THE GUILD REPORTER

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WLB Slated To Die Dec. 15

Washington—Members of the National War Labor Board, in a meeting here Sept. 27, voted unanimously to recommend to Labor Secretary Schwellenbach that the WLB be dissolved as of Dec. 15.

The WLB recently was placed under the Department of Labor, and has been virtually without power with the lifting of wage controls where no price increases are involved.

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A meeting has been set for Oct. 2 of all chairmen of regional boards and commissions of the WLB. The chairmen will report to Dr. George Taylor, WLB chairman who is bowing out of his post in a few weeks, on the status of cases not yet disposed of.

Dr. Taylor will tell the chairmen to wind their work up on all cases by Dec. 15, it was learned. Action of the WLB is expected to result in the official demise of the board.

Insofar as the Guild's wage case, based on the National Wage Program, is concerned, the Newspaper Commission must complete its work on these cases by Nov. 15 so the WLB can take final action.

The commission merely is hearing the cases, and will make recommendations. The decision will be made by the WLB.

If negotiations fail to result in agreement, the commission will resume jurisdiction. The time table for continued parleys will run out about Oct. 9.

Meanwhile the Guild is prepared to present its case in disputes not resolved so the commission can make its findings in advance of Nov. 15.

It also was learned that the commission will not be dissolved earlier than Dec. 15, and not before the Guild cases are disposed of.

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Meanwhile, Guild contracts involved in the wage case before the WLB, are in negotiations again in accordance with the order of the commission. For the most part, where new wage offers have been made by managements, they represented but minor increases, with the proviso they would not be included in the minimums. Such offers have been rejected by local Guilds.

A more substantial offer was made by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which involved raising minimums. The unit has not acted on the proposal.

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The dispute case involving the Hammond Times has been withdrawn, with the signing of a contract embodying substantial increases in the minimums, retroactive to July 1. Top reporter minimum was up $5.50, to $60.50, and the ad salesman was boosted from $60 to $67.50.

Re-elected



WILLIAM W. RODGERS
Secretary-treasurer

Social Security Tax Slated for Rise on Jan. 1

Washington (FP)—Under present U. S. law, the social security tax advances on Jan. 1 from 1 percent to 2 percent on both employe and employer.

Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said that the increase is automatic unless Congress steps in to postpone it as it has for the past several years. The levy is for old age insurance and the delay in increasing the provision as provided by law has been taken on the grounds that sufficient reserves are on hand.

Rodgers Wins Over Whipple In ANG Race

Official tabulation of returns, Page 2

William W. Rodgers has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the American Newspaper Guild in a referendum election. Rodgers won over Charles L. Whipple, Boston Globe rewriteman.

The final vote:

Rodgers	**5,399**
Whipple	**3,951**

Rodgers has held the office since 1941, being re-elected in 1943 without opposition. Other ANG officers, who will take office Nov. 1, were elected unopposed. Rodgers ran as an administration candidate, and was supported by all members of the IEB except John T. McManus.

In the final tabulation, Rodgers carried 71 locals, Whipple 10, with the result tied in one local.

FOUR FAIL TO REPORT

Four locals failed to report their results on time—Fort Worth, Hudson County, Lansing and Norwalk. Tacoma held no election for members there, but one serviceman voted.

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Of the active membership in locals, almost 70 percent cast ballots. There were 13,726 eligible in the dues-paying membership. Of the 4,000 servicemen, to whom ballots were sent Aug. 3, about 20 percent voted. Many failed to receive ballots because old addresses had to be used.

Rodgers got no votes in two locals, while Whipple was shut out in 18 locals.

HOW LOCALS VOTED

The 10 locals carried by Whipple were Tri-City, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Harrisburg, Joliet, Los Angeles, New York, Rochester, St. Louis and Springfield, Ohio. Pawtucket was tied, 6 to 6. Rodgers carried all other locals reporting, and also members-at-large.

Rodgers carried the vote of servicemen, 460 to 343. Whipple polled 2,417 votes in New York, center of heavy campaigning, to 1,034 for Rodgers.

Results of two New York units were not tabulated by the National Elections Committee after investigating charges local election rules had not been followed. These results were referred to the IEB for final disposition with suggestions for more specific regulations for future referendum voting.

CLAIM VIOLATIONS

In one unit, two ineligible to vote had been given ballots and their votes were included in the final result. In the other, some members had been given ballots without signing for them, as required by local rules.

Results in another New York unit, on which a protest had been filed, finally were approved, with an admonition to the New York local to follow rules in the future. It had been charged some members in one unit had been designated "unemployed" on the official list, and thus given mail ballots without request. The members so designated, it was found in some cases at least, were regularly employed.

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Members of the bi-partisan National Elections Committee, set up by the convention to supervise the conduct of the referendum, included Douglas Bailey, Elizabeth vice president, and Victor Leo, N. Y. Journal-American unit chairman, representing Rodgers, and Jack Deegan and John Weilburg, New York Guild organizers, representing Whipple.

All members of the committee signed the final report.

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

Public Plunder in House Is Glossed Over by Press

By ALAN BARTH
Washington Guild

Washington—One of the greatest pieces of public plunder in the history of the United States was reported as follows—at the bottom of page 23 of the New York Times for Sept. 21:

"The house passed 108 to 11, and sent to the senate today a bill guaranteeing the states sovereign title to tidelands. It acted after voting down an amendment to reserve oil conservation rights to the federal government."

This was the whole story. The Washington Post treated it at about equal length on page 17. So far as I know, other papers gave it no greater play.

The legislation, HR 344, was introduced in the house, and passed, with an understandable lack of fanfare. It declares that "the United States of America hereby renounces and disclaims any right, title, interest, or claim in and to all lands beneath tidewaters and navigable waters within the boundaries of each of the respective states."

WHAT THIS MEANS, of course, is that the federal government relinquishes all right to the fabulously rich oil deposits off the coast of California and in the gulf of Mexico. And it does this at a time when our petroleum reserves are seriously depleted.

Competent geologists assert that the known oil deposits under the soil of the United States are just about great enough to last us another 14 years.

Oil is one of the recognized keys to national security.

PRIVATE OIL companies are now busily pumping oil out of the tidewaters of the Pacific—and, of course, paying royalties on what they produce to the state of California. Neither the companies nor the state cares to have this happy situation ended.

But an ending of it was threatened by Harold Ickes of the Interior Department. He induced Francis Biddle, as one of the final acts of his attorney generalship, to file suit against the Pacific Western Oil Corp. claiming on behalf of the federal government certain lands below low-water mark off the coast of California.

This suit is now pending. An effort is being made to take it directly to the supreme court. How the court would rule on it is anybody's guess. My own guess is that HR 344 would never have been introduced in congress if there were not substantial fear among the oil companies and among the state attorney generals (46 of whom endorsed the legislation) that the federal claim would be upheld.

Congressman LaFollette of Indiana made an extremely harsh observation in this connection during the debate on the resolution. "I find a rather unique coincidence," he said, " in the rise of Ed Pauley in the Democratic Party and the removal of Mr. Biddle and the naming of Mr. Clark. I am wondering if the Republican members have made appropriate arrangements for their share of any campaign funds that may arise out of the passage of this legislation."

THE REAL FIGHT against the resolution in the course of the house debate was made, however, by Representative Sam Hobbs of

(Continued on Page Eight)

Pennsy Council Maps Organization Drive

Allentown—The Pennsylvania District Council launched a new organizational program at its annual meeting, when it approved plans to take full advantage of the organizational facilities offered by the American Newspaper Guild.

The council approved a new form of by-laws, which are intended to amplify and supplement the present by-laws that were adopted when the council was formed two years ago. Copies of the proposed by-laws will be sent to all affiliated locals for their approval and also to the IEB.

The council is asking the assignment of an international representative to help in organization work.

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Sidney Barson, president of the Harrisburg local and former secretary of the council, was elected president to succeed Karl F. Weber of the Lehigh Valley Guild. Other officers elected are: Arthur Riordan, Philadelphia and Camden, vice president; Charles P. O'Connell, Wilkes-Barre, secretary; Max Levine, Lehigh Valley, treasurer, and David B. Rupley, Reading, and Chick Feldman, Scranton, members of the policy committee.

Statements From Rodgers, Whipple

After each candidate had been apprised of the official election results, the following statements were received for publication:

RODGERS: I am deeply gratified, naturally, at the outcome of the election.

It demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of Guild locals is reasonably satisfied with the manner in which the Murray-Eubanks-Rodgers administration has looked after the Guild's affairs in the past four years.

And it evidences the membership's confidence in our ability to do an even better job in the next two years.

I am sure we all shall continue to do our very best to justify that confidence.

WHIPPLE: I want to congratulate Bill Rodgers on his re-election. I am sure he will have the 100 percent support of our membership in all efforts to meet its needs in the period ahead.

Schwellenbach Is For Raising Minimum Wages

Washington (FP) — Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach put the stamp of approval of the administration on the 65 cent minimum hourly wage bill in testimony before the senate committee on education and labor. The bill is intended to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

For Your Information--

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, now in the senate, means:

A death-sentence for labor.
Millions would be denied protection of the Wagner Act.
Labor's right to strike is nullified by plans for compulsory arbitration.
The destruction of collective bargaining.
Loss of gains achieved by labor in the past decades.

Turn to pages 4 and 5 for an analysis of this proposed measure.

Washington Has Full Series of Negotiations

Washington — The Washington Newspaper Guild is entering a full program of negotiations, with almost all local contracts up for discussion.

Notices of reopening wage sections have been filed with the Post and Times-Herald, with the entire Post agreement reopenable Oct. 2. A notice is about to be served on the Star, where the Newspaper Commission denied management's petition for reconsideration of the maintenance of membership decision.

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Negotiations have resumed on the Scripps-Howard Daily News, one of the contracts in the national wage case. The News had refused to bargain so long as the Guild insisted on ANG Wage Program proposals.

Sessions reopened when the commission remanded matters for further discussion.

* * *

Wage clauses also will be reopened on the new Bureau of National Affairs agreement.

Guild negotiators also are winding up conciliation sessions with the Washington Afro-American, and are ready to start talks for an initial contract with the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

New York Plans Page One Ball

The biggest party in Guild history, New York's annual Page One Ball, will be held in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 6. The local is planning on a sale of 10,000 tickets, priced from $1.20 and up.

The affair will feature, as in the past, the Page One awards by the New York Guild, as well as a coast-to-coast broadcast of the show.

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Hannah Baker, of PM, chairman of the 1944 party, and Leonard Smith of the Daily News, chairman of the first Page One affair in 1942, are co-chairmen of the shindig.

