

THE GUILD REPORTER

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Then—8,000 . . . Now—22,000



WLB Will Ease Brake on Wages

By DOROTHY ROCKWELL
President, Washington Guild

Washington—The War Labor Board hopes to put into effect within two months a series of changes in its administration of national wage stabilization policy which should have a profound ef-

Washington Post To Pay \$40,000 In Back-Raises

Washington—The Washington Post on July 3 will part with an estimated \$40,000 in retroactive pay increases as a result of approval received this week for the \$80,000 contract signed by the Washington Guild and the Post Dec. 31, 1944.

The new agreement, covering approximately 340 persons, shortens progressions throughout the plant, adds a new six-month step-up for first-year reporters, reorganizes the pay system in the commercial department, lops four hours off the outside circulation work-week, and gives general increases to approximately 40 persons in the editorial department.

Only \$1.25 a week remained under the Little Steel formula, and the Newspaper Commission, faced with complicated versions of WLB policy as regards sub-standards, reclassifications, inter-plant inequities, intra-plant inequities, creation of new minima, and the like, reconsidered its decision three times before giving in.

GUILD WINNER IN NLRB VOTE; COUNT IS 28-1

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles Newspaper Guild was named collective bargaining agent by employees of Wave Publications in an NLRB election. The vote was 28 to 1. There were 34 employees eligible.

Organization work was carried on chiefly by employees in the plant.

An independent union formerly represented the employees. Contract proposals have been drawn up.

fect on the ANG's collective bargaining program.

The proposed changes, definite in their intent but at present vague as to details, include the following departures from present procedure:

1. Straight time average hourly earnings will be taken into account in an attempt to establish "parity between hourly earnings and the 30 percent increase in the cost of living.

Industries such as publishing, where the increase in straight time average earnings since January 1941, does not measure up to the increase in the cost of living since that date, will be given relief from the Little Steel formula.

2. Voluntary increases, whether arrived at by collective bargaining or sought by non-union employers on behalf of the entire payroll, will not require WLB approval in most instances where a price increase is not involved. Similarly, employers will be relieved of the burden of processing individual merit increase applications through WLB or the treasury.

(There is a possibility that voluntary wage increases in critical labor areas will continue to require approval temporarily.)

3. The bracket system will be either abandoned or modified so that the emphasis falls from the bottom to the midpoint of the range.

4. There will be a new attack on the substandard wage problem, with the Office of Economic Stabilization and President Truman recommending to congress that the wage and hour law be amended to raise the minimum legal wage to at least 50 cents an hour, and with WLB following through by allowing all wages above the plant minimum to be raised to the extent that the bottom wage is brought into line.

WLB will also raise to 55¢ or possibly 60 cents the level below which wages can be raised without approval.

5. There will be some compensation for loss of overtime pay in integrated industries.

This may come out as part of the general "parity" system mentioned on Page Six.

IEB REPORTS TO CONVENTION . . .

Steady Growth In Membership During Past Year

St. Paul—A steady growth in membership was maintained during the year, the International Executive Board revealed in its report to the convention. The total rose to 21,738 as of April 1, 1945, compared to 20,288 as of April 1, 1944. Number of members on military leave increased 505 in this period.

The IEB report, approved at its meeting here this week preceding the convention, contrasted conditions of 1934, when the first ANG convention met in St. Paul, and today after 11 years of work and achievement.

"The substantial increase in membership came from strengthening of units where complete organization never had been attained, as well as from the addition of new departments and new units," the report declared.

7 NEW LOCALS

"The year saw the chartering of locals in Kingston, N. Y.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Worcester, Mass., and Woonsocket, R. I., in each of which bargaining rights were established on daily newspapers," the IEB reported to the convention.

Charters also were issued to Gary and Hammond, Ind., as separate units, these locals formerly having comprised the Northwestern Indiana local; Muskegon, Mich., formerly a unit of the Grand Rapids local; and Pawtucket, R. I., and Quincy, Mass., formerly units of the Boston local.

Bargaining rights, exclusive of wire services, were won on new units or departments in 22 cases. Twelve were won in NLRB elections, seven, were by voluntary recognition when the Guild established it represented a majority, and three were by NLRB-conducted card checks.

13 NEW AP UNITS

NLRB elections were lost in the Columbus, Ohio, Citizen circulation department; the Windsor, Ont., Star, all departments, and the Miami News and Miami Herald, editorial departments.

Since the last convention, the Guild obtained recognition in 13 additional AP bureaus, as part of the wire service organizing program to complete organization of the Associated Press.

The report to delegates said: "Eleven years ago the founders of the American Newspaper Guild met in St. Paul to map the future of an organization of newspaper workers.

ATTAIN MOST '34 GOALS

"Returning to St. Paul for its twelfth annual convention, the

Good Standing Also Rises

The IEB reported that total membership as of April was 21,738, with good standing showing a steady increase despite the six assessments levied by the Milwaukee convention.

The report noted that assessments "usually affect good standing adversely," and "that a remarkably good record has been maintained throughout the year."

Guild has attained many of the goals that were set here in 1934.

"We have won a measure of security and independence for workers in our industry perhaps even beyond the hopes of most of those who met here with Heywood Brown. . . .

"Today we are a union of nearly 22,000 members, organized in 87 communities with 190 individual contracts protecting workers on 179 daily newspapers, all of the major wire services and miscellaneous news weeklies and radio stations.

"The Guild has pioneered in white collar organization and has met the multitude of new problems in this field with greater success than any other union of white collar workers judging by comparative growth, having obtained collective bargaining benefits for about 27 percent of its

jurisdiction on newspapers and wire services."

Notable progress was reported during the past year in organization of the largest newspapers published for Negro circulation.

IN BIG NEGRO PAPERS

These are the Courier (Pittsburgh), Afro-American (Baltimore), and the Defender (Chicago).

Guild units also have been established on three other Negro papers.

Complete organization of all offices of the three large papers, together with the smaller units, will bring Guild protection to more than 300 workers on the Negro newspapers.

Since the last convention, new contracts were signed covering nine newspapers of general circulation, and six new contracts covered other publications.

Labor Heads Assail New "Peace" Bill

Calling the proposed new federal labor relations law which has been introduced in the U.S. Senate an attempt to throttle the Wagner act, CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green and other labor leaders have vigorously denounced the measure as "a bill to enslave labor."

Murray, in an official statement, declared that the proposal is "unquestionably the most bald-faced

attempt to destroy labor unions and nullify the basic constitutional rights of workers."

Termed by its sponsors "a program for industrial peace," and backed by considerable ballyhoo in the Scripps-Howard papers, the bill proposes elimination of the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board, and provides for compulsory arbitration, elimination of the closed shop where the union does not represent 75 percent of the employees, and prohibiting of strikes pending investigation.

In place of the NLRB and WLB the proposed law would set up a new independent five-man federal labor relations board which would assume "the functions" of these two agencies as well as those of the Labor Department's conciliation service.

In addition a special "unfair labor practices" tribunal would be created which would have jurisdiction over unfair labor (Continued on Page Six)

Delegates to See 'I Was Misquoted' Eliminator

St. Paul—Delegates to the ANG convention, opening here Monday, will have an opportunity to have their voices recorded on a thin wire, and to play it back.

General Electric engineers will demonstrate a portable electronic playback-recorder, widely used by the armed forces.

Postwar uses of the recorder include possible use by newspapers in gathering news. Stories can be phoned in, recorded on wire, and then played back by a rewriter editing the story.

Other potential uses include recording interviews, which engineers pointed out, help prevent complaints of "I was misquoted."

Speeches also can be recorded on the portable device.

Material can be played back at the flip of a switch, the wire retains the record indefinitely, and the sound also can be removed from the wire.

The recorder is about the size of a portable typewriter case and weighs 35 pounds. One hour of conversation can be recorded on 1,200 feet of wire.

Recording devices used by the Army will be demonstrated by the Signal Corps.

Army men also will show new portable radios which could be used by reporters to keep in communication with the city desk, and by circulation and advertising men.

