilson's pension on retirement will be \$15,000 a year for life. He has already received up to Feb. 28, 1945, a total of 19,270 shares of GM common stock, on which dividends are regularly paid.

It is true that Wilson has to pay a good share of his take to the War Labor Board to protest that 93 cents an hour for women employees is too high.

Little Merchants Win Union Contract In Los Angeles

Los Angeles (FP)—Eight years after they organized and became members of Local 75, Newsboys Union (CIO), some 400 news vendors here signed their first contracts with two leading daily newspapers, the Los Angeles Daily News and Hearst's Herald-Express.

Major fight of the newsboys during the last few years was to gain recognition as employees rather than as "independent businessmen" or "little merchants," which newspaper publishers claimed was their status. Last June a U.S. supreme court decision held them to be employees "for purposes of collective bargaining only." For purposes of social security benefits and unemployment compensation they are not yet considered employees.

AFL NON-UNIT LASHED IN AFL

Two AFL papers sharply criticize the federation's top leadership for opposition to the new World Federation of Trade Unions, just formed in San Francisco.

The papers are the Labor Leader of the San Diego County Trades and Labor Council, and Plane Facts of the Fort Worth District Lodge, International Association of Machinists.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

HIT SLAYE LABOR

Only—Norwegian labor unions oppose slave German labor to rebuild Europe.

NO UNIONS WANTED

Washington (LPA)—According to counsel for the Agricultural Producers of California, an employer group, the National Labor Relations Board has engaged in "irregular, illegal and coercive" activities in ordering elections among packing plant workers to decide what union they wish to represent them.

the income tax collector, but so do GM workers, including the women employees of Syracuse. The GM employees have to pay sales taxes on most of their income while Wilson pays on only a part of his.

Chairman Alfred P. Sloan drew a salary of \$200,900 from GM in 1944 plus dividends on 615,524

Jersey Paper's NLRB Hearing Opens June 12

The hearing of the Hudson County Newspaper Guild's charges of unfair labor practices against the Hudson Dispatch of Union City, N. J., will open June 12 in the post office building in Hoboken.

Hearing on the National Labor Relations Board's complaint, issued May 17, was originally set for May 29, but was postponed on the personal request of Elisha Hanson, management's counsel.

The Guild seeks to compel the Dispatch management to bargain collectively and to desist from intimidating, coercing and firing employees who exercise their rights under the Wagner act, and to reinstate, with back-pay, two employees who, the Guild charges, were dismissed for union membership and activity.

Two days after the Dispatch publisher, last January, received the Hudson County local's letter asking for recognition as bargaining agent for its news employees, Copyreader James Allan, Guild unit chairman, and Sports writer Mel Greene, known member, were dismissed.

NLRB Attorney Daniel Baker, who handled the Guild's Agnes Faby and Seattle Post-Intelligencer cases, has been assigned to prosecute the case.

The Hudson Dispatch has a long anti-Guild record, having succeeded, eight years ago, in breaking up a Guild unit by the same tactics to which it is now resorting.

FLASHBACKS

CONVENTION TIME—Ten years ago The Guild Reporter declared that "elected delegates of the newspaper men and women of the United States will gather throughout next week in Cleveland to consider its year and a half of existence to date, and how it may be improved."

The GR said that the matters to confront the second annual ANG convention "divide themselves broadly into three categories:

"1. Internal structure, including the amount and disposition of finances.

"2. Labor relations, which include our attitude towards unorganized editorial workers, unorganized newspaper workers in general, the existing unions in the industry, the labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor (there was no CIO), and newspaper workers abroad organized in the Federation Internationale des Journalistes.

"3. Relations with employers, which will include not only standards and agreements on working conditions, but also our relations with the U. S. Government, through the Newspaper Industrial Board, the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Wagner-Lewis Bill (Wagner Act), and other legislation."

The red-hot issue before the convention was "to affiliate (with the AFL) or not."

The GR reported that of the Guild locals whose pre-convention views were known, 10 favored and five opposed.

Those for affiliation were listed as Lehigh Valley, Northern California, Southern Minnesota, Twin Cities, New York, Washington, Boston, Westchester County (N. Y.), Cleveland and Newark.