Threat Fails to Deter Pickets

Kansas City, Mo. (FP)—Strikers manned the picket lines at the Forrester-Nace plant of General Box Co. in answer to individual letters from their employer threatening them with loss of jobs if they failed to report for work. On the date of the deadline set, not a striker reported for work. Instead, they marched on the picket lines to prevent any effort to break the strike.

PRESS FOTOGS' SHOW

James V. Forrestal, secretary of the Navy, will present the awards at the 10th annual exhibit of the Press Photographers Association of New York.

As Los Angeles Negotiations Continue on Herald-Express Contract

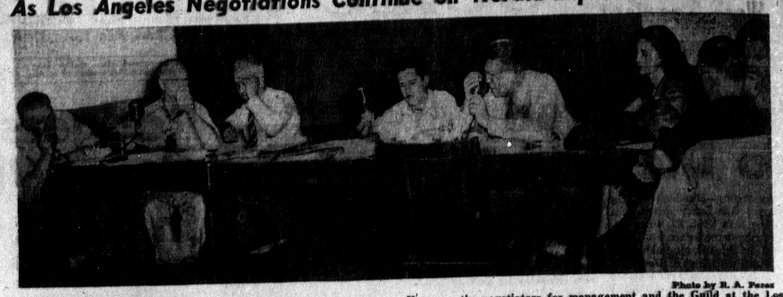


Photo by R. A. Perez

Here are the negotiators for management and the Guild at the Los Angeles Herald-Express, where the unit will take a strike vote Oct. 15 under the Smith-Connally act. Wage matters are at issue. Management has made several offers which have been rejected by the unit, the last being an increase of about 8 percent. The Guild is asking a 20 percent boost to compensate for higher living costs. Above, left to right, are Vic Dunsmore, associate business manager; Harvey Kelly, Hearst labor council, and his brother, Martin Kelly; William Brodie, Los Angeles Guild administrative officer; Philip Connelly, CIO council secretary-treasurer; Harva Sprager, Guild secretary; and Verne Partlow of the News unit. With his back to the camera is George Hutchinson, local president and ANG vice president. Microphones at the negotiators' table carry proceedings to members in the auditorium. There are more than 400 involved.

City-wide Contract Plans Spurred in N. Y.

Nearly 500 members of Guild units on six major New York dailies at a meeting unanimously approved new minimums incorporating 20 percent raises and other contract proposals to be submitted to publishers in the first city-wide negotiations, slated to open Oct. 1.

Papers iicluded are the New York Times, News, Mirror, Post, Journal-American, and World-Telegram.

* * *

The wage proposals, based on a job survey conducted by the New York local, raise commercial office minimums generally, and ask for a $93 top minimum for a main editorial classification including reporters, makeup men, rewritemen, and photographers.

Among other contract improvements, the local is asking for a 35-hour week, a full Guild shop and dues check-off, vacations of three weeks after one year and four weeks after five years, a month's severance pay for every year of service, night differential, benefits for returning servicemen, protection of wartime replacements, and eight holidays.

In addition to the adjusted minimums, proposals call for a 20 percent increase for all those not so raised by the new schedules, and for establishment of length of service increases.

* * *

After hearing a report on a preliminary session with the publishers, during which the latter insisted that only the minimum wages be negotiated on a city-wide basis, the members at the meeting adopted a resolution calling on all units involved not to ratify any portions of their contracts on which agreement was reached in individual negotiations, until all other units had approved the same provisions.

For ratification of all proposals taken up in the joint negotiations, the unit representatives voted that a majority of the total vote of all unit members would put the contracts into effect, provided the publishers also agreed to approve by a majority vote.

FORT WORTH WINS PAY RAISES ON SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPER

Fort Worth.—Increases for all staff members, including one who had received two 10 percent cuts and no raise since 1932, have been won by the Fort Worth Guild in a new agreement with the Fort Worth Press, a Scripps-Howard paper.

Although the new contract has not yet been signed, agreement has been reached on all points except union security. The War Labor Board has been designated arbiter on this issue by management and the Guild.

The following "appreciation of service" raises were offered by management and accepted by the Guild, effective Sept. 17: $5 for all with five or more years of experience; $3 for those with two to five years experience, and $2.50 for all others.

All, up to and including the managing editor, benefited. For the first time in the Fort Worth Guild's three-year history, a majority of the editorial staff is above the minimums.

In addition, it was agreed to raise the minimums $2.50. This places the starting minimums at $25 and the top minimum at $50.

The wage agreements were arrived at during conciliation, after both parties had agreed to go to the WLB for a decision on wages and union security.

Ward Melody, ANG international representative, assisted in the negotiations.

Seek Boost for U. S. Workers

Washington (LPA)—The 1,500,000 white-collar federal employes will get a 20 percent raise in wages if a bill introduced last week by Senator Sherman Downey (D., Calif.) should pass. Downey says that 51 percent of the federal workers get less than $2,000 annually.

Jobless Claims Show Decline

Sacramento (FP)—The filing of jobless insurance claims, which reached an early peak two weeks after the end of the war, has dropped more than 50 percent in California.

FILLS VACANCY

Washington — Phil Austensen, Post unit, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the executive committee.

GUILD MEMBER DIES

Buffalo—Florence G. Brudney, a reporter on the Buffalo Evening News and a Guild member, died here after a short illness.

OFFICIAL TALLY: ANG ELECTION

LOCALS	RODGERS Ballots Cast In Locals	In Armed Forces	Total	WHIPPLE Ballots Cast In Locals	In Armed Forces	Total
Akron	31	3	34	1	1	2
Tri-City	1	8	9	55	4	62
Atlanta	9	1	10	0	0	0
Battle Creek	10	1	11	0	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	19	0	19
Boston	248	8	256	104	7	111
Bridgeport	10	2	12	5	0	5
Brockton	32	1	33	11	0	11
Buffalo	10	3	13	1	2	3
Chattanooga	15	0	15	0	0	0
Chicago	92	3	95	58	4	62
Cincinnati	3	5	8	133	3	136
Cleveland	192	15	207	45	5	50
Columbus	85	2	87	3	0	3
Dayton	33	4	37	1	0	1
Denver	49	3	52	13	1	14
Detroit	184	11	195	32	3	35
Elizabeth	64	5	69	0	0	0
El Paso	8	0	8	2	1	3
Gary	13	1	14	3	0	3
Grand Rapids	13	0	13	1	0	1
Great Falls	38	0	38	2	0	2
Hammond	21	6	27	1	0	1
Harrisburg	13	3	16	15	7	22
Houston	47	3	50	5	0	5
Indianapolis	39	9	48	18	3	21
Jacksonville	28	0	28	7	0	7
Joliet	0	0	0	12	0	12
Kansas City	21	3	24	1	2	3
Kenosha	11	0	11	0	0	0
Kingston	18	0	18	2	0	2
Knoxville	18	1	19	0	0	0
Lake Superior	24	2	26	1	0	1
Lehigh Valley	24	1	25	1	0	1
Lima	15	1	16	8	0	8
Los Angeles	132	21	153	224	13	237
Lynn	20	1	21	9	1	10
Madison	58	1	59	4	1	5
Manchester	32	0	32	0	0	0
Massillon	14	0	14	0	0	0
Memphis	132	8	140	1	1	2
Milwaukee	78	4	82	7	1	8
Twin Cities	249	26	275	35	7	42
Muskegon	11	0	11	0	0	0
Newark	23	1	24	0	1	1
New Orleans	12	0	12	6	0	6
New York	803	141	1,034	2,203	214	2,417
Pawtucket	6	0	6	6	0	6
Philadelphia-Camden	421	41	462	28	7	35
Pittsburgh	82	11	93	78	9	87
Portland, Me.	55	6	61	32	3	35
Portland, Ore.	41	1	42	4	0	4
Pueblo	32	1	33	4	0	4
Quincy	7	0	7	0	0	0
Reading	8	1	9	1	0	1
Rochester	5	2	7	28	1	29
Rockford	23	2	25	8	3	11
Sabine-Neches	17	0	17	0	1	1
Sacramento Valley	18	1	19	2	0	2
Saginaw Valley	26	1	27	0	0	0
St. Louis	29	10	39	124	9	143
Salem	17	0	17	0	1	1
San Antonio	37	2	39	0	0	0
San Diego	25	0	25	1	1	2
San Francisco-Oakland	256	15	271	81	9	90
San Jose	38	0	38	2	1	4
Scranton	36	3	39	3	1	4
Seattle	98	4	102	26	2	28
Sheboygan	19	1	20	0	0	0
Sioux City	34	0	34	0	0	0
Springfield, Ohio	4	0	4	18	1	19
Stockton	10	1	11	0	0	0
Syracuse	11	1	12	6	0	6
Tacoma	0	1	1	0	0	0
Terre Haute	16	1	17	1	0	1
Toledo	44	6	50	33	2	35
Utica	15	0	15	7	0	7
Washington	235	28	263	29	7	36
Wilkes-Barre	98	11	109	13	3	16
Woonsocket	16	0	16	0	0	0
Worcester	17	0	17	2	0	2
Youngstown	46	1	47	0	0	0
Members-at-large	24	0	24	8	0	8
TOTALS	4,939	460	5,399	3,608	343	3,951

Washington Wins Raises, Other Gains in Contract

Washington—Sixty Guild members in the mail room of the Bureau of National Affairs (formerly United States News Corp.) have signed a contract with new benefits and substantial pay increases. Few changes had been made in the agreement first signed in 1938 until now.

Milton Murray, ANG president, headed negotiations with management, and before a board of arbitration.

Pay increases range from 5 cents an hour for beginners to 20 cents an hour for those to be placed in two new classifications. Comparable experience now is recognized.

Severance pay was limited by the arbitration board, on the grounds terms were the maximum allowable in cases not within the jurisdiction of the Newspaper Commission. The job security clause requires advance notice to the Guild in case of discharge, and seniority must be followed in promotions, layoffs and rehiring.

Two holidays were added, making seven holidays off with pay. A new vacation schedule also was agreed to, as was a checkoff in addition to the Guild shop.

The agreement is retroactive to April 3, 1945. The Guild already has served notice of reopening under the wage clause, even though the contract just has been signed.

Unions Plan to Work Together In Washington

Washington—At the invitation of the Washington Newspaper Guild, officers and interested members of the Typographical Union, the Pressmen's Union, the Stereotypers, the Mailers and the Guild met in the Guild office to discuss the formation in Washington of a newspaper union council.

A representative of the Photo Engravers was unable to attend.

VOLUNTARY BODY

The group agreed that a subcommittee should draw up a proposal for voluntary formation of such a council.