NLRB Funds Give Out Until July 1; 3 Guild Cases Among Scores Halted

National Labor Relations Board hearings on two Guild cases and investigation of a third were postponed when lack of funds forced the NLRB to stop most of its activities throughout the country.

Guild cases affected were a hearing on charges against the Hudson Dispatch, Union City, N. J., growing out of the firing of two staff members for Guild activities; a hearing to set the

St. Paul Merit Raises Okayed By Commission

Chicago—Hort Guildman at the 1945 St. Paul convention of the Guild quite probably will be in a happier frame of mind for entertaining their guests, as a result of the favorable action by the NLRB's Newspaper Commission this week on a group of 13 cases involving merit increases for employees of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press and Dispatch.

The cases have been on file in the commission offices for months; one was filed on January 6, with an effective date of January 1. In all, 49 employees are affected by the 13 cases.

Also approved recently for the St. Paul papers were Guild-negotiated minimums for editorial clerks, typists, library assistants, elevator operators and switchboard operators. A request for a bonus for all employees in the Guild jurisdiction was denied.

TIGHTENING POLICY
The merit increase cases were one of the most notable examples of a tightening of commission policy. On papers of major size, the commission has been suggesting—under the stabilization authority it cannot order—that papers set up rate-ranges and operate under General Order 31.

There has been considerable resistance by publishers to this program. Perhaps one reason is that an application for establishment of rate-ranges requires the union's signature and some management are historically opposed to letting the Guild participate in merit raise operations.

(Such a rate range plan was approved last week for the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune.)

FINALLY OKAYED
In the case of the St. Paul papers, the commission found itself smothered with the series of individual raise applications, all of which in this instance were signed by the Guild.

On the basis of incomplete payroll data, it was decided, however, that the cases could not be handled by the commission unless much more complete information was supplied.

The usual letter asking establishment of rate-ranges was dispatched. This request was rejected, but much fuller payroll data was sent in, and the cases finally launched on their way.

10% FOR CHESTER
A supplemental order of approval was issued for the Chester Times, granting a 10 percent general increase to all employees whose salaries were not increased by changes in the minimums in the latest contract.

New minimums were finally approved for the New York Morning Freiheit on an appeal. The Freiheit case originally was filed July 14, 1944—eleven months before approval.

With one minor exception, a whole new set of minimums was denied for the Stockton, Calif., Daily Record. The Guild member of the commission dissented.

New contract rates were approved for Guildsmen on the San Francisco Chronicle, Cleveland Press, Philadelphia Inquirer, Sacramento Union and Brooklyn Eagle.

election date on four Springfield, Mass., papers, and investigation of a complaint against the New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times. The national "stop order" went out June 10 when the NLRB exhausted its appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30.

All scheduled hearings were cancelled by the order, as well as all expenditures for traveling in connection with investigations. Even long distance telephone calls were eliminated.

ASK FUND TRANSFER
Officials immediately went into action to get authorization for transferring funds tied up in a special publications program into the general operations fund. This special fund was expected to tide the agency over through the remainder of the month, but as the Guild Reporter goes to press the transfer had not yet been authorized.

The stoppage of NLRB activities was announced only 24 hours before the hearing of the Hudson Dispatch case was scheduled.

Since that time the agency's only work has consisted in conducting or scheduling strike elections and conducting investigations which

do not require extra expenses. No new actions to determine collective bargaining agencies are being scheduled, but those which had been set previous to the stoppage are being held, according to officials.

BLAME CONNALLY ACT
The NLRB's current plight was attributed to the considerable increase of costly strike elections under the Smith-Connally act during the past year, notably that of the United Mine Workers last spring.

Meanwhile the agency's appropriation for the next fiscal year has been cut \$400,000 by the house of representatives, and its fate is now up to the senate. Unless the appropriation is passed by June 30, the agency will have to close down completely, it was indicated.

If the senate sustains the cut, next year's activities will have to be curtailed sharply.

The New York regional office, largest in the country, was worst hit by the stoppage. It had to postpone about 20 hearings.

Proceedings postponed throughout the country are believed to run into several hundred.

Whipple, ANG Staffer, Back From Overseas with Red Cross

ANG International Representative Charles L. Whipple, on leave to the American Red Cross, is back in the United States after 30 months' service in Europe with the armed forces.

Whipple said he felt as though he was in a new world, in returning to a land where the buildings aren't flattened, and where people are living rather normal lives.

WORKED UP FRONT
Whipple constantly with the troops, Whipple revealed he didn't spend any more time in the front lines than he had to, but he put in an awful lot of time right up front anyway, working with the soldiers. When not out front, he was about a mile behind the lines where the shells and strafing planes also came.

Whipple's work was to assist soldiers with financial or welfare problems, to equip them as far as possible with personal comfort articles which were needed, and to be of any assistance possible on morale matters.

Following 15 months with the 8th Air Force in England, Whipple requested an assignment with the infantry, and was sent to the 8th Infantry Division.

Although classified 4-F, Whipple left his Guild organizing job in September, 1942, to volunteer for Red Cross overseas work.

Previously he had been based in Pittsburgh, where, besides contract negotiations and organizing there and in Harrisburg and West Virginia, he was in charge of the 11½-month Guild strike on the Allegheny (Pa.) Gazette.

WOUNDED IN FRANCE
He went with it to Normandy, where he was wounded on July 15 by an '88 shell and was awarded the Purple Heart.

Later, although civilians are not ordinarily entitled to wear it, he was awarded the ETO campaign ribbon in an order issued by Gen. Eisenhower, the order commending him for his work from June, 1944 to March, 1945, "under difficult and hazardous combat conditions."

Harrisburg AP Unit Recognized
Harrisburg—The Harrisburg bureau of the Associated Press is the latest unit to join the nationwide roster of Guild-organized AP offices covered by 1945 Guild-AP agreement, now before the Newspaper Commission.

The Harrisburg unit was recognized as Guild-represented by the AP management in New York as result of a union membership card-check.

The UP and INS bureaus here were organized earlier.

Madison Backs ANG Officers
Madison—The Madison Newspaper Guild favors re-election of the present ANG administration. A resolution endorsing the national officers and asking that they be returned to leadership "on their record" was adopted unanimously at the June meeting of the local.

ANG Heads Get Toledo Support
Toledo—Elsie McKay, Toledo delegate to the St. Paul convention, has been instructed by the local to support the nomination of the present ANG officers.

The local also voted to support a per capita increase of not more than 15 cents.

Living cost footnote — you can't buy food with a deficit.

More Locals Name Delegates

Boston—John R. Wright, chairman of the Herald Traveler unit, has been named delegate to the St. Paul convention by the Boston Newspaper Guild.

Wright has been an advertising solicitor on the Herald-Traveler for 17 years and has been active in his local since the commercial department joined the Guild in 1937.

He heads the largest Guild unit in New England, is a member of the Boston local's executive committee, and a delegate to the New England District Council.

Madison, Wis.—Herbert "Jack" Jacobs, president of the Madison Newspaper Guild was elected its convention delegate at the June membership meeting.

Jacobs is a reporter on the Capital Times, and is in his fifth year as president of the Madison local. In addition to his Guild and newspaper work, he operates a small farm on the outskirts of Madison.

Before coming to the Capital Times, Jacobs was with the Milwaukee Journal.

MADISON UPS MINIMUMS IN NEW CONTRACT
Madison—A new contract with the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times under which wage minimums will be boosted \$3 per week for editorial and business office employees has been approved by the membership.

The increase was granted a year ago as a cost of living bonus, but now goes into the contract minimums starting June 27.

Another gain in the new agreement provides a starting minimum of \$22 for a 5-day, 40-hour week for most employees.

Guild Wins at Globe-Democrat
St. Louis—The St. Louis Newspaper Guild was chosen collective bargaining agent by employees of the Globe-Democrat merchandise department in an NLRB election June 15. The vote was 10 to 2.

The Guild already represents employees in the editorial, advertising, business, and circulation department.

Times in 1936, Jacobs worked on the Milwaukee Journal and was president of the Journal Guild unit. He took an active part in the Guild strike against the now defunct Wisconsin News in Milwaukee in 1936.