DELEGATE NOW HOST—A Twin Cities delegate to the Guild's 1935 convention was Robert Fitzsimmons. The 1935 Reporter carried his thumbnail biography. The last issue of The Reporter also mentioned Fitzsimmons in connection with the 1945 conclave.

Speaking of entertainment planned for delegates—this year—the paper last month said, "the Twin City Rapid Transit Company will be host of this party (outing and supper), in charge of Robert Fitzsimmons, general passenger agent, a former president of Twin Cities Guild."

"Tension increased in the Newark Ledger editorial rooms," following sale of the paper, on which the Guild had just won a bitter 19-week strike, to St. I. Newhouse. The Guild had had serious clashes with Newhouse on papers on Long Island and Staten Island in New York.

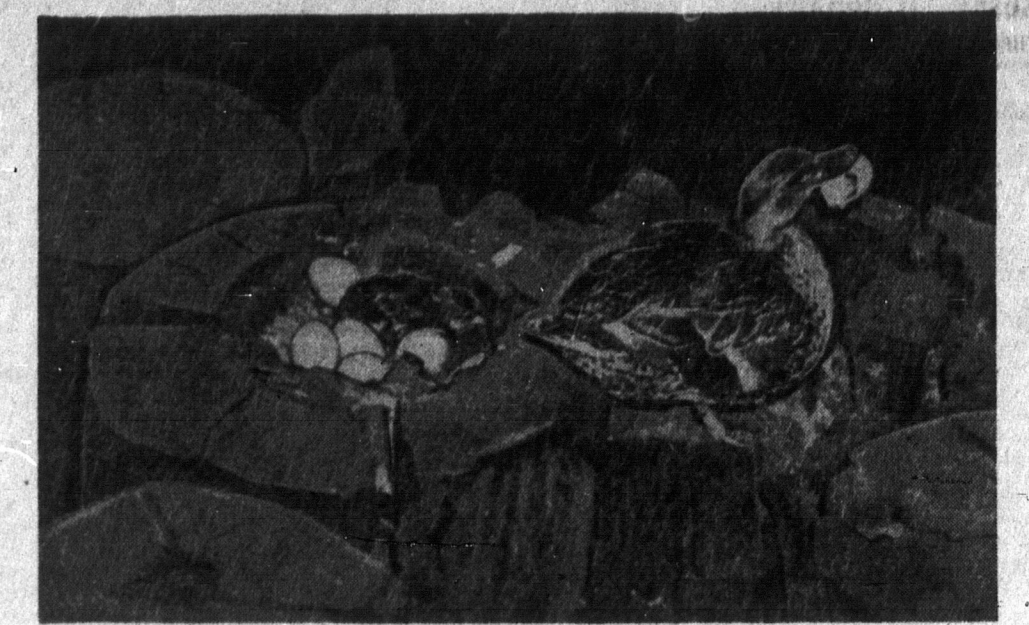
The first anti-Guild act under the new control was the rehiring of a strikebreaker let out under terms of the walkout settlement with the Ledger's court-appointed trustees.

GUILDSMAN WILSON—Earl Wilson, now the New York Post's celebrated "saloon editor" and author of the recent best-selling book, "I Am Gazing Into My Eight Ball," long has been a union man, who "works at it." Ten years ago, GR related:

"H. Earl Wilson, former chairman of the Akron Beacon Journal Guild unit, started on the rewrite bank of the New York Post this week. He left Akron last fall to join the staff of the Washington Post, where he immediately joined the Washington Guild. Wilson was instrumental in organizing the Columbus Guild before he went to Akron."

The "Loyal Order of Giraffes," consisting of those "who stuck out their necks at the organization meeting of the ANG in Dec. 1935," lost a "best-loved member" in the death of Gus B. Wollan, secretary-treasurer of the Twin Cities Guild and veteran political editor of the old St. Paul Daily News.

Paper Holds Up Edition as Milwaukee Duck Makes News



Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, the famous mallard which picked a piling on the Wisconsin river in the middle of the city for her nest, is pictured cleaning up the house as her eggs start to hatch. She picked up the egg shells and dumped them in the river. The picture was by a Sentinel photographer.

Milwaukee—Milwaukee's famous mallard duck now is a mother—and Milwaukee is going back to normal.