The proposal states that "it is collectively proposed by the interested local officers and members that all the unions in the newspaper field in Washington set up a voluntary newspaper union council and elect a temporary chairman, secretary and treasurer."

The council, under the proposal, would meet at the call of the chairman "when any matter of interest to the local newspaper unions arises;" would "draft rules for its own conduct," and would immediately elect a committee which "shall proceed to draw plans, arrange volunteer work forces, editorial, managerial, advertising, mechanical and distribution, arrange for plant and paper, in order, if a lockout occurs in Washington as a future time, that the newspaper unions immediately can supply a paper for Washington."

POLICY OUTLINED

The proposal further states that the council cannot in any way interfere with the policy of any union participating," and that where a local union does not care to participate in the council officially, the council may invite interested individuals of such unions on a purely voluntary basis to participate in the work of the council."

The meeting was the first time in local history that representatives of local newspaper unions had gathered together to discuss common problems, and it was marked by a high degree of determination.

Terre Haute Guild Has Fall Party



President Bruce McCormick of the Terre Haute Guild was a host at a fall party of the Terre Haute Tribune and Star staffs at his home. Ned Bush of the Chicago Sun, in town on vacation, was an honor guest. Left to right: Treasurer Richard Forbes, R. L. Grant, Robert Nesbit, Secretary Curt Bridwell, Ned Bush, J. T. Brassie, President McCormick, and Marsee Cox.

See For Yourself, Murray Advises Forum on Labor

Worcester, Mass. — "If you want to learn about labor don't take what the newspapers print for granted. Get yourself new sources of information," urged Milton Murray, president of the American Newspaper Guild, at the labor-industry forum in the First Christian Church here in conjunction with the 77th annual convention of the Churches of Christ, Disciples, of New England.

Murray cited cases where management desired to reduce output, therefore violated the contract, incited strikes and then blamed the employes for the situation. "The papers in these instances distorted the news," he went on. "There was no mention of the long hours worked by the laborers, only reference to the greedy war workers wanting more overtime pay."

"Don't take what the commentators say for granted. Don't accept what Westbrook Pegler says. Don't even take the word of the labor leaders. Get out and see for yourself," he urged.

"Labor doesn't want to own industry or control management. It merely wants adequate pay. Labor asks for a re-evaluation of the division of dividends," Murray remarked. "It is the hope of the worker to obtain a fair share of what is produced and to be treated with respect."

WE WANT TO SEE SUN

"Why should the people who live in the valleys outnumber the people who live on the hilltops?" he queried. "Labor wants to live in decency, self-respect and dignity. We too would like to see the sun on the hilltops."

Roy F. Cooke, a small manufacturer from Orange, Mass., and representative of the National Association of Manufacturers' committee on church and management, paid tribute to the men and women of industry for bringing the country through the war, but claimed that without management and its encouragement of science and invention, labor alone might not have been able to produce the atomic bomb and radar.

IN THE MINORITY

He agreed that a few employers had shown an antagonistic attitude toward their workers, but said, "I feel they are decidely in the minority. The majority of employers feel their business is a matter of co-operation between management and the workers with each having a stake in the goal.

"Modern management welcomes the co-operation of the church and is pleased to have the clergymen visit their plants and see how they are run," he stated.

"The church is neither the protagonist or the antagonist of any social group," stressed Rev. Dr. James A. Crain of Indianapolis, chairman of the Social Action Committee of Christian Churches, Disciples of Christ. "Its business is to mediate between God and men of all groups."

He told the audience, "The church has the right to bring moral judgment to bear on the affairs of men. When there is a violation of common decency, law and brotherhood then the church has something to say.

"Organized labor is the largest and strongest group with the exception of the Christian church. I can't say that I don't welcome the present labor trend," he continued.

STANDS FOR RIGHTS

"The church today stands for the right of collective bargaining; the right to choose leaders; the right of the workers to a living wage; the right of an annual wage to all workers; the right to good working hours; the right to protection against the hazards of industry; the right to a job and the rights of the individual in his job; the right to medical and hospital care; the abolition of child labor, and the right to old age retirement so that people can keep out of the poor house.

These are the obligations to labor," he stated.

* * *

"Not because the church is partial to labor, but righteousness and justice must dominate in an economic system which uses men to supply it."

St. Louis Guild Says Thanks For Pledges of Assistance

St. Louis—The St. Louis Guild has adopted a resolution thanking ANG officers and officers of Guild locals for co-operation and pledges of assistance in the lockout of Guild members on the three St. Louis papers during a strike by carriers.

Text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, the St. Louis local of the American Newspaper Guild has just successfully completed a fight for its existence;

And whereas, the winning of this fight has made a local already strong even the more strong;

And whereas, the local was assisted in its fight by the international officers and executive board of the American Newspaper Guild;

And whereas, the St. Louis local was given further promises of assistance from other locals within the American Newspaper Guild, which offers had much to do with sustaining the morale of the local and its members throughout the fight;

Be it therefore resolved by the executive committee of the St. Louis Newspaper Guild that the sincere thanks of the local be extended to all officers and locals of the ANG who came immediately and spontaneously to the assistance of the St. Louis local in its time of need.

BOSTON GUILD PAPER

Boston—The Boston Guild now has a printed local publication called "Bang."

Study your Guild contract . . . and know what clauses mean.

BOSTON GUILD SEEKS JOBS FOR ITS WAR REPLACEMENTS

Boston—An effort to find employment for Guildsmen who may be let go from wartime replacement jobs at the Herald-Traveler, Record-American and Globe will be made by a committee appointed by the executive committee of the Newspaper Guild of Boston.

The committee, consisting of Donald B. Willard and Reginald Coggeshall of the Globe, and Marguerite Stewart of the Traveler, will make a survey of schools of journalism and other educational institutions in an effort to fill any vacancies there with Guildsmen, either wartime replacements or regulars. The Massachusetts department of education already has been contacted.

The committee also will seek part-time or full-time jobs in the public relations field for such members as desire them, and will also act as a speakers' bureau which will supply qualified Guildsmen to address clubs and lodges. The services to the Guildsmen will be free.

NY Deliverers Lose in Ruling By Commission

Chicago—After granting the independent New York City Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union several minor contract demands in an interim order, the Newspaper Commission flatly denied the union's more vital demands for wage increases, shorter working hours, and a 3 percent welfare fund in a final order.

The commission order established a new contract between the union and the Publishers Association of New York retroactive to July 17. The contract includes provisions for paid vacations and overtime pay for holiday work, awarded in the interim decision.

The union, at a membership meeting, voted to appeal the decision to the National War Labor Board. The publishers indicated that they found the commission ruling "acceptable."

17-DAY STRIKE

To enforce its demands for a welfare fund, higher wages, and shorter hours, the union had conducted a 17-day strike against 14 New York City dailies in July. The walkout was called off when Dr. Robert K. Burns, then chairman of the Newspaper Commission, promised the union an immediate hearing at which the issues involved were to be considered "on their merits."

In addition to denying the union's three main demands, the commission also turned down demands for sick leave and severance pay, but granted a request for time and one-half pay for Sunday work.

SOME GAINS MADE

The contract will expire July 16, 1946. The commission denied a demand of the publishers that provisions of the next contract be subject to arbitration.

Union spokesmen declared that their organizations made some gains through the commission order including provisions requiring the publishers to submit lists of regular situation holders and to distribute overtime "fairly."

Dr. Burns signed the order as public member. Eugene McKinnon, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin general manager, was the industry member, and Charles V. Ernst, of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union, AFL, was the labor member.

Detroit Official Resigns Her Post

Detroit — Mrs. Juanita Kelly Weber has resigned as office secretary of the Newspaper Guild of Detroit, and has been replaced by Mrs. Diana Near.

The executive board accepted Mrs. Weber's resignation with regret, after two and a half years of service. She resigned because of illness.

Boston Globe Unit Selects Officers

Boston — John Mason Potter, chairman of the Globe unit, was unanimously re-elected at a unit meeting. J. Malcolm Barter, for several years treasurer of the unit, was also re-elected without opposition.

Executive committee members are Herbert Black, Marjorie Martin, Reginald Coggeshall, and Raymond C. Smith.

Harry Bridges Now Is Citizen

San Francisco (FP)—President Harry Bridges of International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO), became a citizen here, writing finis to the long campaign to have him deported to Australia as an undesirable alien.

Guild Card Comes in Handy for Ex-Marine in Round with MPs

Chicago — This is another instance where a Guild card came in handy to a reporter.

Walter Briggs, reporter for the Chicago Sun who recently returned from service in the Marine Corps, was sent to Chicago airport to cover the landing of the Army's three B-29s which had attempted to fly non-stop from Japan to Washington.

Briggs had been out of service for such a short time that he had not received his press card. He told the MP who he was and the MP said, "I don't care who you are, you can't get in here without a press card."

Frantically Briggs searched through his papers and came up with his Guild card. He got through.

Analyzing the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill threatens a death sentence for labor. It would scrap vital portions of the Wagner act, labor's Magna Charta, and would destroy gains made by labor, slowly and with struggle, in the past two decades. Here are some highlights of the bill. Details are on these two pages.

Rights of workers now guaranteed by the Wagner act would be destroyed, leaving employes at the mercy of employers.

Stories on these two pages analyze major provisions of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill. Read them and see how it is proposed to bust your union.

The measure would replace collective bargaining with compulsory arbitration.

Collective bargaining also would be destroyed by the new obstacles set up by the bill which would hinder and delay recognition of a union as collective bargaining agent.

The B-B-H bill does not require an employer to bargain in good faith. Certification of a union can be appealed to the courts by the employer (but not by the union) providing delays of two to three years.

Employes are powerless to act against injustices or contract violations, for status quo is maintained while new boards ponder the matter.

Jurisdiction of the new board proposed by the bill is narrowed by a new definition of interstate commerce which would rule out newspaper workers, now protected by the Wagner act.

Violation of any sections of the repressive measure would deprive the union from acting as collective bargaining agent.

While the Wagner act sets up unfair labor practices aimed at preventing employers from destroying unions, the B-B-H bill makes them apply also to unions, nullifying union action to adjust grievances or to enforce a contract.

A wage dispute could be frozen for as long as two years, and the low wages would continue in the meantime, with the union denied the right to act.

The bill, unlike the Wagner act, does not make it an unfair practice for an employer to interfere with the right of his employes to self-organization and collective bargaining.

The bill would narrow the jurisdiction of the NLRB so that millions would be denied protection of the Wagner act.

The measure was drafted by a committee of 16, most of whom represent employers or large corporations. Labor specifically was not consulted on the bill.

The bill clearly is designed to hamper unions, and provides new weapons for anti-union employers.