Detroit—The Detroit Newspaper Guild will be represented at the St. Paul convention by Donald F. Schram, local president. Paul Weber, executive secretary, has been named alternate.

Schram was designated by the executive board after Weber, the only other candidate, withdrew in his favor.

Schram, state editor of the Free Press, has been president of the local since March 1. Previously he served two years as vice-president. He was a delegate to the Milwaukee convention.

Weber, former Detroit president and former Times unit chairman, long has been active in Guild affairs. He has been elected delegate for the Lansing and Battle Creek locals.

CONVENTION DRAWS 50-ODD LIMIT
St. Paul—Fifty-odd delegates will attend the 12th annual ANG convention, opening here Monday, according to reservations sent here, Carl Langland, local convention chairman declared.

"We think the turnout is due to the fact the convention is being held in a centrally located city," Langland said. He estimated about 72 locals would be represented.

Meanwhile, the convention committee of Twin Cities Guild, which was also host to the first convocation in 1934, was planning additional features in addition to a "trolley party" when delegates would be taken in chartered streetcars to Wirth park in Minneapolis for beer and smorgasbord, with the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. as hosts. Robert Fitzsimmons, a past president of Twin Cities, is general passenger agent of the company.

At the cocktail party Sunday, B. H. Ridder, published of the St. Paul papers, will be the host.

CORRECTION
In the tabulation of votes of Hearst units of the Group Hospitalization Plan, the vote of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer unit was omitted. The Seattle P-I unit voted for the plan, 67 to 21. The correct total of the 13 units was 1,147 for the plan, with 279 against.

The Guild management has been advised the Guild is ready to discuss details of the hospitalization at an early date.

Denver—Harley Murray in the Denver Newspaper Guild's delegate to the ANG convention. Chairman of the Denver Post unit, he was elected unanimously by members of the local.

Murray has been on the Post staff for the past three years, and is the paper's state house reporter. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado journalism school.

He has held a number of Guild offices before becoming unit chairman. He is one of the most active members of the local.

Houston—Joseph Patronella, a member of the Houston Press unit of the Houston Newspaper Guild, has been named convention delegate replacing Abner E. Jackson, local vice president, who will be unable to attend.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Newspaper Guild has elected Lynn Wykoff its convention delegate. He is a former local president, and is on the staff of the Oregonian.

Detroit Gets Settlement For Reinstated Member
Detroit—The Detroit Guild has obtained a settlement of \$600 and reinstatement for James Franklin, News Janitor. He is back at work.

Franklin was discharged by the News last summer after criminal charges were filed against him. The charges had no connection with his employment.

The discharge was accompanied by notice of severance pay. A Guild protest went unheeded. When trial date came this spring, Franklin was acquitted on a directed verdict of not guilty.

The Guild demanded full satisfaction. The News offered reinstatement, and \$500 for settlement of the estimated difference between his News wages and his actual earnings during the layoff. The Guild asked for more, and the News raised its bid to \$600.

Settlement was negotiated by Executive Secretary Paul Weber. Others who appeared for the Guild were Rufus Swain, News maintenance division chairman, and local President Donald Schram.

NAM Spent 2 Million on Reaction

Washington (FP)—The National Association of Manufacturers spent close to two million dollars in 1944 on its postwar campaign to destroy unions, get rid of government controls and insure for the big monopolies an unchecked race for profits and world domination.

Details of the propaganda, lobbying and organizational activities big business has been carrying on to sell its program to the public and arm its members against labor and the government were revealed in the NAM's yearly statement of income and disbursements, "How Your NAM Dollars Was Spent in 1944."

Last year the NAM took in from its members \$1,890,038.96. It spent \$538,581.95 on broad propaganda activities, excluding union-fighting.

Disguised in the statement as "services on behalf of industry," this included the NAM's high-powered manipulation of newspapers, radio, movies, school, church, women's clubs and farm groups to get across its "free enterprise" program and "the soundness of management's position on current issues and management's good faith and good motives."

The statement gives the NAM credit for "providing the machinery for development and promotion of a sound federal fiscal

policy," a reference to the 1944 tax bill, passed over labor's protest and condemned by President Roosevelt as "providing relief not for the needy but for the greedy."

The NAM also boasts that its work put over the social security tax freeze in congress, preventing the building up of the funds needed to tide workers over the reconversion period.

I spent \$67,984.41 on these two legislative aims alone.

WAR CONTROL RELAXED
Another \$98,747.28 was spent on working up sentiment for "relaxation or removal of wartime controls," "sound procedures in terminating war contracts" and "marshalling business support responsible for the many developments in the Price Control act and its administration."

This last confirms NAM backing of the intensive lobbying throughout the past year to sabotage OPA and the price control law, which labor has warned would cut deeply into workers' wages by forcing prices sky-high during reconversion. NAM's foreign trade program, which favors cartels and opposes the Bretton Woods plan for international economic co-operation, took another sizable sum.

LABOR SERVICES
Aids to management in fighting unions, getting around the NLRB and War Labor Board, keeping up company unions and

refusing wage demands were scattered over such items as "Law Department" and "Industrial Relations Services," costing \$163,492.53.

NAM members were given weekly tips on the latest court and WLB decisions providing possible loopholes in collective bargaining procedure.

"Member requests for such information reached a new high during the year," the statement said.

Insight into the NAM's methods for getting big business' point of view heard in Washington is

given in the description of the local office and administrative expenses, which ate up close to \$500,000. "NAM co-operates closely with federal departments and agencies concerned with prosecution of the war and transition and postwar problems," the statement said.

GOVERNMENT CONTACTS
"NAM officers and committee chairmen in addition to close contacts with individual government officials and congressmen, participated in literally scores of hearings before, or conferences with,

government departments, boards and commissions."

At its last annual convention in December 1944, the NAM resolved to intensify its fight against the NLRB, WLB, OPA, FEPC, Securities and Exchange Commission and legislative protection of labor, controls on profits, monopoly practices and foreign trade.

It also declared war on the administration's full employment program and announced plans to "counter-act" labor's political action.

That's how the NAM dollar will be spent in 1945.

Ohio Catholic Bulletin On Paid Pension in '43

By PETER J. ZIMMERMAN
Cleveland Guild

Cleveland—A salute to Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch.

Its pension plan reflects an awakening consciousness on the part of some employers of their obligation toward the men and women who have given a lifetime to the common enterprise.

Without detracting from the Post-Dispatch's plan, but simply for the record, I wish to comment on one phase of your report:

"It is believed that the Pulitzer pension plan is the most liberal pension plan paid for wholly by the management, that has been introduced in an American daily newspaper having relations with the Guild."

BEFORE PULITZER
In 1943 the Catholic Universe Bulletin, also a Guild newspaper, introduced its own employee benefit program. Under this plan the employee receives a life income upon his retirement at 65. It is guaranteed to be paid for a minimum period of 10 years to his dependents, if he does not live that long.

Paid for entirely by management at a rate which, supplemented by federal social security, will give the retired employee about one-third of his former monthly earnings.

Announced by Bishop Edward F. Hoban at a meeting of the 65 Universe Bulletin employees, the pension trust came as a surprise,

although the management reported it had studied the subject for several years.

"We are happy to introduce this retirement program as a reward for the loyalty and devotion of the men and women during their productive years," said Bishop Hoban. "It enables them to spend their declining years in security and comfort."

ELIGIBLE AT 25
Persons become eligible for membership in the employee benefit plan who are at least five years in the Catholic Universe Bulletin employ, and who are more than 24½ years of age.

Each participant will receive at his normal retirement date a monthly income equal to ½ of 1% of his base compensation rate on the December 31 as of which he entered the plan for each year of service with the company, but with a maximum of 20% of base compensation rate and with a maximum of \$500 monthly base compensation to be computed.

Example: An employee at the age of 45 and earning \$300 per month. Entered employ of company at age of 20 or thereabouts. His income, if he continues to provide a larger income, with payments ceasing at death the \$50 pension cited produces \$68.

If an employee dies before reaching retirement age, his family will receive the total contributions made by the company to his account at a Cleveland bank or the cash value of the contract, whichever is greater.