A controversy still is going on about the name of the duck. Helen Burrows, Guild member and Sentinel reporter who has been dubbed godmother to the ducks insists the mallard who made a nest and hatched a family

right in the middle of town is Elizabeth Drake.

Another newspaper here (mentioned only in whispers in polite Guild society) insists the duck's name is Gertie.

After 28 days of setting on a nest on a piling in the river on Wisconsin ave., Mrs. Drake laid six ducklings.

The arrival of the new family not only made news again, but it also held up news. The Sentinel held its final city edition for 99 hours while rescuers paddled about the river to retrieve one duckling which fell into the river.

All Milwaukee was more interested in the ducklings than was Mrs. Drake. The ducklings popped out of the shells Memorial day, the first ball of fur appearing half an hour after the city's biggest Memorial day parade had marched past her nest at the Wisconsin ave. bridge. An estimated 125,000 marchers streamed by, with flags waving.

BANDS ARE SILENT

But parade generals had asked all bands to refrain from playing as they crossed the bridge, so as not to disturb Mrs. Drake. One waggish band struck up "Rock-a-Bye Baby" as it crossed the bridge.

Freight boats and tugs had steamed up and down the river, blowing horns and whistles for bridges to open and Mrs. Drake had not batted an eye, but no one knew what thousands of marchers, bands, and scores of jeeps and Army equipment might do to her nerves.

Well, as the parade ended, she hatched her first offspring, right on schedule. From then on ducks kept popping out until five had arrived by the following night. Mrs. Drake started with nine eggs, but had taken three from the nest one at a time, and dumped them into the river.

ONE FALLS IN

With five eggs hatched, one of the little devils—the show-off—fell 10 feet from the piling into the river. Crowds gathered as the word spread all over the city. The bridge tenders started to the rescue.

The president of the Inaak Walton League was called. And the Sentinel held its last city edition two hours while the rescue continued.

The Walton League official found the last egg about to hatch. He plucked the rest of the shell from the tiny bill that was peeping through, and the brood was complete.

IN STORE WINDOW

One department store welcomed the new family with a big newspaper ad. Later, the ad in the paper ad. Later, the ad in the

Negotiations at Plainfield Go To Conciliation

Plainfield, N. J.—Negotiations for a first contract covering editorial employees of the Plainfield Courier-News, a Gannett newspaper, have been referred to the U. S. Conciliation Service, with Guild shop, wages, exceptions to the five-day week, night differential, length of service increases and rate of severance pay as points in dispute.

Also certified to the conciliation service is an unsettled discharge dispute, arising from the dismissal "for disloyalty" of Harry Kranz, reporter and treasurer of the unit, which is affiliated with Elizabeth local.

CASE UNSETTLED

Informal intervention of a conciliator failed to bring about a settlement of the discharge case, although the Guild offered to include an arbitration clause in the contract if the Kranz case were immediately submitted to the arbitration process.

Publisher Chauncey F. Stout refused to agree, saying it was unfair to have a discharge occurring prior to the signing of a contract covered by the provisions of the agreement. Arbitration had been in his counter-proposal.

FOLLOW WAGE PROGRAM

The Plainfield unit was designated in January as bargaining agent by the regional National Labor-Relations Board in New York, through a cross card-check. The Plainfield contract follows closely the Guild's national Wage Program.

Frankenstein In Mayor Race

Detroit (LPA)—Richard Frankenstein, vice president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, candidate for mayor of Detroit, has been given the endorsement of the Wayne County Industrial Union Council and the Wayne County Political Action Committee.

Primary will be held in August with the November run-off between the two candidates who poll the highest number of primary votes. Because of Detroit's non-partisan form of municipal government, candidates carry no party labels.

Frankenstein will oppose incumbent Mayor Edward Jeffries, who is charged with anti-labor attitudes in several speeches during the past year. The UAW leader will emphasize the importance of municipal action to help contract the effect of cutbacks which are already hitting Detroit more drastically than any other major industrial city.

Pearson, San Diego Executive, Dies

San Diego—Rollo T. Pearson, 41, first vice president of the San Diego Newspaper Guild, died of a heart attack May 4 after completing 18 holes of golf on the San Diego municipal course.