* * *

The stories on these two pages analyzing major provisions of the measure were prepared by Morris Isserman, ANG counsel, and the editor of The Guild Reporter.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Write your congressman and senator to oppose the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill if you want to protect the hard-won gains of labor.

'Are You Responsible for This?'



Cartoon by Bernard Seeman.

Millions Would Be Denied Protection of Wagner Act

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill would deprive millions of employes of Wagner act protection.

Employers of less than 20 persons would be exempted. The proposed federal labor relations board would have the right to bring such employers under the act only if it thought that a controversy threatened to result in such substantial interruption of commerce as to require federal action. Why employes in these establishments should not be protected is not explained in the bill.

Co-operative associations of farmers would be exempt.

While the Wagner act was designed to protect the right to self-organization, and established the broadest jurisdiction for the NLRB, the B-B-H bill deliberately limits and narrows this jurisdiction and reduces to the vanishing point the role of the federal government in labor disputes.

The Wagner act covers all employers whose businesses "affect" interstate commerce. The B-B-H bill is applicable only to controversies which are likely to result in the "substantial interruption of commerce."

This is further limited by the fact that the board may refuse to take jurisdiction over controversies which *in their opinion* "are predominately of a local character or effect." This means that the board, after extended hearings, may deny relief to newspaper workers by finding that a controversy involving them is "local in character."

It is not too much to suppose that practically all controversies affecting daily papers thus could be construed to be "local in character."

An employer charged with an unfair labor practice under the B-B-H bill could contend he is not covered by showing:

1—That the employment involved does not directly affect the producing, preparing or handling of raw materials, supplies or goods for distribution in interstate commerce.

2—That the employment involved does not directly affect the producing of goods for distribution in *substantial* quantities in interstate commerce.

3—That the employment involved is merely the handling or distribution of consumer goods or end products after they have been shipped in interstate commerce.

4—That the particular *employes* involved in the dispute do not perform work that would meet the jurisdictional requirements under the new bill. Under the Wagner act jurisdiction is decided merely by the sole question whether a dispute that may arise would affect *directly or indirectly* the flow of commerce.

Under the Wagner act, thousands of decisions have been made by the NLRB and the courts. But under the proposed legislation, there would have to be many court cases (with attendant delays) before it would be decided if employers now covered by the Wagner act would have to observe the rights of employes under terms of the new bill.

Employers who handle goods after interstate shipment thus would be free to indulge in union busting. And newspapers can plead they handle goods after interstate shipment.

A publisher could lock out employes, and then plead his goods shipped in interstate commerce (out of state circulation) is "not substantial in quantity."

Labor's Right to Strike Is Nullified by Plans for Compulsory Arbitration

The B-B-H bill sets up complicated processes for mediation and COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Compulsory arbitration nullifies labor's time-honored weapon, the right to enforce its contracts and demands by economic pressure—the right to strike.

The bill, in Title I, Section 3, subsection E, provides "nothing in this title shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike." **This is limited, however, by the phrase, "except as provided in subsection D."**

* * *

Let's go back and look at subsection D to see the limitations the bill would impose.

Under subsection D, until all efforts of settlement have been exhausted (including boards, tribunals and fact-finding commissions), the union may not strike to obtain settlement of a dispute. And in cases where a fact-finding commission of the new board holds that the strike involves a public interest, no strike will be permitted under any circumstances, and the decision of the commission becomes automatically the contract between the parties for a period up to two years, during which no strike can be called by the employes.

(It is not inconceivable for some fact-finding commission to hold that the daily exploits of Dick Tracy, Superman, or Joe Palooka are "in the public interest.")

Anyone who has had a Form 10 or a dispute before the Newspaper Commission knows how long it takes for a commission to act!

* * *

Should Dick Tracy, Superman or Joe Palooka be considered in the public interest, the union would not be allowed a picket line to tell its story. Nor would a boycott be permitted, or placing of a newspaper on an unfair list.

Failure to comply with all the technical details will subject the union to injunctions, damage suits by any individual affected (a union harrassed by a series of unnecessary damage suits can't do its regular work), and last but not least will be grounds for revoking the union's recognition as collective bargaining agent.

Unions will be also saddled with unnecessary expense in connection with the arbitrations. The refusal of an employer to expeditiously settle grievances, and his insistence upon following the procedure set up in this bill will delay disposition of grievances. Justice delayed is justice denied.

The B-B-H bill is a death sentence for labor. There is more on the next page.

The Men Behind the Bill

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (S. 1171) was introduced by Senators Ball (R., Minn.), Burton (R., Ohio) and Hatch (D., N. Mex.), but it had been drafted by a "committee" which Ball says consisted of "impartial citizens."

The "committee" of 16 met for a year to draft the bill. Ball concedes no member of labor was consulted, and declares that management also was not consulted.

However, the "committee" drafting the proposed legislation was headed by Donald Richberg, who at one time had represented unions, but who more recently has been an attorney representing primarily large corporate interests. One, the American Rolling Mills, has been charged by the NLRB with unfair labor practices.

Richberg, in recent years, has represented large corporations, including Standard Oil.

Other members of the committee, termed by Richberg "impartial persons," are directors of corporations and attorneys representing employers who, in several cases, actually are engaged in combating attempts of employes to exercise their rights under the Wagner act. The include:

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill makes arbitration compulsory.

Unions must share the costs of this compulsory arbitration.

In one major city, a publisher has stated openly he is carrying any and all grievances (no matter how minor) to arbitration "because arbitration is expensive, and then maybe the Guild won't take up grievances."

George W. Alger, a New York attorney, representing the Sheffield Dairy interests;

Lawrence Hunt, also a New York attorney, representing insurance interests and other employers;

Charles B. Rugg, another attorney, who is a trustee of a Worcester, Mass., bank, and was a delegate to the 1940 Republican national convention;

Samuel Fels, president and director of Fels and Co., and the Paschall Oxygen Co., Philadelphia, financial angel of the self-styled "Committee to Promote Industrial Peace" which is pushing the bill;

Jerome J. Rothschild, committee secretary, Philadelphia attorney representing Fels and Co., several insurance companies, and other employers;

Kirk Smith, Providence, R. I., attorney and a director of a bank and several laundry companies;

Harold Evans, president and director of several insurance companies, a real estate firm, and vice president of the Reading Chamber of Commerce.

Frederick Leo, attorney representing the Farm Bureau, and former legislative counsel for the U. S. Senate.

William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute.

Leon C. Marshall, economics professor at American university in Washington, and a former NRA executive.

Arthur D. Whiteside, president and director of Dun & Bradstreet, and also a former NRA figure.

George Sjoselius, assistant attorney general of Minnesota, in charge of enforcing Minnesota's drastic labor relations act, called by labor "the Stassen slave labor law."

If the Ball-Burton-Hatch act were law, no local Guild could have sent contributions to St. Louis members to help them to fight the lockout of publishers there.

Veteran Guild members will remember Richberg, the Guild and the NRA. Guild representatives walked out of the NRA hearing on wages and hours in protest over Richberg's prevailing upon the old NLRB to set aside the first Guild victory decision ordering the reinstatement of Dean Jennings on the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

* * *

These are the men who are behind the bill, and who drafted it.

This May Be Only a Maneuver For Another Anti-Labor Bill

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill may have been introduced with the same technique as an anti-labor measure was introduced several years ago in Minnesota.

A measure (the Vance-Myre bill) was so repressive, restrictive and viciously anti-labor that it brought loud condemnation not only from labor, but also from all liberal forces.

While the cries of opposition still were rising, another measure, designed to curb labor's rights and to curb the right to strike was introduced as a substitute.

The trick was to weaken opposition because it was not as vicious as the first bill. The latter measure passed, and is Minnesota law.

Like the B-B-H bill, the Minnesota law requires a so-called 30-day cooling off period before a union may strike. And the governor can set up fact-finding commissions — all of which weaken the union's strength.

Net Effect of the B-B-H Bill Would Be To Destroy Collective Bargaining

The Wagner act attempts to make self-organization an easy matter for employes, and seeks to expedite the processes of collective bargaining.

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, however, is aimed at destroying collective bargaining by setting up unnecessary obstacles which will hinder and delay recognition of a union as the collective bargaining agent.

The net effort of the bill is to destroy collective bargaining.

All provisions of the Wagner act on certification of unions as collective bargaining agents are appealed by the B-B-H bill. The new machinery proposed by the bill is cumbersome, and clearly designed to hamper unions and employes in organization, and provides new weapons for the anti-union employer.

* * *

Under the provisions of the Wagner act, a union may apply for designation as the collective bargaining agent by filing a petition. Recognition may be achieved by a consent election or a card check. If the employer and the union cannot agree on an election or a card check, a short hearing and a decision by the NLRB within two months followed by a quick election, will settle the issue.

In contrast, under the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, two or three years may elapse between filing the petition and final certification. This is possible because of the cumbersome procedure outlined in the bill, and the right granted to employers (but not to unions) to appeal the decision of the new board to the United States supreme court.

During this long delay it is obvious what happens to the state of organization.

* * *

An employer paying sub-standard wages can avoid the day of reckoning bringing him to a level with his competitors by availing himself of the bill's provisions for appeals to the courts.

In contrast with the Wagner act the union may not strike, picket, or carry its story to the public to attain its ends, but must stand idly by while various federal boards and federal courts ponder and mull over the case. Justice delayed is justice denied.

* * *

Moreover, the bill proposes new machinery which not only delays and hinders union recognition, but also is a threat to all unions in that the appropriate unit it set by legislative fiat, and not by the workers themselves.

Unlike the Wagner act, practice in the industry as set by collectives bargaining history, is not the determining factor.

* * *

The B-B-H bill ignores the provision of the Wagner act wherein the NLRB is charged with the responsibility of deciding the unit, in the light of what is best to "insure to employes the full benefit of their right to self-organization and their right to bargain collectively."

The bill's language ponders what unit "will best represent the employes having a common interest in wages, hours and working conditions."

Where a group of kindred employes, as in the editorial or advertising department, now can petition for an election to determine the bargaining agent, the new board set up in the bill could determine that employes in unorganized departments also had "a common interest" in wages, hours etc., and could order an election of a much larger (and unorganized) unit.

In this manner a group of kindred employes, in a whole department, could be denied collective bargaining.

There is another sly proposal in the bill. If more than one union seeks to represent various employes. The bill provides that if the new board finds different negotiations would be "impractical or disadvantageous" to the employer, an election may be ordered for the selection of a single union to represent all employes involved, even though they be in scattered plants.

* * *

Let's translate that into newspaper industry terms.

A publisher may have several business enterprises, such as newspapers, comic magazines, job printing shops and radio stations.