If the employee was insurable and elected to have the insurance benefits at the nominal cost provided in the plan, his beneficiaries will receive \$1,000 for each \$10 of monthly pension the employee would have received or the cash value of the contract, whichever is greater.

If an employee leaves the company, he receives the value of the contract, which he can cash in, or from which he can take income.

Elizabeth Vote To Be by 'ANG' Referendum

Elizabeth—Under a new plan patterned after the ANG system, members of the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild will elect local officers for the next year by referendum vote.

This plan, adopted by the executive committee, will enable every member of the local to cast a ballot.

Nominations will be made at the July membership meeting. They will be made by a nominating committee appointed by President Franklyn L. Umber, and from the floor. Additional nominations can be made by petition.

Ballots will be mailed to members Aug. 29, and must be returned by Sept. 4. The new officers are to be installed at the annual meeting in October.

Cumberland Pension-Employee Pays Third

Cumberland, Md.—A pension plan, with all elements of five years of service and between the ages of 25 and 60 eligible, has been instituted by the Times and Alleganians Company, publishers of the Cumberland Evening Times, Sunday Times, and News.

The editorial departments of the Times papers are covered by Guild contract.

The plan became effective June 1 and calls for an employee contribution of three percent of base pay. The company share will be about three and one-half times that of the employee.

CARE FOR OLD HANDS
Employees who would be eligible except for their advanced age "will be cared for informally outside of the formal plan," according to a publisher statement.

The plan "will guarantee a life-long old-age income to those employees participating, and will also guarantee their families a substantial income in the form of a death benefit should they not live to reach a retirement age," according to John J. McMullen, company president.

The normal retirement age under the plan will be 65. The amount of pension is determined as follows:

One-half of one percent of current pay times the number of years of past employment, and—

One percent of present pay times the number of years between an employee's current age and 65.

Thus an employee 40 years old, earning \$3,600 with 12 years service is eligible for a \$93 monthly pension at 65.

In addition life insurance equal to \$1,000 for each \$10 monthly pension is provided. Up to \$7,000 no physical examination is required.

OPTIONAL METHODS
Optional methods of payment at retirement are provided. Retirement before 65 is also included but at a reduced return.

Instead, the equipment found its way into the bar for the executives' country club, the government charged.

An early trial of the case is expected.

Weirton Steel Co. Indicted for Fraud

Washington (FP)—The Weirton Steel Company of Weirton, W. Va., bitter foe of unionism, was named in a 26-count federal indictment returned recently by the grand jury at Elkins, W. Va., in connection with alleged violations of WPB control ratings.

Specifically, it is charged that the company, headed by Ernest T. Weir, used \$78,000 worth of lumber, copper alloy plumbing and shower-doors to build a second floor and a kitchen (service) bar in the exclusive Williams Country club. The club is used by 500 top executives of the company.

It is also charged that the company sent representatives to Washington to get an order for \$80,000 worth of air conditioning equipment on a claim that it was to be used in the Weirton Company Hospital, which serves employees and the 20,000 citizens of the community.

Instead, the equipment found its way into the bar for the executives' country club, the government charged.

An early trial of the case is expected.

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

BUY Extra BONDS

Donnelley Strike Spreads; 'Life' Costs 35¢ to Mail

Aided by widespread labor support, members of the printing trades unions are continuing their strike in Chicago and Philadelphia against the R. B. Donnelley & Sons Co. and its subcontractors into the fourth week, while Henry Luce, publisher of Time and Life magazines, is finding continued publication a costly proposition.

The Luce magazines are among the largest contracts handled by Donnelley's, and while they continue to be printed by strike-breaking workers, distribution of the two weeklies is nearly a week behind schedule. Since the truck drivers, invoking a "no struck work" contract clause, refused to handle distribution of the magazines, last week's edition was sent out by first-class mail at a cost of 35 cents a copy for Life and 48 cents for Time.

MAGAZINES LATE

Due to appear on Thursday, June 14, most of the issues did not reach subscribers and newsstands until the following Tuesday and Wednesday.

The same procedure was planned for this week.

Guildsmen Stop In Denver from Europe, Pacific

Denver—Two Denver Guildsmen—both formerly reporters on the Denver Post—recently returned home on leave after seeing action in opposite parts of the world. Lt. Walter E. Hugins, Jr., returned after 26 missions over Germany and France with the Army Air Forces; while S/Sgt. Bert Hanna, Jr., came back from service with the Marines in the Marshall Islands.

Lt. Hugins was a radar engineer and bombardier on a B-24 Liberator. For his year's work overseas he won the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters, and a Presidential unit citation.

His missions included bombings of the Ruhr valley, the Ardennes region, Bordeaux, and Salzburg, the latter close to Hitler's fortress retreat near Berchtesgaden.

At the conclusion of his leave he will begin training for service on a B-29 Superfort.

He has a brother in the Air Force, another brother in the Navy, and a sister in the Waves.

Sgt. Hanna served at headquarters of the Fourth Marine Air Wing in the Marshalls, publishing an island newspaper and managing a radio station on Kwajalein when off duty.

While based on Kwajalein and Majuro, he received a personal commendation from the commanding general of the wing for outstanding work in connection with development and testing of new type incendiary bombs.

Sgt. Hanna volunteered for the Marine Corps in November 1943, after a year in the Army.

After his furlough here, he expects to be assigned to Marine public relations.

New England Air Problems

Boston—The New England District Council held a special meeting here to discuss police and organizing programs of the council.

Locals with problems on grievance, contract violations and negotiations discussed these cases. Larry MacLean, council executive secretary, is being sent to the convention by the council. He was given proposals to present to the convention.

The strike was called when Donnelley's refused a suggestion by the Printing Pressmen's Union that issues in dispute in contract negotiations be submitted to arbitration. The union had won an NLRB election last fall, but despite a War Labor Board order the company had stalled negotiations.

OTHER UNIONS JOIN

Other printing trades unions joined the walkout by refusing to cross picket line or handle Donnelley work both in the Chicago Lakeside Press and in plants handling the strikebound firm's work in other cities.

Although strikebreakers are being employed, work on the Luce publications, the Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward catalogues, and other jobs handled by the company has been seriously curtailed.

Meanwhile at a stormy hearing before the War Labor Board in Washington June 14 union representatives accused the company of carrying on a campaign extending over 40 years to destroy organized labor, and insisted that the WLB had no jurisdiction over the strike.

DEFENSE OF RIGHTS

Attorney Joseph M. Jacobs of the Pressmen's Union termed the strike "a defensive campaign for the purpose of protecting their organizations and the democratic rights of the employees."

Union officials also charged that the company still engaged in anti-labor practices outlawed by the Wagner act, including wholesale dismissals of union members, refusal to hire even former members, labor espionage and blacklisting of union members.

Following the hearing, on June 19, WLB Chairman George W. Taylor sent a telegram to union officials directing them to order the strikers to return to work.

DENVER POST SPONSORS FAKE UNION, GUILD DECLARES IN NLRB CHARGES

Denver—Management tactics against a Guild organizing campaign in the commercial department, which was enrolling in the Guild until four years ago, also has an "employee" association.

The new association "attempted to include this group in the proposed election, but withdrew its demand in face of Guild opposition."

The NLRB election to establish the bargaining agent for the commercial department now is indefinitely postponed until the Guild's charges are settled.

The Post circulation department, which was enrolling in the Guild until four years ago, also has an "employee" association.

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and re-enter negotiations with the company.

Doubt return

But the strikers, feeling that the company on the basis of past performance would disregard the negotiation directive, so far have refused to comply with the "return to work" order.

Rushing to the aid of the printing trades unions, 50 presidents of Chicago AFL unions met there to plan a campaign which would swing all organized labor in the area into the fight. Another meeting of AFL union business agents and organizers was scheduled later in the week.

In New York members of the Time and Life Guild units had scheduled a meeting with the management to discuss the strike situation and continuing publication in face of the strike which, some members feel, is putting them in the position of strikebreakers.

In order to have more time for printing the magazines, deadlines have been moved up one day.