One of the earliest members of the Guild in San Diego, he was assistant news editor of the San Diego Union at the time of his death. Besides serving as first vice president of the San Diego chapter, he was chairman of the Union unit.

Our Daily Bread . . .



"Is he the man who has the power?"

Cartoon by Bill Chelmsford, NY Guild.

MONEY TALKS Suggests Elimination of Late Assessment Penalty

By William W. Rodgers

ANG secretary-treasurer

Prior to 1943, a local Guild's convention vote was based on its average monthly good standing. Whenever a local failed to remit its monthly per capita payment and assessments (if any) on time, a penalty was invoked which reduced the local's good standing count and thus affected its convention vote.

In 1943 the constitution was amended to provide for computing convention votes on the basis of average monthly per capita payments.

A local's good standing still is affected adversely by late remittances, but its convention vote is now affected only by late assessments. When there are no assessments, a local's per capita remittance can be late every month except the twelfth, without incurring any penalty in its convention vote.

Since the whole purpose of these penalty provisions was to insure regular monthly remittances of the local's financial obligations to the international, and since most locals are now more genuinely concerned about their monthly good standing, irrespective of convention representation, the question occurs as to whether the penalty on good standing is not now alone a sufficient preventive against late remittances, to permit of eliminating the additional penalty on convention representation, which is operative only in months for which assessments have been levied.

I am inclined to think it is.

Elimination of this penalty not only would save the Guild money in time saved in handling and posting remittances, but also would remove a source of particular irritation to many local officers who have found difficulty in understanding just how or why their per capita count should be reduced for a late remittance covering one month and not reduced for another.

This is outlined now—so discussion can be held at the convention.

HONOR ROLL—Local treasurers who have kept their memberships at 90 percent or better good standing for three consecutive months (February, March, April, 1945):

April 1 again was 73 percent.

Among Ourselves



Twenty-two locals made the Honor Roll this month compared with 26 in March and 19 in February. Total ANG good standing as of April 1 again was 73 percent.

Charles A. Gunner, new secretary of Kingston Guild, succeeding Mrs. Charles Rhymer, who resigned from her newspaper job because of ill health . . .

Dorothea Bourne, former researcher and reporter for Time magazine, has arrived in New Orleans on assignment with the American Red Cross . . .

Gregg Frankel, formerly Washington Guild executive secretary, now with War Relocation Authority in Cleveland . . .

T/Sgt. Ben Schneider of the N. Y. World-Telegram city desk, now with Army ground forces headquarters in Washington . . .

Mr. Richard C. Smith, N. Y. Daily News cop; boy wounded in Europe, in U. S. hospital now. He was awarded Purple Heart . . .

T. Roy Kelly, night editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, has taken leave of absence for overseas assignment with OWL . . .

Malcolm S. Dalton, Brockton Enterprise, commissioned a second lieutenant . . . Joanna DeVries of the library staff of the Rochester Times-Union, Democrat and Chronicle, has joined the Chicago Defender . . .

Richard Durham, Chicago secretary, is back after covering the San Francisco conference for the Chicago Defender . . . Carole Engel, Chicago Times reporter, is on leave of absence to wed Army flier . . .

Mr. George Trepanier, Madison Capital Times, was released as a prisoner of war in Germany and is en route home . . . John Eddy, former ANG executive vice presi-

Locals Name Delegates

Pittsburgh—Joseph Browne, county building reporter for the Sun-Telegraph, has been elected delegate to the ANG convention.

Grand Rapids—The convention delegate of the Grand Rapids Guild is E. A. MacDonnell, vice president of the local. He also attended the Milwaukee convention. He is make-up editor of the Press.

Pueblo, Colo.—Cecil F. Osborne, a charter member of Pueblo Guild, will be the Pueblo delegate at the convention in St. Paul.

Osborne was elected as delegate and Herbert Foster, also a charter member, was named alternate.

Osborne is a reporter on the Star-Journal. Foster is telegraph editor on the same paper.

San Francisco—Al Dipman, president of SFONG, is the local's delegate to the St. Paul convention. Dipman, Call-Bulletin editorial, was elected, 339 to 361, over William Ryan, Post-Enquirer editorial, for alternate.

William Grattan, News editorial, defeated Bud Hunt, Post-Enquirer editorial, for alternate, 337 to 131.