Even though the Guild is organized on all the newspapers and has been chosen the bargaining agent in NLRB elections, if the publisher were to insist that the election be held among **all the employes of all the plants,** the new board would have the authority to determine that all the employes in all the plants constituted an appropriate bargaining unit.

This action would deprive the Guild of the right to continue to represent the newspaper workers. This section is a most effective blow at self-organization, whereby employes can choose their own bargaining agents.

There is another (among several) union busting provision in the bill which would legalize and encourage the granting of special privileges to non-union members.

Under the Wagner act, while individual employes have the right to present grievances, the NLRB has interpreted this to mean that where the union has a contract, the union has a right to be present at such meetings and to participate in the final disposition of such grievances.

This is to protect the union and its members against discrimination in favor of non-union employes.

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, by eliminating the right of the union to be present, sanctions another union-busting technique, as special privileges for non-union employes would be legalized.

* * *

Under the Wagner act, an employer can petition for a representation election only if two or more unions are seeking bargaining rights at the same time.

This is appealed by the B-B-H bill, which allows an employer to file an election petition whenever he wishes. He can file before a majority has had a chance to organize.

* * *

The bill recognizes that it's easier to kill off a union early, than later when it has become established.

Bill Offers Death Sentence For Labor

In addition to all the crippling and delaying procedures designed to hamper and stymie labor, the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (to make sure nothing is overlooked) proposes a death sentence for labor in the sections relating to unfair labor practices.

This is found in Title 2 of the bill, where the reactionary and anti-labor philosophy of the sponsors gets a real workout.

* * *

Unfair labor practices as set up in the Wagner act are designed to prevent employers from destroying legitimate unions.

Under the Wagner act it is an unfair labor practice for an employer to:

Coerce employes not to exercise their right to self-organization; discharge, blacklist or otherwise discriminate against union members; organize and support company unions; refuse to bargain in good faith with legitimate unions that represent the employes.

* * *

Such acts on the part of the employer are unfair labor practices under the Wagner act, which the NLRB may prevent or halt by cease and desist orders.

The Wagner act plainly recognizes that it is the employes and their unions which need protection from the superior economic position of the employers.

Except for the Wagner act there is no law which prevents such unfair acts by employers. But every state, city and village has regular criminal laws against disorderly conduct, assault, coercion and the like, which local authorities are only too anxious to use against legitimate unions.

The argument that the Wagner act is one-sided and discriminatory because it protects the union and its members against the employer, and not vice versa, therefore is clearly false.

* * *

The first unfair labor practice provision in the B-B-H bill reveals the philosophy underlying the measure. Sec. 8(a) would make it an unfair labor practice for a union to "interfere with the efforts of employers and employes to establish satisfactory labor relations. . . ."

Here, baldly and unconcealed, is the vicious anti-labor thesis that the union is an outside party which, for ulterior motives, injects itself into, and disrupts, the idyllic paternal relation between the employer and his employes.

It is no surprise, then, that the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill allows for this phony equality, and provides in Title II that the listed unfair labor practice acts may be committed by employes and their unions as well as the employer. And what unfair labor practice acts!

Under the B-B-H bill, before an employer ever could be found guilty of an unfair labor practice, the union long since effectively would have been destroyed.

Unfair labor practices are wrapped up in all-inclusive language which overlooks no eventuality. There could be no action to compel enforcement of a contract, to prevent a pay cut, or to prevent discriminatory acts.

* * *

For example, Section 8 (6) has this language: "interfering with or attempting to regulate the organizing and functions of an employer or labor organization."

The union just can't take any action without breaking the law. To make doubly sure the union is tied up, Section 8 (8) has this language: "interrupting, disorganizing or delaying the performance of work by employes in order to compel the immediate adjustment of alleged grievances, or to compel other managerial actions, or to prevent the enforcement of managerial directions or policies. . . ."

This is another example of how the bill would nullify union action to adjust grievances, or to enforce a contract.

So any strike to prevent discriminatory discharges, or to halt deliberate stalling on the disposition of grievances or negotiations, or lock-outs, or any of the varied union-busting acts that managements claim come under the heading of sacrosanct "managerial prerogatives" become unfair labor practice acts under the bill.

These various acts by management long have been recognized as effective ways to break a union.

* * *

The authors of the bill could have saved many words and much paper by providing, instead, "unions have no right to protect their membership against any term or condition of employment management desires to impose."

* * *

Section 8 (6) follows the same tone, making it an unfair practice to discriminate against the other party "because of any lawful activity in support of its or their interests." Under this section, a boycott of an employer for maintaining substandard wages or other non-union conditions would be an unfair labor practice, for it is lawful to pay wages as low as 40 cents an hour, the present floor under the wage-hour law, and there is no limitation on other conditions of employment.

Section 8 (5) is another limitation aimed directly at a union: "participating in any cessation, interruption or variation of employment relations in violating of the existing written agreement" is an unfair practice.

Time and again in union history, a strike or work stoppage has proved the only defense against anti-union action, even though a contract exists.

* * *

Union members know that an employer may violate the spirit of an agreement in many subtle and practically unprovable ways, yet the only direct action which could be taken to counter this would be outlawed by the bill.

Here is another one:

The bill would make it an unfair labor practice for a union to encourage membership by securing better terms of employment for union than non-union employes. [Section 8 (8)].

But—strange to say—the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill does NOT make it an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with the right of his employe to self-organization and collective bargaining.

The Wagner act has a provision that it is an unfair labor practice for the employer to interfere with the right of his employes to self-organization and collective bargaining.

But there is no such provision in the B-B-H bill.

The absence of such a general provision in the bill, especially since it is a departure from the current law, means that the employer's act must fit into one of the specified unfair practices to be deemed such.

* * *

The variation in the specific content of the unfair labor practice is without limit, and never can be fitted into a list of specifications, regardless how long the list is made.

The bill proposes to return to the ancient practice of common law, when no remedy for wrong could be had unless a specific and narrowly drawn writ applied to the particular facts.

Under the slyly drawn bill, employer unfair practices would run riot, and without remedy.

* * *

Not only the specified unfair practices, but also the machinery for preventing unfair practices, are designed to destroy the union.

The B-B-H bill substitutes an "unfair labor practice tribunal" for the NLRB, but this new tribunal is subordinate to the proposed federal labor relations board, which may determine that an unfair practice charge constitutes a labor dispute which ought to come under conciliation, mediation, and arbitration procedures.

Upon such determination, the new board may terminate the tribunal's proceedings, and subject the case to the endless delays of mediation, fact-finding commissions, and arbitration.

Thus, an employer may commit an unfair labor practice which threatens the very life of the union, but the union may not strike, it may not even be able to prosecute an unfair practice charge! The union may only sit through the months and years of mediation and fact-finding, while the unfair practice has its intended effect and destroys the union utterly.

There are dozens of other anti-labor jokers tucked away in the unfair practices provisions of the bill. Several more pages would be needed to analyze all of them.

It should be mentioned, at least, that the new board and tribunal no longer act as governmental agencies carrying out a national policy as is the case under the Wagner act, but rather as government-supplied referees to a private battle between labor and industry—and they decide according to the rules weighed to favor the economically stronger employers.

The removal of the back pay provisions, in favor of the employer against the union and the employe, but not for the union against the employer, cannot be passed over in silence.

* * *

Based on an anti-labor philosophy, the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, in short, is a death sentence upon labor unions.

To prevent passage of this bill — or similar legislation — write your congressman and senators. Tell them you oppose the bill. On these two pages you will find the reasons.

Here is another way the B-B-H bill cripples labor.

In the event of a strike, it would be illegal for other local unions to assist the striking members, or for the international to send money. Nor could the CIO executive board adopt a resolution of support.

It also would be illegal for anyone to contribute to the financial relief of the strikers.

And if an employer were stalling and delaying negotiations, the employes and the union could do nothing about it under the bill. The employer even could get an injunction forcing the union to continue in negotiations that have been stalled and dragged out.

Nothing in the bill prevents an employer from instituting a wage cut, or firing an employe for union activity. Only after such action has been taken can there be a controversy, and the status quo is maintained while the controversy is on. Thus, the pay cut stays in effect, or the man stays fired, and the union is forbidden to use its weapons to correct matters.

Employer interests have their lobbyists on the scene in Washington to press for passage of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill.

To protect its hard-won gains, labor must fight this bill.

Write your congressman NOW to oppose the bill.

Buffalo News to Vote Over; Guild High, 63 to 62

Buffalo—Since the election at the Buffalo Evening News resulted in no majority for either the Guild or the News Editorial Writers Society, another election is scheduled for Oct. 3.

The election results were: Guild, 63; N.E.W.S., 62; no union, 4. To win a vote of 66 was necessary.

In the Oct. 3 election the same people are eligible to vote again. The only difference in the forthcoming election is there will be no "No Union" box on the ballot. It's strictly a Guild-N.E.W.S. vote.

Two interesting sidelights of the last election: Charlotte Becker, book critic for the News, was assisted to the News office and to the election booth to vote in a wheelchair. Ethel Hoffman, Guild member, brought her in. Corp. Arthur P. Reed Jr., Guild serviceman at Fort Jay, N. Y., with a military police detachment at present, paid his own expenses to come to Buffalo to vote.

Sept. 29, a town meeting will be held in Hotel Statler, Buffalo. Voters and their friends are invited, and there will be questions from the floor. A spokesman for the Guild and the N.E.W.S. will be present, each spokesman alloted 15 minutes to explain positions. A guest moderator will preside.

GEN. STILLWELL LAUDS RECORD OF U. S. LABOR

Okinawa (LPA)—The accomplishments of American labor and industry in this war have been "phenomenal" and wartime strikes have been terribly "pumped up," according to Gen. Joseph W. (Vinegar Joe) Stillwell, hero of the Burma and China campaigns and now commander of the U.S. 10th Army on Okinawa.

Stillwell was decisive in his praise of the flow of war goods that has reached the Pacific battlefronts. "Just list what was turned out and it's unthinkable," he declared. Agreeing that the number of strikes and their delaying effect on the war effort have often been grossly exaggerated, Stillwell said that "there are slackers everywhere; we even have them in the Army."

Denver Post to Film Its Files

Denver—The Denver Post is installing a recordak in itslibrary to film-index and file all editions. Frank Willis, former assistant librarian and recently night editor, has been made chief librarian and will direct operation of the new equipment. Willis, a Guild member since his first days on the Post, returned to the Post staff early this year after honorable discharge from the Army signal corps.

Shelton, Veteran Guildsman in St. Louis, Named Publisher's Aid

St. Louis—Sam J. Shelton, veteran member of the Post-Dispatch news staff, has been appointed assistant to the publisher. Shelton, long a Guildsman, was given an honorary withdrawal card from the ANG.