A look at the history of labor relations in the Donnelley plant reveals the relations between the company and the unions were good until the founder, R. B. Donnelley, died 40 years ago. When his son, T. E. Donnelley, took over, he embarked on a vicious anti-labor campaign which smashed the unions and succeeded in maintaining an open shop through a veritable reign of terror against organized labor.

Only since the Wagner act was upheld by the supreme court have the unions been able to make any stride in organizing the shop.

After winning the NLRB election, a union shop became one of the foremost demands in contract negotiations, but management refused to begin his solitary career in 1916 when he served with General Pershing in the campaign against Pancho Villa in Mexico.

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Col. Robt. S. Allen Resuming Old Job

Washington—Colonel Robert S. Allen, former "Washington Merry-Go-Round" partner of Drew Pearson, is in Walter Reed Hospital undergoing treatment for his amputated right arm, shattered on the German front April 7.

After receiving his medical discharge from the Army and after a rest, Col. Allen will return to his former job as head of the Philadelphia Record's Washington bureau. It will probably be early in the fall.

He will not, however, resume his column collaboration with Pearson. Pearson will carry on the daily "Merry-Go-Round" column alone, as he has done since Allen joined the Army in 1942.

TAKEN PRISONER

Col. Allen, executive officer in charge of intelligence on General George S. Patton's staff with the Third Army, was wounded during an engagement while on intelligence reconnaissance into enemy territory. Disabled, he was taken prisoner. His arm was amputated in a German prison hospital.

When the American troops captured the hospital four days later, they were astounded to find Allen running the establish ent. The entire enemy personnel, officers and men, were taking orders from him.

BLUFFED GERMANS

In spite of his physical condition, Allen—by a show of authority—had bluff the hospital staff and guards into submission. He had all arms and ammunition surrendered and locked away for safe keeping.

He has been awarded the Silver Star for "gallantry in action," the Bronze Star Medal for "heroic achievements," and the Purple Heart for wounds.

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WLB Pay Policy Revision Planned

(Continued from Page One)

tioned above, and in any case, it is not expected to affect publication of that portion of it in the ANG's jurisdiction, since the 48-hour week was never universal in the industry.

The public members of WLB have been meeting daily on the details of this program, and have agreed, according to latest information available to The Guild Reporter, that the new policy will be announced in one piece and be made effective at once when it is perfected.

NEED FOR SPEED
Earlier, the plan had been to perfect and announce the "parity" idea before putting the rest into effect.

According to a WLB official who cannot for obvious reasons let his name be used, the public members are agreed that these five ideas must be put into working shape as soon as possible.

And they are now busy working out the intricacies of the new policy, which must straddle the gap between real wages and the cost of living without adding to inflationary pressure.

As an example of the type of theoretical problem facing the board, he cited the imaginary case of two firms in the same industry, each wishing to give the same voluntary general increase, one clearly requiring a price increase as a result, and the other able to absorb the wage boost without asking for OPA relief.

In general, he said, the WLB is well aware that the Little Steel formula has been used up, and that most industries—"except newspapers, of course"—are smack up against the limit of the formula, which was originally set up as an exception to the wartime rule against general wage increases.

The formula, he said, was never intended as a wage freeze, and the new "parity" idea will go far toward remedying the situation.

His final remark was of the utmost significance with the Newspaper Commission.

It will be up to the unions and employers, under the "parity" system, he said, to prove to WLB and its agents that they are or are not entitled to relief from the Little Steel formula.

BRIDGES WINS EJECTION CASE

Washington (FP)—A seven-year fight was won by Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, June 18 when the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the order for his deportation to his native Australia, in a 5-3 decision.

Justice Frank Murphy, who wrote a separate concurring opinion to the decision, referred to the "relentless crusade" to deport an individual exercising the "freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the constitution."

The case against Bridges began in 1938 when deportation proceedings were started on the ground that he had been and then was a member of the Communist party and that that party advised and taught the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States.

Cleared after a full hearing before Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Bridges was again arrested in 1941 after Congress had revised the alien registration act in order to reach him. This time Judge Charles B. Sears ruled against Bridges after a long hearing and recommended deportation.

The Board of Immigration Appeals, however, reversed Judge Sears and then Attorney General Biddle, ignoring the appeals board's decision, ordered the deportation carried out.

Advertisers Fined by OPA; Boston Papers Keep It Mum

Boston—The newspapers in this so-called Athens of America did not print the recent news that two of their heaviest advertisers had been fined for price violations—but they printed columns upon columns of display advertising from the two stores on the day that the local OPA office announced the conviction and penalty.

On June 1 the regional press officer, Guy Livingston of the Boston OPA office, issued a three-page story telling how Boston's largest department store, Jordan Marsh Company, the women's department of a leading clothing store, Kennedy's, and 40 other clothing stores throughout New England had been convicted of violating the OPA price ceilings, and were fined a total of \$12,649.19.

But the general public never found out about this—because no Boston paper printed it.

The announcement was for release Friday p. m., June 1. On that day the Boston Traveler had nearly 46 columns of display advertising from Jordan Marsh Company.

The Globe had not quite 33 col-

umns. The Hearst American had 10 tabloid columns. The Christian Science Monitor, which normally does not print news of this sort as a matter of policy, had no advertising from the convicted stores.

In addition, the Globe had four columns of display advertising from Kennedy's, and one of the columns was devoted to the women's department convicted and penalized by the OPA.

TREBLE DAMAGES

The conviction of the stores on charges of price ceiling violations was a result of a drive by the Boston regional OPA office. "We are determined to keep the cost of living down," OPA officials (unnamed) in the release declared, "and retailers who are overcharging are subject to treble damage action—three times the amount of the overcharge or \$25; whichever is greater."

The OPA officials also were quoted as saying that the overcharges of Jordan Marsh Company, Kennedy's and the other 40 stores were "non-willful," but that they had simply "failed to verify charges and had accordingly overcharged their customers."

Labor Assails New "Peace" Bill as "Enslavement" Law

(Continued from Page One)

practices not only by employers but also employees, and would use the machinery now employed by the NLRB.

RICHBERG AUTHOR

Introduced by Senators Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), Harold H. Burton (R., O.) and Carl H. Hatch (D., N. M.), the bill is patterned after the Railway Labor act, and was drawn up by a "citizens" committee headed by Don-

ing a similar ban against unfair labor practices by employees.

This places labor and management on an equal footing while the Wagner act provisions are based on the premise that labor is the weaker party and needs government protection.

2. Compulsory arbitration of all disputes affecting public utilities or public services.

4. Banning of strikes and compulsory arbitration of all grievance disputes arising from differing contract interpretations.

The bill also weakens provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law by leaving the door open for injunction suits against unions.

DECISIONS BINDING

Under the proposed law, if disputes arise, they would have to be adjusted by conferences of the parties. Failing agreement, either party could ask for mediation by the Federal labor relations board, and if that failed, the board would propose arbitration. If arbitration was refused, the board could appoint a fact-finding commission whose decisions would be binding.

The bill also limits federal government jurisdiction over labor disputes by narrowing the definition of interstate commerce.

"IN PUBLIC INTEREST"

Labor circles pointed out that the proposed exemption from the act of firms employing less than 20 persons would abolish protection for 1,500,000 workers in 285,000 establishments.

In introducing the bill, Senator Hatch declared that it was conceived "in the public interest," and that "there is not a single provision, not even a word, which has been written in at the suggestion of any patriotic organization or labor."

The three sponsors were among the four authors of the B2H2 resolution on international peace which was passed by the senate a year ago.

It was considered significant that the fourth member of that quartet, Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.), a warm friend of organized labor, did not join his colleagues in sponsoring the labor relations bill.

Meanwhile Sen. Wayne R. Morse (R., Ore.), a former WLB member, also sharply criticized the bill.

The Jordan Marsh Company paid fines totaling \$1,709.94 for selling 342 women's coats, suits, dresses, blouses, slacks, children's snow suits and legging suits above ceiling prices between July 1, 1944, and Feb. 7, 1945.

D. Goldring Co., of 1441 Broadway, New York City, operator of the leased women's departments in Kennedy stores in Boston, Worcester and Springfield, paid \$322.25 for selling 387 women's outerwear garments at over-ceiling prices in the three stores.