Detroit—Donald Schram, president of the local, has been chosen delegate for the Twin Cities convention.

Columbus—Leon E. Roetger has been elected the Columbus convention delegate. He is president of the Columbus Guild and former chairman of the Dispatch unit. He was a delegate to the 1944 session.

New York Ends Radio Program

With the broadcast of May 29 the New York Newspaper Guild's weekly forum "Free Speech" was discontinued after 25 weeks by the local's executive committee.

The committee voted to end the program unless it became financially self-sustaining through commercial sponsorship or increased payments to the Guild by Station WJCA. The first 13 weeks of the forum were sponsored by the Modern Industrial Bank, and the remainder were unsponsored.

According to the New York Guildpaper, the weekly loss on the last 12 programs consumed most of the profit realized on the earlier ones.

The forum consisted of a series of discussions on current topics.

Local Is Suspended For Discrimination

San Francisco (LPA)—The Stockton, Calif., local of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, has been suspended because of discrimination against Americans of Japanese descent, the ILWU announced, declaring that the action was taken against the local "as a result of its refusal to abide by the union's constitution which forbids racial discrimination."

Going Up!

Fred W. Patton, Jackson, Miss., editor, Mississippi Labor Federationist, for "making his paper a fighting champion of labor in the struggle by which the Jackson policemen were the right to organize a union. Patton distributed five special issues of his paper to all Jackson citizens, countering the anti-labor daily press."

George S. Schuyler, New York associate editor and columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly, "for the most effective work by any newspaperman against the labor draft."

Willbur H. Baidinger, PM Unit.

Write today to a serviceman. The men like mail from home.

It Seems to Us..

SEES FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF ANG

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

When the cry for unity rings through union halls and correspondence begins to flood the union paper—beware the inevitable break! "Unity" is classically the Communist call to arms for the showdown struggle.

Our union must meet this danger with an open knowledge of the issues, or we will be shouted down by voices calculated to sidetrack us on contentious, insignificant points.

The question is coming quickly. Will the Communists control the ANG?

We must understand the threat. Communists are peculiar people whose intentions may be good, but who are poison to democratic organizations. A Communist does not think or act as an individual. He is an adherent to a line, the chameleon-like "Communist line." It is a policy set down by the hierarchy of the Communist party.

Communists often beckon idealists by ostensibly supporting liberal legislation. Thus many well-meaning persons and liberals are brought into their party.

These are gradually indoctrinated into thinking and agreeing with the Communist line, not realizing at first the pro-Soviet character of the dictums. He eventually is convinced of the absolute righteousness of Soviet Russia in all its political undertakings. Then, he is a reliable Communist.

All Communists and fellow-travelers act as a disciplined and single-minded body on issues brought up on the floor. Generally, a few spokesmen are designated and the rest of the group votes and opinions as they do.

The maneuvers are always the same.

First, opposing union leaders who are to be deposed must be defamed. An intensive blast of defamation of character and delving in personalities of the victims must be carried on. At the same time members must be exhorted to support or fight some domestic legislation, depending on its relation to Soviet Russia.

If the opposition perceives the impending struggle for power and, aware of the danger of the Communists, begins to attack them, then the showdown time is at hand; and Communists everywhere scream "UNITY!" The fight is begun. They are out to capture the outfit.

The ANG has reached this stage.

I am what is known as a "Red baiter." I should be classed a "Communist baiter," for I confess an affection for Reds.

EUGENE VICTO, L.T. AC (New York Guild)

THEIR PUBLISHERS PAY HOSPITALIZATION

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

In fairness and in a sense of appreciation to the publishers of the Call-Chronicle newspaper in Allentown, the Lehigh Valley Newspaper Guild desires to offer an answer to the quoted comment (May 11 issue of GR) by Harvey J. Kelly, general labor counsel for the Hearst newspapers.

He said: "I am of the opinion that is the first offer of assumption by a newspaper management of the total cost of hospitalization for employees. Virtually all newspapers have some arrangements for hospitalization but in all such plans with which I am familiar the employer pays all or a substantial portion of the cost."