In his new capacity, Shelton will advise Joseph Pulitzer on various problems related to the publishing of the Post-Dispatch. He will join with the management's committee in negotiating all union contracts. He already sat in on negotiations with the Guild for a general wage increase based on Guild's National Wage Program.

In the newsroom, Shelton has had broad experience. He was for many years the Post-Dispatch's expert on public utilities. His articles exposing the Union Electric Co. of Missouri slush fund were chiefly responsible for the penitentiary sentence given to Louis H. Egan, company president, and the convictions of other Union Electric officers.

Shelton handled the Post-Dispatch campaign which led to the elimination of smoke in St. Louis. For this series of stories, the Post-Dispatch won the 1941 Pulitzer prize for public service.

More recently, he carried the largest part of the responsibility in the Post-Dispatch's campaign for creation of a Missouri Valley Authority. He spent most of the last 12 months writing almost exclusively on MVA.

Labor, Facing Tough Road, Turns to Political Action

By JOSEPH M. WALSH

With peace, labor faces a long, tough road because congress failed to do its job in planning adequately for reconversion. At the same time reactionary groups are planning to shackle labor.

Congress took a two-month vacation, then rushed back to tackle the unfinished business of planning for jobs, full employment, increased unemployment compensation, and the necessary measures to maintain purchasing power and normal living standards for millions of Americans.

To a lesser degree management has not done its job in helping plan for the period of readjustment. Labor is concerned with jobs.

LABOR MUST ACT

Failure, or indifference, of lawmakers to plan for jobs and to plan for reconversion sends labor back to the political arena. To protect itself and its members, labor must re-enter the political spotlight. The fact that business interests, the lumber men, insurance companies, banks, steel industrialists, auto manufacturers and so on, all have their lobbyists in Washington is all the more reason labor must make its voice heard.

(In 1944 the National Association of Manufacturers spent $2,000,000 for lobbying—exclusive of campaign contributions. A half million dollars was spent to maintain the NAM lobbying office in Washington.)

With the fall elections coming up, the CIO, through its Political Action Committee, again will report on proposed legislation, on voting records, and backgrounds of candidates.

LABOR MUST BE ALERT

Last year saw a series of bills introduced in state legislatures to shackle labor, to deny labor its hard-won rights, to hamper unionization. More such steps can be expected, in the states, and in congress. Labor must be on the alert.

With other CIO unions, the American Newspaper Guild last year assisted in the work of PAC. A new campaign to carry on the work of this CIO committee is under way. There is much at stake: jobs, decent wages, and adequate planning for the future.

* * *

For the benefit of those who came in late, a quick review of PAC is in order.

The Political Action Committee is a committee of the CIO, set up and established as any other CIO committee.

The function of PAC is to get voters to register, to bring to voters all facts on candidates, including voting records on vital issues affecting not only labor but also all of the nation. PAC merely advises.

PAC does not, and cannot, order any Guild member to vote for a candidate. PAC believes that an informed electorate will do the right thing, and what's good for labor is good for the nation, and vice versa.

* * *

National, state and local committees of PAC air the issues and records of candidates through pamphlets, leaflets, speakers, and news stories in the labor press and the daily press. This information also goes to union officials, educators, and liberal and progressive organizations.

PAC is not concerned with party labels, and is not interested in forming a third party.

PAC is financed by voluntary contributions of $1 from union members. Of each $1, half goes to national headquarters, and half is used for work of local or state committees. These contributions are wholly voluntary.

The focal point of PAC activity on the local level is the local CIO council—state, city and county. Nationally, in addition to the information supplied by PAC, the CIO legislative representatives keep unions posted on pending legislation and also provide information for PAC.

* * *

Fundamentally, the role of PAC is to bring information to the voters, and to urge people to register so they may vote. Its role is advisory.

CIO President Philip Murray has declared, "no coercive tactics should be resorted to compel either local unions or members to comply with decisions made by the several branches of our organization—that are of a political nature."

* * *

Labor has much at stake—much to gain or much to lose—in the next few months. Which is why political action now is all the more important.

Labor Is Backed by Eleanor Roosevelt

The following is Eleanor Roosevelt's column for Sept. 18, reprinted by permission of the copyright holder, United Features Syndicate, Inc. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the American Newspaper Guild.

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Hyde Park—I was urged by someone the other day to resign from the CIO as a patriotic gesture because of the strikes in the Ford plant. I was told that it was terrible for the workers to strike when the industrialists were trying so hard to give jobs.

If this is a sample of the thinking which is going on, I believe the time has come for some of us to state clearly what we really feel and know about the economic situation which faces us in the reconversion period.

* * *

First of all, unions are not perfect. They are made up of human beings.

But neither are employers perfect; they also are human beings. I happen to have been told by a number of people that a few of our biggest employers—not all of them, but a few of them—think quite honestly that this is the time to break the power of labor through destroying their unions if they can.

These industrial leaders believe quite honestly that it would be better for the country to return to what to them seems normal—to a situation in which the costs are largely saved in whatever you manufacture by the cutting down of the number of jobs and of the wages of the workers.

Let us examine this theory. As long as there are other jobs being created into which people can go, the creation of labor-saving devices which benefit only the employer make very little difference. But we have reached a point today where labor-saving devices are good only when they do not throw the worker out of his job. It is fine to produce more things than ever before, but in doing so the employe must benefit as well as the employer.

We must make it possible for him to work fewer hours, and at the same time permit him to have the things which he makes at lower cost and to continue to have the wages which make it possible for him to be a consumer.

His wages are the part of our wealth which is most constantly in circulation, just as what the farmer makes is important to us because that also is immediately spent.

The circulation of money is a necessity to prevent depressions. Therefore, if too much money goes into the hands of people who can save it and not put it back into circulation, we will have a depression.

* * *

When we live on invested money, instead of on the fruits of our own labor, of necessity that money must bring us in less. The stockholder or investor must expect less return than the original worker.

* * *

I do not know whether the demands of Mr. Ford's workers should all be granted. But I think there should have been set up, long ago, labor-management committees where questions such as this one could be threshed out. Men should not have to strike for something which probably must be accepted in the future—the right to work fewer hours and yet receive the same wages. It should be a question for sensible men to settle in conference.

We need a big national income with money kept in circulation if we are not to go through another depression in which both employer and employe will suffer.

(Editor's note: There was no strike at the Ford company. Ford closed down, blaming a strike at a company supplying parts.)

CIO Proposes Broad Program On Tax Relief

Washington—In submitting to congress a CIO program for immediate tax revision, CIO President Philip Murray declared "the most important and immediate problem facing our nation is that of restoring the drastic cuts in the purchasing power of American workers which came with V-J day."

Murray's statement said governmental studies explode the myth of large savings by workers. The overwhelming percentage of accumulated savings are in the hands of business or income groups earning more than $5,000 per year, a Securities and Exchange Commission study shows.

* * *

The CIO tax program proposes:

1—Repeal of the present 2 percent "normal" tax as a means of relief primarily for low income taxpayers, which is essential under present conditions.

2—Raising the present exemption for single persons to $1,500, and $2,500 for married persons, with $500 for each dependent.

3—Avoiding sales and excise taxes and repeal of all those now in effect except on liquor, tobacco and gasoline.

4—Corporations now are entitled to a carry-back of operating losses and a carry-forward of unused excess profits credits so taxes can be computed over a five-year period. The same type of protection should be given individuals to protect workers who have suffered a severe cut in income.

5—Individuals should be compelled to pay taxes based on their income, no matter what its source. Mandatory joint returns by husband and wife, and taxing all currently tax exempt bonds would correct certain gross inequities.

6—Extend relief to small business by lowering present corporate rates on corporation incomes below $100,000.

7—With financial needs of the government uncertain for the reconversion period, further tax relief for individuals and corporations should await the formulation of a comprehensive tax program.

* * *

"Immediate tax relief to high income groups or industry is not an urgent requirement," Murray pointed out, saying special treatment already has been accorded industry.

Murray quoted a WPB report that profits of American industry increased 120 percent despite heavy wartime taxes, with profits before taxes up 350 percent.

Detroit Unit Backs UAW in Pay Fight

Detroit—The Times unit, at the best-attended meeting in several years, voted support of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) in its fight for a 30 percent pay increase in the automobile industry.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Be it resolved, that the Times unit of the Newspaper Guild of Detroit go on record in wholehearted support of the United Automobile Workers in their fight for a 30 percent pay increase to maintain wartime wage levels and sustain the purchasing power of the people of Detroit and other automotive centers."

John Chester Of Gary Is Dead

Gary—John Chester, 47, charter member of the Gary Newspaper Guild, died at the Lake county tuberculosis sanatorium. He had been ill for three months.

Chester had been court, labor and political reporter on the Gary Post-Tribune. He is survived by seven children.

ANG Vice President Walsh is the Guild's liaison with the CIO Political Action Committee. His report to the IEB on PAC has been sent to local officers.

SACRAMENTO BACKS COUNCIL CANDIDATE

Sacramento—The Sacramento Valley Newspaper Guild has endorsed the city council candidacy of Austin Brumley, local CIO leader. Brumley is employed as transmission operator for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. The election is Nov. 6.

CORRECTION

A caption under a cartoon in the last Guild Reporter read: "Under the Guild contract, employes on the Philadelphia and Camden papers got an extra day's pay for working the V-J days." The caption was wrong, due to a mixup in the notes of the caption writer, who mixed up the Philadelphia contract provision with those in Detroit.

What the caption should have said was: "Employes on Philadelphia and Camden papers received an extra day's pay for working the V-J Days (on one paper, one extra day's pay even if they didn't work). While it was a voluntary move on the part of the publishers, Guild members can take indirect credit because of their long campaign for overtime and premium pay on specified holidays."

Detroit Holds Negotiations on Three Papers

Detroit—Full-scale collective bargaining is in progress in Detroit, with contracts in negotiation on all three daily newspapers.

* * *

Proposals on the Free Press and Times incorporate the Guild's 1945 Wage Program. At the Times, management has offered a flat increase of $2.50 per week, with minor adjustments in minimums. This was unanimously rejected by the unit.

Negotiators were instructed to press for a general increase of $11.80 per week, attached to minimums. The meeting was recessed, subject to reconvention at any time or place on call of the Guild officers.

* * *

At the Free Press there has been only preliminary discussion. A payroll analysis will be submitted at the next bargaining conference as a basis for discussions on a general increase.

Latest offer at the News is a $3 general increase, plus adjustments in night differential and vacation agreements. This is $1 better than a previous offer.