The Enterprise Stores and the Lincoln stores, which have their main offices only a few doors from each other in Quincy, Mass., were fined \$6,500 and \$2,611.02, respectively, for price violations in their stores located in key cities throughout New England.

These stores do not ordinarily advertise in the Boston dailies, but confine themselves to the weeklies in the smaller cities where their stores are located.

The other stores mentioned in the OPA announcement are for the most part small shops which do not advertise in newspapers.

AM UNION LOSES JIM CROW FIGHT

Washington (FP)—The U. S. Supreme Court, June 18, affirmed the decision of the New York Supreme Court against the Railway Mail Association, AFL, for violating state's civil rights law by denying membership to persons who are not of the Caucasian race or native American Indians.

Denver Post's Earnings Are in the Courts Again

Denver—District Judge Henry L. Lindsey has taken under advisement the question of whether trustees of funds set up in the will of Frederick H. Bonfils and Harry T. Tamm, late owners of the Denver Post, have authority to retain stock owned by the estates and to invest in other securities.

BUSINESS IS GOOD

For the first time in decades has been regarded as one of the most lucrative newspaper properties in the country.

Court proceedings in 1943 revealed that from 1938 through 1941, annual net income was around \$1,500,000—most of it being paid out in cash dividends.

The First National bank of Kansas City and the Denver National bank, the trustees, filed suit for settlement of the question, believing their authority to keep Post stock in doubt. Unless the court rules that they have power to retain this stock, they said, they will sell it.

Of the 5,000 shares of Post stock, the largest single block, 1,041 shares, is held by the Denver National bank and the trust income goes to the Children's Hospital in Denver.

If this stock were sold, the director of the hospital testified the trustees would have to invest in type of stock with much smaller income, and the hospital would suffer. Payments by patients, he said, falls far short of paying hospital expenses.

In 1944, \$230,000 was received from the Tamm trust.

HOW STOCK IS HELD

The suit also will determine whether trustees have power to retain Post stock held in trust under Bonfils' will for the Bonfils foundation and other beneficiaries.

The hearing revealed that Post stock is held as follows:

N. Y. Local Gives Delegate Six Top Objectives

The New York Newspaper Guild, at a membership meeting, voted to instruct President John T. McManus, its convention delegate, to seek convention action on six issues.

These include a "planned" organizing program; reorganization of the Newspaper Commission and complete elimination of the no-strike pledge "for the duration of the war"; resolutions on legislation; "improvement" of the ANG leadership; and a constitutional amendment to permit nomination of officers by petition as well as at conventions.

John F. Ryan, general organizer, presented the resolutions. The proposal that the no-strike pledge be continued evoked considerable debate. Members of one unit reported that the majority of their group favored immediate and complete elimination of the pledge. Others voiced opposition to continuing it without exhaustive study.

In addition, Ryan proposed two resolutions intended to reflect the views of the New York local rather than to serve as instructions to the delegate. The first voiced opposition to this year's war-time measure permitting locals to elect delegates not members of their own local. When Organizer Peter DuBerg offered an amendment instructing McManus to vote against the seating of such delegates at the convention, McManus opposed the suggestion, and Ryan's motion was adopted.

The second resolution opposed any increase in per capita dues and further assessments "except in emergencies."

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It Seems to Us..

SOME TOLEDO MEMBERS WRITE A REPLY

TOLEDO.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

We, the undersigned members of the Toledo Newspaper Guild, ask the privilege of answering Eleanor Cockley's letter regarding a meeting held here with John Weillburg on May 10. We were those who attended that meeting and so we want to add a few points Miss Cockley neglected to mention.

First, Miss Cockley was one of the "hand-picked" crowd which was gathered together on very short notice. She was invited to attend at Mr. Weillburg's suggestion. This gave her an opportunity to defend the administration's position.

Certainly, she, as an ANG vice president is or should be familiar with what is or is not being accomplished. If she chose to make no offering of counter-facts to Mr. Weillburg's criticism, it is not the fault of the people she termed "saboteurs" in her letter printed in The Guild Reporter.

In our presence Miss Cockley told Mr. Weillburg that if she knew he was coming she would have arranged for a general membership meeting. And toward the end of the session told Mr. Weillburg again that she believed his facts were such that warranted presentation to the entire Guild here.

We recall being called saboteurs when we merely exercised our right of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. We disapprove of any effort to limit free thought in the Guild. We'd like to have facts in answer to criticism of the administration, not avoidance of the issue through name calling.

We recall Mr. Weillburg did not attack the National Wage Program, but said it was a very worthy goal. He did regret, however, that the fight to obtain that program was not supported by a better planned argument or the statistics of job evaluation now being compiled by the New York Guild, and which that local will make available to sister locals when it is completed.

And we find it strange that Miss Cockley objects to the New York Guild spending money for political activity. We recall she has no hesitancy in accepting a \$125 contribution from the Toledo Guild for her own political campaign for vice president.

FRATERNITY UNITS

WILLIAM KITAY, ALFRED G. ROEBER, E. J. BOOKER, ARNOLD FRISCHE, CHARLES J. LAIS, C. H. MILLER, J. R. GROSS, ART GLUNTZ

(What Cockley said in her letter was "I intended to Weillburg's speech. . . . To my mind it is sabotage . . . sabotage against his own local and against his union nationally." She did not refer to any of those attending the meeting—Ed.)

CLEVELAND PREXIOUS OPPOSES "POLITICAL MISSIONS"

CLEVELAND.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I see by The Guild Reporter of May 25 that John Weillburg of the New York local visited Toledo May 10 on a "political mission."

Also that Nat Einhorn of the New York local went 800 miles out of his way on the same date to sabotage the Wage Program and Guild leadership, at St. Paul.

This week I received a letter from William Kitay of the Toledo Guild, whom I never heard of, inviting me to attend an "informal conference" in Chicago June 17 to "discuss the issues of the day" and "possible nominees for Guild office."

What kind of people are these who busy themselves stirring up trouble for the union that has done so much to benefit workers in shops all over the country? And why cannot elected dele-

gates to the Twin Cities convention be trusted to settle "issues of the day?"

I am forced to disagree with Vice President Eleanor Cockley of Toledo, who wrote in the GR for May 25 that she has "no quarrel with the New York local in sending its paid organizers on political missions."

I think the New York local should keep its political missionaries at home, where they may accomplish something in behalf of the "unity" that New York was advocating not so long ago.

Or is "unity" a fascist word now that the party line has begun to loop the loop again?

I agree with John J. Biddison of Twin Cities who says the Russians have a way of dealing with those who operate destructively behind the lines.

How would our own "Russians" like some of that Moscow medicine?

GENE KELLY, President, Local No. One.

Cpl. Klein Gets Bronze Star; A Camden Member

Camden, N. J.—Charles A. Klein, Jr., Philadelphia-Camden Guildman of the Courier-Post editorial staff has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany from Nov. 7 last year and April 20.

The citation states that Klein, attached to the Sixth Armored Division, Third Army, as assistant to the public relations officer, has "worked unceasingly in securing material concerning the combat action of the division, often traveling under intense enemy fire."

On one occasion his vehicle was pierced by machine gun fire and he was pinned down for 30 minutes before he was able to work his way on foot to a town to get assistance in bringing the vehicle back to safety.

Klein lives at Pennsauken, N.J.

FRONTIER MOTHERS DEFY ODT: INSIST ON FULL CONVENTION

Chicago (FP)—We the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc., will have to do some last minute mobilizing to find a new meeting place for their national convention, which got bounced out of the Skyline Athletic Club here at the last minute.

The native fascist front outfit tripped up on an Office of Defense Transportation regulation banning conventions of more than 50 people.

The "mothers" invited more than 300 delegates from 41 states, engaged speakers and had a program printed, but forgot to get an ODT permit.

The ODT notified the Skyline club of the oversight and the outfit's reservation was immediately cancelled.

"Anyway, they got the hall by subterfuge," the manager said.

"A nice little old lady came in and rented the hall for the 'Women's Voice' and told me it was a peace organization."