It will interest Mr. Kelly and the members of the 10 locals in

Guild members in good standing here may discuss affairs of the Guild, the labor movement, or the newspaper industry, keeping in mind libel, the welfare of the Guild, and the fact these columns should not be used for personal quarrels.

Letters exceeding 350 words are subject to editing to reduce them to that length.

the Hearst system to know that the Call-Chronicle newspapers have been paying the FULL cost of hospitalization for all employees and THEIR FAMILIES. This plan went into effect on Jan. 1, 1944.

The Guild in the summer of 1943 negotiated for hospitalization. Although not written into the contract at that time, the publishers in a memorandum to all employees assumed the full cost for those who had been in the plan (the popular Blue Cross Hospitalization Service) and started paying for those who had not been in it previously.

At the same time the publishers assumed the full cost of sick and accident policy premiums, previously deducted from paychecks.

I, for one, know of the value of the plan. I had been a member of it for some time before the publishers here assumed the cost. Last fall my five-year-old son was taken to the hospital for an emergency appendectomy. His 12-day hospital bill was paid for completely by the Blue Cross.

MAX LEVINE, Treasurer, Local 49.

TAKES ISSUE ON NEW LEADER ATTACK

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

The letter in the May 25 Guild Reporter, under a deapen caption, "A Report About the Nazi Press," purports to be an inside report by Mr. John H. Dunn, Jr., on his Nazi prison experience that "the American publications most frequently quoted by Herr Goebbels' press (were) the Chicago Tribune and the New Leader of New York." Brother Dunn says he wants us to "know thy enemies." This letter was featured earlier in my local's Guildpaper.

Could any space be found on the agenda of the St. Paul convention for examination of local Guild papers? I am sure the delegates would vote the Guildpaper is the worst!

As a civilian, I salute John Dunn for all he has gone through. As a Guildman, I reject his report about the New Leader. I reject it in the same spirit with which the IEB ejected him from the ANG administration in 1941, prior to which date he had been a fervent colleague of conspirators within the Guild whose Communist watchdog was "This time the Yanks are not coming."

It is strange that no other source, from OWI down, has mentioned the New Leader as a counter-part of the Chicago Tribune in Nazi propaganda. I could write a critique of the New Leader myself (its labor gossip column is not too reliable), but I suspect that Brother Dunn is trying to put in an ideological lick against a liberal labor sheet which, God help it, is anti-Communist. Its contributors have included Sam Eubanks, Norman Angell, Jim Carey, John Dewey, Henry Wallace, Max Daniehl, Sidney Hook, Jim Patton, Thurman Arnold, Paul Sifton, Grist for Goebbels' mill!

WILBUR H. BALDINGER, PM Unit.

Write today to a serviceman. The men like mail from home.

Caught ON THE RUN

We know of one copydesk where the men always vote for the candidates with the shortest names. Because they fit into headlines easier.

Here We Go Again

Under the heading of "summer reading" we classify another series from the pen of Frank E. Phillips, company lawyer for the Manchester Union-Leader. The latest prose effusion is a petition for review from the directive in the Guild dispute case. (details in last RG).

Here is a typical paragraph of Phillips' philippic:

"The petitioner is shocked at the conclusion reached by Collaborationists Robert K. Burns and Kenneth Crouse. Dr. Burns representing the Public and Mr. Crouse representing the Guild.

"The directive in relation to wages is so fantastic, so unfair so potentially inflationary, so contrary to facts recited in the petitioner's main and rebuttal briefs that one would conclude, were Dr. Burns not involved, that Mr. Crouse of the Guild did effectually act Svengali's role, with control over a Trilby."

What he means here is "we wuz robbed." However, Phillips doesn't understand the rules.

He also threatens there will be no publication until before the seven holidays granted because of holiday overtime. (That will mean so much more paper available for ads on other days.)

In opposing a night differential, Phillips has this to say of the Union-Leader staff: "... the nondescript array of children, old folks, the lame, the halt and the dimmed of sight which newspapers have been forced to hire to try to fill in for their trained personnel which is out there fighting..."

Look who's casting the first stone!

Adjectives Dept.: NY President McManus, writing in the NY Guildpaper, hangs a new adjective on us, "Our needle-nosed national organ, The Guild Reporter..."

McManus tossed the adjective in deploring the lack of a quorum at the last NY membership meeting.