Airline Mechanics Union Votes for Merger With UAW

Detroit (LPA)—Merger with the United Auto Workers-CIO of the Airline Mechanics Association has been voted in a referendum of ALMA members, it was announced here. The ALMA, an independent union, has bargaining contracts with 13 airlines, covering 25,000 air transport service employes.

The UAW has established an airlines division to carry on a concentrated organizing drive on the airlines, since UAW President R. J. Thomas and ALMA President J. L. McFarland anticipate that within the next three years there will be at least 150,000 workers coming under the jurisdiction of this division of the union.

Auto Workers Win in Walkout

Detroit (FP)—Murray Local 2, United Auto Workers (CIO), won all five points at issue in its 16-day walkout and strikers returned to work as the Murray Corp. admitted violating its union contract.

It Seems to Us...

A FOLLOW ON "NO LETTERS" LETTER

PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Your letter of Aug. 29 with its full explanation of the "no letters for Whipple" incident in the Aug. 10 issue of the GR (no letters were sent in) made me blush good and hard for jumping at conclusions.

This is to thank you for such a full and conscientious explanation of the matter, and to tell you that the Aug. 24 issue of the Reporter definitely proved itself unprejudiced and representative of the full ANG membership.

KEN KANTOR.

URGES ABOLITION OF REGULAR OVERTIME

SAN FRANCISCO.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

In wartime many unions fought for a six-day week with time-and-a-half after five, to prevent manpower hoarding and share needed total pay increases.

In my local, failure to do that proved unfortunate. Presumably similar abuses, inequalities and anarchistic mixtures of speedup, standby idling and individualistic and clique manipulation of overtime did similar injury in many other cities to both the war effort and Guild brotherhood, to say nothing of increased reconversion job-right complications.

Oppositely, however, whereas we then all should have worked overtime, today none should; and a Chronicle Unit meeting Aug. 30 passed unanimously a motion by this writer asking the SFONG to request all publishers to:

"1. Return to a genuine 5-day, 40-hour week immediately, with abolition of regular overtime for anyone.

"2. Grant immediate pay increases to make up the ability of individuals to meet raised costs of living without overtime pay, irrespective of current contract negotiations." (Negotiations then had been closed and in WLB hands.)

Since then the same principle has been advanced more clearly by the CIO longshoremen seeking to cut the average worker's time and pay about half, from 60 or 70 hours for about $100, including penalty rates, to 20 hours for $52.50 with overtime *banned* except in *extreme* emergencies. Until recently basic pay for 40 hours was $44, now is $46.

Writing Sept. 11, I am unaware if the ANG leadership has in mind such a strong approach to overtime but, in any event, I commend to all Guildsmen the explanation of Harry Bridges that his union decided that working overtime, "regardless of the wage received for such overtime work, was incompatible with labor's program of jobs for all.

"The principle . . . is the fundamental one of avoiding the use of the political and economic strength of organized labor for the purpose of fighting for more working hours in order to make a living wage. The positive approach was that of utilizing the organized strength of a union to shorten the number of daily and weekly working hours and increase the *basic* wage rates. . . . *Elimination* of overtime means just that. It does not mean willingness to work overtime, providing overtime premiums or payments are large."

DONALD STEVENS,
Chronicle Unit.

NO FACTS FALSIFIED, RODGERS DECLARES

NEW YORK

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

I appreciate the sentiments expressed in Charlie Whipple's letter in the last issue of The Guild Reporter concerning the recent contest for Secretary-Treasurer.

And I agree with his conclusion that our common basic concern is for the welfare of the Guild, and that in that interest we should all now strive to work together.

However, in fairness to the scores of people who campaigned cleanly and vigorously for my re-election, I cannot permit to stand unrefuted, Brother Whipple's assertion that "each side" indulged in "name-calling, personal vituperation and what seemed like deliberate falsification of facts."

My entire campaign was conducted on a strictly factual basis of the proven record. We did not smear nor castigate Brother Whipple.

Therefore, despite Brother Whipple's admission that some statements made in material supporting him were factually wrong, I cannot accept his suggestion that I admit the same was true on my side.

WILLIAM W. RODGERS.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

In the Sept. 4 issue of the Guildpaper, New York local organ, in an article headlined "Wide Swing to Whipple," this paragraph occurred:

"Whipple . . . was assured of carrying New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lynn, Birmingham, Houston, Columbus, Joliet, Lima, Springfield, O., Toledo, Great Falls, Seattle, Newark, Syracuse, Albany-Troy, Rochester and Harrisburg."

Guildpaper readers should know that their paper was 47.6 percent right in its predictions. Voters in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Lynn, Houston, Columbus, Lima, Toledo, Great Falls, Seattle, Newark and Syracuse, apparently didn't know it was "assured" they were for Whipple, since they all turned in majorities for Rodgers.

Now the election is over. Charlie Whipple, in his letter to The Guild Reporter last issue, showed a Guild spirit that might well be copied by those who were his main backers.

On his part, Rodgers, I am sure, realizes that this was not all a personal victory. He was re-elected because the people think the administration can best keep this union on a path that means better conditions, better contracts and better leisure hours for the members, both present and yet-to-be organized.

The incoming IEB and the executive officers of this union have a grave responsibility to our members. The IEB and the executive officers must not fail our members in this period of reconversion.

ARTHUR BIORDAN.

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.

MORE COMMENTS ON THAT UTICA MEETING

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

At the Utica meeting of the proposed Empire State District Council, William W. Rodgers stated that the IEB objected to New York participation—but said that the objection was not based upon the fact that New York is communist-dominated.

Since this was the first mention of communism during any of these council meetings, past or present, a shocked Rochester delegate pertinently asked Rodgers:

"Why do you mention the term 'communist' at all then in this connection?"

Also, it was very clear to those present that Rodgers considered it advisable to raise the per capita dues, which caused several delegates to protest they would find it difficult to pay such an increase, plus an assessment for council expenses.

Whatever Rodgers' intention, his remarks threw a monkey wrench into proceedings which stalemated formation of a council. We three Rochester delegates, who heard Rodgers drag in the communist political issue and heard him say he considered an upward dues revision advisable, would like The Guild Reporter to give equal prominence to this statement in refutation of Rodgers' denial in the Aug. 24 GR of these charges.

We are glad to be placed in the class with the Tri-City delegates, but object to being called "outright liars."

JOAN LYNN SCHILD,
President,
BERNICE MORGAN,
Vice President,
EDMUND W. PETERS.

SOLUTION PROPOSED FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON.

Editor, GUILD REPORTER:

Charlie Whipple hit it right on the button, I think, in his last letter to the editor. "And now," he said, "if we can only put into mutual co-operation and Guild-building a fraction of the vigor and fervor displayed on both sides in the campaign, I think we'll make a lot of progress. We won't make it if we fight among ourselves."

Amen.

But, I must say, if Charlie Whipple thinks I deliberately lied about anything in an attempt to win votes, he can think again.

As Rodgers' campaign manager I deliberately played him and the ANG record in superlatives. As far as I know, no facts were wrong. But I used the rosiest figures and adjectives. Why? The ANG, not Rodgers, was up for re-election, and one man had to stand for a whole policy, a whole record and a whole potential.

The potential is good. We all know that. And a large part of the Guild's possibilities lie in the hands of such men as Charlie Whipple who can, if they want to, work with the best there is and pull their full weight. We can learn from the record and we can re-examine the policy without having to cut each other's throats in the process, and it's time we got started.

Personally I believe it can be done. Let those who voted for Whipple and campaigned for him approach the problem in the same spirit as he showed in his letter, and the battle is half won.

DOROTHY ROCKWELL.

FLASHBACKS

FIRST REFERENDUM—Ten years ago (Sept. 15 to 30, 1935) the American Newspaper Guild conducted its first nationwide referendum, to decide whether to apply for admission in the American Federation of Labor as an international union. (The CIO was not yet in existence.)

The poll had been ordered by the Cleveland convention in June when it voted 76½ to 47½ to affiliate, subject to a national referendum requiring a two-thirds majority.

The debate followed an earlier one as to whether the Guild should be a labor union or a "professional society." The ANG's first big strike, on the Newark Ledger, settled that one.

ROY HOWARD BALKS—After seven months of futile negotiating with Scripps-Howard's Cleveland Press, the Cleveland Guild came up against a stone-wall. It was the personal intervention of Roy W. Howard.

Although Local One had just signed its first contract, with the Cleveland News, chief competitor of the Press, Howard "categorically refused" to sign until after the ANG's poll on affiliation with organized labor and added that he "would refuse to sign AT ALL if the referendum result was for affiliation."

The Guild Reporter of Sept. 15, 1935, in its story on the stalemate recounted that the Scripps-Howard management had promised to "settle the question (of written agreements with the Guild) in Cleveland and to use the general outline of the Cleveland formula to govern its policy on the other papers of the chain."

Resentful of Howard's "attempt to interfere with Guild policy" in the poll, the local's report concluded bitterly with:

"It is the belief of the executive committee of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild that Mr. Howard has never at any time or in any event contemplated contractual relations with the Guild except on a company union or 'yellow dog' basis."

(However, during the past 10 years, 13 daily papers and three press services of Roy Howard's chain have entered continuing contractual relations with the American Newspaper Guild.)

Akron Collects On Retroactive Pay Increases

Akron—Akron Newspaper Guild members who had been on the payroll of the Beacon Journal since last Jan. 1 have collected from $152 to over $180 apiece in retroactive pay raises.

* * *

The extra money was the payoff on a flat $4 a week increase retroactive to the first of the year. The increase was negotiated by the Guild in its 1945 contract but was held up pending approval by the Newspaper Commission. This approval was received several weeks ago.

The total payoff amounted to approximately $8,000.

Other provisions of the contract had been placed in effect earlier. Among the new provisions were:

* * *

Payment of a 5 percent differential for work done between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. Reduction of the standard work week—before overtime—to 32 hours for weeks containing a holiday. Upping the top severance pay to 30 weeks. Payment of severance pay to the beneficiary in case of the death of an employe while in service. Additional compensation for any work required in connection with radio programs.

New Officers In Cumberland

Cumberland, Md.—Eugene P. Brown has been elected president of the Cumberland Newspaper Guild, succeeding T. Donald Shires, four-time president.

Dr. Robert T. Kerlin is the new vice president and Ross W. Prysock is treasurer. J. William Hunt was re-elected secretary.

All of the officers are employed on the Times except Dr. Kerlin, who is editor of the Western Maryland edition of the CIO News.

ChicagoMembers Win Promotions

Chicago—Three Sun Guildsmen recently have been promoted to executive positions. They are: Ernest von Hartz, formerly foreign news editor, was made night managing editor; Joe Fay, veteran police reporter, was made night city editor, and Copyreader Kermit Small was made assistant city editor.