Mrs. Lyrl Clark Van Rynning, shrill-voiced leader of the group, blamed it all on "orders from Washington" and announced: "We're going ahead, anyway."

Where they would go was not at all clear since ODT promptly explained that every hotel and building in Chicago is covered by its regulations.

BEAT OWN RECORD

Baltimore (LPA)—Launching of the 11th Victory Ship built this month by workers at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard here bettered their own March record of nine ships and the Oregon record of 10 ships built last December.

LONGER VACATIONS IN BOSTON
Boston—The Newspaper Commission has approved a stipulation in the Record-American contract for three weeks vacation with pay for employees with 20 years of service or more. A similar clause is in the Herald-Traveler contract. This year 42 employees will be affected by the Record-American clause.

Anti-Trust Law Can't Operate Against Unions

Washington (FP)—In a 5 to 4 decision June 18 the U. S. Supreme Court held that a labor union may not be sued under the Sherman anti-trust act for refusal to work, even if such action destroys an employer's business.

The case involved Hunt's Motor Freight and Food Products Transport of Philadelphia, and the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers, AFL.

During a truckers' strike, a union member was killed and Edward A. Hunt, one of the proprietors, was acquitted of a murder charge in the slaying.

The union then was charged with refusing to admit Hunt employees into membership, and the firm sued for treble damages and asked for an injunction under the anti-trust act.

The union replied it was acting to serve legitimate labor objectives and that its affairs might "become disorganized if persons of the character of the petitioners (Hunt's) were recognized as proper union associates."

Justice Hugo Black's decision for the majority said the only combination involved was one of workers alone and what they "refused to sell petitioner (Hunt) was their labor."

"It is not a violation of the Sherman act for laborers in combination to refuse to work. They can sell or not sell their labor as they please, and upon such terms, without infringing the anti-trust laws," he held.

The Hunt firm was unable to do business in Philadelphia as an open shop operator.

Robert Playfair of the Boston

Among Ourselves

Richard Rodda, former Sacramento Valley president, father of a boy. Also has two daughters. . . . Nat Gorham, city hall reporter for the Buffalo News, now handling publicity for Erie County Democratic committee. . . . Havens Wilber, Madison Capital Times reporter, father of a girl. Also has a son. . . . Robert White, Portland, Me., Express court reporter, into the Army. . . . John Santora, N.Y. World Telegram sports handicapper, back on the job after discharge from the Army. . . . Sons for Herb Joyce and Tony Stella, World Telegram members and both in service. . . . Warren Phillips, Rochester-Guild telegrapher, has left the Times-Union to join the Samson-United Corp., manufacturer of electrical goods. . . . Harry Bergman, New York INS unit chairman, transferred to San Francisco bureau. . . . To fill vacancies, Nancy Hendrick has been named treasurer of the Bridgeport Guild, with Philip Spahn named secretary. . . . Wedding bells for Genevieve F. Pauluska, Elizabeth Guild, and William A. Pocus of the Navy. . . . B. Dale Davis, Lima News reporter, now on the Detroit Free Press. . . . Joe Halberstein, Lima News sports editor, has replaced Richard Moffat as Guild Reporter correspondent. Moffat has left for the armed forces.

Robert Playfair of the Boston

Globe, father of a boy. Mrs. Playfair is the former Kay Barnum of the Globe. . . . A four-page miniature newspaper, the "Henshette," announces the birth of a son to Lt. Col. Henry H. Hensh, formerly of UP in New York and Cleveland. . . . Robert Conroy, chairman of the Elizabeth Newspaper Guild's Plainfield unit, who has contributed lyrics for a dozen songs, some of which have been played over the air, has just written another—"Don't Forget." He collaborates with a blind Plainfield pianist who composes the music.

Raymond Caley has been named treasurer of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph Guild unit, a post he has held several times in the past. . . . On the sick list of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette unit are Mary Murray, of the circulation department, and James Edward, police reporter. . . . Phil Gendelinger is back at his P-G sports department desk after being hospitalized. . . . Sally Mosca, supervisor of the Post-Gazette classified telephone room, recently became the bride of Chester Potter, now reporting on the Pittsburgh Press, but formerly of the P-G staff. . . . Paul Denis, New York Post unit, has an article, "Columbus' Understudy," in the next issue of GO Magazine.

Printers Tell War Labor Board Commission Can't Fix ITU Laws

The long-smouldering controversy between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers Association over arbitration procedure has now reached the War Labor Board. The board has been asked by the ITU executive council to direct the Newspaper Commission to refrain from making decisions affecting recognition of ITU laws.

The dispute centers in the ANPA demand that union laws regarding hours and working conditions be subject to arbitration along with other controversies. The union, regarding this as an attempt by the publishers to cut down benefits won by the ITU in previous contracts over a long period of time, is vigorously opposing the demand.

Arbitration of disputes has long been a part of the ITU collective bargaining procedure, but at last year's convention the union voted to change its laws to limit arbitration issues, excluding from them the union's laws and already established contract provisions.

The main issue in dispute is a new union law which became effective Jan. 1, 1945, and provides that a man working on a sixth day shall be paid time and one-half on that day, not subject to arbitration.

The controversy since has been centered to the newspaper commission for settlement, but the union insists that the commission has no jurisdiction over its laws. This position was outlined in a letter by Jack Gill, ITU secretary, in behalf of the union's executive council, to WLB Chairman George W. Taylor.

Since 1925, when the publishers broke off an arbitration agreement with the ITU, their policy in dealing with the union has been to recognize as in effect the ITU laws in effect during the year in which the contract was made, in which the contract was made.

May Change Little Steel Rule To Meet Wage Cuts: WLB Head

Chicago (FP)—The National War Labor Board is considering revision of the Little Steel formula to make up for the reduction in workers' take-home pay during the reversion period, WLB Chairman George W. Taylor said here.

The trend will be toward lower wages during reversion, Taylor predicted, pointing out that WLB has authority to prevent general decreases in wages as well as increases, either of which might throw the economic stabilization machinery out of gear.

At the same time that the downward revision on wages begins, he said, there will be an upward pressure on prices.

He cited this as the reason why the country needs an overall wage-price policy, which will have to be considered industry by industry rather than on the present basis.

CAN JOIN UNIONS

New Haven, Conn. (FP)—Full right of city employees to join unions was granted in an ordinance passed by the board of aldermen.

Caught ON THE RUN

by bade
Things are different for delegates at the ANG convention next week in St. Paul, compared to the first ANG conclave in the same city in 1934.

The writer worked extra hours so the delegate from the unit could attend; there was no leave of absence for delegates and no contracts.

Some delegates hitch-hiked. Most came by day coach. Now most delegates ride on push.

We had a tough time lining up entertainment and refreshments in 1934. Stock viand was Crab Orchard—about 4 months old. This year B. H. Ridder, St. Paul publisher, is host at the opening cocktail party.

At Last It Comes Out



Labor papers are superior to the house organs and company union magazines financed by employers to the tune of \$80,000 a year, including color plates and highly paid staffs.

This comes from Printers Ink, bible of the professional publishing business. Says Printers Ink: "A good house magazine editor should know and understand unionism whether his plant is organized or not. He should read and study union newspapers (most of them are infinitely better edited than his own)."

The house organ editor, however, probably has a tougher time in some ways than the labor editor whose product he's supposed to take as a model, according to Printers Ink. Consider this horrible state of affairs: Although an "employee publication at its best is not a medium of transparent company propaganda . . . it is designed to bring employer and employee more closely together."

If the editor has ambitions in the company, his publication probably "exudes a strong pro-management odor, and the time is not far away when he will be branded a management stooge."

The editor of a house magazine "ought to be paid a decent wage. Most of them aren't," declares Printers Ink without reflecting that he might be paid a decent wage if he joined the union. "The

turnover in house magazine editors is staggering, war or no war," the article continued without commenting on the fact that the house organ editor has no union security or Guild shop.

But the cruellest cut of all comes for the poor house sheet editor with the crushing remark that: "If top management takes the view that the editor should have no traffic whatever with the unions (and such views are held!), it is a reflection upon the ability of the editor."

Do you hear that, Tom Girdler?