This profound legal pronouncement was given by the court in Jackson & Perkins Co. vs. Mushroom Transp. Co. 41 A. 2d 653 (Pa.): "It is common knowledge that moisture subjected to low enough temperature will freeze."

Oh well—the AP in its brief against night differential said: "News stories that break in the day do not usually break at night."

The Word Is Spreading

An Army sergeant writes from the Pacific he had seen some copies of The Guild Reporter.

"For three years I was editorial cartoonist," he says, mentioning the paper. "I started at \$17.50 and was making \$30 when I left. Together with other white-collar editorial workers I used to wonder why we drew salaries from \$13 and \$14 a week to \$45 for top-ranking writers while men in the composing room got union rates."

Noting that the Guild has made great strides, he concludes: "I want more information about the American Newspaper Guild."

President Truman never has believed in compulsory labor controls, he indicated in an unpublished conference with more than 60 labor and industry representatives gathered in Washington for

a meeting of regional and national Management-Labor committees.

Truman made it clear that he was always in favor of voluntary methods in dealing with wartime manpower problems. The president also said that one of the toughest war jobs that labor and management have to face will come when the shooting is over.

His concern with reconversion problems, cutbacks and unemployment impressed both labor and management representatives who were invited to the White House to meet him.

No One Is Fooled

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has the short yardstick for measuring living costs, reveals its cost of living index now is 2 percent above the level of a year ago, with living costs still going up.

"Prices of cost of living items remained high," it says here.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the index is up 28.9 percent, not including an allowance of three to four points for quality deterioration.

And this is the index which was used to limit wage increases to 15 percent.

Treasury officials declare that organized labor probably will purchase more than half of the nation's four billion E bond quota in the Seventh War Loan drive.

WMC Wont Aid Low-Pay Bosses

Washington (LPA)—Organized labor won an important victory when the War Manpower Commission decided that it would not accept responsibility for filling manpower needs in textile and wood and paper container plants that pay substandard wages. Even though the plants may have high war urgency, the WMC will not undermine labor standards.

"It is not the intent of WMC," said an instruction to regional manpower directors, "to underwrite poor personnel practices in these (textile and containers) and similar industries."

THE GUILD REPORTER

Copyright, 1945, by the American Newspaper Guild (CIO)



Editor: Wilbur E. Bada
Assistant: Fred Jaeger

Published the second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Single copy 10¢. Yearly \$2.00.
Acceptance for mailing at the special rates of postage provided for in the Act of February 26, 1935.

ANG INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

President: Milton Murray
Executive Vice President: Sam B. Eubanks
Secretary-Treasurer: William W. Rodgers
Regional Vice Presidents: 1—George A. Harris, 196 Cedar Ave., Arlington 74, Mass. 2—W. A. Copeland, 1403 So. Willett St., Memphis 6, Tenn. 3—Kenneth B. Crouse, 678 Josephine Pl., St. Paul, Minn. 4—George E. Hutchinson, 1003 No. Niagara St., Burbank, Calif. 5—John T. McManus, 1 Christopher St., New York, N. Y. (substitute for Walter Engels, on leave in Navy).

At Large Vice Presidents: William J. Farson, 6327 B. Morton Street, Philadelphia 44, Pa. Floyd Healey, 1617 Grand Ave., Piedmont 11, Calif. Joseph M. Walsh, 195 So. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Eleanor Coakley, 2427 Parkwood Ave., Toledo 10, O. (substitute for Milton J. Lapine, on leave in Navy). Nathan W. Robertson, 206-C Holden Green, Cambridge, Mass. (substitute for Gordon H. Cole, on leave with Army).

International Representatives: Joseph G. Colangelo (Director for Wire Services), Edna Berger, Charles E. Crissey, Gerda Martin, Ward B. Melody, Stephen Ripley, John A. Ullman, James D. White. On leave: John Blawie, Larry MacLean, Charles Whipple.

Director at Research: Jean Weinstein.

International Headquarters, 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

June 8, 1945

CONGRESS FOLLOWS ANG WAGE PROGRAM— U. S. White Collar Workers Will Get 16% Pay Boost

By ALLEN J. GREEN
Washington Guild

Washington—Congress will write into law this month a 15.9 percent cost-of-living raise for 1,215,000 federal white collar workers along with a series of wage reforms paralleling those for which the Guild is battling in its 1945 National Wage Program.