Other changes among Sun Guildsmen: Night City Editor Tom Barry left for the West Coast where he will become part-owner of a small weekly paper, and Jack Thompson and Jerry Lynn, reporters, left the paper to take jobs outside the newspaper industry.

The Winner



Frances Campbell, above, was elected "Miss Enterprise" at the annual outing of employes of the Brockton Daily Enterprise. She works in the circulation department of the paper, and is a member of the board of directors of the Brockton Guild.

Caught ON THE RUN

The campaign for secretary-treasurer boosted advertising revenue of The Guild Reporter. About $600 was paid for ads by supporters of the two candidates in three issues of the GR. Political ads are cash on the line.

Sounds like more dough



"Well, it may be that some corporations could raise hourly wages 30 percent at this time without raising prices and so cutting everybody's purchasing power." . . .

"We believe that many upward wage adjustments are possible and desirable now, and that more can and should be made later." . . .

The above quotes are from an editorial in the Scripps-Howard N. Y. World-Telegram Sept. 17.

Guild negotiators on S-H papers and services can take this along to read to those executives who don't want to spring with raises.

—•—

When the strike was settled and locked-out employes went back to work, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch announced it would print the comics that people had missed while the publishers kept their plants closed.

The P-D also announced the papers there had "had substantial strike insurance for several years."

This insurance didn't pay off until the eighth day, however.

How are you doing?



A War Production Board report notes that the net value of all industry increased about one-third due to wartime profits. Net working capital doubled, and industry now is in a condition of unparelleled financial health, according to the WPB. And in spite of excess profits taxes, profits were up more than 100 percent.

Editor & Publisher, in a rather unusual editorial, comments that salaries in newspaper editorial departments are higher than ever before . . . but strongly suggests the rates aren't high enough.

Other organizations, willing to pay more, raid newsrooms for talent, E & P notes, also warning that in the postwar period trained staffs will be needed by newspapers.

Says E & P: "Many newspapers need to examine their pay scales. Are they paying enough to hold the interest of competent people, or are they paying only enough to train editorial workers to the point where they can command larger salaries in other fields?"

The Guild's National Wage Program is designed to meet just those problems Editor & Publisher warns about.

NY Guild Again To Hold Classes

Six courses will be offered by the New York Guild when its Guild school opens for its fourth term in mid-October. Three other courses are also under consideration by the local's education committee.

All of the classes will be free for returned servicemen. Fees for Guildsmen will probably be $5 for the eight-week courses and double that sum for non-Guildsmen. The classes will be held in the headquarters of the New York Guild.

George Wells, a Newsweek editor and former AP staff man, will give a course in newswriting. Gerald Duncan, American Weekly writer, will teach a class in advanced newswriting which will be limited to those now employed as newswriters, and Sol Abramson, Mirror slotman, again will take over the class in copyreading.

There are two new courses, radio newswriting, to be given by Mike Kaplan of the Daily News broadcast desk, and cartooning by Oliver Harrington, free-lance artist.

Two Newsmen Get New Posts

Boston—When the special legislative commission set up by the Massachusetts legislature and Governor Tobin was organized, it chose as its executive secretary Samuel B. Cutler, a member of the Globe Guild unit. Cutler is the Globe's statehouse man.

Assistant secretary of the commission is another statehouse reporter, John Bond of the Christian Science Monitor.

THE GUILD REPORTER

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". . . *It shall be the duty of the* Guild Reporter, *under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the* Reporter *shall constitute notices to the entire membership.*"—From Art. XX, Sec. I, ANG Constitution.

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Assistant: Fred Jaeger

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Director of Research: Jean Weinstein.

International Headquarters, 63 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

Guildsman Dies



—LT. COL. RILEY F. McKOY
Military Services

Lt. Col. Riley F. McKoy, 39, Twin Cities Guild member and copyreader on the Minneapolis Star-Journal, died suddenly at Camp Ritchie, Md., of a cerebral hemorrhage. Military services were held at the First Baptist church in Rome, Ga.

Attached to military intelligence, Col. McKoy recently had returned to this country after 41 months service in Alaska and the Pacific. He had been in service since 1941, and had been awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star with Oak Leaf cluster.

Before joining the Star-Journal staff in 1937, Col. McKoy worked on papers in Nashville and Atlanta.

Dates Set for Hearings on Wire Services

Chicago—Dates have been set for hearing Guild contract disputes on the wire services. The hearings will be held Oct. 9, 10 and 11.

First case to be heard will be United Press, with the Hearst services coming up Oct. 10, and Associated Press Oct. 11.

The AP had sought a postponement, claiming its brief could not be prepared in time, allegedly because of a change in WLB wage policies and WLB machinery. Dr. F. S. Deibler, commission chairman, notified the parties after receiving the AP plea, that the date would not be deferred beyond Oct. 11.

Deibler pointed out that the case had been certified June 7, and a date had been set on July 3 for exchanging briefs. He said the commission felt ample time had been provided for preparation of briefs.

The Guild, meanwhile, was ready with its brief, having been prepared for hearings originally scheduled a week earlier. Guild briefs were prepared by Joseph G. Colangelo, ANG director of wire services, and Irving Leuchter, of ANG counsel.

New Officers For Dayton

Dayton—Florine Crawford has been elected president of the Dayton Newspaper Guild, succeeding Helen Anne Hilker who has left for a post with the American Red Cross.

Andrew Drysale was named vice president at the annual election. Helen Pope is secretary and Virginia Sower treasurer.

GUILDSMAN REVIVES DROWNING BOY

Sacramento—Guildsman James Haug made newspaper headlines here when he recovered an unconscious seven-year-old boy from the bottom of a municipal swimming pool and helped bring him to with artificial respiration. Haug is an outside classified advertising salesman for the Sacramento Bee.

Boston Globe Men Are Also Pedagogs

They Practice What They Teach

Boston — With the opening of the 1945-46 scholastic year, Guildsmen of the Boston Globe's unit are turning to the teaching profession in increasing numbers.

Louis Lyons, feature writer, has returned from an overseas assignment that carried him through most of the countries of Europe, and has resumed his duties as curator of the Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University.

Herbert Black, news editor, will teach a class in current events at the Boston Centre of Adult Education. Donald B. Willard, rewrite, will continue his journalism classes at Boston University. John Mason Potter, unit chairman, will have a class in journalism, sponsored by the Massachusetts State university extension division at Harvard University.

LaFayette Marchand, rewrite, will give a series of lectures during the fall and winter season. Reginald Coggeshall, formerly a professor in journalism at the University of Maine, will teach a special course on journalism under sponsorship of the state department of education, in Boston.

House Action on Tidewater Oil Lands Threatens US Security

(Continued from page 1)

Alabama. In his view, the title of the states to the land under tidewaters is undeniable.

But, he said, 'it is subordinate to the paramount right, not title, of the United States for the four constitutional powers—including the power to build and maintain armies and navies—to utilize so much of the contents of those lands as may be necessary in the execution of those constitutional powers."

THE RIGHT OF the federal government to use or conserve the contents of submerged lands is a dormant one—dormant simply because it has never been asserted by congress. And it is a settled principle of law that the powers accorded the federal government under the constitution, such as the power to regulate interstate commerce, may be exercised by the states until congress claims them for the nation.

Accordingly Mr. Hobbs proposed an amendment to HR 344 which would have asserted as among the paramount powers of sovereignty of the United States "the right to conserve and appropriate for any constitutional purpose any mineral deposit, including petroleum, in any submerged land within the territorial waters of the United States of America."

THIS WOULD HAVE left to the states full title to and control over the submerged lands for municipal purposes—that is, for matters of harbor improvements and the like—about which a great deal of dramatic fuss was made in the debate. But as Representative Jennings put it: "This Hobbs amendment, with all due respect to its author, would absolutely scuttle this bill."

It undoubtedly would have scuttled the real purposes of the bill's proponents.

"I beg of you," said Mr. Hobbs, "that you think twice before you wipe out so much of our national defense potential." His amendment was rejected, 105 to 17.

Unless this colossal raid on the public domain can be stopped in the senate, the people of the United States will have lost forever one of their richest resources. This is greed dressed up in piety—in the tawdry, overworked piety of states' rights.

It needs to be undressed.

Among Ourselves



Pvt. Ray Blett, Grand Rapids Guild, now stationed at the Army signal corps photo center, Long Island City. . . . **Sgt. Charles Hippenmeyer,** Madison Capital Times Guildsman, now on staff of Yank.

Stork Dept.—Daughters for **Bert Enos,** Madison UP; **Havens Wilber,** Madison Capital Times, and **Walter Corriss,** Elizabeth Daily Journal. . . .

Elizabeth McCollum, Elizabeth vice president, is secretary of the full employment committee of the Union County Industrial Union Council. . . . **John Q. Sterbenz,** St. Louis Guild, reports his unit of combat engineers celebrated when Japan signed surrender papers. They knocked off work on a bridge in the Philippines for 10 minutes. . . .

David Soibleman, former Buffalo prexy, left Buffalo News for job in California. . . . **Graham P. Dolan,** former Denver Guild first vice president, back in Denver with the Navy public relations office. . . .

Lt. Paul Boesel, back on Detroit Free Press copy desk while recuperating from injury suffered in a jeep accident in Germany. . . .

Wedding bells for **Marjorie Avery,** former Detroit Free Press women's editor and Knight Newspapers war correspondent, and **Andrew Bernhard,** Pittsburgh Post-Gazette managing editor. . . .

Charles Weber, Detroit Guildsman, switched from Times to Free Press, but stayed on city hall beat. . . . **James M. Haswell,** Free Press political writer, transferred from Lansing capitol run to Knight Washington bureau. His successor in Lansing is **Owen Deatrick.** . . .

James S. Pooler and **Daniel L. Wells,** former Free Press unit chairmen, in new jobs with advertising agencies. . . .

Phil Kerby, Denver first vice president, has left Denver Post for San Diego Journal. . . . **Kay Kennedy,** Denver Post statehouse reporter, resigned to take job in Arizona. . . .

Mrs. **Robert L. Stewart,** wife of the Worcester Guild treasurer, died Sept. 8. . . .

Miriam Lyne, Detroit News library staff, and **Stephen A. Green,** Providence Journal chief librarian, married.

Lowell Nussbaum, Indianapolis Times columnist, has switched to the Indianapolis Star. . . . **Robert Kyle,** Indianapolis Star unit chairman, resigned to become executive secretary of the Indiana Beer Wholesalers. **Joseph K. Shepard,** Star labor editor, elected to succeed as unit chairman.