We know an Army officer who underwent a minor operation, seeking overseas duty. He's back at his desk job—has been for some weeks—but is officially still in the hospital.

He says in the Army you're in the hospital until the Army says you aren't.

Raiding Plans Phony



Charges printed in some AFL papers that the CIO plans to invade the AFL building trades' jurisdiction after the war ends have been termed a phony by CIO officials. Some AFL papers have printed the text of a mimeographed sheet alleged to be the program for raiding.

Clinton Golden, assistant to CIO President Philip Murray, called the whole affair a hoax in a letter to Lewis M. Herrman, editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald.

Saying he had made diligent inquiry at the CIO, and had discussed the matter with Murray and Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, Golden said no one knew anything about the matter, and it had been called a hoax, and that the sheets were false.

Golden pointed out, no one had checked on the authenticity of the plans before they were publicized. CIO field representatives have been advised by Haywood the "plans" are phony.

Hemlock Peterson says if a man keeps changing his mind, he's bound to be right some time; but the question is when can he be depended on to be right and how long will he stay right?

AP Court Decision Hailed as Victory for Press Freedom

Hailed by the liberal section of the press and by labor as a victory for freedom of the press, and by reactionary publishers as a shackling of that freedom, the U. S. Supreme Court's 5 to 3 decision holding that the Associated Press membership laws violate the Sherman anti-trust act forces the AP to eliminate provisions barring competitors of members from receiving its service.

The three-year court battle launched by the Chicago Sun in 1942, when Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and an AP vice president, prevented the Sun from acquiring an AP franchise, came to an end with the court decision upholding the previous ruling of a lower court.

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the majority opinion, which held that the AP was covered by the Sherman act since its member publishers are engaged in business for profit, exactly as other businessmen who sell other commodities.

"RIGHT" TO BLACKBALL

Black's opinion cited as contracts in restraint of trade the AP regulations giving members a right to oppose admission of competitors.

"The by-laws provide a very simple and non-burdensome road for admission of a non-competing applicant," he wrote. "The board of directors in such case can elect the applicant without payment of money or the imposition of any other onerous terms."

"In striking contrast are the by-laws which govern admission of new members who do compete."

Competitors under these regulations can be admitted only if they pay 10 percent of all assessments received by AP from the old member from 1900 to the year of the applicant's admission; if they surrender on request of the member all exclusive rights to hold and make them available to him, and if they receive a ma-

jority vote of regular AP members, Black pointed out.

The assessment, payable in advance, alone would require \$1,432,142 to break into the New York morning paper field, and \$416,631 in Chicago.

IMPEDED PRESS

"The court found that AP's restrictive by-laws had hindered and impeded the growth of competing newspapers," Black stated. "Inability to buy news from the largest news agency or any of its multitude of members can have most serious effects on the publication of competitive newspapers. . . . The net effect is seriously to limit the opportunity of any new papers to enter these cities (where existing papers have AP contracts)."

Answering the argument that application of the Sherman act was an abridgment of freedom of the press, Black said:

"It would be strange, indeed, if the grave concern for freedom of the press which prompted adoption of the first amendment should be read as a command that the government was without power to protect that freedom."

"Freedom to publish means freedom for all and not for some. Freedom to publish is guaranteed by the Constitution, but freedom to combine to keep others from publishing is not."

"Freedom of the press from governmental interference under the first amendment does not sanction repression of that freedom by private individuals."

Under the court decision the AP will still be able to refuse to admit applicants to membership, but it can no longer base its refusal on the fact that an applicant is a competitor of an old member.

ASSUME AP WILL OBEY

In answer to arguments that the decree is vague and indefinite, since it will be impossible to tell whether or not members take into consideration the competitive

situation of an applicant, Black said that the lower court will retain jurisdiction over the case.

"We assume that AP faithfully will carry out its (the decree's) purpose," he warned.

"Interpreting the decree to mean that AP news is to be furnished to competitors of old members without restriction through by-laws controlling membership, or otherwise, we approve it."

Justice Roberts filed the minority opinion, and Justice Murphy filed a separate dissent. Separate opinions concurring with the majority were handed in by Justices Douglas and Frankfurter.

While Marshall Field, Chicago Sun editor and publisher who had initiated the proceedings against AP, termed the court decision "most gratifying," Col. McCormick threatened to take the case to congress.

He based this move on a statement of the majority opinion that "it is significant that when congress has desired to permit co-operators to interfere with the competitive system of business, it has done so expressly by legislation."

Said Col. McCormick:

"The supreme court has pointed out our next step—we must go to congress."

The Sun, editorially, hailed the decision as "a victory for the American people."

Supreme Court Rips Florida Anti-Union Law

Washington (FP)—State laws regulating labor unions must not conflict with the provisions of the Wagner Labor Relations act giving workers the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, the U. S. Supreme Court held in a major decision June 11.

The court acted on the Florida statute requiring union organizers and business agents to register with a state board and also calling on local unions to file financial reports and lists of their officers.

TEST CASE

Associate Justice Hugo Black reviewed the case in which Business Agent Leo H. Hill of Local 234, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, AFL, was restrained by Florida from operating until he and the local had complied with the state law.

The Florida Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Hill and the local and Black found that the state law had been so "construed and applied that the union and its selected representative are prohibited from functioning as collective bargaining agents, or in any other capacity, except upon conditions fixed by Florida."

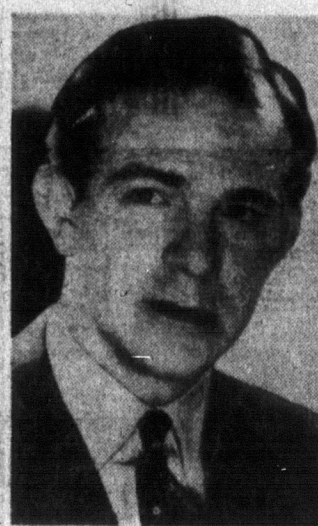
Black said that the declared purpose of the Wagner act "is to encourage collective bargaining, and to protect the 'full freedom' of workers in the selection of bargaining representatives of their own choice."

The majority of the court said that the Florida law substituted Florida's judgment for the workers' judgment as to the selection of a bargaining agent.

As to the licensing of the local union, Black found that the penalty provision of the statute, prohibiting the local from functioning as a labor union unless it complied, is "inconsistent with the federally protected process of collective bargaining."

Tampa, Fla. (FP)—As the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed one of Florida's Christian-American labor control laws for violating the Wagner act, a federal court ruled here that this state's anti-closed shop amendment is not a violation of the federal constitution.

Guild Made Boss Respect Staff, N. O. Item Ed Says



CLAYTON FRITCHEY
Credits Guild

New Orleans—The American Newspaper Guild has improved the standards of journalism in the United States, and has increased the respect of publishers for their staff members, Clayton Fritchey, New Orleans Item executive editor, told members of the New Orleans Newspaper Guild at a recent meeting.

Then speaking on his central theme—the objective of his paper—Fritchey explained to his Guild audience the Item's modern approach to the problem of a better newspaper.

The long-range goal of his sheet, he said, is "to strike a balance between the reliable but dull newspaper and the tabloid

that is all showmanship and no content."

Advocating simplicity of style, Fritchey said that the Item is making progress in "one thought at a time writing."

"Keep the face of your street-car motorman before you as you write," he urged the Guildsmen.

Fritchey said that the Item hopes to depart more and more from "assembly-plant journalism," which he defined as a newspaper content of wire copy, canned features and an assortment of local press agent stories. "Horizontal" make-up is another Item goal, he stated, with emphasis on shallow multi-column stories.

Fritchey, a former Guildsmen, was a special writer for the Cleveland Press before coming to the Item last August.

He won a Pulitzer citation in 1937 for a series of police graft exposes.

CIO PACKERS WIN THIRTY MILLIONS

Chicago—An agreement which the CIO United Packinghouse Workers estimate will bring, approximately, an additional 30 million dollars into the pockets of the union's members, was finally reached here with the "Big Four" meat packers—Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson.

The gain is not in the form of a wage increase but in pay adjustments involving intra-plant inequalities and "fringe" items.

ANG wage program means more money for more people.

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