The bill passed the senate unanimously and is coming up for action in the house with a favorable report from House Civil Service commission. It carries the endorsements of President Truman, Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis and War Labor Board Chairman George W. Taylor. Administration leaders are predicting speedy passage, with only routine opposition from more rabid Republican economists, save for the overtime provision which may run into trouble because of the cost involved.

The legislation is, in effect, a permanent "contract" carrying \$556,600,000 in wage benefits for the salaried federal employees.

Its principal provisions are:

1. A permanent cost-of-living raise, averaging 15.9 percent, and "spread" to give the larger raises in the lower brackets by a formula giving a 20 percent raise on the first \$1,200 of annual salary, a 10 percent raise on the next \$2,400 and a 5 percent raise on the remainder.

Chief argument for the permanency of the raise was that prices will remain high after the war while the federal worker's income will drop as the government abandons the now standard 48-hour week.

2. "True time and a half for work above 40 hours. Federal employees now get time and 1/12th for overtime through an unrealistic formula which is labeled "time and a half." The formula figures out to 2,880 hours a year whereas the employees actually work 2,080 hours on the 40-hour week.

3. A 10 percent night differential for work between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. which will not, however, cut workers in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who now

have a 15 percent night differential.

4. Time and one half for all holiday work. The government recognizes seven holidays, plus presidential election days.

5. Speeded up within-grade promotions. The federal salary structure is divided into grades, and employees receive periodic within-grade increases at the end of 18 months and again at the end of 30 months service. The legislation cuts the waiting period to 12 and 18 months.

6. A provision allowing federal employees now in the armed forces to count time spent in service as credit towards within-grade promotions mentioned above.

7. Establishment of a basic 40-hour work week for the government with provision for a 5-day, 40-hour week. Although the government is now on a 48-hour week, the pre-war work week was a 44-hour, six-day week.

Just as in a Guild contract negotiation, the proposals were presented to congress, in the form of recommended legislation, by

the U. S. Civil Service commission.

Then the proposals were argued out over congressional committee tables with spokesmen for the three major federal employee unions, United Federal Workers, CIO; American Federation of Government Employees, AFL; and National Federation of Federal Employees (independent), playing a prominent part. To provide the necessary clearance, Stabilization Director Davis and WLB Chairman Taylor were called in and testified that the proposals came within the limits of the national stabilization program.

The raise, incidentally, is the first for the white collar employees since 1932.

Many have worked throughout the war alongside "blue collar" federal workers in Navy yards and arsenals, whose wages are fixed by wage boards in accordance with prevailing rates. The "blue collar" workers consequently have received frequent wage adjustments up to the Little Steel limitations.

WANT A WRITING JOB IN ARMY RADIO INTELLIGENCE?

Washington—The War Department is urgently in need of three additional transcribers in its Radio Intelligence, Bureau of Public Relations.

The work, by civilians, consists of listening to dictaphone transcripts of all the nationally-known radio commentators and writing therefrom stories of interest to the Army.

The job, according to Chief of Transcribers Victor B. Luchsinger, a former Wilkes-Barre Guildsman, pays a monthly starting salary of \$170 (after deductions) for a man or woman without dependents. For dependents there are additional compensations.

The position of transcriber, which is a night job beginning at 5 p. m., requires experience as a news reporter or deskman, but sets no age limit. No Civil Service examination is required and the job is expected to be continued after the war.

For detailed information address: Victor B. Luchsinger, Chief of Transcribers, Radio Intelli-

gence Branch, Public Relations Bureau, War Department, Washington.

Scranton Submits Contract Proposals

Scranton—The Scranton Guild has submitted contract proposals to publishers of the Scranton Times, Scrantonian and Tribune. Proposals follow the Wage Program.

LABOR 99.9% PURE ON STRIKE PLEDGE

Washington (LPA)—Time lost per worker because of strikes in 1944 was less than in any year for which information is available, according to a report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Time lost on account of strikes was equal to 9/10 of one percent of total working time. In other words, labor kept its no-strike pledge 99.91%.

Playing with Fire



Cartoon by Bernard Sennan, NY Guild.